

ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1992

I never plundered Zambia, says Kaunda, offering proof

STAR 4/11/92
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUSAKA — Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda angrily dismissed claims by the new government that he plundered and mismanaged the country's economy by stashing away millions of dollars in foreign accounts.

"I am proud to tell you that I have no money outside Zambia. The little that I do have is here at home," Dr Kaunda said in an interview with the Saturday Star's Africa News Service this week.

Expressing "extreme embarrassment" as a result of the allegations, Dr Kaunda said he was planning to take legal action against the new government and some Lusaka newspapers.

The former president, who now lives quietly in a posh guest house provided by the state, said the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had proved that he had not amassed wealth outside Zambia.

"The IMF and World Bank have special lawyers who follow illegal banking by heads of states across

the world... they found nothing on me in terms of banking money in foreign banks."

He claimed he was told of this by officials from the two financial lending institutions.

There was no immediate response from representatives of the IMF or the World Bank in Lusaka to confirm Dr Kaunda's clean-sheet claims regarding foreign accounts nor his claim about investigations into the banking activities of heads of states.

However, Zambian Minister of Finance Emmanuel Kasonde was surprised by Dr Kaunda's statements about the IMF and World Bank and said he had never heard of such a thing before.

"It's the first time I have heard of such lawyers inspecting foreign accounts of heads of states," he said.

Dr Kaunda, defeated by former trade unionist Frederick Chiluba at the polls in October, has been

heavily criticised in Zambia for ruining the once-prosperous nation.

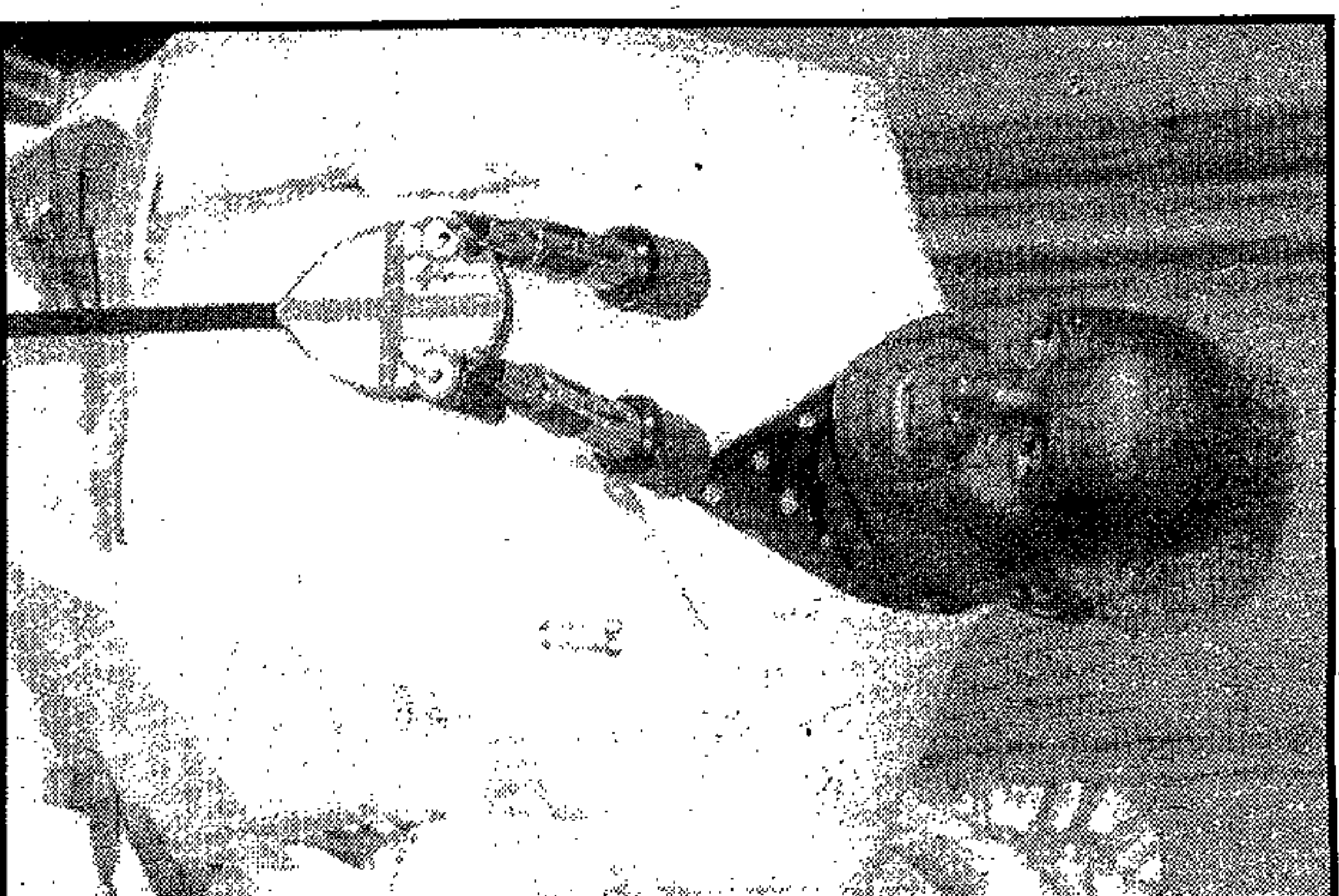
The long list of accusations against the former leader includes charges that he ran the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) to the ground and allegations that he siphoned about R2,7 million from the parastatal which was once the bread and butter of the country's economy.

"I see that allegation about the R2,7 million as stupid," Dr Kaunda said.

When the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) was in opposition, it accused Dr Kaunda of depositing R11 million in an unnamed foreign bank — claims it has repeated since assuming power.

Dr Kaunda denied this.

Asked what his plans for the immediate future were, Dr Kaunda said he would like to concentrate on forming a peace foundation in Zambia to do research on global peace and to build a clinic.



PROOF OFFERED: Dr Kaunda claims he was given a clean sheet by the World Bank and IMF.

Chiluba wipes out all traces of Kaunda

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — After defeating former president Kenneth Kaunda two months ago, the new government of Frederick Chiluba seems determined to wipe off any memory of Dr Kaunda and his friends from the national consciousness.

Paintings and posters of the defeated president have been removed from public places and buildings, and Dr Kaunda's appointees in the huge parastatals which control the country's economy have been sacked.

Now the government is turning its attention to Dr Kaunda's former companions and friends, whose names appear prominently in the main streets of the Zambian capital. The government wants to remove the names of all personalities who have earned a reputation as dictators.

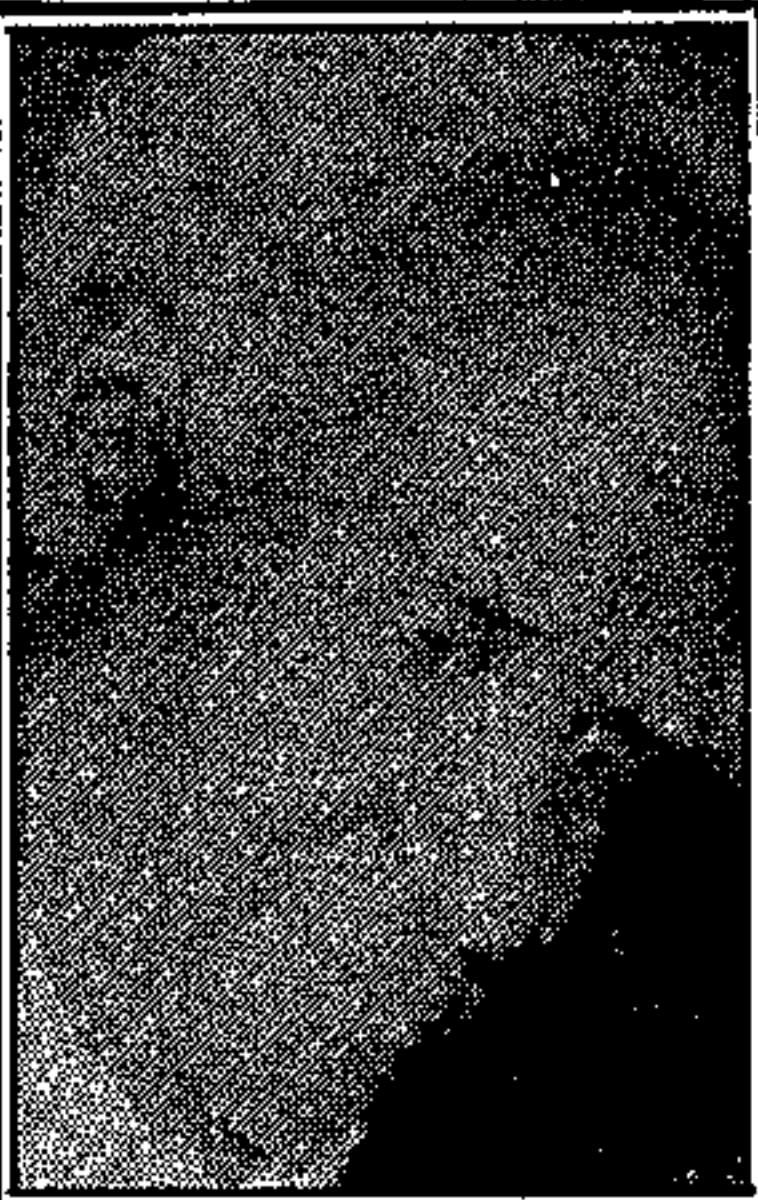
The Saddam Hussein Boulevard which runs past State House is to be renamed Los Angeles Boulevard.

The change should please the handful of American diplomats residing along the drive.

The Josep Tito Road, named after the revered former president of Yugoslavia, is to become the Simon Kapwepwe Road in honour of the late Simon Kapwepwe, the country's second vice-president who later fell out with Dr Kaunda.

A notice from the Lusaka Urban District Council said the Haile Selassie Avenue will become the Harry Nkumbula Road. He was one of the founding members of the ANC.

A road is also to be named in honour of Juli Chikamoneka. She gained notoriety by stripping naked in front of colonial officials in 1960 to protest against colonial rule.



Kenneth Kaunda is to work for global peace

Kaunda (360) **wants** C (over) **to quit** 5/11/92 **home** **politics**

ZAMBIA's former president Kenneth Kaunda said this week he plans to quit politics.

This follows his election defeat as leader since independence from Britain 27 years ago.

The veteran nationalist politician said he would devote himself to promoting global peace.

He intended to tell his opposition United National Independence Party (Unip) that he is standing down as party leader and leaving politics after its congress this month.

Kaunda was defeated by trade unionist Frederick Chiluba in October in Zambia's first multi-party elections in 23 years.

"I want to spend my time on what I am calling a peace foundation in global terms. My interest in peace is something which has been with me for a long time," Kaunda said.

The son of a Church of Scotland minister from northern Zambia, he was elected to a sixth consecutive term of office in the 1988 general election.

The Unip congress will meet to work out a new strategy for reform after an overwhelming election defeat by Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD).

Unip took only 25 seats in the 150-seat parliament but plans to contest the next general elections in 1996.

Kaunda's critics accused him of paying too much attention to international affairs at the expense of his own people.

A bankrupt economy and collapsing living standards basically turned Zambia's eight million people against him.

Asked if he would play any part on the international scene, Kaunda said: "If the Organisation of African Unity or the United Nations asked one, as they have asked (former) presidents Jimmy Carter of the US and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, to assist where they think one might assist, one has no right to hold back such services, but such things must come naturally."

Kaunda said he planned to sue the MMD government and some local newspapers over what he called attempts to ruin his reputation.

"What I want is to show they are talking a lot of rubbish and the only way I can be sure of defending myself is by going to court.

"They have said I have stolen billions of kwachas, millions of dollars, that I have plundered State House and murdered several politicians. All these stupid allegations are heaped on me," Kaunda said.

New foreign minister Vernon Mwaanga said the MMD was prepared for a court battle.

"By going to court, he will be opening a Pandora's box," said Mwaanga, a former close colleague of Kaunda.

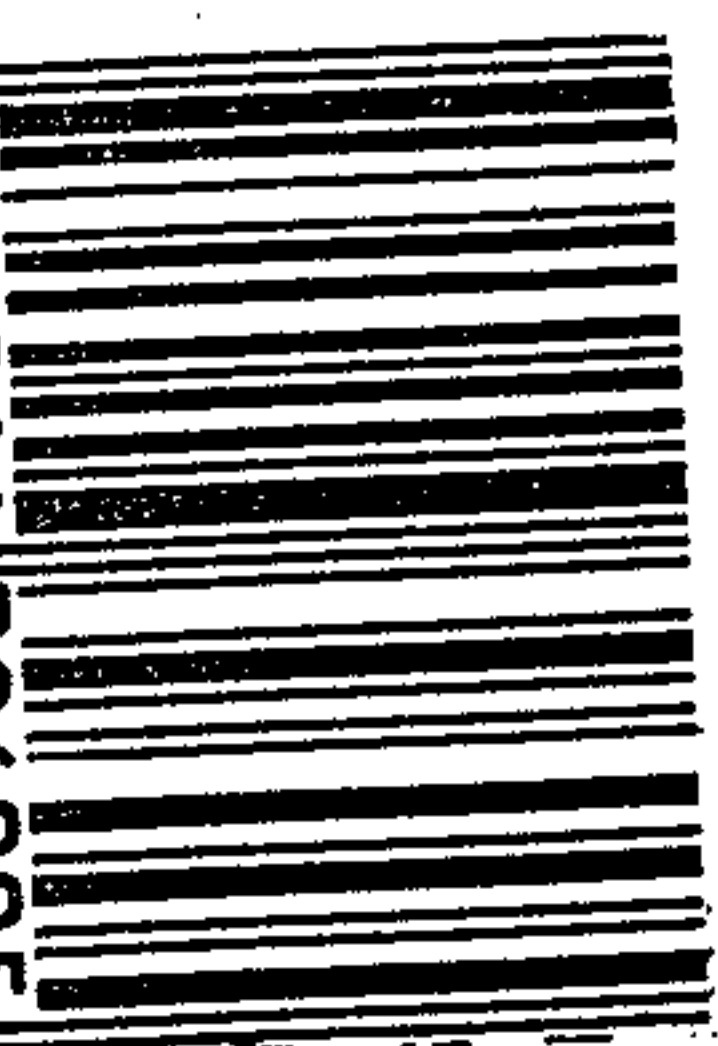
Kaunda said his political career was pursued under "extremely difficult conditions, local, continental and international".

"What my colleagues and I have been able to contribute to mankind has been commendable. I cannot remember that we ever sat down to cheat mankind. If we made some mistakes, nothing was deliberate." - Sapa-
Reuter

ple's Organisation - Sapa

Asians held

ZAMBIAN immigration officials on Friday randomly picked up Asians suspected of having no valid residence or work permits. - Sapa (30)



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THE
says

Zambia hunts costly 'ghost' bureaucrats (360)

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has uncovered a racket in which 10 000 "ghost" workers in the civil service have been paid millions of kwacha in salaries, wages and housing allowances.

The government has launched investigations to ascertain who the actual beneficiaries of the state funds are.

The huge wage bill is said to be one of several major factors contributing to Zambia's economic malaise.

Deputy Finance Minister Derrick Chitala confirmed yesterday the government was trying to find out the category of the

"ghost" workers on the payroll. Chitala was appalled by what he called gross inefficiency which greatly contributed to the government's loss of millions.

"There are more than 144 000 civil servants. . . . This is too high a figure to activate any meaningful development," Chitala added, saying retrenchments in the civil service were under way.

The IMF and the World Bank, in collaboration with government, were scrutinising the budget for the current fiscal year, intending to reduce Zambia's inflation rate, now pegged at 200%, he said. — Sapa.

Copy 7/11/92

Zambia visualises an African EEC

360

Sowetan 8/11/92

THE newly elected **Zambian Movement for Multiparty Democracy** is looking forward to a time when the continent will establish its economic community, similar to the **European Economic Community**.

"We shall have to look at uniting Africa economically and forming our own 'European Economic Community'," said chairman of the MMD, Mr Akashambata Mbikusita Lewanika.

"This can only be done if we work together."

Towards this end, the new **Zambian Government** will forge trade links with all African countries - particularly with South Africa.

"Our way will be cleared once a political settlement has been reached.

"It is our vision that once political settlement has been reached, South Africa will be accepted by the Eastern and Southern Preferential Trade Area as well as the SADCC."

Lewanika said the level of interAfrica trade and cross-border investment needs to be raised to a point where "we shall trade among ourselves and be less dependent on overseas countries".

Speaking during a brief visit to South Africa, Lewanika, who is also the chairman of Finance and Economic Affairs, said his party will embark on an "aggressive campaign" to correct the country's imbalances.

Zambia political problems and economic depression is probably the worst on the African conti-

FOCUS



By JOSHUA RABOROKO

nent in recent years.

Most African States have had civil wars, lack of resources, hunger and poverty, but Zambia with its fertile land, a population of eight million and ample mineral resources, has experienced serious political and financial mismanagement.

Zambia is faced with a declining standard of living, soaring unemployment, inflation of about 25 percent, a shortage of consumer goods and increasing crime.

However the MMD, which ousted President Kenneth Kaunda in a recent election, is set to improve on all these irregularities by developing infrastructure in rural areas and the upgrading of its agricultural and mineral re-

sources potential.

Lewanika said the campaign will be undertaken both internally and externally in a bid to bolster the country's economy.

There are high expectations among the people that the economic woes they have suffered for so long will soon be over, Lewanika said, adding, that the new government will have to move swiftly to tackle immediate social problems.

Lewanika, also Minister of Science, Technology and Vocational Training, said one of the real problems is that the economy can only provide 360 000 jobs for a total population count of eight million.

He puts it aptly in his new book entitled "*Milk in a Basket! The Political-Economic Malaise in Zambia*" when he says: "The Milk of **Zambian** resources is poured and washed in a few industrial baskets.

"The bulk bleeding meat of untapped national wealth is stuffed and left to rot in widespread gourds of debilitating rural areas.

"This calls for a redemptive development framework that mandates optimum utilisation of national resources, supplemented only by external development factors procurable on affordable and mutually beneficial terms."

He said the MMD manifesto is explicit on socioeconomic issues declaring, among other things, that it will give top priority to repairing the grossly neglected schools, rehabilitating the physical health infrastructure and improving the



LEWANIKA

economy.

Lewanika said the MMD will move away from the nationalisation that has left Zambia wallowing in an "economic quagmire" for the past 27 years.

The new government is faced with the challenge of developing rural areas where it needs to provide infrastructure in terms of roads, communications as well as open markets for the produce.

There is also a need to re-examine the informal sector closely to make it vibrant and to enable it to create jobs. In the past this sector has been hamstrung by the State.

The MMD will also privatise companies that have been controlled by the government, he said, adding, "there shall be no sector of the economy that will be reserved for state monopoly".

His advice is that if Africans here become the new government they should not nationalise all companies, lest they find themselves in the same position as Zambia in the past.

"Africa has to get out of the dependence syndrome and create its own wealth."

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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'Ghosts' spirit away millions

LUSAKA. — The Zambian government has uncovered a racket in which 10 000 "ghost" workers in the civil service were being paid millions in salaries and wages, including housing allowances, by the state.

The government is trying to find out who the actual beneficiaries are.

The huge wage bill is said to be one of the several major factors contributing to Zambia's economic malaise.

Deputy-Minister of Finance Mr

Derrick Chitala confirmed yesterday the government was trying to find out the category of the "ghost" workers on the payroll.

He was appalled by what he called gross inefficiency and bureaucracy which greatly contributed to the government's loss of millions.

"There are at the moment more than 144 000 civil servants. This is too high a figure to activate any meaningful development," said Mr Chitala.

The government was deter-

mined to cut down on the wage bill.

"A retrenchment exercise in the civil service is underway," he said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, in collaboration with the government, were scrutinising a budget for the fiscal year that would reduce the high inflation rate — now pegged at about 200 percent.

Mr Chitala said the budget would be presented soon. — Sapa.

(360) not 8/1/92

(360)
**Refugees in
Zambia will
be returned**

STAR 10/11/92
LUSAKA — With the easing of political tension in South Africa, the end of the 16-year-old civil war in Angola and the prospects of peace in Mozambique, Zambia will be sending back this year refugees who fled their countries due to political instability.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) says more than 119 000 Mozambican and Angolan refugees will be sent home before the end of the year.

UNCHR representative in Zambia, Stefan Berglund, said about 70 000 Angolan refugees will be repatriated between June and July.

Zambian export receipts up (360)

^{12/10/92}
LUSAKA — Zambia's mineral export receipts in October last year improved by \$26,6m compared to September's receipts of \$79,1m, bringing the total earning for the first 10 months of last year to \$913,8m.

Kaunda loyalists in for the chop

STAR 10/11/92

360

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The two-month-old government of President Frederick Chiluba continues to purge the country's huge parastatals of senior managers who earned their positions because of their loyalty to the former administration of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

This week, the government announced the dismissal of four senior managers at the giant Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). Newspaper reports said long-serving managers, including human resources director Max Sichula, had been fired.

The others are general

managers David Littleford, Bernard Yambayamba and deputy director of management services Fanwell Lumpa.

The chief executive of ZCCM, Francis Kaunda (no relation to the former president), was fired in November.

Most of the people appointed to senior management positions in the parastatals by Dr Kaunda were either his personal friends or loyalists of his ruling party, the United National Independence Party.

A government spokesman has warned that the jobs of top managers with close links with Unip were at risk.

Kaunda denies taking billions in state money

LUSAKA. — Former President Kenneth Kaunda on Saturday denied allegations that he looted \$4 billion (R11,2bn) in state money while in power.

"I am a very clean man," Dr Kaunda, 67, said in an interview with the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail.

Dr Kaunda previously claimed the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had cleared him of allegations that he had stashed billions of dollars in foreign bank accounts.

But the Zambia Daily Mail quoted an IMF spokesman in Washington as saying that no such investigation had been carried out. — Sapa-AP

B/day 14/1/92

Retail sales decline

DEALERS and businessmen said yesterday retail sales in December had been disappointing.

Spokesmen for large chain store groups said although sales in real terms had been better than the previous year, they showed a significant decline in real terms.

They attributed the decline to the recession and said consumers bought only bare necessities.

B/day 14/1/92

Labour law 'inflexible'

THE Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Act is unlikely to succeed in its objective to provide alternative, creative and cheaper methods of resolving disputes, says Centre for Dispute Resolution director Simon Garvey.

"The Act seeks to tie up practitioners in an autocratic and inflexible manner which is in absolute contrast to the spirit of ADR," Garvey said yesterday.

"True mediation requires flexibility and scope for the mediator."

B/day 14/1/92

Kaunda quits politics

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda has quit active politics to promote global peace.

His decision to resign as leader of the United National Independence Party, through which he ruled Zambia for three decades, and the gulf between those who support him and those who reject him now threaten to destroy the once-powerful party.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporter, Sapa.

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Denmark SA's re-entry last Friday

Zambia protocol

Southern 14/1/92

LUSAKA - Zambia and South Africa are to sign a protocol agreement to formalise the exchange of trade missions between the two countries. (360)

The Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently liaising with other arms of the government before the actual signing can take place.

"But this won't be too long," confirmed outgoing Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Mr Edward Chizi. South Africa is a leading trading partner with Zambia. - Sapa

Kaunda quits politics

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda has quit active politics to promote global peace.

His decision to resign as leader of the United National Independence Party, through which he ruled Zambia for three decades, and the gulf between those who support him and those who reject him now threaten to destroy the once-powerful party.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporter, Sept 14, 1992

360

Kaunda for SA 'indaba'

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda has accepted an invitation from the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy to address a local conference on democracy next month. (360)

Kaunda was one of many "eminent persons" who would speak at the conference, said institute chairman Oscar Dhlomo.

B/10/15/11/92

ANC offers Kaunda Tambo's home

LUSAKA: — The ANC in Zambia has offered former president Dr Kenneth Kaunda the home here of its former president Mr Oliver Tambo, while 45 of its exiles have been evicted.

This was according to the ANC here, who said that in a surprise move this week the Lusaka City Council evicted 45 ANC exiles from council houses.

South African Mr Sam Ndhlovu said the council, in a joint operation with paramilitary officers, stormed into his house on Tuesday and ordered him out immediately. (36) 16/1/92

The evicted families are now staying with friends.

General Malimba Masheke, the chairman of the United National Independence Party Fund Mobili-

sation Committee, said he had heard of the ANC's offer to Dr Kaunda and that it was being considered along with several others.

"Dr Kaunda will soon be moved from Roan House to his own house before the party congress in April," he said.

Spokesmen at the ANC in Johannesburg said they had not heard of the offer. — Sapa

Kaunda offered Tambo's house

LUSAKA — The ANC in Zambia had offered former president Kenneth Kaunda one of its Lusaka homes, the ANC in Lusaka said yesterday. *B/day 16/1/92*

The house was the residence of former ANC president Oliver Tambo, the ANC said. *(310)*

United National Independence Party fund mobilisation committee chairman Gen Malimba Masheke could not confirm the offer. He said he had heard of it and it was being considered, along with other offers.

ANC spokesmen in Johannesburg had not heard of the offer.

Meanwhile, the Lusaka City Council has evicted 45 ANC exiles from council houses, say ANC members.

South African Sam Ndhlovu said the council in a joint operation with paramilitary officers stormed into his house on Tuesday and ordered him out immediately.

Minister of Home Affairs Newstead Zimba said he was not aware of the evictions. Minister for Local Government and Housing Michael Sata was not immediately available for comment. — Sapa.

Back to school call by education groups

B/day 16/1/92
KATHRYN STRACHAN

the Department of Education and Training (DET), Tulwana said that discipline among students and teachers and "gangsterism" had been major problems in the past.

He said the NECC would not allow harassment of principals and teachers.

Meanwhile, Cosas yesterday called on students to stop paying school fees as they believed many principals were not keeping proper accounts.

Cosas also accused teachers of being unprofessional and added that some had still not reported for work.

Sapa reports education authorities attributed an abundance of unemployed teachers in urban areas to a migration of newly qualified personnel from the homelands.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said many teachers preferred jobs in specific areas and were reluctant to be placed elsewhere.

According to reports this week, in at least one homeland no new posts existed. More than 2 000 newly qualified candidates entered the market.

THE National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) and the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) have appealed to students and teachers to "move their struggle out of the streets and back into the classroom".

NECC chairman Monde Tulwana yesterday predicted that the crisis in education would deepen this year as black school enrolment was expected to reach unprecedented levels.

Some schools had reported up to 120 pupils per classroom and many students were being turned away.

Tulwana warned 1992 could be a repetition of the past. He said there was a shortage of schools, teachers were underdeveloped and many schools had not received books and stationery.

To address this the NECC said it would be campaigning for an "intensive learning" programme, by establishing 50 community-based learning centres and tuition programmes around the country.

The campaign also intends looking at ways in which parent bodies can become more involved.

While much of the blame for the crisis in education lay at the door of

Infant deaths inquest told of drip contamination

B/day 16/1/92
ANDREW KRUMM

INDEPENDENT testing of a potassium-based intravenous drip solution, implicated in the deaths of 13 babies in April and September 1990, found the drips might have contained high levels of bacterial contamination and toxins, an inquest into the babies' deaths heard yesterday.

The inquest, entering its third day in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, heard that the potassium-based drips, known as K-Cocktails, when stored in "ideal (low-temperature) conditions", became significantly contaminated within a short period when injected with minimal concentrations of klebsiella bacteria.

Microbiologist Prof A Janse van Rensburg, cross-examined by Peter Soller, attorney for some of the families who lost babies, confirmed however, that three similar drip solutions tested under replicated conditions did not exhibit significant levels of contamination.

Van Rensburg also confirmed that the proliferation of the klebsiella bacteria took place in the "cold-chain cycle", the cold storage of the drip during manufacture and distribution.

He said a break in the cold-chain process, by exposing the drips to

higher temperatures, would enhance bacterial growth.

Van Rensburg told advocate B Burman, appearing for the Morninside Clinic, that should the product, manufactured by Sabax, contain bacteria and be non-sterile after manufacture, these bacteria could grow while in cold storage, for at least 72 hours.

An independent probe by microbiologist Prof Margaretha Isaacson found procedures in the microbiological laboratory to be unsatisfactory. Also, an area close to the laboratory was found to be "highly contaminated".

local purchases and the extent of exports.

Kaunda offered ANC house as 40 families are evicted

Star Africa Service

STAFF 16/1/92

LUSAKA — The ANC has offered former Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda one of its official houses in Lusaka for use as his residence — but the new government has evicted more than 40 ANC families from houses in various parts of Lusaka.

The Zambia Daily Mail yesterday quoted ANC sources as saying the house offered to Dr Kaunda, which was used by former ANC president Oliver Tambo, may require some

minor repairs.

But one of Dr Kaunda's sons, Tilyenji Kaunda, denied in an interview with The Star's Africa Service that his father had been offered the house free of charge.

Dr Kaunda, who lives in a government-owned guest house in Lusaka, has been given until the end of this month to vacate the house by the new government.

Dr Kaunda has no property in Lusaka or elsewhere in the country, apart from a farmhouse at Shambalakale, in the

north of the country.

This week the new government of President Frederick Chiluba evicted 45 families, all members of the ANC, from houses in various parts of Lusaka.

No reason has been given for the move.

According to Sam Ndilovu, one of the affected ANC members, policemen and soldiers raided ANC homes in a joint operation last week.

Mr Ndilovu said property worth thousands of rands had

been lost through theft, and their families had no alternative accommodation for their household belongings and their children.

He said the new government had evicted them so that it could use the houses to accommodate its members.

Mr Ndilovu also claimed that some Zambian women whose ANC husbands had died in the struggle against apartheid were also being victimised and had been ordered to leave for South Africa.



KENNETH KAUNDA

FREDERICK CHILUBA

ANC house for Kaunda

LUSAKA - The African National Congress in Zambia has offered former President Kenneth Kaunda one of its homes in Lusaka, the organisation said in Lusaka yesterday.

The house was the residence of former ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo.

The chairman of the United National Independence Party fund mobilisation committee, General Malimba Masheke, could not confirm this but said he had heard of the ANC offer and it was being considered.

He said several offers had been received and were being considered. *Sowetan 16/1/92*

“Kaunda will soon be moved from Roan House to his own house before the party congress in April.

“As a party we will try to do whatever we can and he will move out of Roan House before the party congress.”

President Frederick Chiluba said in reaction: “Kaunda was a father of the nation. Appropriate accommodation will be found for the founding president of Zambia.”

ANC spokesmen in Johannesburg said they had not heard of the offer. - Sapa.

360

Lusaka council evicts 45 ANC exiles

THE Lusaka City Council has evicted 45 ANC exiles from council houses, according to ANC members. *now staying with friends.*

South African Sam Ndhlovu said the council, in a joint operation with paramilitary officers, stormed into his house on Tuesday and ordered him out immediately. The evicted families are *Minister of Home Affairs Newstead* *Zimba said he was not aware of the* *evictions.* *CP 19/1/92 (360)* *The evictions took place despite the* *United Nations High Commissioner* *for Refugees' bid to persuade the Zam-* *bian government to extend their stay.*

'Kaunda' is now a dirty word

Cipres 19/1/92
Cipres 19/1/92
AFTER beating Kenneth Kaunda overwhelmingly in last year's elections, the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) government now wants to completely erase his name from the face of Zambia.

Instructions have been issued to district councils to bring down statues of the former president and to paint over his image on buildings in various cities and towns.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing, which issued the instructions, is also looking for traditional or natural resources names with which to rename all institutions currently bearing the names of Kaunda or family members.

The new government's determination to eliminate the name from people's minds has led President Frederick Chiluba to declare he is "in a hurry to remove Kaunda's portrait from the Zambian currency because the face on that money worries me." - AIA

Education crisis in Zambia

ZAMBIA's education system, already hampered by a shortage of books, is also facing a serious personnel problem.

CIPRES 19/11/92
University of Zambia (Unza) vice-chancellor Prof Kasuka Mwauluka says the shortage of both teachers and academic books has become criti-

cal.

Many Unza lecturers have moved to neighbouring countries, further aggravating the situation.

Zambia's former Higher Education Minister, Prof Lameck Goma, admits that the previous Unip government did not have enough money to

360
meet the demands of quality education and requisite manpower development.

Insufficient public expenditure on education has undermined both the quality of, and access to, basic education, says Dr Dean Saasa, director of the Institute for African Studies at Unza.

Tambo's Lusaka house for KK?

THE ANC in Zambia has offered former President Kenneth Kaunda the house where ANC leader Oliver Tambo lived in exile. (360)

The United National Independence Party Fund Mobilisation Committee chairman, General Malimba Masheke, could not confirm the offer, but said he had heard of the ANC offer and it was being considered. Open 19/1/92

"Dr Kaunda will soon be moved from Roan House to his own house," he said.

STAR 20/1/92 (360)

S Africa on Kaunda's lecture tour itinerary

LUSAKA — Former
Zambian president Dr
Kenneth Kaunda is to
embark on a lecture tour
of South Africa, the Unit-
ed States, Canada and
Europe at the end of
next month.

Sources in Lusaka said
the South African-based
Institute for Multiparty
Democracy in Johannes-
burg had invited Dr

Kaunda to share the
platform with ANC pres-
ident Nelson Mandela.

The sources said other
international institutions
had also invited the for-
mer president to talk
about political and eco-
nomic perspectives in
Africa.

Dr Kaunda was presi-
dent of Zambia for 27
years. — Sapa.

ANC offers Kaunda house in Lusaka (360)

Argus Africa News Service

ARG 21/1/92

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress has offered former Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda one of its official houses in Lusaka for use as his residence, the Zambia Daily Mail reported.

The newspaper quoted ANC sources as saying that the house which was used by former ANC president Oliver Tambo may require some minor repairs.

But one of Dr Kaunda's son, Mr Tilyenji Kaunda, denied in an interview with the Argus Africa News Service that his father had been offered the house free of charge.

"There is no such thing as free accommodation," he said.

"It's purely on a commercial basis."

Dr Kaunda, who lives in a government-owned guest house in Lusaka, has been given until the end of this month to leave by the new government. Dr Kaunda has no property in Lusaka or elsewhere in the country, apart from a farmhouse at Shambalakale, in Chinsali, north of the country.

This week the new government of President Frederick Chiluba evicted 45 families, all members of the ANC, from houses in various parts of Lusaka. No reason has been given for this eviction.

Scarcity of books, staff hampers Zambia

South 23/11 - 29/11/92

360

ZAMBIA'S education system, hampered by a shortage of books, also faces a serious personnel problem.

Vice-chancellor of the University of Zambia (Unza), Professor Kasuka Mwauluka, says the shortage of both teachers and books is critical.

Many Unza lecturers have moved to neighbouring countries, further aggravating the situation.

Zambia's former higher education minister, Professor Lameck Goma, admits the previous UNIP government, preoccupied with efforts to revive the economy, did not have enough money to meet the demands of quality education and requisite manpower development.

Former president Kenneth Kaunda called frequently on academics to intensify the training of Zambians in professional and technical skills —

particularly engineering, medicine, accounting and agricultural sciences — saying this would enhance productivity and "accelerate the long cherished goal of 'Zambianisation'."

However, the new Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government has inherited from Kaunda a country plagued with acute economic problems. There is no money to expand or improve existing facilities.

Insufficient expenditure on education has undermined both the quality and access to basic education, says Dr Dean Saasa, director of the Institute for African Studies at Unza.

Only half of all children who enter Grade One finish primary school, and only a few enter secondary school, says Saasa. Consequently, most children enter the labour market prematurely, both in terms of age and skills.

Prohibitive costs of importing books and other literature have contributed to the current education malaise.

"We have been hit to the hilt because we can't get the right books for both academic work and leisure," says Mr Jimmy Chifunda, a second-year student at Unza.

"The quality of education has tumbled almost to zero. The government should do something to redress this declining trend, otherwise the country will in future be faced with a serious problem of poor quality leadership," agrees Mr Ken Liyao, a final-year student.

Since independence, several thousand graduates trained in Zambia in various disciplines have sought greener pastures in other Southern African countries, including South Africa's bantustans. — AIA

Kaunda's luxury car gifts, cattle seized

STAR 23/11/92
Star Africa Service

(360)

LUSAKA — The government has confiscated four expensive vehicles given to former president Kenneth Kaunda by Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and the Japanese government.

Dr Kaunda told the Zambia Daily Mail that the vehicles, two Mercedes-Benz cars, one of them bullet-proof, from President Saddam, and two Nissan Laurels from the Japanese, were confiscated recently when they were brought into the country.

Dr Kaunda said he did not understand why the new government was subjecting him to this type of treatment.

"I really do not understand why my brothers in government are doing

this to me ... I am the first president of Zambia and a mature citizen."

He said he had handed the matter over to his party, the United National Independence Party, and would be leaving the matter up to God.

He also disclosed that the government had confiscated his cattle at Isoka in northern Zambia recently. The authorities also impounded birds which were given as presents during the election campaign.

Dr Kaunda has been given until the end of this month to vacate a government house in Lusaka in which he has been staying since his defeat. He has no property of his own in the city.

Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba was not available for comment.

ANC clarifies Zambian alliances

LUSAKA. — The ANC has clarified its relationship with the new Zambian government under the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

The ANC leadership supported the former ruling party — the United National Independence Party (Unip) — during the run-up to last October's multi-party elections.

ANC chief representative in Zambia Mr Japhet Ndhlovu said here he had been instructed to make friends with the new government while at the same time maintaining ties with the defeated Unip.

"The ANC is serious about cultivating friendship with the MMD, but will still be a friend of Unip. Our policy is not to dump old friends," Mr Ndhlovu said when his organisation presented over 20 000 textbooks to the ministry of education.

Mr Ndhlovu also said the ANC would gradually hand over to the Zambian people all the property it owned in the country as a gesture of appreciation for their years of support.

He paid tribute to Zambia for their support of the "liberation struggle". — Sapa

3/1/82
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Refugees in Zambia (360)

LUSAKA — About 500 Mozambicans fleeing their country's civil war have crossed into Zambia through its eastern province in recent months. Red Cross officials in Katete have reported an influx of refugees since last November to early this month.

Zambian inflation hits 93 percent

STAR 29/11/92

(360)

LUSAKA — The Zambian kwacha depreciated by 5,7 percent against the United States dollar as at the end of November last year, a slowdown from the 7,8 percent fall recorded in October.

According to the latest main indicators published by the Bank of Zambia, the revised stock of external debt was \$6,5 billion at the end of November.

Against the special drawing rights the Kwacha fell by 7,1 percent while mineral export receipts for November fell to \$75,9 million from \$105,7 million received in October.

The commercial banks claims on the private sector also went up by Zmk2,598 million or 13,5 percent in November following an increase of only Zmk82 million or 0,4 percent in October.

Broad money supply rose by 7,0 percent in November compared with an increase of 17,5 percent in October. Over the year to November, money supply rose by 78,1 percent compared with the 77,8 percent recorded in October.

The revised preliminary weight average consumer price index for November yielded an

increase of 12,3 percent, unchanged from October.

The food sub-group which has the largest weight in the basket continues to exert the greatest influence on the recorded price increases.

In the year to November, CPI rose 93,8 percent, down slightly from 94,8 percent recorded for the year. The annualised inflation rate for the eleven months to November was 88,3 percent.

Copper prices changed a little averaging \$1,08 a pound in November compared with the October average of \$1,07 a pound.— Sapa.

Zambia to establish trade mission in SA

Sowetan 30/11/92

ZAMBIA will soon establish a trade mission in South Africa, new Zambian president Mr Frederick Chiluba said yesterday, reiterating an undertaking he made soon after assuming office.

Speaking in an interview at the State House, Chiluba said "quite a number of things, including finding the premises, have to be done".

"I cannot say tomorrow or the day after, but it will be quite soon", he said.

So far, of all Frontline States, only Zambia and Tanzania do not have any diplomatic ties with South Africa.

Last Friday the Government announced that Angola would establish

By THAMI MAZWAI

a trade mission, and several weeks ago Botswana said it would soon have one.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique each have formal trade relations with the Republic spanning several years.

Chiluba said the mission would formalise the trade connections his country had, and which existed even during the time of the Kenneth Kaunda Government.

In fact, he said, the Kaunda Government had already decided on the establishment of a trade mission in South Africa before it was defeated in the elections. - Sowetan Africa News Service.

Zambia to establish ties with SA

Zambia is to establish a trade mission in South Africa "quite soon", Zambian president Frederick Chiluba said yesterday.

Speaking at State House, Mr. Chiluba said: "I cannot say tomorrow or the day after, but it will be quite soon."

This will mean that all the Frontline states, barring Tanzania, will have diplomatic links with South Africa.

President Chiluba will today ask that South Africa be allowed to attend future meetings of the eastern and southern Africa Preferential Trade Area (PTA) as an observer.

According to the speech he is due to deliver later today when he opens the 10th meeting of the PTA, Mr. Chiluba will urge that instead of waiting for change in South Africa, African leaders "must work for that change" instead.

Today he takes over as PTA chairman from Swaziland's King Mswati II. The chairmanship rotates among the various heads of state. — Star Africa Service.

Going, going, gone ...

Kaunda name erased

South 30/11-5/2/92.

(360)

AFTER beating Dr Kenneth Kaunda overwhelmingly in elections last year, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government now wants to erase his name from the face of Zambia.

Instructions have been issued to district councils to bring down statues of former president Kaunda and to paint over his face on buildings.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing, which issued the instructions, also wants to rename all institutions named after Kaunda or his family members during his 27-year rule.

There are Kenneth Kaunda, David Kaunda (his father) and Helen Kaunda (his mother) secondary schools and the David Kaunda sports complex in Chipata.

President Frederick Chiluba declared he was in a "hurry to remove Kaunda's portrait from the Zambian currency because the face on that money worries me".

Bank of Zambia (BOZ) governor Mr Jacques Bussieres confirmed receiving instructions to remove the portrait.

The demolition of reminders of the Kaunda regime and the renaming exercise started with the three major cities of Ndola, Kitwe and Lusaka.

In Ndola, a statue of Kaunda in his ceremonial toga was brought down in the city centre near the High Court.

In Kitwe, the authorities have painted over the paintings of Kaunda and his family on a wall monument.

Lusaka has discontinued the neon sign display of the former president at the Civic Centre and has renamed the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, the country's foremost book publishers, the Zambia Publishing House. — *ATA*



SAVING FACE: Ex-president Kaunda fights for his name

'I'm clean,' claims Kenneth

(360)

FORMER Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda has filed several defamation cases against the state, media and top government officials. South 30/11-5/2/92.

Dr Kaunda, whose United National Independence Party (UNIP) was overwhelmingly defeated in the Zambian elections of October 31, 1991 by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), led by veteran trade union leader Frederick Chiluba, is suing the Times of Zambia. Barely a few months ago the newspaper was owned by UNIP.

Kaunda has also filed a defamation suit against the Daily Express.

Individuals facing defamation suits are Times reporter Sam Ngoma, foreign affairs minister Vernon Mwaanga and tourism minister Christon Tembo over alleged statements linking Dr Kaunda to murder and other crimes during his 27-year rule.

Dr Kaunda said: "These are frightened little men trying to vilify my name, but I am prepared to stand in court to protect my integrity." He is also trying to sue the state for the unexplained take-over by the police of David's Universal Temple — a shrine in Lusaka built by Kaunda and his close "spiritual friend", MA Ranganathan.

Recently, the temple was ransacked by Minister without Portfolio Godfrey Miyanda, who took a group of priests to exorcise it of "evil spirits". But, according to Kaunda, allegations that government officials found two million mandrax tablets and two million Zambian kwacha in the temple during the raid were false.

Kaunda has claimed that a team of lawyers from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank who have been probing into his alleged US\$4-billion foreign account have cleared him of fraud.

"The IMF and World Bank have special lawyers who follow up illegal banking activities by heads of state across the world. They have found nothing on me in terms of banking with foreign banks," said Kaunda. Kaunda's law suits and his disclosures about the IMF and the World Bank come in the wake of increased criticism since he left office. — *ATA*

Zambian leader pleads for closer links with SA

360

Sowetan 30/11/92

ZAMBIAN President Frederick Chiluba will today ask that South Africa be allowed to attend future meetings of the Eastern and Southern Africa PTA (Preferential Trade Area) as an observer.

The PTA is a regional association that wants to regulate and formalise trade in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Chiluba also wants the PTA to start discussing tariffs with the South African Customs Union, smoothing the way for formal trade relations when the time comes.

Delegations

According to the speech he is due to deliver later today when he opens the 10th meeting of the PTA, Chiluba says instead of waiting for change in South Africa, African leaders "must work" for that change.

He takes over today as

By THAMI MAZWAI

chairman of the PTA from Swaziland's King Mswati II. The chairmanship rotates among the various heads of states.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress have delegations at the meeting, which is also attended by the president of the African Bank and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity.

Chiluba says the issue of South Africa must be faced "if we are to gain the benefits of South African membership and avoid the dangers".

"Already many African countries, some of whom are PTA members, have forged ties with South Africa.

"Highly developed countries have upgraded their links while we are waiting on the sidelines -

once again being marginalised.

"Yet we have a more vital interest in what happens in South Africa than any others. The scale and magnitude of the South African economy is such that it can destroy us as much as it can uplift us," Chiluba says.

This PTA session was preceded by a meeting of the Ministers of trade which has recommended that the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) merge with the PTA.

Says Chiluba: "The PTA and SADCC need to co-ordinate their activities for modern economics require new instruments."

He appeals to Africa to investigate the "commonsense of the common market for the benefit of the common man".

"This is no time for ideology. Hungry children cannot eat it. No longer can we afford the grandiose

plans which cannot be implemented.

"No one will pay for it. No longer can we blame colonialism. We are accountable. Accountable not only to the electorate, not only to our neighbours and allies, but our children, to the future, even to those not yet born," he says.

His speech is devoted to calling for a common market of the Southern Africa region, as is the trend in other parts of the world.

"The most obvious benefit to be derived is increasing wealth from growth in trade, where businessmen have a market of 220 million people.

"How glorious the day when our present combined GDP of 70 billion United States dollars starts growing in leaps and bounds because we have had the commonsense to found the common market," Chiluba says. - Sowetan Africa News Service.

Ugandan leader rejects SA links

Star Africa Service

STAR 3/1/92

LUSAKA — Ugandan president Yoweri Museveni has openly opposed the proposal by President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia that South Africa be admitted as an observer to meetings of the Southern and East African Preferential Trade Area (PTA). (360)

Mr Chiluba's suggestion was made in his opening address yesterday at the PTA conference, of which he is chairman.

He said many African countries, including PTA members, had opened diplomatic ties with South Africa. (324)

Mr Museveni responded, saying the PTA countries would be putting themselves in danger by opening up too much to South Africa because apartheid was still in place there.

● Afro-market on cards —
Page 15

TO most people President Frederick Chiluba's landslide victory over Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia's elections last October was a foregone conclusion.

For Zambians had long tired of the poverty and deprivation synonymous with the Kaunda regime.

In his inauguration address, Chiluba warned that the restructuring of the economy would take a lot of suffering; a warning that hardly registered among his supporters: indeed, the whole country, was too intoxicated with his victory over Kaunda. Had he asked for their right arms, they would have added their left ones.

Today the chickens come home to roost when, during his government's budget speech, the first major and unusual weapon to correct the economy will be revealed.

More than 30 000 Zambians are to be "relocated" from the civil service and set up as independent entrepreneurs.

A senior aide said their lay-off packages and pensions will be start-up funds for their businesses, while the government will provide the necessary back-up in skills and other resources. These plans are part of a major structural readjustment by the Zambian government in which the market principles will be central to the country's economic recovery and growth.

"In the past the government controlled everything from farming to the provision of toothpaste. This led to a huge bureaucracy and inefficiencies", Chiluba said in a 30-minute interview in his office.

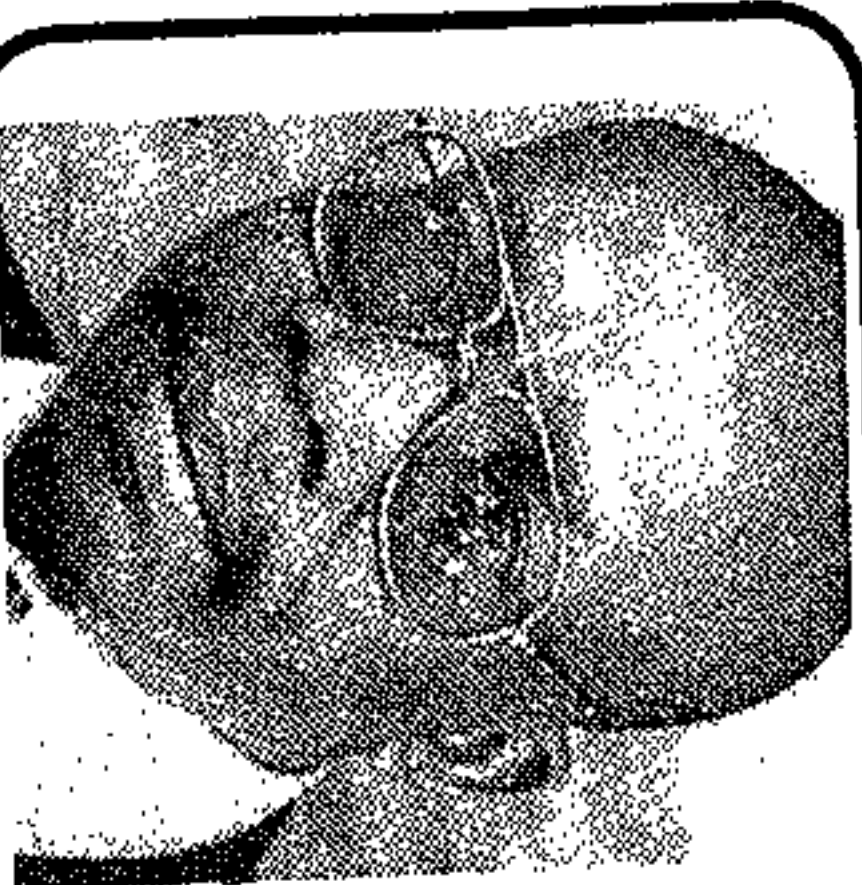
He stresses that his government will "not be retrenching people, after all we are a politically elected government. People need jobs, don't they?"

"However, we have a problem here in that we have 1 000 mouths to feed and 10 hands to produce goods," he says.

People will be relocated from the unproductive element of the civil service to those sectors, more so government parastatals, and they must become entrepreneurs.

"Zambians are a self-reliant people. Given the opportunity, they will achieve a lot. Also, we are moving away from strong participation in the economy by the government. We must allow the private sector to prosper for that is where the

Zambia gets economic medicine



Sowetan Senior Assistant Editor THAMI MAZWAI (left) talked to Zambia's Frederick Chiluba this week. In this article Mazwai outlines how Zambia hopes to turn thousands of nationals into entrepreneurs in an effort to rejuvenate the economy.



success of our economy will be found.

"I may also add that as far as we are concerned, the major employer should be industry, and not government," he added.

Chiluba admits that some people may lose their jobs, but "as the economy recovers, they will find others".

The aide said providing goods and services to parastatals and government were the areas being earmarked for these former government employees. This would be a long-term strategy, based on need and profitability.

The Chiluba government has already placed some parastatals on sale, and most will be sold, except strategic ones like the Electricity Board.

The government will also woo investment from the outside world by lowering company tax

to 40 percent and assuring overseas investors that their investments will not be nationalised.

In pursuance of the country's desire to attract investment of all forms, Zambia is now "wooing" Zimbabwean and South African farmers. He says farmers are business people who will grab at opportunities that come their way. His country is merely making them aware of farming opportunities in Zambia.

"We have placed our cards on the table, and it is now up to them", he says.

Chiluba has often been portrayed as the fourth generation of African leaders - one committed to democracy. The first generation consisted of the old chiefs and kings who were dictators.

The second generation of rulers were the colonial overlords and their puppets, and these hardly

cared about democracy.

The third generation consists of leaders who led Africa to liberation, but these later became dictators.

To avoid this, Chiluba's first act after being elected president was to get the Zambian Parliament limit the tenure of presidents to two terms, as in the United States.

He pays tribute to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for unleashing the forces of democracy that destroyed Eastern Europe's dictatorships, and gave new meaning to world democracy.

"When this tide swept the world, it reached Zambia at the right time and we lapped it up. We do not have any model of democracy to export to other parts of Africa. However, if the thinking of man, and his aspirations, is to be taken into account, a lot is now happening.

"For instance, look at what is happening in Kenya," he says.

He also maintains that the western world has had its share of dictatorships, and this is not an African syndrome. "We had eras of enlightened despotism and many parts of Europe went through bloody revolutions."

Asked of his attitude to South Africa's greater participation in the economics of the region, he cannot hide the fears and suspicions Africa's leaders, including himself, have of their economically strong neighbour.

"Post apartheid South Africa," he says, "must play its proper role in the regional economy but must not be allowed to tower over other economies. We must have checks and balances," he says.

The ANC and PAC will still enjoy sanctuary from his government, until a just order is in place. "It is the people of Zambia, not Kaunda, who gave support to the ANC and other organisations. The people of Zambia paid with their blood to help the liberation struggle in South Africa. There will be no departure from that policy," he says.

In the same vein, relations with the FW de Klerk Government will be maintained. He makes this point in his address to the PTA summit, and a statement issued by one his ministers that the Zambian Government will support all South African political organisations in an effort to get a just order in place. - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Palamin to export copper to refineries in Zambia

B/day 2/2/92
MATTHEW CURTIN

MINING troubles on the Zambian copper belt have provided an unexpected windfall for Palabora Mining (Palamin), which will export at least 25 000 tons of concentrate to Zambia's refineries in this year.

Palamin weathered a difficult year to declare an unchanged total dividend of 780c a share in 1991. This was despite a 6% fall in attributable earnings to R244m from R249m for the year to end-December.

MD Frank Fenwick said yesterday that the world market for copper concentrates was extremely tight in 1991, with production far in excess of smelting capacity.

Copper producers without their own refining facilities had suffered high smelting rates laid down by smelting companies.

However, Palamin as an integrated copper producer not only avoided those problems but started to capitalise on the shortfall in Zambian concentrate production in 1991.

Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Fenwick said that Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), Africa's largest copper producer, was hit by mining problems in the year.

With production hiccups at mines in neighbouring Zaire, ZCCM was unable to produce or buy enough concentrate locally for its own refineries.

Palamin had signed a contract with metals trader Marc Rich in which he undertook to supply ZCCM with 25 000 tons of concentrate this year, with an option for another

10 000 tons.

Fenwick said the deal not only eased potential bottlenecks in Palamin's production pipeline, but by using an intermediary it meant the company was not dependent on the Zambian government for payment.

He said the worldwide recession had hit international demand for copper. Prices were 5% lower in rand terms in 1991 than the previous year, at R6 537 against R6 882 a ton. Local demand for copper was also lower.

However, GM George Deyzel said Palamin continued to improve productivity and contain costs successfully in 1991.

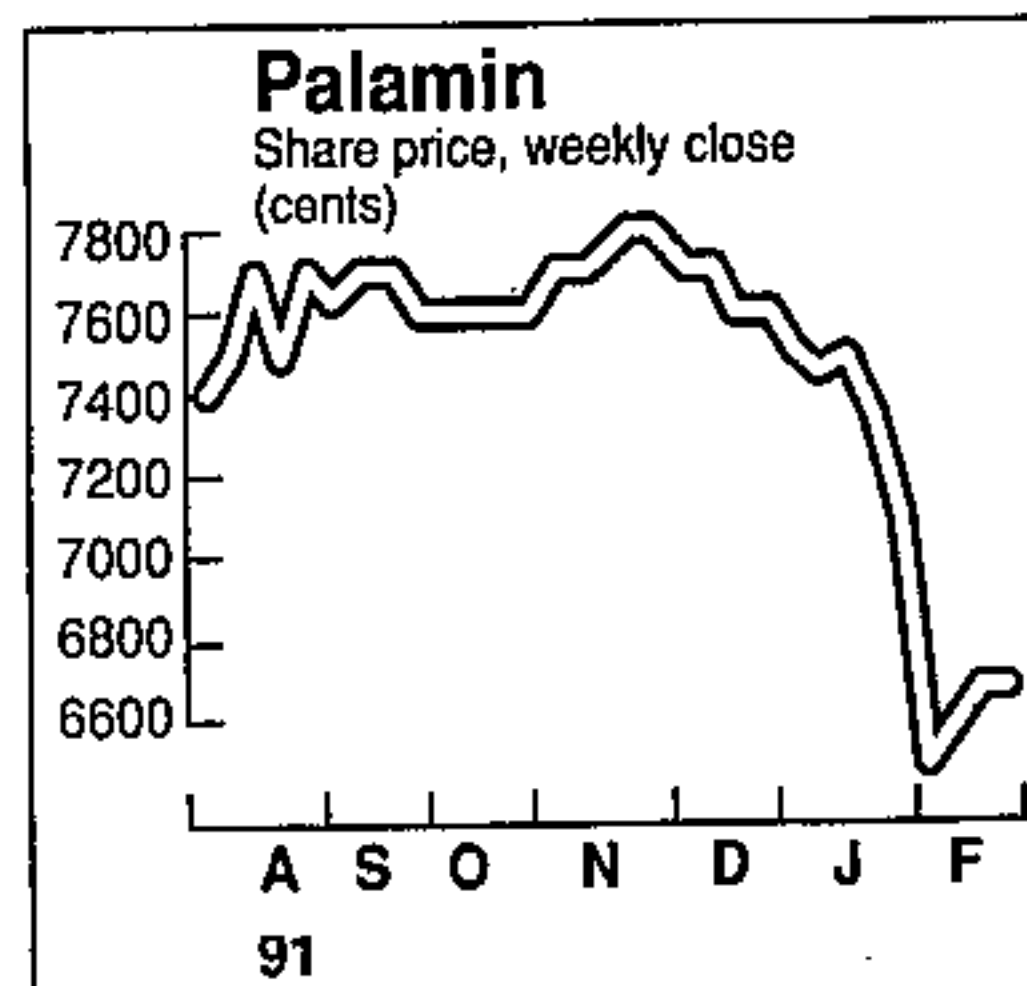
Smelting

Overall operating costs rose only 10% in the year, as the company had shed 10% of its 3 300 strong workforce through natural attrition. There had been no retrenchments.

Fenwick said that after 26 years of production, Palamin was still in the top third of the world's lowest-cost producers.

Palamin has been dogged with smelting problems associated with the inability of its ageing plant to keep up with the amount of concentrate produced and meet the company's refining capacity.

Management tried unsuccessfully to install a Con-Top cyclon to improve efficiencies in 1990. Instead, Palamin devoted R68m in capital expenditure last year to improve the smelter as it stands for the remaining



Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: I-NET

10 years in which it will be required to treat surface ore production.

Fenwick said smelting throughput rose 3% in the year.

Underground exploration of the copper reserves necessary to extend Palamin's life into the next century was going well and a pre-feasibility study would start by mid-year to research the viability of an underground mine.

Palamin derives most of its income from copper production — whether in concentrate form, cathode or wire bar — but it also produces a range of by-products.

Finance director Barry Aitken said that of Palamin's 1991 turnover of R452m, down from R510m the previous year, 76% came from copper, 12% from vermiculite, 8% from zirconia, with the remainder made up of precious metals and other revenue.

After-tax profit rose to R234m from R228m because of a sharp drop in the company's tax bill, thanks to higher capital spending in the year and a cut in the company's tax rate.

Zambia cuts taxes to boost economy

B/D ay 3/2/92
LUSAKA — Zambia has announced cuts in individual and company taxes in a package aimed at stimulating the country's ailing economy.

Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde said in his 1992 budget speech on Friday an individual worker's tax would be reduced to a maximum 35% from 50% while corporate tax would fall to a maximum 40% from 45%.

The measures should leave extra money in the hands of consumers and extra savings for re-investment in the hands of companies, the minister told parliament. *(360)*

Kasonde said the government was introducing tax on workers' allowances and benefits "to help fund public programmes" — Sapa-Reuter.

One iness of a toppled dictator

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, for 27 years a godfather in Southern African politics, has now been reduced to house-hunting in his former capital city.

Looking tired, drawn and having lost weight since his crushing defeat by union leader Mr Frederick Chiluba last November, the former Zambian dictator is trying hard to make sense of the Zambian people's absolute rejection of him and what he stood for.

Surrounded by a host of confused aides, newly exposed to a dramatic change in their charmed lives in the shadow of the ageing patriarch, he still clings desperately to his God and continues to dream of humanism and world peace.

Roan House, a Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines guest house in which Dr Kaunda has been living since his defeat, lies in one of Lusaka's exclusive suburbs.

It is not difficult to get an audience with the former dictator, with only one smiling, unarmed gate-keeper to wave one into the grounds of the relatively modest homestead.

Dr Kaunda claims to have retired from active politics and has notified the former ruling party, the United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.), of his intention to re-

his personal philosophy of humanism.

One of his sons is on death row in Lusaka Central Prison after being convicted of murder. Another son is accused of illegally importing millions of rands of musical equipment.

Dr Kaunda along with many Zambians feels that the new government is waging a personal vendetta against him by firing many of his most trusted lieutenants in Zambia's para-statal and public offices and by refusing to allow him any of the perks he feels he deserves after nearly 30 years as the country's leader.

Cars and cattle which were given to him while in office are being confiscated by the new government and he is being accused of reaping billions of rands from the Zambian economy.

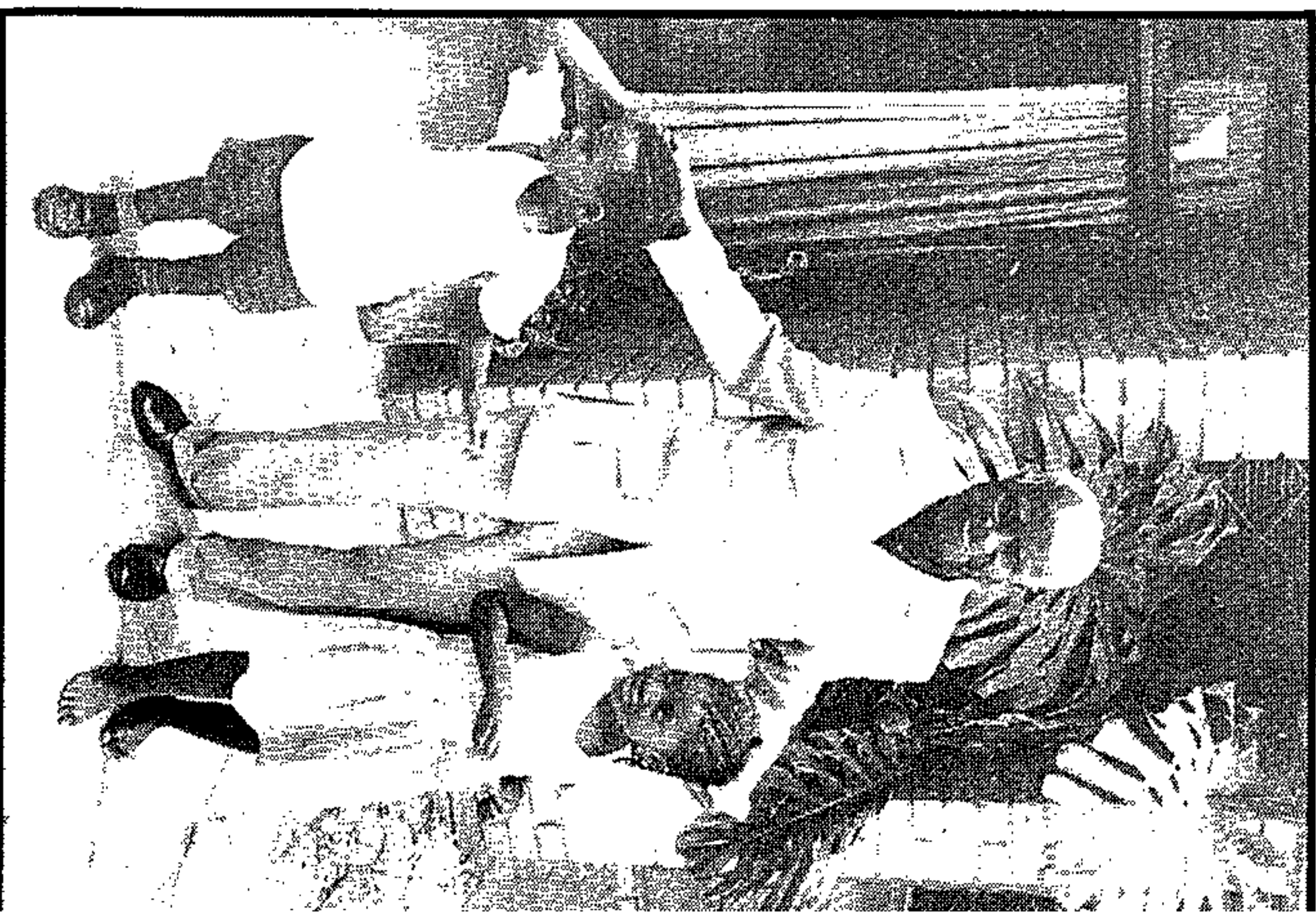
And it comes to the idealistic Dr Kaunda as a severe blow that the University of Zambia is ceasing its research into humanism, with the director of the institute for human relations rejecting humanism as just "one man's idea".

Dr Kaunda was entirely out of touch with the will of Zambia when at the eleventh hour he was still convinced that his party was invincible, but his acceptance of the democratic process — albeit grudgingly — will remain a hard act to

ZAMBIA'S pell-mell rush into multi-party democracy has left former president Kenneth Kaunda stranded, lonely and almost forgotten in the country he dominated for three decades. HANS-PETER BAKKER of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Lusaka.



Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, once a godfather in Southern African politics.



Dr Kaunda with two of his grandchildren: "Jun Masuzio, left, and Cheswa.

5/2/92.

360

Argus.

sign as party leader.

His formal resignation is expected to be announced with much pomp and ceremony at the party's national congress in April.

Until he formally retires from politics, he is treated like an opposition leader and will not enjoy the considerable perks of a retired president.

He had been asked to leave the guest house by the end of last month. The ANC has offered him a house in Lusaka which he says he will "gratefully" accept, but it was in disrepair and until it was suitable to move into, he would be looking for somewhere else to live.

The legendary status of "KK", as many Zambians refer to Dr Kaunda, has waned and what remains is a sad reminder of his powerful past.

The man who for nearly 30 years stood as a giant in Southern African affairs and who played leading roles in peace initiatives in the sub-continent's hotspots, is today suffering the rejection of his person, his family and even

ures in African politics.

"I was quite clear in my mind that Unip was winning the election. Even if I had some doubts, I would still have gone ahead.

"It would have been cowardly to run away from an institution like that. It would not be fair to your followers, to your country, not fair to your own name. So I was quite happy to have gone through with it."

But the "old man" has not accepted defeat and has led his party's challenge of the election results in 27 constituencies where he suspects foul play.

However, even if the results at all 27 constituencies were reversed, the new Movement of Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government would still have a comfortable lead after winning 125 out of the 150 seats.

At 67 Dr Kaunda may well be giving up active politics, but he is certainly not taking his defeat or his retirement lying down.

Zambia set to reap from new budget

Star 5/2/92

THE NEW Zambian government's first budget was welcomed by local and foreign economists yesterday as a good start on the road to economic recovery for one of the world's most indebted nations.

Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde announced the liberalisation of exchange controls, a devaluation of the kwacha by almost 25 percent and moves to cut inflation and government spending in his budget speech to parliament on Friday.

Mr. Kasonde cut individual and corporate taxes and set aside millions to improve run-down social infrastructure such as hospitals, schools and roads.

Diplomats from donor nations welcomed the measures, with previous moves to put the economy back on course.

"Zambia will reap a lot from

The first budget by new Zambian Prime Minister Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy government draws praise.

(360)

what it has sown," one diplomat said. "Her efforts will certainly be treated with the same kind of seriousness by the donors."

This is the first budget by the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy government, which won a sweeping electoral victory over former president Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party in October.

President Frederick Chiluba has accused Mr. Kaunda and his government of leading the country to economic ruin during 27 years of uninterrupted rule.

The kwacha devaluation and the introduction of exchange

markets is likely to boost exports in a country which has relied primarily on copper for its foreign exchange earnings.

The government's overdependence on mining income has left the mines short of funds, which has cut back production.

The budget is also aimed at killing a black market which accounts for a large share of foreign exchange dealings.

Zambia, with a foreign debt of close to \$1 000 (R2,8 000) per head of its 8 million people, experienced a shrinking economy in recent years, inflation running at 118 percent, last year and a critical shortage of for-

eign exchange.

The new government, which promised donors that it would take a pragmatic approach to economic reform, has made a sharp cut in the government subsidy on the politically sensitive maize meal, the single largest contributor to a burgeoning budget deficit.

It has also raised fuel prices.

Donor representatives welcomed the government's moves, which have also brought a bridging loan from Citibank to pay arrears to the World Bank.

Diplomats said World Bank disbursements, suspended last year, should resume soon.

Sources close to the government said a new economic plan would be ready by next month, after which most donors were expected to release their funds.

— Sapa-Reuter. □

Plot to kill Chiluba revealed (310)

LUSAKA — Minister without Portfolio, Brigadier-General Miyanda, and three former United National Independence Party (Unip) generals plotted to assassinate Zambian President Frederick Chiluba at the opening of parliament last month and to abduct Vice-President Levy Mwanawasa, a commission of inquiry heard in Lusaka on Monday.

Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) intelligence reports, submitted to the inquiry into the car acci-

dent of Vice-President Mwanawasa by his private secretary Sebastian Kopulande, said the plot was drawn up after earlier plans to kill him failed.

The report said on November 20, General Miyanda, General Kingsley Chinkuli, Brigadier-General Tom Fara and Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge met to plot against the pair.

According to the plan, an armoured car at a Parliament Building parade was to shoot into the crowd to create confusion and a soldier

would shoot the president.

Private secretary Mr Kopulande presented the reports after the commission had asked about threats to the vice-president's life before his accident.

Another plot involved poisoning President Chiluba if the other assassination attempts failed — an unnamed warrant officer was paid to administer the poison.

General Miyanda allegedly conspired because he was dissatisfied with the position of Minister without Portfolio. — Sapa.

AFRICA

Economically on course, Zambia gets \$71m loan

81 day \$1292
LUSAKA — Zambia, one of the world's most indebted nations, had paid more than \$50m of arrears to the World Bank, allowing it to draw fresh funds from the bank, Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde said yesterday.

It was able to draw \$71m from an \$80m tranche of a World Bank loan suspended when the government defaulted on arrears payments last September, Kasonde said in an interview.

The IMF and donor nations also suspended assistance because of the default and the failure of the government of former president Kenneth Kaunda to implement economic reforms agreed with the IMF.

"We paid what amounted to about \$51m for 1991 ... in arrears with the World Bank. We are on-track and the other donors are coming up with their share of the 1991 obligations. We

(360) (186) (256)
shall be discussing the 1992 share in coming meetings in Paris in March," Kasonde said.

The minister said a bridging loan used to pay the arrears was put together by Citibank of the US with the help of Canada and some Nordic countries. This would be repaid as soon as Zambia had received the funds from the World Bank.

A system worked out to help Zambia settle more than \$1bn in arrears with the IMF was also on course.

"We are back on track. The IMF has issued a letter of no objection to the World Bank and we have started to accumulate our credits, and depending on whether we keep our benchmarks in the next three years, we can get our credit back," he said.

Last Friday, in his first budget since the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy defeated Kaunda's Unip in October, Kasonde devalued the

kwacha by almost 25%.

He presented a budget of 90-billion kwacha (\$720m) with a deficit of 10-billion kwacha (\$80m) which he said would be funded through donor support.

Kasonde said Zambia had already put together an economic framework for 1992 on which the World Bank was expected to pass judgment soon.

"The question is to what extent we shall be successful in rescheduling the debts and persuading donors to write off certain debt to Zambia at the Paris Club meetings (of government creditors)," he said.

Zambia would need an estimated \$700m to \$800m in balance of payments and import support for 1992, Kasonde said.

New World Bank president Lewis Preston is expected to arrive next Sunday on a two-day visit to Zambia. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Plot to ⁽³⁶⁰⁾ assassinate Zambian ^{25/7/92} president'

LUSAKA. — Minister without Portfolio Brigadier-General Miyanda and three former United National Independence Party generals plotted to assassinate Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba at the opening of Parliament last month and to abduct Vice-President Levy Mwanawasa, a commission of inquiry heard here on Monday.

Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) intelligence reports into the Mr Mwanawasa's car accident, submitted to the inquiry by his private secretary Mr Sebastian Kopulande, said the plot was drawn up after an earlier plan failed because Mr Chiluba did not attend a military parade.

The report said General Miyanda, General Kingsley Chinkuli, Brigadier-General Tom Fara and Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge met to plot against the two leaders on November 20 last year.

General Miyanda allegedly entered the conspiracy because he wanted to be vice-president. — Sapa

LUSAKA - Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, for 27 years a godfather in Southern African politics, has now been reduced to house-hunting in his former capital city.

Looking tired, drawn and having lost some weight since his crushing defeat by union leader Mr Frederick Chiluba last November, the former Zambian dictator is trying hard to make sense of the Zambian people's absolute rejection of him and what he stood for.

Surrounded by a host of confused aides, newly exposed to a dramatic change in their charmed lives in the shadow of the ageing patriarch, he still clings desperately to his God and continues to dream of humanism and world peace.

Roan House, a Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines guesthouse in which Kaunda has been living since his defeat, lies in one of Lusaka's exclusive suburbs.

Dictator

It is not difficult to get an audience with the former dictator, with only one smiling, unarmed gate-keeper to wave one into the grounds of the relatively modest homestead.

Kaunda claims to have retired from active politics and has notified the former ruling party, the United National Independence Party, of his intention to resign as party leader.

His formal resignation is expected to be announced with much pomp and ceremony at the party's national congress in April.

Until he formally retires from politics, he is treated like an opposition leader and will not enjoy the considerable perks of a retired president.

He was asked to leave the guest house by the end of January. The ANC has offered him a house in Lusaka which he said he would "gratefully" accept, but it was in disrepair and until it was suitable to move into, he would be looking for somewhere else to live.

Peace

The legendary status of "KK", as many Zambians refer to Kaunda, has waned and what remains is a sad reminder of his powerful past. The man who for nearly 30 years stood as a giant in Southern African affairs and who played leading roles in peace initiatives in the subcontinent's hot spots, is today suffering the rejection of his person, his family and even his personal philosophy of humanism.

One of his sons is on death row in Lusaka Central Prison after being convicted of murder. Another son is accused of illegally importing millions of

KK (360)

Zambia's pell-mell rush into multiparty democracy has left former president Kenneth Kaunda stranded, lonely and almost forgotten in the country he dominated for three decades. Sowetan Correspondent Hans Bakker, reports.

rands of musical equipment.

Kaunda, along with many Zambians, feels that the new government is waging a personal vendetta against him by firing many of his most trusted lieutenants in Zambia's parastatals and public offices and by refusing to allow him any of the perks he feels he deserves after nearly 30 years as the country's leader.

Cars and cattle which were given to him while in office are being confiscated by the new government and he is being accused of reaping billions of rands from the Zambian economy. And it comes to the idealistic Kaunda as a severe blow that the University of Zambia is ceasing its research into humanism, with the director of the institute for human relations rejecting humanism as just "one man's idea".

Kaunda pretends to shrug off the treatment meted out by his foes, but his reaction fails to hide his bitterness:

"I laugh it off. I remember what human beings did to my Lord and saviour Jesus Christ, how much more me my humble self. There will be people rejoicing in my suffering."

Research

"So what, that does not help them in any shape or form."

"I am taking a very high profile on this and I will not suffer in any shape or form even if I am to sleep under some tree, I will be quite happy to do so until I find my own way again."

Undaunted, Kaunda aims to do research into global peace and humanism through the formation of a peace foundation in Lusaka.

"I have always been fascinated by the relationship between God our creator and man whom he made in his own image on the one hand and the relationship between man and man on the other."

A clinic in Lusaka which is linked to the peace foundation is nearing completion. Kaunda plans to invite retired medical specialists from around the world to work for little or no remuneration - only the "wild life and the Zambian sunshine" - to make it possible for Zambian people to get more complicated lifesaving operations.

In reflecting on his years in power, he expresses most pride in his government's work in

education and health which reached its height in the mid-70s but has since deteriorated along with the shattered economy.

He also professes pride in having left the country's public service a clean man, untainted by corruption or embezzlements.

"There are allegations,

but they can't prove anything. I thank God that I can say today without fear of contradiction that I have left public office a clean man and a good name is much better than billions of rand which they allege I have stolen."

On the flip side, he recognises his greatest failure as subsidising consumption for far too long. "We

should have started withdrawing subsidies on consumption and supported production soon after the oil crisis in the 1970s."

But he hails at the MMD government's summary withdrawal of subsidies on the staple food, mealie meal.

Kaunda was entirely out of touch with the will of Zambia when at the 11th

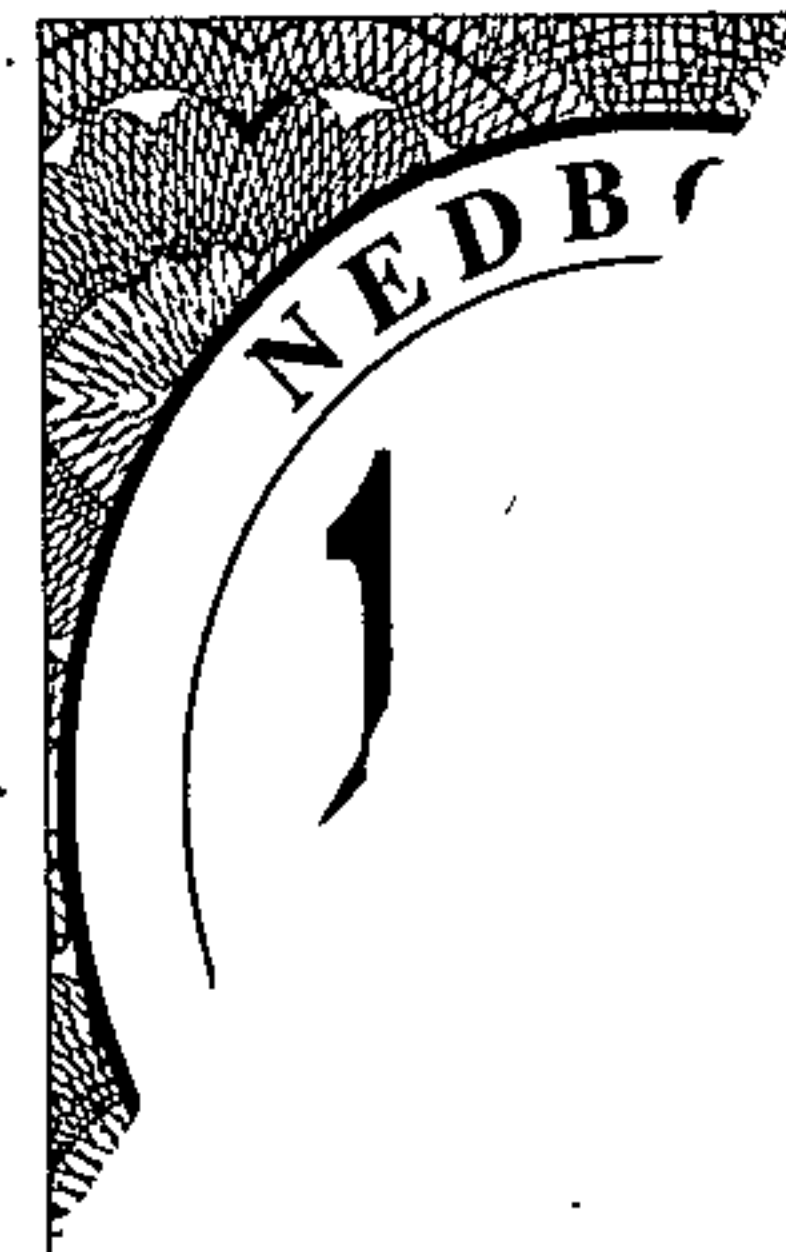
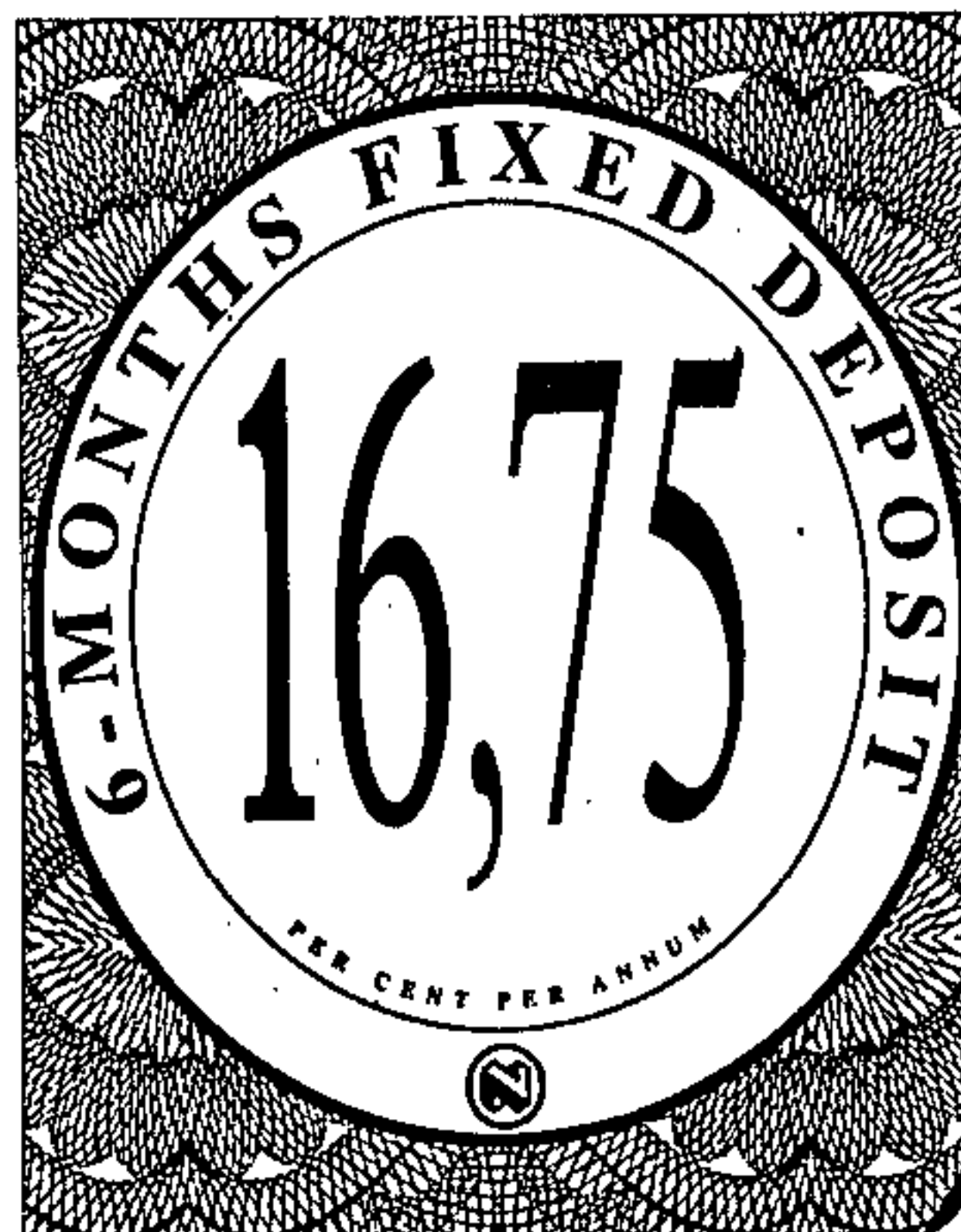
hour he was still convinced that his party was invincible, but his acceptance of the democratic process - albeit grudgingly - will remain a hard act to follow by the other cult figures in African politics:

"I was quite clear in my mind that Unip was winning the election. Even if I had some doubts, I would still have gone ahead."

"It would have been cowardly to run away from an institution like that. It would not be fair to your followers, to your country, not fair to your own name. So I was quite happy to have gone through with it."

At 67 Kaunda may well be giving up active politics, but he is certainly not taking his defeat nor his retirement lying down.

At 67 Dr Kenneth Kaunda may well be giving up politics, but he is not taking defeat or retirement lying down



Kaunda broke but won't beg, 'even if I'm robbed'

LUSAKA — Former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda says he's broke.

Dr Kaunda (67), who was defeated at the polls in October after 27 years in power, is living in a rented home paid for by his adult sons, the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail reported.

The paper quoted him as saying the new government headed by Frederick Chiluba still had not paid him any retirement benefits.

Dr Kaunda described himself as "financially very unstable" but said he would not go on his knees to claim his dues from the State. "I will not sink to being a beggar, even when I am robbed."

He has denied allegations that he channelled millions of dollars into a private bank account while president.

He told the Daily Mail he was unable to comment on recent media reports that he ran up a massive personal overdraft at the Central Bank during his years in office. He said he never handled money personally and had left payment formalities to his accountants.

He told the paper that if he was overdrawn he would ask his family to help clear the debt. Two of his five sons are successful businessmen.

The government has said it will pay Dr Kaunda all his retirement benefits when he formally quits politics, which he is expected to do in May.

Last month Dr Kaunda said he had received several invitations to take up lucrative tours in the United States and Canada. — Sapa-AP.

'Pollute the poor' row at World Bank

LONDON — The chief economist of the World Bank advocates exporting "dirty industries" and toxic waste to poor countries, where pollution complaints are less likely, reports The Economist.

"I've always thought under-populated countries in Africa are vastly under-polluted," Lawrence Summers wrote in an internal memo dated December 12.

"Shouldn't the World Bank encourage more migration of the dirty industries to less developed countries?"

The World Bank said the view did not represent its own position, which was to encourage economic and social development.

Summers had intended his memo to provoke debate and sharpen the analysis in a forthcoming World Bank report on the global economy, the bank said.

"Mr Summers deeply regrets and apologises for the obvious misunderstanding."

The Economist quoted the Summers memo: "The economic logic of dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest-wage country is impeccable and we should face up to that."

The Economist concluded: "The language is crass, even for an internal memo. But Mr Summers is asking questions the World Bank would rather ignore. The bank should make this debate public." — Sapa-AP.

gets boost from Japan

Detroit, Michigan, plays in the cello section of the amateur orchestra in Hamamatsu in central Japan.

She has worked as a translator since arriving in Japan in 1984.

She said she and other orchestra members resolved to help their South African soulmates after reading a story on the Sowetan musicians in the Japan Times.

"I always wanted to play music so badly, and ran up against lots of obstacles, but nothing like these people have to struggle with," she said.

The Hamamatsu ensemble

has a large stockpile of sheet music, while the Sowetans use dog-eared and torn photocopies. The Japanese have new strings for their instruments, while the South Africans scrounge old ones from white musicians.

The Japanese offered to become a "sister orchestra" and to exchange tapes. But the South Africans had no tape recorder.

So a cassette recorder went into the aid package.

"We're still playing in the toilet," said Mr Mantu.

"But, who knows, maybe that will change one day too." — Sapa-Reuter.

92/81

favour of Inkatha.

and the ANC in December

forfeited vehicle with false number plates”

"tactics" in the Mooi River area

may already be a conviction”

Procedures such as conducting raids without war-

To page 2

CT 8/2192 - (360)

a statement released yesterday.

ate with all leaders of nations."

meet Bophuthatswana's President

Lucas Mangope on February 17.

president says he is broke.

ed home paid for by his adult sons.

paid him any retirement benefits

interim government in six months. ● Report — Page 3

Picture: AP



KwaZulu MP

Own Correspondent

in his shop last night

was killed instantly.

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Sad reminder of powerful past

Star 10/2/92

(360)

Zambia's sudden switch to multiparty democracy has left former president Kenneth Kaunda stranded, lonely and almost forgotten in the country he dominated for three decades.
By HANS-PETER BAKKER, Star Africa Service.

KENNETH David Kaunda, for 27 years a "godfather" in southern African politics, has been reduced to house-hunting in his former capital city.

Looking tired, drawn and having lost some weight since his crushing defeat by union leader Frederick Chiluba in November, the former Zambian dictator is trying hard to make sense of the people's absolute rejection of him and what he stood for.

Surrounded by a host of confused aides, newly exposed to a dramatic change in their charmed lives in the shadow of the ageing patriarch, he still clings desperately to his God and continues to dream of humanism and world peace.

Roan House, a Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines guest house in which Dr Kaunda has been living since his defeat, lies in one of Lusaka's exclusive suburbs.

It is not difficult to get an interview with the former dictator, with only one smiling, unarmed gate-keeper to wave one into the grounds of the relatively modest homestead.

Dr Kaunda claims to have retired from active politics and has notified the former ruling party, the United National Independence Party, of his intention to resign as party leader. His formal resignation is expected to be announced at

the party's national congress in April.

Until he formerly retires from politics, he is treated like an opposition leader and will not enjoy the considerable perks of a retired president.

The ANC has offered him another house in Lusaka which he says he will "gratefully" accept. But it is in disrepair, and until it is suitable to move into, he will be looking for somewhere else to live.

The legendary status of "KK", as many Zambians refer to Dr Kaunda, has waned and what remains is a sad reminder of his powerful past. The man who for nearly 30 years stood as a giant in southern African affairs and who played leading roles in peace initiatives in the sub-continent's hot-spots is today suffering the rejection of himself, his family and even his philosophy of humanism.

One of his sons is on Death Row in Lusaka Central Prison after being convicted of murder. Another son is accused of illegally importing millions of rands of musical equipment.

Dr Kaunda, along with many Zambians, feels that the new government is waging a personal vendetta against him by firing many of his most trusted lieutenants in Zambia's parastatals and public offices and by refusing to allow him any of the perks he



Out but not down... Dr Kenneth Kaunda with two of his grandchildren, "Junior" (left) and Cheswa Masuzio.

feels he deserves after nearly 30 years as the country's leader.

Dr Kaunda pretends to shrug off the treatment meted out by his foes, but his reaction fails to hide his bitterness. Undaunted, Dr Kaunda aims to do research into global peace and humanism through the formation of a peace foundation in Lusaka.

In reflecting on his years in power, he expresses most pride in his government's work in education and health, which reached its height in the mid-Seventies but has since deteriorated.

He also professes pride in having left the public service a clean man, untainted by corruption or embezzlements. "There are allegations, but they can't prove a thing."

On the flip side, he recognises his greatest failure as subsidising consumption for far too long. "We should have started withdrawing subsidies on consumption and supported production soon after the oil crisis in the 1970s." But he balks at the Movement for Multiparty Democracy government's summary withdrawal of subsidies on the staple food, mealie meal.

Dr Kaunda was entirely out of touch with the will of Zambia when at the eleventh hour he was still convinced that his party was invincible, but his acceptance of the democratic process, albeit grudgingly, will remain a hard act to follow.

But the "old man" has not acceded defeat and has led his party's challenge of the election results in 27 constituencies where he suspects foul play. However, even if the results in all 27 constituencies were reversed, the new government would still have a comfortable lead after winning 125 out of the 150 seats.

At 67 Dr Kaunda may well be giving up active politics, but he is certainly not taking his defeat nor his retirement lying down. □

Zambia appeals for help with massive debt

LUSAKA — (360) 8/10 day 11/2/92
Zambian President Frederick Chiluba yesterday passionately appealed to the World Bank to help influence the donor community to allow Zambia a breathing space to cope with its huge debts.

Chiluba said Zambia had foreign debt worth \$6.5bn which was choking the government's efforts to revamp the economy, ravaged by Kenneth Kaunda's 27 years of rule.

Chiluba, hosting a working breakfast for World Bank president Lewis Preston at State House, inferred that bargaining at the next month's Paris Club meeting would be tough.

Preston tacitly echoed this stance, saying: "There will be no favours while the requisite is the total acceptance of the economic restructuring programme prescriptions".

Chiluba said the government had taken pragmatic measures, including removing the subsidy on mealie meal, reducing government expenditure and introducing a free market economy.

These measures would be futile unless the international community provided adequate funding to Zambia, because al-

most all the revenue accrued was used to service debts.

But the World Bank chief cautioned that it would not be wise to anticipate any change of policy by the IMF in the foreseeable future, because there were more than 170 countries in the same predicament.

Zambia should not expect to be given preferential treatment, he added, although his bank would do everything possible to try and influence both the IMF and the donor community.

On Sunday night Preston had said that he would urge the Paris Club to consider Zambia on the Trinidad terms of debt relief.

The Trinidad Treaty is an agreement between some European countries and some African, Pacific and Caribbean countries stipulating that the country receiving the loan must supply the creditor country with a quota of export produce.

Preston said the Movement for Multi-party Democracy government had shown its commitment to regain economic development, and that its frank talk was "refreshing". Because of this the World Bank wanted to help the new government in any way. — Sapa.

Australian govt sued for mine ban

CANBERRA — A consortium sued the Australian government yesterday for refusing to lift a ban on a mining project imposed after Aborigines said digging the ground would disturb a god and set off mass destruction. 8/10 day 11/2/92

Newcrest Mining, heading a three-company group, said it issued a writ in the High Court, the final court of appeal.

It said government acted illegally by imposing last June's ban on mining gold, platinum and palladium at Coronation Hill in the remote Northern Territory.

Newcrest and Plutonic Resources, each holding a 45% stake in the project, and Norgold, with 10%, held a lease to mine the 47km² Coronation Hill zone.

Government blocked the project and incorporated the zone into the Kakadu

National Park when elders of the 600-member Jawoyn tribe said it would disturb the God Bula, causing earthquakes and pestilence. (10)

A spokesman said government would not change its decision on the ban.

Newcrest MD John Quinn alleged the ban breached sections of the constitution which protects citizens from "capricious government acts", including expropriating property or compulsorily acquiring property at less than market value.

He said the consortium had not received compensation for A\$15m spent on exploration. Assessors suggested compensation could be at least A\$60m.

The consortium estimated gold, platinum and palladium worth A\$200m were buried in Coronation Hill. — Sapa-Reuter.

ANC wives abandoned

LUSAKA — More than 100 repatriated ANC members have abandoned their Zambian wives, and the movement is reluctant to grant the women clearance as they might be rejected by their husbands in SA.

The women have complained that ANC authorities are barring them from following their husbands by denying them clearance documents. (360) (340)

However, ANC sources said the organisation was not responsible for arbitrating in marital issues, adding that if the women were repatriated without their husbands' consent it would be difficult to look after them without donor support. B/day 12/2/92

Last week ANC chief representative Japhet Ndlovu told Zambian women and children to register with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for repatriation as the movement could not maintain them. — Sapa.

Civil servants want 15% increase

PRETORIA — The executives of 11 public service staff associations, representing 800 000 workers, will meet the Commission for Administration on February 17 to demand 15% increases and complete pay negotiations for the new financial year.

The least they expected, sources said, was an average adjustment of 15% to cover cost of living hikes and to compensate for last year's "inadequate" increases.

These ranged between 16% for low-paid workers to 6% for officials at executive level. *B/Day 12/2/92*

If the Cabinet approves the 15% rise, provision would have to be made in next

GERALD REILLY

month's Budget to raise the pay bill by about R3bn.

Senior government department sources said there was an acute feeling of insecurity throughout the public service because of "the continual harping at the size and costs of the country's so-called obese bureaucracy".

There was fear that government was set to drastically trim worker numbers in certain departments, the sources said.

This was reinforced last month when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said some departments were overstuffed.

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Zambia declares drought disaster

LUSAKA, — ^{31 day 13/2/92} ⁽³⁶⁰⁾ ~~Zambian~~ President Frederick Chiluba yesterday declared the whole of southern province and sections of the Lusaka, central, eastern and western provinces as drought disaster areas.

Food crops have wilted as a result of the persistent drought which has adversely affected the entire southern half of Zambia.

Zambia's Minister of Ag-

riculture, Food and Fisheries Guy Scott has been appointed head of a task force to combat the worst drought to hit the country this century.

The drought has hit crop production this season in the traditional maizebelt area in southern, central, eastern and Lusaka provinces.

"Other food crops have also been badly affected,"

Scott said.

Last month Scott predicted the impending drought might force the government to import more maize from SA and the US.

Zambia's annual maize consumption stands at 10-million 90kg bags but the country only produced 7,2-million 90kg bags creating a national shortfall of about 3-million bags.

Chiluba has given Scott the task of mobilising resources to stave off the imminent grain shortfall.

National food production will drop drastically this season and alternative cushioning effects will have to be found.

The drought situation in southern Zambia is also prevalent in Zimbabwe, Botswana and SA which are expected to suffer the same maize grain shortage consequences.

Zambia has been importing maize from SA and Zimbabwe in order to meet the shortfall recorded in 1990/91 season. — Sapa.

Zambia in maize drive

STAR 15/2/92

(360)

HANS PETER BAKKER

LUSAKA — South African maize producers would do well to keep an eye on Zambia, where the new government has ambitious plans to double the country's maize crop in only a year.

At a time when South African and Zimbabwean maize farmers are reeling under severe drought, and when both countries face the prospect of importing maize for the 1992/93 season, Zambia is enjoying good rainfall and a healthy crop.

For years Zambia has had to import maize, its staple food. The 1990/91 season was no different, and to cover its shortfall it imported 140 000 tons of maize from hard-pressed South Africa.

Most of the shortcomings in the Zambian maize industry are being blamed on the Kaunda regime.

Newly appointed Deputy Agriculture Ministers Dr Chulu Kalima and Gibson Nkausu have a clear message for South African producers: "Look out — we are moving fast." They plan to double current production of 16 million 90 kg bags a year.

When the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) government took over in November last year, the producer price of maize was low, bags of maize were still standing uncollected in the countryside and fertiliser was not going to reach the farmers in time for the planting season that ended in mid-December.

According to the Ministers, the

department worked day and night and spent weeks in the country trying to save the season's produce and getting fertiliser and seed out to the farmers.

The planting went off without a hitch, and rains came just in time to secure a healthy harvest in June — a crop which the government believes may double the previous harvest.

The MMD government has also drastically reduced the subsidy on maize and increased the producer price, so far without much resistance from consumers.

Mr Nkausu believes that the higher producer price, along with a more professional marketing effort and freer trade with South Africa, will create the necessary incentives to treble maize production within five years.

Keeping tabs on the news

611 9/16/92 (360)
KK to make inaugural visit to SA

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda is expected to visit SA later this month. (360)

During his four-day visit - his first to the country - Kaunda is expected to hold talks with the AWB's Eugene Terre-Blanche, ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and State President FW de Klerk.

AFRICA

Zambia looks to SA for support

360 AKA 18/2/92

LUSAKA. — Zambia is one of the first countries to take the plunge into the new African order and the rest of Africa is watching closely for signs of success or failure.

While most of the dark continent is still being dragged out of its post-colonial slumber to face the uncertainties of democracy, market forces and challenges from other regional economic power blocks, Zambia has already made its choice.

Holding the source of the mighty Zambezi River and rich in copper and fertile soils, Zambia has taken the lead in bringing her neighbouring countries out of the certainties of one-party rule and state-run economies.

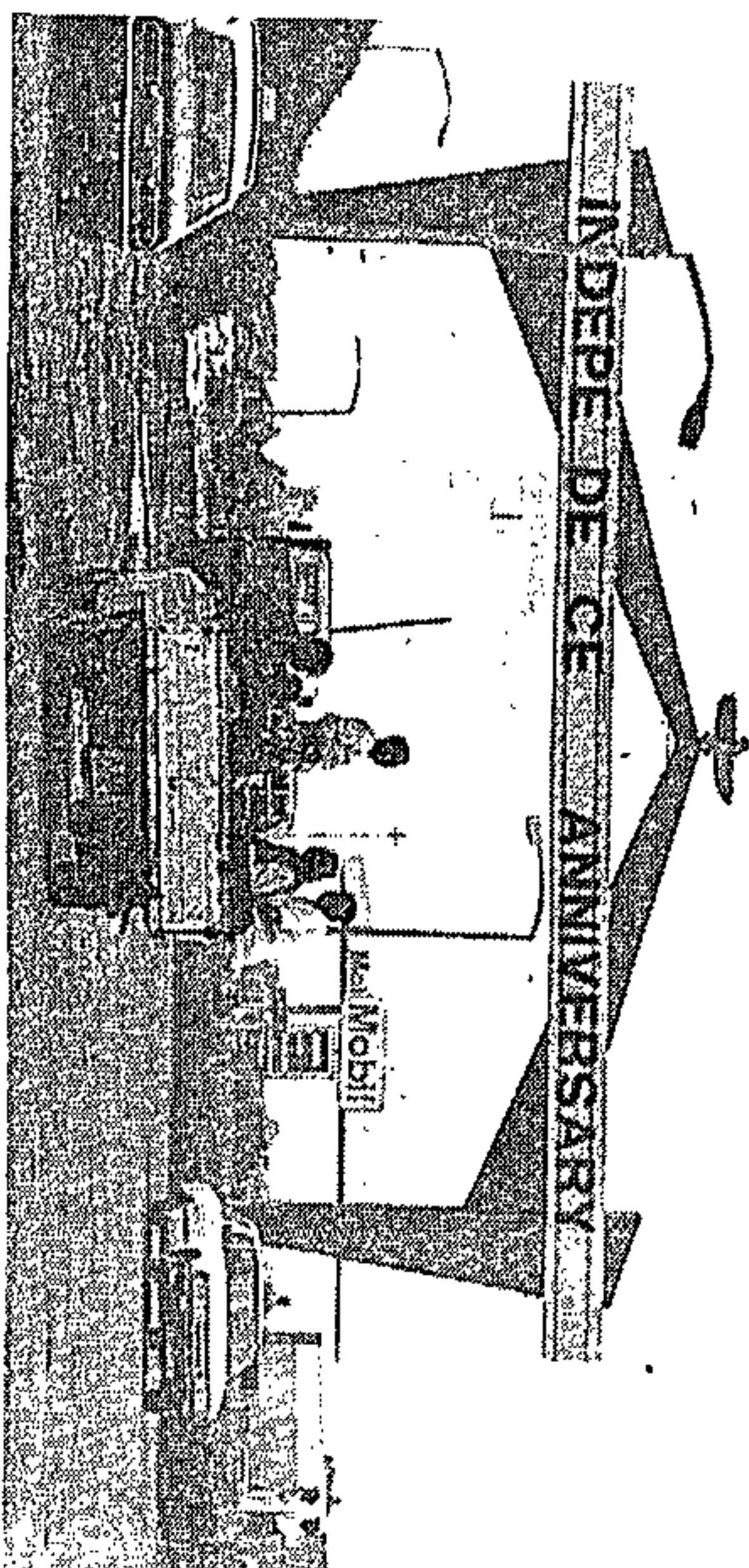
So far, Zambia has followed a peaceful route to multi-party democracy and the people have chosen a party espousing Western styles of freedom and market-driven economics.

But with a ravaged economy and a giant debt burden, she has little chance of succeeding without support from elsewhere.

And after looking toward the international lending and donor agencies, Zambians are increasingly placing their hopes on South Africa, which they see as an economic superpower, to help their country back on its feet.

Former president Kenneth Kaunda echoes the sentiments of many of his countrymen when he says it is only right for South Africa to help build the region where it played such a destructive role for nearly 20 years.

Zambia has set off on the perilous track toward a new African order of multiparty democracy and market-driven economies. She is being closely watched for signs of success or failure as newly-elected President Frederick Chiluba races against time to restructure the debt-ridden country. HANS-PETER BAKKER of the Argus Africa News Service reports.



INDEPENDENCE ARCH: The Great North Road leading into Lusaka, with a neglected arch celebrating a forgotten independence anniversary.

ment is still clearly perceptible in Zambia — the euphoria of having cast off the post-colonial leg-irons.

Most Zambians are well aware of the suffering that they will have to endure if their country has any hope of revitalising its economy.

"The Third Republic" is on everyone's lips and most people can hardly believe their newfound freedom. A Lusaka taxi driver expressed what many feel: "We can say just what we like now. For too long we have kept quiet and watched Kaunda rob our country, and for that we have to suffer now."

The ideals and promises of economic and political freedom are compelling indeed, but for how long will the Zambian people be willing to suffer the hardships of desperately needed austerity measures and, what will pre-

vent the new bureaucrats from simply filling the same corrupt and mismanaged government offices which they so triumphantly occupied?

Towards the end of the Kaunda regime, the policies of the ruling party and the growing MMD opposition party were very close but the Zambian people needed a change — any change.

And a change they got when labour leader Frederick Chiluba convincingly overthrew the demigod statesman in November last year.

With 125 out of 150 seats in parliament, Chiluba has the power he might well need to achieve the massive task of restructuring the economy and rebuilding the country.

He wasted no time in lifting the 27-year-old state of emergency and sacking the chairman of the giant Zambia

Consolidated Copper Mines — a move which marked the beginning of a purge of Kaunda supporters in the country's parastatals and civil service.

He has tried to curb government spending by cutting subsidies on maize and cutting off some of the perks which government officials enjoyed.

He is speeding up the privatisation of parastatals — the government plans to reduce its control of the economy from 80 percent to 5 percent — and the process is expected to be in full swing by June this year.

He has started a programme to diversify the copper-reliant economy by placing more emphasis on tourism and agriculture. Already agriculture minister Guy Scott predicts that Zambia will be self-sufficient in maize, its staple food, after

this year's harvest in June.

Chiluba is rushing through as many radical changes as possible in what has become a race against time.

His government plans to free traditionally-held land for private ownership. He has created investment incentives, including the establishment of a one-stop investment centre, which have already earned him the praise of the international community.

Later this year Zambian businessmen will for the first time in their country's history begin trading at a stock exchange in Lusaka.

The international community has also welcomed the estimated R3 billion budget — about 20 percent higher than last year — announced last week which aimed at further tightening the belts of the already hard-pressed Zambians by raising taxes and devaluing the local currency in order to pour money into the badly deteriorated health and education sectors.

Dr Kaunda loved to dabble in the politics of the region, sometimes at the cost of his own country. The new government will continue to play a pivotal role, but, says deputy foreign minister Remy Mushota, "we are re-orientating our foreign policy from mere politicking and aligning it with the economic and financial programmes of the country. We are now pursuing what we call economic diplomacy."

According to Mr Mushota, Zambia is setting up an institute for diplomatic studies where its diplomats can be trained to "talk international business at any level and to market Zambia to the outside world".

And as chairman of the Preferential Trade Area, President Chiluba is destined to play a prominent role in the economic affairs of the subcontinent.

The speedy changes in Zambia have been favourably received by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which suspended assistance after the Kaunda government defaulted on payments and failed to implement economic reforms.

Already it can draw nearly R200 million from a R224 million tranche of a World Bank loan which was suspended last September.

Next month Zambia will be scouting for a further R1.8 billion at the Paris Club to pay for the country's economic restructuring programme for 1992/93.

Chiluba has called for "blind loyalty" from his followers and so far he has been successful in implementing unpopular measures which would have meant bloody riots if Kaunda had done the same.

The fact is that Zambians will have to bleed a lot longer before their wounds from three decades of destruction can be healed.

The MMD government's greatest challenge is to remain in power long enough for changes to be discernible. The people in the streets must feel the changes before their memories of past hardships are forgotten.

President Chiluba and his ministers are still riding the novelty factor. But they must be careful not to overplay their supporters, some of whom have already begun to raise their voices in protest.

Zambia pits itself against the clock

LUSAKA - Zambia is one of the first countries to take the plunge into the new African order and the rest of Africa is watching closely for signs of success or failure.

While most of the continent is still being dragged out of its post-colonial slumber to face the uncertainties of democracy, market forces and challenges from other regional economic power blocks, Zambia has already made its choice.

Holding the source of the mighty Zambezi River and rich in copper and fertile soils, Zambia has taken the lead in bringing her neighbouring countries out of the certainties of one-party rule and state-run economies.

So far, Zambia has followed a peaceful route to multiparty democracy and the people have chosen a party espousing Western styles of freedom and market-driven economics.

But with a ravaged economy and a giant debt burden, she has little chance of succeeding without support from elsewhere.

And after looking toward the international lending and donor agencies, Zambians are increasingly placing their hopes on South Africa, which they see as an economic superpower, to help their country back on its feet.

Former president Dr Kenneth Kaunda echoes the sentiments of many of his countrymen when he says it is only right for South Africa to help build the region where it played such a destructive role for nearly 20 years.

Three months after the dramatic defeat of Kaunda's United National Independence Party by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, an excitement is still clearly perceptible in Zambia - a euphoria

FOCUS

Zambia has set off on the perilous track toward a new African order of multiparty democracy and market-driven economies. She is being closely watched for signs of success or failure as newly-elected President Frederick Chiluba races against time to restructure the debt-ridden country.

of having cast off the post-colonial leg-irons.

Most Zambians are well aware of the suffering that they will have to endure if their country has any hope of revitalising its economy.

The ideals and promises of economic and political freedom are compelling indeed, but for how long will the Zambian people be willing to suffer the hardships of desperately needed austerity measures and, what will prevent the new bureaucrats from simply filling the same corrupt and mismanaged government offices which they so triumphantly occupied?

Towards the end of the Kaunda regime, the policies of the ruling party and the growing MMD opposition party were very close but the Zambian people needed a change - any change.

And a change they got when labour leader Mr Frederick Chiluba convincingly overthrew the demigod statesman in November last year.

He wasted no time in lifting the 27-year-old state of emergency and

sacking the chairman of the giant Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines - a move which was to mark the beginning of a purge of Kaunda supporters in the country's parastatals and civil service.

He has tried to curb government spending by cutting subsidies on maize and cutting off some of the perks which government officials enjoyed.

He is speeding up the privatisation of parastatals - the government plans to reduce its control of the economy from 80 percent to five percent - and the process is expected to be in full swing by June this year.

He has started a programme to diversify the copper-reliant economy by placing more emphasis on tourism and agriculture. Already Agriculture Minister Mr Guy Scott predicts that Zambia will be self-sufficient in maize, its staple food, after this year's harvest in June.

Chiluba is rushing through as many radical changes as possible in what has become a race against time.

His government plans to free traditionally-held land for private ownership. He has created investment incentives, including the establishment of a one-stop investment centre, which have already earned him the praise of the international community.

Kaunda loved to dabble in the politics of the region, sometimes at the cost of his own country. The new government will continue to play a pivotal role, but, says deputy foreign minister Mr Remmy Mushota, "we are re-orientating our foreign policy from mere politicking and aligning it with the economic and financial programmes of the country. We are now pursuing what we call economic diplomacy".

And as chairman of the Preferential Trade Area, Chiluba is destined to play a prominent role in the economic affairs of the sub-continent.

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The MMD government's greatest challenge is to remain in power long enough for changes to be discernible.

Chiluba and his ministers are still riding the novelty factor. But they must be careful not to overplay their supporters, some of whom have already begun to raise their voices in protest.

Zambians are fed-up with the pot-holed roads and many people are getting angry about the delay in fulfilling an MMD election promise to repair them as soon as they get to power.

Chiluba may have stripped the former rulers of their perks, but MMD cabinet ministers still drive around in expensive black Mercedes Benz cars. And he is being criticised for spending millions on repairing government buildings while to most people the real need is to repair the roads.

But there is cause for hope and most people in Zambia are optimistic. So far Chiluba has succeeded against heavy odds, but he still has a long way to go.

'Religious war of words' raging in Zambia'

South 20/2 - 26/2/92

By Mungo Tshabalala
Lusaka

(360)

A RELIGIOUS WAR of words is raging in Zambia between Muslims and the government over the president's declaration late last year that Zambia is a Christian nation.

To loud applause from scores of Christians, Chiluba read the Movement for Multiparty Democracy's (MMD's) manifesto at a gathering in December, which calls Zambia a Christian country "tolerant of other religions".

Muslims in Zambia were outraged by the president's comments, coming hot on the heels of the banning of Muslim radio programmes by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Stan Kristafor.

This ban has subsequently been rescinded after clarification from the government that Muslims have been guaranteed freedom of worship in terms of the constitution.

But with Chiluba's recent declaration, Muslims have asked the government to clarify its position.

Led by their organisation — the United Islamic Organisation (UIO),

the Muslims say that while "the constitution provides for freedom of worship and protection of religious minorities, we feel the president should confirm this and make it clear to guard against smaller religions being harassed," the UIO said.

But President Chiluba's declaration was warmly received by some churches.

In Kitwe, a mining city on the Copperbelt province, the Apostolic Council of Churches even warned the government's tolerance of other religions besides Christianity should be monitored closely because some religious forces might take advantage and disrupt peace in the nation.

Council chairperson Reverend Paul Mutunda says some "fanatical" groups are likely to take advantage of prevailing freedom of worship to confuse Christians — and he has singled out followers of Islam as one such group.

Mutunda adds that "since Zambia has been declared Christian, Muslim should be given little chance of collaborating with local people".

Mutunda has issued a special appeal to Zambian youths to refrain from joining Muslim organisations.

M&R agrees to help in rebuilding Zambia

By Derek Tomney

Star 21/2/92

Construction company Murray & Roberts has agreed to a request by Zambia's Minister of Local Government and Housing, Michael Sata, "to come home" and help rebuild the neglected infrastructure.

David Brink, chief executive of M&R, says the group will start operations in Zambia shortly, providing permission can be obtained from the SA Reserve Bank.

The decision came after a meeting between Mr Brink and Mr Sata in Johannesburg this week when it was announced that Zambia would be opening a trade mission in SA.

Mr Sata has long links with the group. He worked for Roberts Construction before independence.

Both men signed a memorandum of understanding in terms of which Murray & Roberts will establish a company in Zambia.

Mr Sata said the value of infrastructure work that needed to be done was probably equal to Zambia's foreign debt of \$7,5 billion (about R21 billion).

Needs so far identified include:

- Construction of roads and bridges.
- Provision of housing and related services.
- Provision of agricultural works.
- Restoration of mining projects.
- Production of cement, concrete blocks and bricks.
- Erection of a factory for the prefabrication of grain storage facilities, schools, clinics, housing and office units.

- Provision of reinforcing steel and culverts.

Murray & Roberts will help procure suitable financing.

In exchange, the company will receive a five-year tax holiday, and thereafter taxes will be levied on a sliding scale.

Mr Sata said Zambia in any event intended reducing com-

pany tax. It also intended abolishing exchange controls as soon as possible.

Companies now earning foreign exchange need not repatriate it to Zambia.

No import duties would be levied on government-related imports necessary for Murray & Roberts to fulfil its obligations.

Murray & Roberts (Zambia) would be able to remit to South Africa all profits made in Zambia in US dollars and all foreign exchange earnings made outside Zambia.

Mr Brink said the potential in Zambia was phenomenal. M&R has tremendous resources it could bring to bear in Southern Africa.

Roberts was very active in Zambia in the old days and played a big role in building up the economy.

"We are looking forward to the opportunity of again participating in the development of the country," he said.

Mr Sata said that Zambia had

a major reconstruction problem. The previous government had controlled 87 percent of the economy.

When the new government came to power last November, inflation was running at 118 percent, and the foreign debt was equal to \$US1 140 per head of population.

The new government felt its function was to govern and to leave the running of business to businessmen.

Zambia had therefore decided to denationalise almost all businesses nationalised by the government of former President Kenneth Kaunda.

By September the inflation rate should be sharply reduced and by next year Zambia expected to balance its budget and end exchange controls completely.

Mr Sata said Zambia was one of the most fortunate states in Southern Africa.

"Our debts are not just being rescheduled, but are being cancelled."

M&R set to open a subsidiary in Zambia

B/day 21/2/92 (360)
JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

INDUSTRIAL holdings group Murray & Roberts (M & R) is to incorporate a subsidiary in Zambia, paving the way for the company to tap into the rebuilding of Zambia's infrastructure.

Incorporation of the Zambian subsidiary will also enable M & R to tender for projects in other Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) member states.

A memorandum of understanding, signed by Zambia's local government and housing minister Michael Sata and M & R CE Dave Brink in Johannesburg yesterday, provided for M & R to be a preferred contractor in

Zambia.

The memorandum said resources would be set aside to investigate opportunities to help Zambia rebuild its infrastructure, which had degenerated during the past 30 years. The cost of rebuilding the infrastructure would be more than the country's current foreign debt of \$6.5bn.

Zambia's identified needs were: road construction; housing; agriculture; mining; cement, concrete block and brick production; a factory for prefabrication of grain storage facilities; schools; clinics; and offices.

The memorandum said the M & R subsidiary would enjoy a tax-free period of five years. After that it would be subject to tax on a sliding scale, building up to the full corporate tax rate.

No import duties would be levied on government-related imports necessary for the company to fulfil its obligations.

All profits earned in Zambia would be fully remittable and profits earned

on exports from Zambia would qualify for retention wherever M & R wished.

Sata said profits earned by the M & R subsidiary on projects in other SADCC countries would qualify for export earnings status.

M & R's capital and assets in Zambia would be designated in US dollars and could be repaid freely in the same currency.

Zambia's new government had committed itself to privatise 80% of the country's economy, Sata said. He said government had also received support from the international community, including the writing off of some debts and interest.

Government hoped to balance its budget next year, remove foreign exchange controls, legalise merchant banking and liberalise the economy.

Roberts Construction, which merged with Murray & Stewart to form M & R in 1967, was one of the biggest contractors in Zambia before and just after that country's independence.

Chiluba asks for West's help

Sowetan 21/2/92 360
WASHINGTON - Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba has urged the West to help his country cope with a crippling R17,5 billion debt burden left by the previous government of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

It totals about R2 500 for each Zambian man, woman and child - one of the largest per capita debts in the world.

"At the rate we are going, all the foreign earnings we secure are going into debt servicing," Chiluba said in a speech to the National Press Club before meeting President George Bush on Wednesday.

Chiluba, head of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions and the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, became president barely 100 days ago after his campaign for free-

market democracy ended the 27-year, one-party rule of Kenneth Kaunda.

He said his government was committed to privatising industry, removing subsidies from maize, cutting the bureaucracy, broadening the tax base and putting together a new tax code to attract foreign investment.

But he said Zambia needed foreign aid and debt relief so that these reforms could take hold.

"The grinding poverty that Zambia is in today is the greatest menace and danger to democracy," he said.

SAPA-REUTER

Cebekhulu is 'gone' from Lusaka jail

STAR 22/2/92

HANS-PETER BAKKER, Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Mystery continues to surround the fate of Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela trial.

A Lusaka newspaper, the Weekly Post, reported yesterday that Mr Cebekhulu had "disappeared" from the Kamwala prison. Police said they were trying to verify the accuracy of the report.

Last month, it was reported that Mr Cebekhulu had been moved from Kamwala to Lusaka Central Prison as it was thought he would be better protected there from any assassination attempt.

It was not clear whether he had been moved back to Kamwala, as suggested by the Weekly Post report, or whether he had been taken out of the country.

Mr Cebekhulu (23) was one of four co-accused who went missing before the start of Mandela's trial on charges of assault and kidnapping. He has been held "for his own safety" for almost a year.

Denmark has become the fourth country, after the United States, Britain and Sweden, to reject UNHCR appeals to grant him political asylum.

In January 1991, weeks before the case was heard, Mr Cebekhulu claimed that his co-accused, realising that he intended to stand trial, tried to kill him.

Shot

360

Just before the trial on February 4 he was seen with wounds on his head and an injured right arm.

He said he had been doused with boiling water and shot in the arm.

Then he disappeared.

A month later Zambian journalists traced him to a Lusaka hotel. There, still bearing the scars of the attack, he told of how he had been smuggled out of South Africa and said he feared for his life.

The interview meant the end of his "protective custody" in a hotel.

He was moved to Kamwala prison and then, in May 1991, to Lusaka Central Prison.

Former President Kenneth Kaunda, interviewed in Lusaka recently, said: "If we had a better way of doing it, we would have done so. This was really to protect him."

"I know many people will think this is the wrong way of protecting anyone, but I am not sure we had any choice in this matter."

"One did not know who was for him or against him. Did the government want him alive or did the ANC want him alive? We didn't really know."

...hope that as you sort out things in your own future of the young man will also be

ongly denied that his government imprisoned

● TO PAGE 2.

Cebekhulu

● FROM PAGE 1.

STAR 22/2/92

Mr Cebekhulu to protect Mandela. "It was to protect the young man himself. He was in danger and still is, in my opinion — unless new evidence comes up."

The new Zambian government will not discuss Cebekhulu, despite the fact that its president, Frederick Chiluba, met him in December to discuss his plight.

Foreign Minister Remmy Mushota claimed that "all we know is that the UNHCR is handling the

matter. The Zambian government has nothing to do with it except that the Central Prison authorities are working with the UNHCR on the matter". (360) (360)

The government had no intention of getting involved with the affair, he said.

The UNHCR's representative in Lusaka, Stefan Berglund, said: "This office knows the whereabouts of a certain Mr Cebekhulu, and has no further comment."

It is clear that high-level dealings are taking place. But it is just as clear that no one wants to assume responsibility for the affair.

SA firms in major push into Zambia

Blom 24/2/92

SA FIRMS are set for a major expansion drive into Zambia and are also the likely candidates to benefit from the privatisation of government-owned assets.

Zambian Local Government and Housing Minister Michael Sata, who was on a seven-day visit to SA last week, invited SA companies to come and share "the spoils and profits of Zambia's rebuilding of its economy".

Sata also signed agreements with financial services group Investec and industrial holdings group Murray & Roberts which provide for the two companies to enjoy a preferred status in Zambia.

He said on Friday that his visit had been successful, adding he had received good co-operation from SA industrialists.

"We are looking forward to the resolution of SA's problems so that business can flow freely between Zambia and SA," Sata said.

He extended his government's welcome to Murray & Roberts and Investec, "who are both pioneers in terms of being the first companies to invest in Zambia".

On Friday industrial holdings group Murray & Roberts said it would incorporate a subsidiary in Zambia, paving the way for the company to tap into the rebuilding of the country's infrastructure, in which multilateral aid funding will be a key ingredient. The cost of rebuilding Zambia's roads, houses, schools, warehouses and offices is likely to exceed its current foreign

JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

debt of \$6.5bn.

M & R and the Investec Group will, subject to SA Reserve Bank approval, incorporate subsidiaries in Zambia.

Investec will act as an adviser on the restructuring and unbundling of Zambian government assets.

A memorandum of understanding signed on Friday by Sata and Investec chairman Bas Kardol provides for Investec to become Zambia's preferred financial, banking and property adviser.

Kardol said that Investec would investigate possible opportunities such as restructuring of existing government debt.

"We also see ourselves as playing a part in negotiating and structuring finance needed for infrastructural development, specifically rail and air transport, as well as advising on valuation and methods of disposing government-owned property assets," he said.

The memorandum provides for Investec Merchant Bank to look at the privatisation of appropriate businesses and the restructuring and promotion of new capital issues.

Sata said about 80% of Zambia's economic resources were controlled by government.

Investec might also be required to assist the Zambian Central Bank with the man-

□ To Page 2

Zambia

Blom 24/2/92

agement of the country's foreign currency.

Investec would also manage four government pension and provident funds. The four funds have a total membership of 320 000. One of the funds, for employees in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, was valued at 2-billion Zambian Kwacha, Sata said. Blom 24/2/92

He added that Investec's subsidiary in Zambia would have access to other SA Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) member states.

The new Zambian government had committed itself to the liberalisation of the economy. Corporate tax had been cut from

45% to 40% and Sata said this would be further reduced next year. 270 748

To boost investment, he said, foreign investors would enjoy a tax-free term of five years. All profits earned in Zambia would be fully remittable and any profits earned on exports from Zambia qualified for 100% retention.

Genmin, Gencor's mining arm, is also understood to be involved in negotiations to help or even possibly take a stake in the government-owned Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines.

● Picture: Page 3

□ From Page 1

SA to rely on imports for maize needs

THE greater part of the nearly 7-million tons of maize needed to satisfy the domestic need would have to be imported this year, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Nierkerk said on Friday. *Blom 24/2/92*

Speaking at a Maize Board function in Sandton he said government accepted the responsibility of ensuring adequate supplies of grain were timeously imported.

Approval had already been given to the Maize Board to import 300 000 tons in April and May.

As the imports were for government's account it was only logical that government would demand a bigger say in the fixing of the price.

Van Nierkerk warned it was likely grain prices on international markets would rise sharply in the near future.

Referring to the shrinking of the area

GERALD REILLY

under maize he said it was now about 3,2-million ha. *(360)*

The possibility that more maize would have to be imported in future could not be ruled out, especially if supplies had to keep pace with the additional 1-million mouths that had to be fed each year.

Farmers' income loss this year — it was also a loss to the national economy — could exceed R2bn. Other summer crops and livestock industries had also been adversely affected by drought.

On the enormous logistical problems associated with the huge import programme, Van Nierkerk said for every 1-million tons imported, 30 shiploads would be needed as well as 22 800 trucks to dispatch the maize to thousands of end users throughout the country.

Zambia announces emergency food plans

LUSAKA — Zambia joined other drought-hit southern African nations on Friday in announcing plans to import massive amounts of emergency food. *Blom 24/2/92*

The agriculture ministry said government would import 500 000 tons of maize, more than half the nation's predicted consumption of its staple food for this year.

"Zambia has just taken a beating from nature," news reports quoted Agriculture Minister Guy Scott as saying.

The maize imports are expected to cost

Zambia, one of Africa's most indebted nations, more than \$300m. *(360)*

Scott said Zambia would compete with Malawi and Zimbabwe for foreign maize purchases. *Blom 24/2/92*

President Frederick Chiluba has declared several parts of the country disaster areas because of drought.

On Thursday Zimbabwe said it was ordering up to 2-million tons of maize from the US and unspecified South American nations because of a near-total failure of its food crops. — Sapa-AP.

Zambia sets ambitious goals

STAR 24/2/92
LUSAKA — Zambia has issued a three-year economic and financial policy framework paper to reduce the 188 percent inflation rate to five percent by 1994.

The budgetary measures announced recently, which aim at drastically cutting the inflation rate to 45 percent this year and to 15 percent in 1993, are part of this blueprint.

According to this framework paper prepared jointly with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Zambia will maintain strict fiscal and monetary discipline to achieve these targets.

The objective is to attain real GDP growth rates of two percent this year, three percent next year and four percent in 1994 to attain positive real per capita growth over the next three years.

The report says that while the adjustment strategy for 1992-94 calls for a wide range of policy and institutional changes, macro-economic stability is a priority.

The framework programme on economic reform warns that though there will be need for fiscal and monetary restraint, it will not be easy while copper prices and production are declining,

(360)
which will result in a contraction of foreign exchange earnings and mineral taxes.

To offset this shortage, the government intends to make use of a combination of imports, economising on increasing non-traditional exports and achieving budgetary savings so as to reverse the long economic decline and restore growth.

The plan is to scale down government intervention, stabilise financial and fiscal conditions, encourage foreign investment and create an overall environment for the private sector to prosper.
— Sapa.

Zambia offering SA rich rewards for aid

By Derek Tommey 24/2/92

SA stands to gain huge benefits from helping Zambia overcome its problems.

The message was driven home by Michael Sata, the Zambian Minister of Local Government and Housing, in a weekend interview.

He said Zambia wanted to build a million houses a year and planned to denationalise everything the Kuanda Government had nationalised — which amounted to 80 percent of the economy.

When Mr Sata arrived in Johannesburg last Monday hardly anybody had heard of him. But after a series of whirlwind visits to businessmen he had become the talk of the town.

Mr Sata signed two "memoranda of understanding" while here.

One was with Murray & Roberts, which was attracted by the plan to build a million houses a

year. However, Mr Sata also paid a visit to LTA.

The second memorandum was with Investec Bank. It provides for the investigation by Investec of restructuring existing government debt, the provision of finance for infrastructural development and the privatisation of government-owned enterprises.

What is likely to be of great interest to South Africa will be the fate of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

Reports from Zambia say it is likely to be split into its previous constituents — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Copper Mines — before being privatised.

The new Zambian government, which assumed power only last November, is under pressure to start delivering a better standard of living for its seven million people.

Unless it does so quickly it runs the risk of being dumped itself.

One of its top priorities must be to restore a greater degree

of efficiency to the mines. So it seems that privatisation is not far away.

Since the beginning of November representatives of several major SA and foreign mining houses have been looking at the mines.

At the moment the hot favourites to take them over are Gencor and Anglo American.

Gencor was invited by former President Kenneth Kaunda last August to make a study of the mines. Anglo, through Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI), has a 27 percent stake in ZCCM.

However, neither of these, nor any other company, is likely to rush in blindly.

Any improvement in the efficiency of the mines will require heavy capital investment, not just in the mines, but in Zambia's infrastructure. Moreover, the groups will want some guarantee that they will get back this money.

Some of the problems facing the mines were highlighted in the last ZCI annual report.

Production was hit by a short-

age of trucks and mining and mobile equipment spares caused by a shortage of foreign exchange.

A shortage of locomotives and other problems on the rail network affected movements of copper and inter-mine metallurgical materials.

On top of making good these deficiencies, any new owner would have to tackle the unions which, with government help, have secured a privileged position for their members.

Some guarantee would probably be needed against a change of government in Zambia not leading to re-nationalisation.

The bad decline in efficiency at the Zambian mines after the state take-over is probably one of the reasons why foreign investors are concerned at the prospect of any similar nationalisation moves in SA.

With better times on the copper belt possibly just around the corner, Zambian ZCI shares have risen from 64c to 110c.

They are, however, a long way below their 1989 peak of 230c.

Sanlam urges aid for farmers

Sanlam has called for a special assistance plan to counter the disastrous effects of the drought.

Without a thorough long-term plan, says Sanlam chief economist Johan Louw, the serious consequences of the drought will also impact on food supplies, employment and on the balance of payments.

Sanlam has already announced its own measures to assist farmers.

These include drastic cuts in the assurance premiums paid by farmers for the duration of the drought — while levels of cover remain the same.

In his economic survey for February, Mr Louw also deals with the Minister of Finance's annual budget.

He concludes that Minister Barend du Plessis will have little opportunity to decrease taxes.

Sanlam estimates that Government income from taxes will rise by about 13,5 percent in the 1992/93 financial year, while the Minister will budget for increased expenditure of roughly 12,5 percent.

This is lower than the expected inflation rate because of attempts to control expenses.

The net result will be a fairly large budget deficit of around R15,6 billion, or about 4,5 percent of GDP.

If Mr du Plessis does intend to lower some taxes, Sanlam says, it simply means he will have to raise other taxes.

Mr Louw's expectations in-

clude:

- A drop in the top marginal personal tax rate from 43 to 42 percent. Rates at lower income levels may also be decreased — but not enough to counter fully the effects of inflation (bracket-creep).
- An increase in the fuel-price levy, meaning more expensive petrol.
- No increase in the VAT level.
- Increased excise duties.
- Although the Government wishes to scrap the import surcharge, Sanlam doubts that the Minister can afford it.
- No change in company tax, but an extension of investment allowances.

Sanlam expects the Budget to be mildly stimulatory. — Sapa.

Mixed results from Picardi

Finance Staff

The Picardi group produced mixed results in the six months to December, with Pichold pushing up earnings a share 50 percent to 120c, while Picapli's earnings were barely changed at 27,5c (27,1c) a share.

Picbel, which has cash resources of R7,5 million and holds 69 percent of Pichold, lifted share earnings to 122c from 85c.

Chairman Jan Pickard, sen, says improved efficiency and lower interests costs offset Picapli's 13 percent drop in turnover due to product rationalisation and lower consumer spending. But higher tax resulted in barely maintained earnings.

Zambia ventures set to boost SA

Business Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa stands to gain huge benefits from helping Zambia overcome its problems.

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At the moment the hot favourites to take them over are Gencor and Anglo American.

Gencor was invited by former President Kenneth Kaunda last August to make a study of the mines. Anglo, through Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI), has a 27 percent stake in ZCCM.

However, neither of these nor any anybody else is likely to rush in blindly.

Any improvement in the efficiency of the mines will require heavy capital investment,

not just in the mines, but in Zambia's infrastructure. Moreover, the groups will want some guarantee that they will get back this money.

Some of the problems facing the mines were highlighted in the last ZCI annual report.

Production was hit by a shortage of trucks and mining and mobile equipment spares caused by a shortage of foreign exchange.

A shortage of locomotives and other problems on the rail network affected movements of copper and inter-mine metallurgical materials.

On top of making good these deficiencies, any new owner would have to tackle the unions which, with government help, have secured a privileged position for their members.

Some guarantee would probably be needed against a change of government in Zambia not leading to re-nationalisation.

The bad decline in efficiency at the Zambian mines after the state takeover is probably one of the reasons why foreign investors are concerned at the prospect of any similar nationalisation moves in South Africa.

With better times on the copper belt possibly just around the corner, Zambian ZCI shares have risen from 64c to 110c.

They are, however, a long way below their 1989 peak of 230c.

(Sankorp)

Zambia falls \$1.3bn short

8/25/92
LUSAKA — Zambia needs at least \$1.3bn in external funding to finance its needs for the 1992 fiscal year, according to a government report published recently. (360)

The paper said while existing co-operation arrangements would help, an additional \$703m was required while Zambia was working towards creditworthiness.

Zambia had taken bold measures which would yield little or no results if the debt burden was not eased and was allowed to swallow resources.

A delicate but deliberate tilt to engender growth in the economy should be encouraged to enable Zambia to sustain debt service.

Declining copper production and softening copper prices in 1992 would put undue pressure on the foreign budget.

A creditworthy Zambia would have access to new credit and operating on a cash basis would cease.

— Sapa

(360)

Zambia seeks SA boost for tourism

STAR 26/2/92

ZAMBIA remains one of the few places on Earth where wildlife can be viewed in a relatively unspoilt environment, but until recently it was not open to South African tourists.

Under the new government, however, Zambia is setting out to attract tourists from South Africa.

The country is putting its hopes on tourism to supply it with much-needed foreign exchange and it is looking to South Africa to help it revitalise its ailing tourist industry.

The newly appointed Minister of Tourism, General Christon Tembo, a former commander of the Zambian army, says the new Movement for Multiparty Democracy government envisages a close working relationship with South Africa, both as a tourist market and as a source for investments in the Zambian tourist industry.

He said his ministry had conducted studies which showed there was much more potential in properly implemented tourism than in Zambia's mining and agriculture sectors.

According to General Tembo, more than a third of Zambia is reserved as natural parks, bird sanctuaries or government-managed land — totalling 19 national parks and 34 government-managed areas.

As a former career military man, General Tembo plans to use his expertise to wage war on poachers.

The ambitious plans to promote tourism will be doomed to failure unless the standard of roads and facilities in the economically ravaged country are upgraded. A US grant has made it possible for the main tourist routes into the national parks to be graded annually.

"There has been a willingness to invest in hotels and lodges in the parks and at major tourist centres like Livingstone, Siavonga on the Kariba, Kafue National Park on the shores of Lakes Tanganyika, Mweru and Bangweulu, and along the Zambezi River," the general said.

In the meantime tourists hoping to get a view of Zambia's natural riches must suffer the discomfort of paying exorbitant prices for poor facilities. But for the four-wheel-driven, self-contained roadster who enjoys roughing it, Zambia can be both an affordable and highly challenging holiday destination. — Star Africa Service. □

Zambian crop disaster as drought spreads

(360)

STAR 28/2/92

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has declared a national crop disaster because of the devastating drought that has scorched crops across the country.

President Frederick Chiluba announced this in Lusaka on Wednesday night following reports that the drought had spread from the southern half of Zambia to the rest of the country.

President Chiluba earlier declared the southern half of Zambia a disaster area.

Agriculture Minister Dr Guy Scott said on Monday that the extent of the drought would be announced when specialist reports from the rest of the country had been presented.

The report has subsequently given a graphic and

gloomy situation-report and urged the authorities to take contingency measures to avert total disaster.

Zambia estimated it would produce 12 million bags of maize this season but only 4,5 million are expected, prompting a shortfall of 5,5 million bags out of a national annual consumption of 10,8 million bags.

A State House statement said an extra 8 million bags would have to be imported at an estimated \$300 million (about R840 million) to stave off imminent famine.

The drought situation has been compounded by the fact that the production of traditional surplus countries — South Africa and Zimbabwe — has been affected as badly as Zambia's. — Sapa.

Zambia declares national disaster

B (Day) 28/2/92
LUSAKA — The Zambian government has declared a total national crop disaster due to the devastating drought that has scorched food crops across the entire country.

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba announced this in Lusaka on Wednesday night following reports that the drought had spread from the southern half of Zambia to the rest of the country. (360)

Chiluba on February 12 declared the southern half of Zambia a disaster area.

Agriculture Minister Guy Scott said earlier this week the extent of the drought would be announced when specialist reports from the rest of the country were presented.

The report has urged the authorities to take contingency measures to avert total disaster.

Zambia was estimated to harvest 12-million bags of marketed maize yield this season but only 4.5-million bags were expected, prompting a shortfall of 5.5-million bags out of a national annual consumption of 10.8-million bags.

A State House statement said an extra 8-million bags would have to be imported this year at an estimated \$300m.

Chiluba has appealed to the international community to help Zambia, which has also been hit by the fact that traditional surplus countries such as SA and Zimbabwe have also been badly hit by drought. — Sapa.

Kaunda urges 'com

STAR 29/2/92

BRENDAN TEMPLETON

(360)

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda told a Johannesburg function last night that a common southern African market was the only way to true independence for the region's population.

He told guests at an Institute for a Multiparty Democracy function at the University of the Witwatersrand that democracy did not necessarily imply a multiparty system was needed. This was something he believed South Africa could learn from Zambia's experience.

He also criticised the West's belief that the free market system was necessary if democracy was to flourish. Instead, Africans should seek to find political and economic solutions which would best suit their needs.

Most of Africa's woes could be traced to economic and political systems forced on them by the West. It would be unrealistic to expect African countries to be able to compete equally with Western countries in a world economy when most were still producers of raw materials.

True independence meant people should have access to decision-making in both the economic and political spheres — merely "changing the guard" would not be enough, he added.

One way of achieving economic independence would be through the establishment of a common market in Southern Africa. This would allow countries in the region to broaden their market base and so cut production costs.

But merely turning to a free-market economy would not be the enough — he pointed to Zambia as an example. Since the introduction of multiparty democracy and free-market systems there last year, inflation had soared to three-digit figures and could soon exceed 400 percent.

"If that is an improvement, my understanding of economics must be far worse than I ever feared," he said. He blamed the demise of his party in Zambia, the United Nationalist Independent Party, on the fall of Eastern Europe and the resultant growth in the idea of multiparty democracy.

The emotions of Zambia's "economically satisfied population" had been whipped up the trade unions and they were now reaping what they had sown.

mon market

SA can outdo Japan — KK

By SEKOLA SELLO

SOUTH Africa must become part of southern Africa's economic system in order to unleash the economic potential of the region, former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said in Johannesburg on Friday.

Kaunda said the region had the potential to surpass even economic giants such as Japan.

He called on SA to join the Organisation of African Unity and on the economic front to become a member of the Preferential Trade Area and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference in order to create a common southern African market.

Kaunda said this while addressing guests at the first anniversary function of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy on Friday night. This was his first visit to this country.

He also urged people of the subcontinent to bury geographic or linguistic differences.

"To continue operating as we are at the moment perpetuates our misery ... inward looking states based on nationalistic differences do not advance our interests."

The Zambian statesman also warned South Africans against the currently popular belief that the free market system would address the material problems of the poor.

He said the notion that capitalism was the panacea needed to solve the problems of developing countries was "too simplistic" and "wishful thinking".

Kaunda pointed out that since he was ousted from office four months ago by Frederick Chiluba, who has "embraced the free market economy

wholeheartedly", inflation in Zambia was running close to 400 percent for "the first time in the history of our country" and prices were skyrocketing daily.

While critical of capitalism's ability to address the problems of the poor, he said he could not prescribe an economic system for South Africa.

This, he said, would be decided by the people themselves.

Kaunda was met at the airport by ANC national chairman and his long-time friend, Oliver Tambo.

The Zambian leader said the warm reception given to him reminded him that "Zambia and South Africa are one".

Kaunda was questioned on his presidential perks when he addressed students and scholars at the University of Pretoria yesterday.

He told an attentive audience that the new Zambian government had contravened human rights when it passed retroactive legislation affecting the retirement benefits of politicians and civil servants.

Apparently referring to himself and his ousted government members, he said those who benefited from a retirement scheme had been told to repay the government and some had lost their vehicles and houses.

"The post-apartheid government in South Africa must avoid making the mistakes the new government in Zambia is making," Kaunda said.

Kaunda said his ministers had "ordinary" lifestyles.

"We had cars but Zambia is a big place and you can't expect us to go on foot."

the four have received death administration and corruption

PAC official jailed 18 years

C/Pren 11/3/92

A SENIOR PAC official based in Zimbabwe was on Friday sentenced to 18 years' jail by a high court judge for illegal drug dealing.

Ramudi Michael Maphai, the PAC's deputy chief representative in Harare, and his Indian accomplice, Chjandrakant Jomnadas Ajmera, were found guilty of smuggling drugs into Zimbabwe last year.

They had collaborated to ship about one ton of Mandrax tablets with an estimated street value of Z\$8-million (about R4,5-million) from India, the judge said.

Maphai was arrested while offloading the drugs at a house in a Harare suburb last year.

Judge Wilson Sandura slapped an additional Z\$3 000 (about R1 700) fine on both men and also refused them appeal.

The PAC head office in Johannesburg would not comment and referred City Press to their acting chief of information and publicity, Waters Toboti, who was not available. - Sapa-AFP-CP Staff



OLD COMRADES ... Tambo greets KK at Jan Smuts Airport. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

'FW de Klerk, I presume'

By ZB MOLEFE C/Pren 11/3/92 (360)

FORMER Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Friday night added his sharp wit to South Africa's political vocabulary.

"I keep on saying Margaret Thatcher discovered Gorbachev, and I discovered FW de Klerk," said Kaunda in a light-hearted moment at an informal meeting with black journalists held in a swank Johannesburg hotel.

There was another pearl of wisdom from the father of Zambian independence when journalist Joe Latakomo reminded him of his scheduled meeting with AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche during his four-day South African visit and that the name Terre'Blanche means "white earth".

Kaunda broke into his famous toothpaste smile and said: "Oh, if he is 'the white earth', then I'm the 'black earth'."

There was a note of sadness in Kaunda's voice when he touched on the violence wreaking havoc across SA, particularly in black areas. He warned that if the violence continued unabated "you will be delaying the coming of freedom".

"We can't accept your killing each other. Whenever it happens we weep with you," he said.



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Africa sees SA in new light — Kaunda

By Brian Sokutu

Southern Africa would no longer give military support to the country's liberation movements to topple the SA Government, former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference after a series of meetings with ANC President Nelson Mandela, President de Klerk, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, PAC president Clarence Makwetu and SACC general-secretary Frank Chikane, Dr Kaunda said there was now a shift in southern African countries' perception of South Africa.

Known for their military support to Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC military wing) and Apia (PAC military wing) cadres since the banning of extra-parliamentary organisations in 1960, African countries in "would not wish to interfere in the peace process taking

place by supporting the armed struggle."

Asked to comment on the white referendum, Dr Kaunda said: "There should have been no need to have a referendum at this point in time. But in South Africa, we're not dealing with a normal situation, but a complex one."

"There is no other way out to peace in South Africa other than voting 'yes'."

Advice

Dr Kaunda described Mr de Klerk as an honest and sincere man. "I have no cause to change my analysis," he said.

A guest of the Institute for Multiparty Democracy, Dr Kaunda, who rounds off his three-day visit to South Africa today by meeting Azapo leaders, said he was sorry not to have met AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche.

"I was scheduled to have met him this afternoon, but he behaved so well by sending one of his colleagues to deliver

a message that he could not meet me as he was busy forming a coalition to fight the referendum."

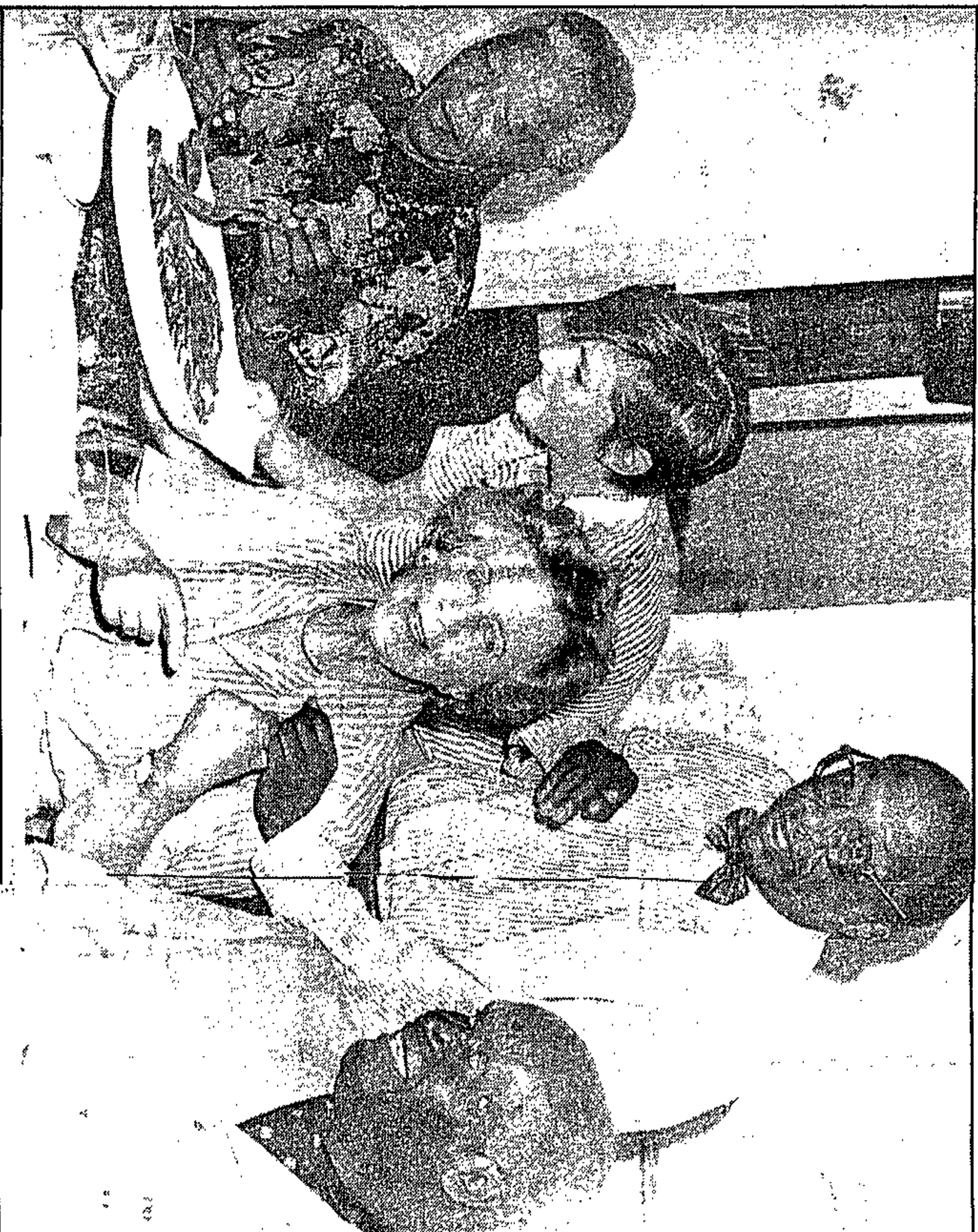
"Just before I came here I heard Mr TerreBlanche on the radio addressing his supporters, saying whites were chased in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and now here in South Africa."

"My message to him is that nobody chased whites from Zimbabwe and nobody will chase him (Mr TerreBlanche) from his own country."

"We're merely calling for an end to apartheid and an establishment of a system of government based on one person, one vote."

"Abolish apartheid and join the OAU to strengthen the continent's economy," he urged.

"My advice to all is that the peace process requires more vigorous support from all leaders. Entrenched positions should be avoided because that will perpetuate the mass killings taking place now," he said. (Report by B Sokutu, 47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)



In town . . . former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda (right) yesterday at a lunch hosted by the Editor-in-Chief of The Star, Richard Steyn. Among those attending were ANC president Nelson Mandela, veteran politician Helen Suzman and Sowetan editor Aggrey Kiasile (standing).

Free to take with Kaunda

BY ILE MOTSAPI

UNDERSTANDABLY, Kenneth Kaunda is critical of Zambia's new rulers.

"The new Government has promised people 'the moon' and it seems as if they are struggling to satisfy them."

"Only time will tell," he says.

(360)

Kaunda has been in South Africa since Friday as a guest of Dr Oscar Dhlomo's Institute for Multi Party Democracy. *Sowetan 2/3/92*

He lashes out at people who claim African leaders do not have the knowledge and ability to run their countries.

According to him, African leaders are unfairly accused of being incompetent by the same people who used blacks as slaves to build economies of their countries. He was reacting to allegations that African leaders are not capable of running their countries as shown by coup after coup.

"Our former rulers are responsible because they abused blacks to their advantages."

He said: "I must point out that we live in an unfair world. The African continent consists of people of whom blacks are in the majority."

"For the past 300 to 400 years several million blacks have been used as slave trade."

"This practice really affected blacks a lot. Then came colonialism of certain African states which saw whites in power."

"However, despite these difficulties, blacks managed to survive."

"Some countries got independence and their leaders had to learn from scratch how to run them."

"These countries were obviously poor. They lost out economically because they had to pay heavy prices when buying things from outside their countries."

"And when you are poor you obviously do not have any means to organise yourself."

"And in the confusion that results you will always find soldiers staging coups and so on."

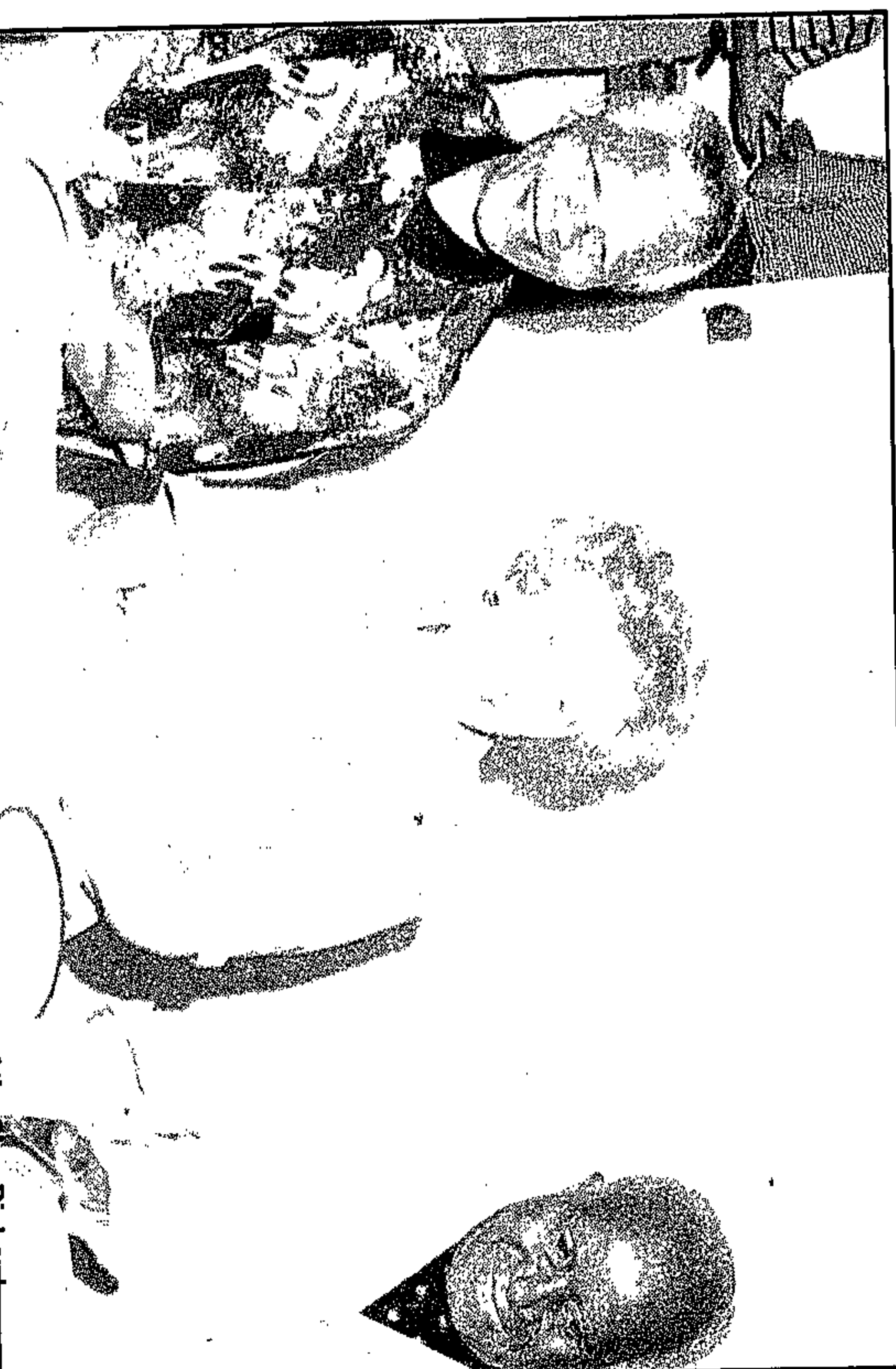
Kaunda says he is happy that South Africa is now doing away with "this deadly system of apartheid".

Kaunda, who had been President of Zambia since it gained independence in 1964, said when he became President of Zambia, he wanted to improve the quality of life of his people.

At the time, he said, the price of copper was very good. Its profits built schools, houses, roads and an airport.

"We also built hospitals, universities, colleges, tarred roads and basically upgraded the infrastructure of the country."

"What is important, though, is that we managed to offer



Kenneth Kaunda (right) was yesterday treated to a lunch hosted by the editor of the Star, Richard Steyn. Among the celebrities at the luncheon were ANC president Nelson Mandela and Helen Suzman.

When oil prices shot up in 1973, those of copper went down and, according to Kaunda, Zambia's problems began.

Did this lead to his downfall during elections last year? "No," he said. "What happened is what God wanted to happen. 'I and my party did not, and still do not, believe that we lost those elections. They were rigged.'"

Kaunda, who said he was thrilled at being in South Africa for the first time, praised delegates trying to draft a new constitution for South Africa at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Kaunda also says once apartheid is eliminated, South Africa will be able to join organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity and others.

"These organisations can use South Africa as their nerve centre to build the economic strength of African countries."

"Once this objective is achieved countries such as America will be no competition for us."

KK contests poll results

(360)

DR Kenneth Kaunda goes to court on March 27 to contest the results of last year's elections that cost him the Zambian presidency. *Sowetan 2/3/92*

Kaunda lost to President Frederick Chiluba by a huge margin. Yesterday he revealed that his party, the United National Independence Party, would present evidence that there were "disparities" during last year's elections won by the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy and the election were not "free and fair".

"Our aim is to show the outside world that the elections were not fair. We do not want to go back into power. The people of Zambia will decide for themselves after they know the facts." - *Sowetan Reporter*.

backs 'yes' option

(360)

Sowetan 2/3/92

FORMER Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda last night gave his full support for a "yes" vote in the white-only referendum called by President FW de Klerk.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, Kaunda said there would have been no need for a white referendum under normal circumstance.

He referred to De Klerk as an honest and sincere man.

"There should have been no need for a white referendum at this point in time in a normal situation. But the situation here is very complex."

"I support the referendum. There is no way out but to continue with the peace process," he said.

Kaunda visited South Africa to take part in a conference organised by the Institute for Multiparty Democracy.

During his stay he met key political figures, including De Klerk, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu and IFP president Chief Man gosuthu Buthelezi - *Sapa*

M & R signs major construction deal with Cabinda

By Sven Lünsche

Murray & Roberts is continuing its rapid expansion into Southern Africa.

Hard on the heels of its agreement with Zambia, the group said yesterday it would assist Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province in a number of infrastructural projects.

A protocol to this effect was signed over the weekend in Johannesburg by the governor of the province, Dr Augusto Tomas, and Murray & Roberts chief executive Dave Brink.

Dr Tomas said Cabinda had vast potential for development and that Murray & Roberts would be able to assist in this regard.

In terms of the protocol the company will supply prefabricated houses, schools and hotels as a priority. First deliveries will be made within three months.

Murray & Roberts will also be involved in the training of engineering and construction personnel, the production of concrete bricks and blocks and

construction material, harbour works, the construction of roads and mining exploration activities.

Its involvement has been facilitated through an Angolan company, R & S International.

The projects coincide with the start of substantial foreign interest in Cabinda's rich oil fields.

Earlier this week Angolan Petroleum Minister João Lourenço Landeiro revealed major exploration ventures in the oil fields.

Contracts had been signed with the US oil company Occidental for the northern onshore area in the Cabinda enclave and with British Petroleum for the central Cabinda area. Mr Landeiro said.

STAR 6/3/92
Bid to book Kaunda

LUSAKA — There was a near shootout between Zambian police and supporters of former president Kenneth Kaunda on Wednesday when police attempted to arrest Dr Kaunda on suspicion of stealing books from the State House library.

There was an angry confrontation as the police advanced to arrest Dr Kaunda at his suburban home in Kabulonga. (360)

A Kaunda aide confirmed the incident, saying there was bound to be shooting if the police again tried to arrest the former president. — Sapa.

Kaunda ³⁶⁰ suspected of theft

LUSAKA - There was a near shootout between Zambian police and supporters of the former president, Mr Kenneth Kaunda, on Wednesday when police tried to arrest Kaunda on suspicion of stealing books from the State House library. *Sowefm 6/3/92*

There was an angry confrontation as the police advanced to arrest Kaunda at his suburban home in Kabulonga.

Kaunda's aide, Dr Bright Chunga, yesterday confirmed the incident and said there was bound to be shooting if the police tried again to arrest the former president. - *Sapa*.



KENNETH KAUNDA

Vain bid to arrest Kaunda

LUSAKA — There was a near shoot-out between Zambian police and supporters of former president Dr Kenneth Kaunda on Wednesday when police tried to arrest Dr Kaunda on suspicion of stealing books from the State House library.

There was an angry confrontation as the police advanced to arrest Mr Kaunda at his suburban home.

Mr Kaunda's aide, Dr Bright Chunga, confirmed the incident yesterday, saying there was bound to be shooting if the police tried again to arrest the ex-president.

Dr Kaunda's supporters rushed to his home when they heard the police were about to move in.

They came all the way from Mtendere township to face the police, and the police backed off, Dr Chunga said. — Sapa

Grim outlook for Zambia's BoP ³⁶⁰

B/day 6/3/92
LUSAKA — Falling copper output and the burden of servicing its massive debt are the major causes for concern in Zambia's balance of payments outlook, a government economic policy document says.

The Economic and Financial Policy Framework 1992-94 paper said that by the end of the decade, the real purchasing power of copper exports — long Zambia's main foreign exchange earner — would have dropped to 25% of its 1990 level.

Zambia's external debt servicing payments due in 1991 — excluding arrears — were equivalent to about 60% of the value of goods and services exported, while its foreign debt of \$6.5bn was equal to 560% of exports of goods and services.

The paper said copper production had fallen to just under 400 000 tons in 1991 from 430 000 tons the previous year. It was expected to stabilise around current levels until late in the decade, after which it would "rapidly" decline to about 200 000 tons a year as ore reserves were depleted.

Compounding the problem was the fall in world copper prices, down to a current level of about \$0.97/lb from \$1.20 in 1990. Prices were expected to fall further during the review period.

A further burden was the inefficiencies and high production costs of the main producer, the state-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, which made it uncompetitive on world markets. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kaunda 'wanted'

A SHOOT-out nearly broke out between supporters of former president Kenneth Kaunda and police who tried to arrest him on suspicion of stealing books from the State House library. (360)

There was an angry confrontation as police advanced to arrest Kaunda at his suburban home.

Kaunda aide Bright Chunga confirmed the incident.

8/0ay 6/3/92

Zambia courts Anglo, Genmin

STimes [RUSS]

8/3/92

360

By CIARAN RYAN

THE Zambian Government is negotiating with Anglo American and Genmin about privatisation of State-controlled Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

Sources in Lusaka say talks between Zambia and Anglo started soon after the election of the new government. Anglo owns 27.3% of the mining group through holding company Zambia Copper Investments.

Anglo spokesman Michael Spicer says: "Anglo remained a shareholder throughout nationalisation.

"As a consequence of last year's election, the new policy of openness, the move to a mixed economy and talk of privatisation, we decided we would like to be as helpful as possible as an existing shareholder and play a more positive and active role in future.

"Old management attitudes were hostile to Anglo. This is no longer the case and this we regard as an incentive.

Columbus

"Several high-level visits have been made to Zambia, including some by technical teams. We continue to discuss technical co-operation with the government and management of ZCCM."

Genmin chairman Brian Gilbertson says his group is also talking about mineral interests in Zambia "including ZCCM".

He will not comment on the possibility of a Columbus-style joint venture with Anglo in Zambia.

But a mining industry source says the funds required to recapitalise ZCCM might be too onerous for any single bidder, making a joint venture a distinct possibility.

Genmin was invited by ex-president Kenneth Kaunda to study ZCCM, but appeared to have been wrong-footed when he lost the election.

ZCCM is the backbone of Zambia's economy, accounting for more than 90% of its foreign currency earnings. For this reason, the Zambian Government is nervous of parting with its controlling interest.

But at the same time it wants the mine to be run as efficiently as possible.

Code

Anglo would be keen to get a bigger share in ZCCM and Genmin, too, would want to get its foot in the door.

ZCCM urgently needs recapitalisation and any bidder would want guarantees from Zambia that it would not renationalise the mines or interfere in the remittance of dividends.

Steven Mwaba of Zambia Industrial & Mining Corporation (Zimco) says 120 State-owned enterprises are for sale.

A new investment code provides incentives for investors, says Mr Mwaba.

According to a source in Lusaka, the Zambian Gov-

ernment is considering converting the country into an export processing zone, removing virtually all foreign-currency and trade restrictions in an effort to boost the economy.

The irony for Anglo is that it could end by reacquiring — at a knock-down price — the position in ZCCM it was forced to relinquish to the Zambian Government in 1970 at the height of its nationalisation drive.

Anglo was forced to sell its majority stake in ZCCM to the government at book rather than market value in 1970. The shareholders, primarily Anglo, were paid more than \$330-million for the 51% share.

Anglo paid the proceeds from the bonds to its new international investment arm, Minorco, to fund its international operations.

Minorco used some of the money in Anglo's South American mining ventures, some North American mines and ultimately in Salomon Brothers.

In June 1991 Minorco's cash holdings totalled \$1.9-billion.

After nationalisation Anglo continued to manage the ZCCM mines until this arrangement was ended in 1973, resulting in Zambian copper production declining from 719 000 to 416 000 tons by 1988.

Taxes

The consequences for Zambia's economy were devastating — gross domestic product, measured in constant 1980 prices, declined from \$988-million in 1974 when copper prices peaked to \$184-million in 1988.

The government under Dr Kaunda bled ZCCM dry, charging taxes of up to 73% of profits.

One possibility would be to split ZCCM into its component parts — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Copper Mines (RCCM) — ahead of privatisation.

Investec recently announced that it had been retained to investigate ways of restructuring Zambia's national debt.

It will also provide finance for infrastructural developments and help the privatisation programme.

Murray & Roberts is returning to Zambia to assist in housing, construction and civil engineering projects.

A new investment code allows for a five-year tax-free holiday.

On a recent visit to SA, Zambian Minister of Local Government and Housing Michael Sata indicated that exchange controls would shortly be abolished and company tax reduced.



BRIAN GILBERTSON: Interested

Southern Africans say they might quit Cites

8/10/89 11/3/92
KYOTO — Five southern African nations yesterday angrily withdrew proposals, before a major wildlife conference, to ease an international ban on elephant trade.

Four of those countries — Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Namibia — said they might quit a treaty controlling trade in endangered species altogether.

The four nations, along with SA, had submitted proposals to the Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species, seeking to sell the meat and hides of culled elephants.

International trade in African elephants was banned at the convention in 1989.

The African nations say this income could then fund conservation. They also promised to voluntarily respect a ban on ivory trading.

But the assurance failed to persuade delegates from 112 nations to support the proposals, despite guarded support from some conservation groups.

Yesterday, speaker after speaker opposed the plans, and the African nations withdrew.

"We are indeed extremely perplexed," said Botswana delegate Ponatshego Kedibone.

Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Namibia threatened to quit the treaty or exercise their "right of reservation," which allows them to trade in elephants with non-convention members.

The status of nearly 100 species is being considered at the meeting, but the elephant question has attracted the most attention.

Environmentalists believe the lucrative trade in ivory has been a major factor in the depletion of the elephant population. More than a quarter of Africa's 600 000 elephants are in the south.

Although environmentalists agree some southern herds are growing, opponents of the southern African proposal said allowing hide and meat trade would send poachers the wrong message. — Sapa-AP.

Zambia signs military agreement with the US

8/10/89 11/3/92
LUSAKA — Zambia and the US signed a military agreement yesterday signalling new relations with the West, on the training of military personnel in technical and professional fields. (360)

US deputy commander-in-chief (European Command) Gen James McCarthy and European command surgeon at US HQ Vernon Chong arrived in Lusaka yesterday to effect the new pact.

The US would also train Zambian military officers and offer assistance in other areas under the American Military Assistance Programme, McCarthy said.

At the signing ceremony at a Lusaka hotel, US ambassador to Zambia Gordon Streeb said McCarthy's visit demonstrated a new phase of military relations between the US and Zambia.

McCarthy said the US had watched the democratisation of Zambia with respect and saw it as a model for other African and eastern European countries.

"The peaceful transition to democracy is a model even for the former Soviet Union."

Training offered would be responsive to the role of the military in a democracy and would help the Zambian military in providing both security and leadership in the third republic.

Zambia has never had formal military links with the US but has links mostly with Eastern bloc countries. — Sapa.

Zambia biggest casualty of drought?

Argus Africa News Service

310

LUSAKA. — Zambia could become the biggest casualty of the unprecedented drought sweeping through Southern Africa, officials say.

Economically, the country is on its knees and won't have money to pay for the huge food imports which are needed if starvation is to be avoided.

Also, the drought comes at a time when the country is going through a painful structural adjustment programme aimed at turning its moribund economy around.

Authorities say it is too late for the crops to be saved even if it rains, and fear large-scale starvation mainly in rural areas if adequate resources are not found for food imports.

Getting the food to the affected areas will also be a great challenge.

Expert estimates say the region will require 11.5-million tons of grain or 130 million 90 kg bags of maize and other grains. Zimbabwe, which normally exports maize to its neighbours, has a shortfall of 2.5-million tons, Malawi 650 000 tons and Zambia will need 800 000 tons.

But for Zambia, already experiencing immense economic problems, importing such amounts all at once will not be easy. Its coffers are empty.

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Guy Scott says his government will need about \$300-million (R840-million), mostly from the donor community, to buy yellow maize from the United States.

"We cannot use money intended for our structural adjustment programme because it might torpedo the IMF and World Bank-inspired programme," he

told the Lusaka Press Club recently. "We cannot delay it."

President Frederick Chiluba and his MMD government who came to power preaching the policy of economic prudence and discipline is unlikely to jeopardise the programme, which in turn will antagonise the IMF and World Bank.

He will need the long-term co-operation of the lending institutions, which had an uncomfortable relationship with his predecessor, in his attempt to rehabilitate his economy.

President Chiluba recently declared the country a crop disaster area. Zambia expected 12-million 90kg bags of marketed maize this season, but a yield not exceeding 4.5-million is now expected. The country had projected to export 40 percent surplus maize had the drought not intervened.

A task force headed by Dr Scott has been set up to mobilise and co-ordinate resources following President Chiluba's declaration of the country as a food disaster area.

Dr Scott says there will be huge logistical problems in importing food as the regional rail networks have never handled a situation of this magnitude.

The first consignment of yellow maize is expected from the United States in a couple of weeks to ease the already desperate situation.

Reports from southern Zambia say villagers are abandoning their homesteads in search of food for themselves and water for their animals. Others are migrating to urban areas.

Although government officials describe the situation as worsening by the day, Dr Scott insists that "I am not at the point of hanging myself".

STAR 12/3/92

Zambia's debt concern

LUSAKA — Falling copper output and the burden of servicing its massive debt are the major causes for concern in Zambia's balance of payments outlook, a government economic policy document says.

The Economic and Financial Policy Framework 1992-94 paper said that by the end of the decade, the real purchasing power of copper exports — long Zambia's main foreign exchange earner — would have dropped to 25 percent of its 1990 level.

Zambia's external debt servicing payments due in

1991 — excluding arrears — were equivalent to about 60 percent of the value of goods and services exported, while its foreign debt of \$6.5 billion was equal to 560 percent of exports of goods and services.

(360)
About 45 percent of the country's total debt is owed to multilateral creditors like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, 35 percent to bilateral official creditors, and 20 percent to commercial banks and non-guaranteed suppliers. — Sapa.

B1 Day 12/3/92

Zambian export drive

ZAMBIA is to conduct a business mission to Botswana, SA and Zimbabwe to survey markets in an effort to boost Zambian exports.

Zambia Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries' Beejay Sharmar was quoted in the Times of Zambia yesterday as saying the time had come for the Zambian business community to go out and identify markets for its products. (260)

□ DROUGHT

Cruel blue skies parch Africa's battered south

ZIMBABWE'S President Robert Mugabe called it a "national disaster".

In Zambia, the government has raised maize prices though much of the crop has been written off and the memory of bloody food riots that left at least 27 dead in 1990 is still fresh in many minds.

Operation Hunger says three million tons of maize will have to be imported by South Africa.

Zimbabwe must import 340 000 ton of wheat in the next 18 months. *CPA 15/3/92*

Under cruel blue skies, farmers and governments from Namibia and Angola on the west coast to Madagascar in the Indian Ocean have since January been facing up to the "drought of the century".

Zambia's new government has blamed the Kaunda regime for failing to set up strategic grain reserves. "This is a disaster that has been waiting to happen," according to Agriculture Minister Guy Scott.

Famine looms

Local authorities in Bulawayo want to harness the mighty Zambezi River, 450 km away. The city has only 11 weeks of water reserves left.

The scale of the disaster was revealed two weeks ago when the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Nairobi forecast that the region faced widespread famine and would have to import six million tons of cereals compared to less than two million in a normal year.

South Africa's white farmers have been laying off vast numbers of black workers, according to press reports, though no official figures are available.

Namibia, which has seen total crop failure in Ovamboland, is among countries that have begun making approaches to foreign donors for food aid.

For Zambia and Zimbabwe the problem is compounded by their dependence on foreign ports.

Rebels in Mozambique have agreed not to attack rail corridors from the coast, but moving food around that war-devastated country is a perilous exercise. Starving Mozambique itself needs at least a million tons of food. — Sapa-AFP

Copper price

drop recorded

By Day 18/3/92
LUSAKA — Copper prices declined from the November average of \$1.08 a pound to a December average of \$1.01 a pound, the Bank of Zambia's main economic indicators show. (360)

The bank says that mineral receipts for December declined to \$68.2m from \$75.9m in November.

Non-traditional export receipts are estimated at \$4.6m in December, a decline from the \$8.6m received in November.

A total \$83.8m was earned from non-traditional exports during 1991 compared with \$112.9m earned the previous year.

Lusaka economists attribute this to inertia in economic activity precipitated by electioneering in the second half of 1991.

Revised stock of external debt was \$6.5bn while the kwacha depreciated by 5.8% against the dollar during October and November. — Sapa.

Africa is relieved it was 'yes'

Sowetan 19/3/92

HARARE - Black Africa heaved a sigh of relief yesterday over the white backing State President FW de Klerk received for political reform in South Africa.

Black "frontline" states in Southern Africa had feared a "no" vote in yesterday's whites-only referendum would lead to violence spilling over into the region.

"We are encouraged by the results, particularly by the fact that this mandate De Klerk has been given will enable him to continue with the peace process," Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Vernon Mwaanga, said in Lusaka shortly before flying to Pretoria.

He said he would meet South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today and have talks with other political leaders.

Zimbabwe, whose President Robert Mugabe was elected to chair the "frontline" states at a summit in Lusaka last week, also hailed De Klerk's sweeping victory.

"This is some of the best news we have received from South Africa and we hope De Klerk will proceed with

speed and confidence to establish a multiracial democratic system," a Foreign Ministry official in Harare said.

Officials said Zimbabwe had put together an emergency plan to cope with a feared influx of refugees if the Conservative Party had won and civil war had broken out in South Africa.

"We are glad our worst fears are over," one said.

They said they had monitored the situation there through Zimbabwe's trade mission and an "unofficial" delegation.

In Nigeria, whose President Ibrahim Babangida is current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, officials welcomed the South African result.

"The 'yes' vote which has now endorsed the negotiating process has removed a major obstacle to the efforts to transform South Africa from a racially segregated country to a nonracial, united and democratic society," a Foreign Ministry statement said. — *South African Press Association-Reuter.*

Revenue lays down new rules for lessors

NEW rules on how lessors can write off leased assets were issued earlier this week by Inland Revenue.

Until now, taxpayers acquiring assets have only been allowed a wear and tear deduction.

Coopers Theron du Toit tax partner Koos van Wyk said lessors are in a privileged position in that this deduction may be calculated on the straight line basis on the cost of a leased asset over the period of the

lease agreement or the useful life of the asset, whichever is the longer period.

In determining the "cost" of a leased asset on which the allowance will be based, lessors should keep in mind the influence of VAT as well as the provisions relating to any residual value which must be taken into account in determining the rental

payable by the lessee, Van Wyk said.

Input tax paid on acquisition of the asset by the lessor is not part of the "cost" of the asset, as the lessor (if he is a vendor for VAT purposes) is entitled to deduct the input tax against any output tax due by him.

Capitalisation of the output tax and the depreciation thereof over the period of the lease will ensure that the lessor is only taxed on his net income.

Fabric imports push Strebel into the red

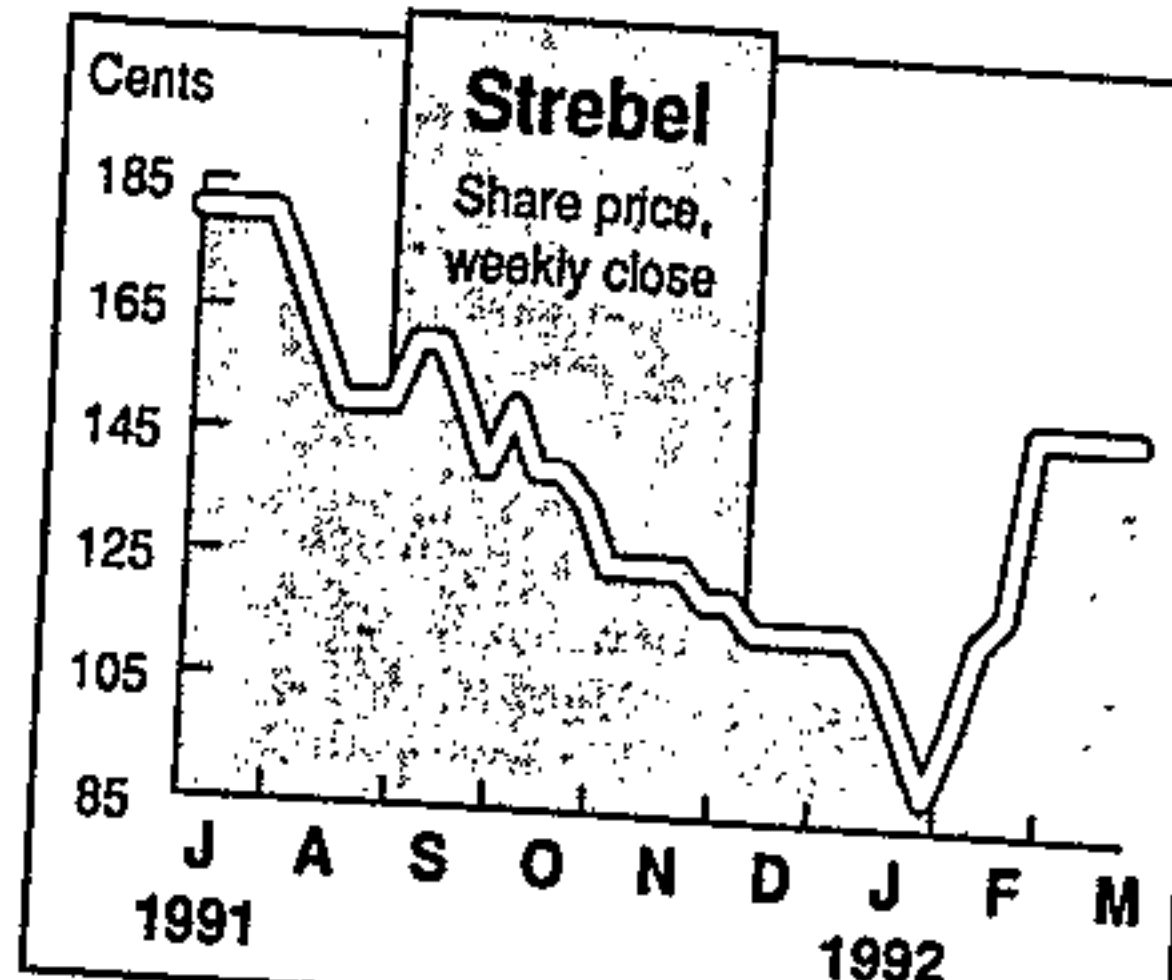
LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Clothing accessory and textile manufacturer Strebel Group slipped into the red in the six months to end-December as the severe economic downturn and a flood of fabric imports took their toll on the interim performance.

Turnover dropped 8% which, together with a sharp decline in margins and a rise in finance charges, resulted in the group suffering a 4c loss in earnings a share, radically down from the previous profit of 13.3c.

No dividend (3.5c) has been declared.

Operating income plummeted to R745 000 (R5.1m) and net interest paid rose to R851 000 (R548 000). After a lower tax bill an attributable loss of R599 000 (R2m) was notched. At end-December the group had a gearing of 48%, up from the previous 26%. The current ratio had also deteriorated to 1.8:1 from 2.3:1.



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: I-NET

Chairman Fred Strebel is not optimistic about the next six months.

"Economic and political conditions remain bleak with consumer demand depressed. However, if the recommendations of the Hatty Commission are approved, some relief is expected," Strebel said.

He said the group had continued with its rationalisation and consolidation programme, the positive effects of which would be felt in future.

SAB eyes Zambian brewery

LUSAKA — SAB is to buy Zambia Breweries if negotiations with the Zambian authorities succeed.

A German magazine, Brewery Monitor, says that the SA beer giant is interested in acquiring Zambia Breweries' Lusaka plant.

SAB officials and the privatisation committee in Zambia would neither confirm nor deny the report, the weekly Financial Mail reported yesterday.

However, in February the SA Business Development group's publication quoted SAB group international trade manager Mike Muir as saying Anglo American had written to President Frederick Chiluba expressing its interest in acquiring shares in Zambia Breweries.

Special assistant to the president for economic affairs Donald Chanda said he had no information on the matter.

Anglo American Corporation managing director in Zambia Anderson Mazoka said he had no knowledge of the correspondence between Anglo American and President Chiluba.

Zambians interviewed yesterday said they welcomed the news.

"South Africans should set up their own brewery plant in order to offer real stiff competition. We want prices to come down," said one beer-drinker.

Muir said opportunities in Zambia were attractive but that SAB did not have a comprehensive list of these opportunities and had only "secondhand information".

Ltd

34/06)

Unaudited	(Audited)
31.12.90	30.06.91
R000	R000

25 140	25 734
3 031	3 042
3 413	2 303

31 584	31 079
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14 342	14 124
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10	10
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30 388	35 513
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44 740	49 647
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13 156	18 568
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31 584	31 079
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15 000	15 000
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168

172

(360)
Kaunda's son
STAR 20/3/92
wins appeal

LUSAKA — Kambarange Kaunda, son of the former president, yesterday won his appeal against the murder conviction for which he had been given the death sentence by the High Court.

The chief justice ruled that the right to prosecute had been lost when the Director of Public Prosecutions said Mr Kaunda could not be prosecuted because he was acting in self-defence when he shot Tabeth Mwanza (19) in 1989.

SA, Zambia to co-operate

DARIUS SANAI

SA AND Zambia announced yesterday that they would seek to involve other drought-ravaged southern African states in organising the distribution of more than 10-million tons of imported grain on a regional basis.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told a news conference yesterday he had discussed with visiting Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga how to organise a co-ordinated response to the worst drought to hit the region in more than a century.

Botha, who was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving to visit the Far East, spent an hour with Mwaanga, who had just arrived on a five-day tour of SA.

He said he hoped major producers such as the US, Canada and the EC would be prepared to sell grain to the region at reduced prices.

Mwaanga said he had proposed the idea to Botha, who had shown great enthusiasm for such a scheme. All countries affected by the drought "must be seen to respond together as a region" on the problem, Mwaanga said. He was spearheading the effort to organise co-ordinated action, and would speak to senior government ministers in all the other states involved.

Between 10- and 12-million tons of imported grain would be needed to meet the region's requirements. To distribute this grain effectively and efficiently, the whole transport system of the region would have to be rationalised. A co-ordinated plan was necessary, he said. Zimbabwe needed 2-million tons of grain, Malawi 800 000 tons,

□ To Page 2

Co-operation

Zambia 900 000 tons, Mozambique 1,5-million tons, and SA, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Lesotho between them between 5- and 7-million tons.

Botha said he hoped the world's major producers would look sympathetically towards the needs of southern Africa. "They must not just look at the former Soviet republics and central Europe," Botha said. "Now is the time for them to prove that they have not forsaken Africa."

Mwaanga said Zambia and SA would

soon establish diplomatic ties.

Botha, referring to his tour of four Asian countries, said he would hold lengthy discussions on trade and political matters with Japan's government and business representatives. He would also visit Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore.

Senior Foreign Affairs sources confirmed there was a "strong probability" that President F W de Klerk would visit the Far East and Pacific Rim countries later this year.

□ From Page 1

COMPANIES

Zambian firm sees profit fall

LUSAKA — Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines has recorded a operating profit of 6-billion kwacha for the quarter ended December 31 1991, compared with K5,4bn in the same quarter of 1990. *blow*

A company spokesman announced yesterday that the net profit stood at K471m compared with K1,1bn achieved during the same period in 1990. *20/3/92*

This decline in net profit was the result of exchange losses, interest, taxation charges and other items.

He said during the quarter under review, the kwacha had depreciated by 15,3% against the US dollar and 21,7% against the pound sterling.

The company has not declared a dividend for the quarter under review.

Copper production stood at 93 658 tons

compared with 111 394 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1990. *(360)*

"The drop in production of 17 736 tons, was mainly as a result of poor equipment availability caused by lack of spare parts," the spokesman said.

Copper sales for the quarter were 84 739 tons compared with 112 509 tons sold during the quarter ended December 1990, when Memaco bought 32 905 tons of copper to meet a shortfall.

Cobalt production declined slightly to 1 231 tons as against 1 243 tons in 1991, while zinc production fell by 40% to 1 361 tons in the quarter ended December.

Total sales revenue for the quarter under review stood at K28,4bn, up 55% over K18,3bn achieved in the same 1990 quarter.

— Sapa.

Facing the expropriation of their land, many white farmers in Zimbabwe are looking to start a new life in Zambia, potentially one of Africa's richest agricultural regions.
DUNCAN GUY, Argus Africa News Service, reports from Mkushi.

366 ARCT 2/3/92

Seeking greener pastures

SIX white farmers, Zimbabweans born and bred, sat round a campfire in the Zambian bush hoping it could soon be their home.

They were camped recently near the Mkushi Country Club, the nerve centre of social activity in one of Zambia's most prosperous agricultural areas.

The six were the latest of about 30 Zimbabwean farmers who have gone to Zambia to see whether they might settle there, fearing the seizure of their land under the new law empowering President Robert Mugabe's government to expropriate white farms.

Some of them represent several other farmers in their areas and will report their findings to them when they return.

Zambia has become the next hope for many Zimbabwe farmers who fear losing their land under the new law, which was adopted in parliament this week. A number of white farmers, including several from South Africa, have lived and, in some cases, prospered, in Zambia.

One of those around the Mkushi campfire, Mr Alex Goosen from Turk Mine, north of Bulawayo, said he feared he could lose more than the 110 000 ha he has in two ranches, bordering on tribal lands. Such land is said to be the most likely to be expropriated under the new law.

"I started buying land in 1983," said Mr Goosen. "That showed my confidence in Zimbabwe's future. What's more, the government had first offer on all that land. They simply couldn't afford it at the time."

Mr Goosen claims to have an annual turnover of Zm\$3-million Zimbabwe (about R1 724 137).

"If our land goes and we have to sell our herds, we are bound to have to do so at forced, rather than market, rates."

He said he had stuck it out in Zimbabwe even when "half my neighbours were wiped out" during the government's crackdown on post-independence dissidence in Matabeleland. He said only one of his neighbours had been killed by guerrillas during the Rhodesian bush war.

Mr Eddie Naude from Chiredzi in Zimbabwe's lowveld feared having his land with game and sugar cane on it bought out at an artificially low price.

"I have a turnover of ZM\$750,000 (about R431 034) from my safari operations and a million dollars (about R574 000) from the sugar."

The farmers fear other sectors of the economy, which is based on agriculture, will suffer so badly there will not be much opportunity to make themselves productive in their country if the government goes ahead with expropriating white farms.



□ A NEW LIFE: Zimbabwean farmers, from left, Alex Goosen, Ian Adamson, Johnny Johnson, Laurie Sparrow and John Naude, gloomily contemplate the possible expropriation of their land under the law passed by parliament this week in Harare.

The Zimbabweans said they had been received "positively" in Zambia and visited farmers in the Mkushi block, making inquiries about buying land, but had come to no firm decisions.

A number of Zimbabwean farmers have visited the offices of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau (CFB) in Lusaka in the last two months.

A CFB spokesman said Zambia was hungry for agricultural investment, particularly in tobacco, which had a high foreign exchange return, but had been "caught unaware" by the visitors. Zimbabwe farmers were considered among the world's best tobacco farmers.

"At present, there is no settlement scheme ready for these people," he said. There was talk of some government land being made available, "but it is all very tentative."

The spokesman added, however, that any settlement would have to be done very sensitively because there were also several Zambians who had had their names on waiting lists for land over the last two to three years. "This makes it a political issue as well."

Most agricultural investors are interested in the vast tracts of virgin bush along the Tazara corridor which lies adjacent to the Chinese-built railway line connecting Kapiri Mposhi with the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salaam.

The CFB spokesman added that Zimbabweans faced the problem of not being able to bring foreign exchange into Zambia and were allowed to export equipment only temporarily.

"We are mainly looking for people with hard currency to invest in Zambia," he said.

The group of farmers at Mkushi said that if they bought farms in Zambia financing would

have to be "offshore" because of Zimbabwe currency export restrictions. They said, however, that they would raise the money if they had to.

Another group who visited both the Mkushi and Mazabuka areas said they should be seen as a group of farmers interested in Zambia's agricultural potential and investment policy rather than as "an advance refugee group".

Mr Graeme Murdoch, representing the Marondera branch of the Commercial Farmers Union, said people from his area had horticultural skills and experience, particularly in tobacco, which Zambia wanted developed to earn foreign exchange.

"This will benefit the tobacco production of the entire southern African region," said Mr Murdoch. "It could match that of Brazil or the United States."

Mr Murdoch emphasised: "The last thing we want to do is displace anyone in Zambia. We are only interested in investing in totally vacant land here."

He also said his group agreed with the Zimbabwe government's policy to implement land reform. However, there were better ways to do it than those chosen by the government.

He added that two million Zimbabweans were directly employed by the threatened commercial farming sector, most of whom worked on labour-intensive farms like his own.

Some farmers already established in the Mkushi area said an influx of Zimbabweans would bring greater demand for services and contribute to the maintenance of public roads which commercial farmers financed themselves.

"It might also encourage conservation controls," said local CFB chairman Mr Lester Shenton, "especially in these sandy soils. Quite a few farms are just mined."

The district executive secretary at Mkushi, Mr Charles Sambundu, said he was dealing with several applications to buy land, ranging from 250 ha plots to 4 000 ha holdings.

"Ten are from farmers in the Bulawayo area alone," he added.

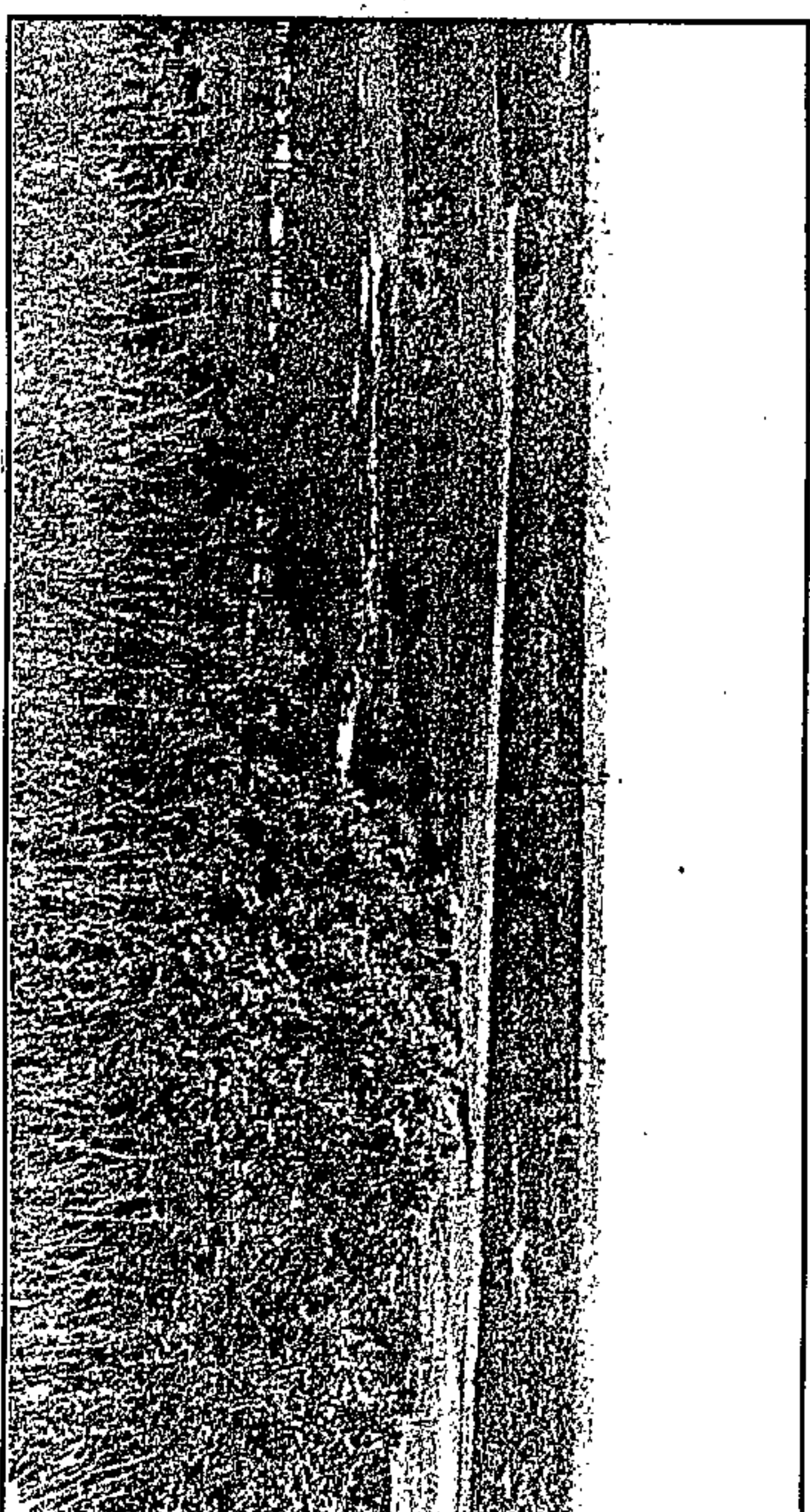
Commercial farmers in Zambia occupy their land on 99- and 14-year leases and it is widely speculated that people on under-used farms will have to make way for productive farmers. Many farmers are said to have acquired land through their political affiliations with former President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr Shenton said about 30 farms in the area were unproductive. They had been taken over when about 15 to 20 percent of the white farmers left when a Zimbabwean guerrilla camp was established in the area during the bush war.

"Many of those who left grew tobacco," he said.



GLOOMY: Visiting Zambia to investigate starting a new life, Zimbabwean farmers gloomily contemplate the possible expropriation of their land under the law passed by parliament this week in Harare. From left: Alex Geesey, Ian Adamson, Johnny Johnson, Laurie Sparrow and John Naude.



GRASS IS GREENER: Despite a drought elsewhere in Zambia, farmland in the Mkuoshi area lies lush and inviting. This is typical of much of the farmland in Zambia. Many investors are also eyeing the virgin bush along the Tazara Corridor adjacent to the railway line connecting Kapiti Mposhi with the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Now ^{STAR 21/3/92} white farmers eye Zambia ⁽³⁶⁰⁾

ZIMBABWE'S parliament this week passed the Land Acquisition Act, which empowers the



ZIMBABWE'S parliament this week passed the Land Acquisition Act, which empowers the government to take about half the land now owned by white farmers and redistribute it among blacks. This has forced many white farmers in Zimbabwe to consider starting a new life in Zambia, potentially one of Africa's richest agricultural regions. DUNCAN GUY reports for the Africa News Service.

MKUSHI — Six white farmers, Zimbabweans born and bred, sat round a campfire in the Zambian bush, hoping it could soon be their home.

They were camped near the Mkushi Country Club, the nerve centre of social activity in one of Zambia's most prosperous agricultural areas.

The six were the latest of about 30 Zimbabwean farmers who have gone to Zambia to see whether they might settle there, fearing the seizure of their land under the new law empowering President Robert Mugabe's government to expropriate white farms.

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"What we don't want to do is displace anyone. We are only interested in investing in totally vacant land."

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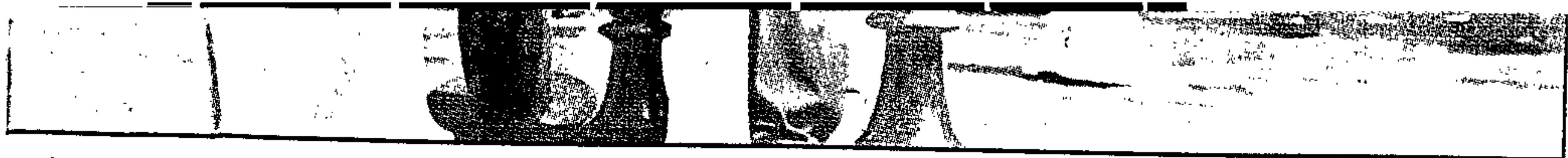
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up for Saturday's open-air chess tournament in Joubert Park.

Picture: Etienne Rothbart

STAR 23/3/92 360

Zambia to ask for aid for reforms

LUSAKA — Zambia will today ask Western donors for more than \$1 billion (about R2,8 billion) to help implement an economic reform programme and fight a severe drought.

"We are asking for the most Zambia has ever asked before," Agriculture Minister Guy Scott said yesterday, on the eve of a Paris donors' meeting.

President Frederick Chiluba ousted Dr Kenneth Kaunda on promises to abandon economic policies Dr Kaunda borrowed from the former Soviet bloc.

The new government inherited more than \$7 billion (about R19,6 billion) in debts.

Mr Chiluba has adopted Western-prescribed economic reforms but needs financial help to make them succeed.

Zambia's traditional donors, led by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, meet in Paris today and tomorrow. — Sapa-AFP.

STAR 23/3/92

Help for peeved new homeowners

Consumer Reporter

Owners of dwellings in low-cost housing projects can now apply directly to the Consumer Council in Pretoria for arbitration if they are dissatisfied with the construction and finish of their homes.

The critical national housing shortage has a direct bearing on consumer willingness to tolerate poor or slow workmanship, according to the council.

"Owing to the housing shortage, many people are prepared to accept poorly built or even

semi-completed houses," Consumer Council executive director Jan Cronje said at the weekend. "Once they have moved in, they discover shortcomings and defects in the houses' construction and finish."

In many cases it was unclear what had been supplied, and owners claimed that builders did not provide what had been promised. Developers, in turn, claimed building plans did not make provision for that which the owners expected.

Other complaints included poor workmanship, resulting in

poor quality; latent defects such as walls which develop cracks and roofs which start leaking; insufficient reinforcement of foundations in unstable ground which leads to walls cracking soon after completion; and houses not completed in accordance with approved plans.

"The council is compelled to appoint arbitrators. They investigate each case on behalf of the council and try to get the parties to settle," said Mr Cronje.

● Consumers can call At Meyer or Lion de Necker of the arbitration service at (012) 28-3512.

Pick

Southern Transvaal

Supermarkets



Drought likely to bring big upsurge in poaching

HWANGE — Wildlife experts fear the drought devastating southern Africa will lead to an upsurge in poaching in Zimbabwe, where 60 rhinos have been killed in the first three months of this year.

"There is no military solution," ecologist Mike Murphree said. "We will simply be fighting and killing poachers until rhinos are all gone, or until it is no longer viable for the rhinos to reproduce."

Drought has added to the problems of anti-poaching units guarding wildlife in such areas as the vast Hwange National Park in western Zimbabwe.

There is little vegetation cover left for rhinos to hide in, and they are concentrated at remaining water holes where poachers lie in wait in spite of the efforts of anti-poaching units which killed 145 poachers, many of them from Zambia, between July 1984, and the end of November last year. (360)

Experts now fear that the drought, causing widespread crop failure and cattle deaths, will prompt an upsurge in poaching among Zimbabweans themselves, which will be more difficult to control than poachers crossing from Zambia. B/Day

Rhino horns are valued in the Far East as a sex stimulant and medicine, and in the Arabian peninsula for traditional dagger handles. 23/3/92

Since the international rhino horn trade ban was imposed 16 years ago, world rhino populations have plummeted by 95%. Wildlife experts say 110 rhinos were killed in Zimbabwe last year. The current Zimbabwe population of rhinos is between 1 000 and 2 000.

— Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICA

Zambia seeks nearly \$2bn as donors meet

360
Biday 23/3/92

LUSAKA — Zambia's drought-hit economic reform programme is at a crucial stage, with major donor nations due to meet in Paris this week holding the key to future growth.

The success of the reform programme relies heavily on the financial help Zambia can secure at the donors' meeting set for today and tomorrow — the first such session with the new Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) government.

The MMD under President Frederick Chiluba last October defeated Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (Unip), who had ruled without a break since independence from Britain in 1964.

The worst drought on record now devastating southern Africa has added to the burdens of one of the world's most indebted countries, which needs more than \$300m to finance the emergency import of 800 000 tons of maize.

"We are expecting pledges worth \$1.7bn, of which \$300m will be for the drought emergency, \$250m for project financing, \$300m for debt relief and the rest for balance of payments," said Dean Mun'gomba, junior minister at the president's economic office.

"Essentially we have drawn up an economic reform programme and are now saying to the donors we are unable to finance it all. We know they can't find everything and we have to find some of it ourselves," he said.

"If we get what we are asking for, we should

be able to meet the drought requirements and other projects laid down. I am optimistic we will be assisted," Mun'gomba said.

Zambia's foreign debt of \$6.5bn was equal in 1991 to 560% of exports of goods and services. About 45% of the debt is owed to multilateral creditors like the IMF and the World Bank, 35% to official creditors, and 20% to commercial banks and non-guaranteed suppliers.

The World Bank reopened credit lines when Zambia paid off arrears after the Kaunda government defaulted on payments.

Mun'gomba said the 1992-94 reform plan, drawn up with the help of and closely supervised by the IMF, would be derailed if Zambia failed to get what it was seeking.

The programme aims at reducing government spending by ending heavy maize meal subsidies and balancing the budget in two years, reducing the huge civil service, encouraging non-traditional exports and promoting the role of the private sector in running the economy.

The government plans to privatise several state-run enterprises, including its majority share in Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

Measures taken so far include removing the subsidy on the popular highly-refined "breakfast" maize meal, devaluing the kwacha and raising fuel prices.

Western diplomats were sceptical that Zambia would get the full \$1.7bn, but were sure the country would get a good response in Paris. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia finds itself falling to new heights

STAR 24/3/92

THE buzzword in Zambia today is one you will not find in the dictionary. But every Zambian knows that *kacha* refers to the new style that has taken hold since Kenneth Kaunda fell from his dusty pedestal and was replaced as president by breezy little Frederick Chiluba.

The word started out as "culture" but quickly became corrupted to something that slips easier off the local tongue. In part the new culture — sorry, *kacha* — stems from the diminutive stature of the president, who barely tops four feet.

Thus, nobody calls dumpies dumpies any more in Zambia. If you should find yourself in a bar in Lusaka and you want a small bottle of beer you will get much quicker service, I am told, if you do not ask for a dumpy. Ask instead for a presidential size beer and a dumpy will come whipping over the counter almost before you can say please.

Likewise, it has become fashionable to refer to all short people as "presidential heights". Alternatively, they may be called *ka chiluba*. In the same way, dumpy beer bottles are sometimes referred to as *ta chiluba*.

The president's image has not suffered even from the fact that his wife, Vera, towers above him. It is not uncommon for husbands, especially when their wives are very large, to refer to them not as "my wife" but as "my Vera", or "my first lady".

Just as the president makes the best of his smallness, his wife flaunts her huge size, favouring colourful dresses, big hats and sunglasses.

There is an exuberance to the new culture that probably reflects a sense of freedom, of release from bonds.

I am told that suddenly people are doing things that they were afraid to do before, like criticising the government and standing up to police bullies — and suing each other in the courts. Just why they

Out of Africa

GERALD
L'ANGE



have taken to litigation is a bit of a mystery.

ALTHOUGH they are supposed still to be illegal, political parties have started sprouting like spring buds in the warmer political climate now prevailing in Swaziland. Three have popped up in succession. And, believe it or not, all are led by men named Shongwe.

First there was Kison Shongwe, president of the Peoples United Democratic Movement (Pudemo), who is a lawyer who has the added distinction of being a graduate of Swaziland's detention-without-trial system.

After him came Matsapa Shongwe, leader of the Swaziland United Front. He is a Christian preacher whose party is believed to have links with the Kangwane homeland in South Africa.

Recently Elmond Mpho Shongwe, a businessman from Manzini, made his debut as president of the Swaziland National Front.

But that is not all. Mphandlana Shongwe is a prominent official in the politically vocal Swaziland Youth Congress.

None of the four Shongwes is related by blood. Knowledgeable Swazis say it is not uncommon for people named Shongwe to rise to prominence in political activity of one kind or another. Perhaps it has something to do with genes.

A more prosaic explanation that is offered is that the Swazis are a small nation with relatively few family and clan names. For instance, an extraordinarily large number of them are called Dlamini, which is the royal clan. They fill nine of the 54 pages in the Swaziland telephone directory.

But that still doesn't account for all those political Shongwes... □

Chiluba acts on disillusionment

Sowetan 24/3/92

(360)

LUSAKA - Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has gone on the campaign trail again, not for votes this time but for something just as vital.

He is trying to persuade Zambians, who are showing signs of disillusionment with his government, not to turn against him before he has had time to carry out improvements.

The president has devised a tactical approach to the problem of convincing millions of anxious, even desperate, Zambians that he is still determined to improve the quality of their lives.

During the election campaign that ended with Chiluba's Movement for MultiParty Democracy (MMD) toppling Kenneth Kaunda's Unip party, Chiluba promised that once in power his party would improve the lot of the man-in-the-street.

But already, less than five months after the MMD won the election on a landslide vote, it is facing a crisis of expectation as Zambians see no improvement in their living conditions.

Chiluba had tried to prepare for this during his campaign.

At election rallies he repeatedly asked whether the people would be prepared

Only a few months after winning power, President Chiluba is having to take emergency measures to counter rising disillusionment among Zambians. KATONGO CHISUPA reports for the Sowetan Africa News Service.



Zambian president Frederick Chiluba.

to accept hardship for a while in order to allow his party to repair the economic ravages of Kaunda's disastrous one-party rule.

Again and again he received an enthusiastic affirmative response.

But already some Zambians are forgetting all that as food shortages continue and unemployment queues lengthen under the economic burdens inherited from Unip's policy of state domination.

As part of his plan to counter the growing disillusionment, Chiluba is try-

ing to remind Zambians of their acceptance of sacrifice during the election campaign. In advertisements constantly broadcast on the state-run television and radio, film clips and recordings of Chiluba's appeals and the crowds' responses at election meetings are being rerun.

In these advertisements and in a speaking tour of Zambia, the president has reassured the people that he will improve their lot in time. But he has warned that they must be prepared to continue to make sacri-

fices until his government has had time to put matters right. He has given assurances that the government is working hard to improve the economy.

The government is committed to implementing the International Monetary Fund and World Bank economic restructuring programme, which entails severe belt-tightening. Under this programme, the government has removed the subsidy on first grade maize meal and prices of this and other essential commodities are rising.

At the same time the drought ravaging the sub-continent has hit Zambia hard, forcing it to import grain.

The kwacha was devalued by 30 percent at the end of January and there is a money supply problem.

While appreciating the government's dilemmas, many Zambians have become disillusioned with its failure to repair roads and improve health facilities and schools.

The president has failed to answer questions from the Press on a number of alleged scandals that have surfaced within his cabinet.

Recently the Zambia Research Foundation, an intellectual pressure group, criticised the government for signing a military pact with the United States and allocating 15-billion kwacha for defence spending instead of diverting more to social programmes.

There are now suggestions that some MMD members may break away from the party and form a splinter group.

All in all, Chiluba has enough troubles on his shoulders to make him weep. That, in fact, is what he did recently, according to a report by the Zambian News Agency.

What prompted those tears was what Chiluba saw the ravages of the drought during his visit to Southern Province.

The full impact of his political problems has still to be felt.

apparatus

Sowetan 25/3/92

HARARE - The arrest last week of the deputy director-general of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation in connection with the disappearance of a young woman has again raised questions about the institution.

Chief Inspector Chirume told a judge how he had investigated a murder committed by a CIO officer who had been convicted and sentenced to death, but who had been immediately granted an amnesty and after his release came to the policeman's house and threatened to kill him.

The CIO agent, one Robert Masikini, had shot a prisoner through the head in his cell in 1986 during the dissident troubles in Matabeleland.

His defence counsel argued that his client was employed by an organisation with an unenviable reputation for brutality. He had been trained in the use of torture, was subject to little or no discipline and had been transformed into a brutal person.

Tale

The tale is recounted by a Harare lawyer, Mr Geoff Feltoe, in a publication of the Legal Resources Foundation, in which Feltoe calls for an inquiry into the running of the CIO, described by a police officer as a "fierce and dreaded organisation".

He suggests this could take the form of a confidential inquiry headed by a judge coupled with a public assurance that its recommendations would be treated seriously by the government.

The CIO was inherited by Mr Mugabe's government when after independence in 1980 most of the security apparatus set up by the white-ruled regime was preserved.

Feltoe writes, "Many of the same officers who fanatically served the minority regime were kept on in the CIO. Some of these ended up betraying Zim-

babwe. Some apparently deliberately fed the authorities with misinformation in order to widen the rift between Zanu and Zapu which led ultimately to the turmoil in Matabeleland.

"Some passed on their methods of extracting information by torture to the new personnel appointed to the CIO after independence. The effort to combat the full scale terror campaign by the South African regime led some security agencies to rely heavily upon brutality in order to try to extract security information."

Measures

When the state of emergency was finally lifted in 1990, he writes, it was hoped that vigorous steps would be taken to ensure the CIO was brought under proper control.

But no such measures were apparently taken.

Feltoe says it must be made abundantly clear to officers that they do not operate above the law and that they will be severely punished and will not be subject to immunity or amnesty.

Under no circumstances should they be used to harass political opponents and it would help if an independent complaints body were to be established.

A former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Elleck Mashangaidze, was reported recently to have taken charge.

Feltoe writes that hopefully the new person, whom he does not name, has been given a mandate to take steps to improve the image of the organisation.

The government, he says, must ensure that appropriate controls are put in place to discourage misconduct and a possible mechanism would be a national security commission to oversee security activities. *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Alleged
abuses by
Zimbabwe
security

362

'Presidential heights' bring a sense of freedom to Zambia

360
Soweto
25/3/92

THE buzz-word in Zambia today is one you will not find in the dictionary.

But every Zambian knows that *kacha* refers to the new style that has taken hold since Kenneth Kaunda fell from his dusty pedestal and was replaced as president by breezy little Frederick Chiluba.

The word started out as "culture" but quickly became corrupted to something that slips easier off the local tongue.

In part the new culture - sorry, *kacha* - stems from the diminutive stature of the president, who barely tops four feet (just over a metre).

Thus, nobody calls dumpies dumpies any more in Zambia.

If you should find yourself in a bar in Lusaka and you want a small bottle of beer you will get much quicker service, I am told,

if you do not ask for a dumpy.

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Just as the president makes the best of his smallness, his wife flaunts her huge size, favouring colourful dresses, big hats and sunglasses.

It is said that when she recently appeared beside her husband in an electric green outfit, it looked something like an ant escorting a melon.

As part of the new culture, colourful dresses, big



FREDERICK CHILUBA

hats and sunglasses are now the fashion for women. And for men it is shiny, double-breasted suits and flowing, floral ties as favoured by Chiluba.

There is an exuberance to the new culture that probably reflects the sense of freedom, of release from bonds, that came when Kaunda's prolonged, one-party, semi-socialist rule was replaced by a multiparty, free enterprise system.

I am told that suddenly people are doing things that they were afraid to do be-

fore, like criticising the government and standing up to police bullies - and suing each other in the courts.

Just why they have taken to litigation is a bit of a mystery, though.

Although they are supposed still to be illegal, political parties have started sprouting like spring buds in the warmer political climate now prevailing in Swaziland.

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And, believe it or not, all are led by men named Shongwe.

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But that still doesn't account for all those political Shongwes . . . - Soweto. Africa News Service

State domination.

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In these advertisements and in a speaking tour of Zambia, the president has reassured the people that he will improve their lot in time. But he has warned that they must be prepared to continue to make sacrifices until his government has had time to put matters right. He has given assurances that the government is working hard to improve the economy.

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What prompted those tears was what Mr Chiluba saw of the ravages of the drought during his visit to Southern Province.

The full impact of his political problems has still to be felt. □

Gloom as Chiluba fails to deliver the goods

(360)
STAR 26/3/92

Only a few months after winning power, President Frederick Chiluba is having to take emergency measures to counter rising disillusionment among Zambians, reports KATONGO CHISUPA of The Star Africa Service in Lusaka.

ZAMBIAN President Frederick Chiluba has gone on the campaign trail again — not for votes this time, but for something just as vital.

He is trying to persuade Zambians, who are showing signs of disillusionment with his government, not to turn against him before he has had time to effect improvements.

The president has devised a tactical approach to the problem of convincing millions of anxious, even desperate, Zambians that he is still determined to improve the quality of their lives.

During the election campaign that ended with Mr Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) toppling Kenneth Kaunda's United Independent Party (Unip), Mr Chiluba promised that once in power his party would improve the lot of the public.

But already, less than five months after the MMD won the election on a landslide vote, it is facing a crisis of expectation as Zambians see no improvement in their living conditions.

Mr Chiluba had tried to prepare for this during his campaign. At election rallies he repeatedly asked whether the people would be prepared to accept hardship for a while in order to allow his party to repair the economic ravages of Dr Kaunda's disastrous one-party rule.

Again and again he received an enthusiastically affirmative response.

But already some Zambians are forgetting all that as food shortages continue and unemployment queues lengthen under the economic burdens inherited from Unip's policy of

Zambia parched for loans as it battles inflation

STAT 6/3/92 360

PARIS — Zambia has won substantial foreign aid for 1992, but a severe drought has left the country thirsting for more, the World Bank said here.

Stephen Denning, the bank's director for southern Africa, told a news conference, Zambia had been pledged about \$1.35 billion for 1992.

More than \$400 million of this was promised at a two-day meeting with donor nations and multinational organisations that ended this week.

Labouring under the weight of more than \$800 of foreign debt per head of its eight million population, Zambia is rushing through an economic reform programme that calls for \$1.4 million in external assistance this year.

But with the country now in the grip of the worst drought it has ever known, the programme is in jeopardy.

Further support

With emergency grain imports urgently needed, the final sum of foreign aid is up to \$1.7 billion.

The World Bank said the donor nations and international organisations undertook to consider further support toward fully funding the overall reform programme.

The World Bank itself pledged an increase of \$100 million to close the balance-of-payments gap, bringing its projected lending for 1992 to \$240 million.

Meanwhile, the strict measures enforced by the Zambian government to control inflation have started bearing fruit.

The economic indicators for January issued this week show that inflation was dropping slowly from 118 percent last November to 112 percent in January.

Money supply

Money supply has also been cut drastically and economic indicators show that if the current trend continues, the ultimate goal of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) government will be achieved.

Broad money supply, comprising currency in circulation (net of cash held by banks), demand deposits and time and savings deposits, declined by 5.5 per cent in January compared with an increase of 11.6 per cent in December.

In January, the money supply was 81.7 percent, down from 98.2 percent in December last year.

Similarly, claims of the banking system on government declined by 2.7 billion kwacha in January compared with the December increase of K2.3 billion, while claims by the commercial banks declined by K0.3 billion.

Claims on the government sector includes holdings of treasury bills, bonds, government stocks and other government securities, loans and advances, less deposits. — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 27/3/92

'Meddling' (360)

Kaunda may lose passport

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has threatened to withdraw former president Kenneth Kaunda's diplomatic passport if he continues to leave Zambia to engage in international affairs without the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' approval.

Last week Dr Kaunda, former Nigerian head of state Olusegun Obasanjo, former Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere and former Cape Verde leader Aristide Pereira travelled to Kenya and Tanzania to investigate conflict in Africa.

Deputy Foreign Minister R. Mushota said the group had no mandate to tackle Africa's problems.

— Star Africa Service.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Opic back in Zambia

THE Overseas Private Investment Corporation, has resumed disbursement of funds and reinvestment in Zambia after a five-year suspension. (360)

Opic executive vice-president told Zambian businessmen Opic believed strongly in efforts being made by President Frederick Chiluba. B10am 27/3/92

Although Zambia was previously not considered a good place to invest, this had changed with a democratic government.

UK fines Nigeria Air

THE British government has fined Nigeria Airways £1.2m for flying illegal immigrants into Britain.

The amount, which was accumulated over three years, was imposed as fines on the national carrier for flying passengers with fake documents into the UK, an airline spokesman said.

Namibian inflation up

NAMIBIA experienced its highest inflation rate of 19.2% in January.

Figures released by the Central Statistics Office of the National Planning Commission in Windhoek showed the 1991 rate ranged between 8.7% in March and 18.1% in December, giving an annual average of 11.8%. (271A)

REPORTS: Sapa-APF

B10am 27/3/92

VILLAGERS in the south of Zambia are leaving their homes and settling on the banks of big rivers like the Zambezi in order to survive Zambia's worst drought ever.

But the rivers are also drying up, and because they are the main source of water to the urban areas, most towns are suffering water shortages too.

Tackling these problems is proving the greatest challenge the four-month-old Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government has faced to date.

Observers say the drought could bring the MMD the trouble it expected, but did not get, when it removed food subsidies and devalued the kwacha.

President Frederick Chiluba has declared this year's poor crop a national disaster, and has also declared the southern parts of the eastern, central and western provinces disaster areas. These areas are

Drought tests Zambia's MMD

Press 29/3/92

360

usually Zambia's breadbaskets.

From an estimated harvest of 12 million bags of maize, only 4.5 million will actually be realised this year. This means

villagers and peasant farmers who normally depend upon the country's main maize harvest for their livelihood, have had to resort to selling off their cattle - which are diseased and starving because of the shortage of water and grazing ground.

The rains, which normally fall from November to April, have been diminishing with each year. They have been seen as "too little too late" for most farmers, whose planting season begins in December.

Small rivers, wells and boreholes which normally

last until September are already drying up, and water bowyers may be needed within the next two months to sustain the people in the southern province and what is left of their livestock.

Lusaka water and sewerage managing director Jeff Hendrich says if the drought persists, water rationing will have to be introduced throughout the country. The electricity company Zesco will begin load shedding (reduction of electrical power load) as a precautionary measure because of low levels of water to generate electricity.

The government's annual budget has been thrown overboard as funds earmarked for development projects will

now pour into importing grain and distributing relief food to the worst hit areas.

President Chiluba has appealed to both the local and international donor communities to come to Zambia's aid. The United Nations' World Food Programme (UNWFP) has responded positively and promised to step up food distribution.

Agriculture, food and fisheries minister Dr Guy Scott says that Zambia has never really had a famine before, and although the situation looks bleak it is under control.

He has however urged members of parliament to encourage their constituencies to be more self-reliant, and to complement government

efforts by establishing non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to receive relief funds from voluntary organisations.

The Mount Makulu Agricultural Research Station has developed some drought-resistant varieties of seed, which has helped some large-scale irrigation farmers save a bit of their crop, but the severity of this season's drought has been too intense for even these seeds to adequately survive.

Farmers are being encouraged to irrigate their fields, but the cost of the pipes is out of reach of many farmers who are small-scale and live almost hand-to-mouth.

If the government weathers the drought and manages to meet the nation's grain needs, the people will co-operate with the recently introduced austerity measures. Until then, the government is walking a tightrope, as people are getting panicky and demanding quick action. - AIA

360
Zambia's

external radio
service closes

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Radio Zambia's external service has been scrapped, apparently because it cannot survive without the funds it once got for broadcasting the ANC's "Radio Freedom" programmes, which have been stopped.

The programmes, which were broadcast while the ANC had its headquarters in Lusaka, were discontinued after Nelson Mandela was freed and the ANC headquarters were moved to South Africa.

Radio Zambia continued for a while thereafter with its external service but it has now become too expensive and is being discontinued, the acting director-general, Emmanuel Chayi, has announced.

Rumour boosts ZCI shares

MATTHEW CURTIN

SHARES in Anglo American investment company Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI) jumped 110c or 55% to 310c on the JSE yesterday amid speculation that SA mining companies were about to return to the copper belt.

ZCI's main investment is its 27,3% stake in state-run Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), which has been earmarked by government for privatisation.

Market sources have suggested that either Anglo or Gencor is involved in talks aimed at taking over ZCCM. It is understood other foreign mining companies might also be interested.

An Anglo spokesman would not comment yesterday on speculation that Anglo was set to involve itself again in copper mining in Zambia.

paying the price for economic recovery

W/M 3/4 - 9/14/92

By MASIMBA TAFIRENYIKA, Lusaka

"ZAMBIA'S economic problems will remain intractable. Zambia's \$7-billion of foreign debt, higher oil prices, slower economic growth, and weaker copper prices will force whoever holds power to carry out politically unpalatable austerity policies throughout the 1990s. Zambia will remain in the least developed economic category well into the 21st century."

When *The Economist* Africa Review carried the above quotation, it was before Frederick Chiluba, a trade union leader, took on the mantle of office from former president Kenneth Kaunda after winning 125 seats in the 150-member parliament.

Today Chiluba is performing the unenviable task of putting the economy back on track. Before Chiluba came into power, few observers thought his party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, would be bold enough to immediately implement measures Zambians had publicly protested against, ultimately leading to the ousting of the 27-year-old Kaunda government.

Indeed some critics were saying the only thing that held the MMD together was its opposition to Kaunda, not consensus over economic policies.

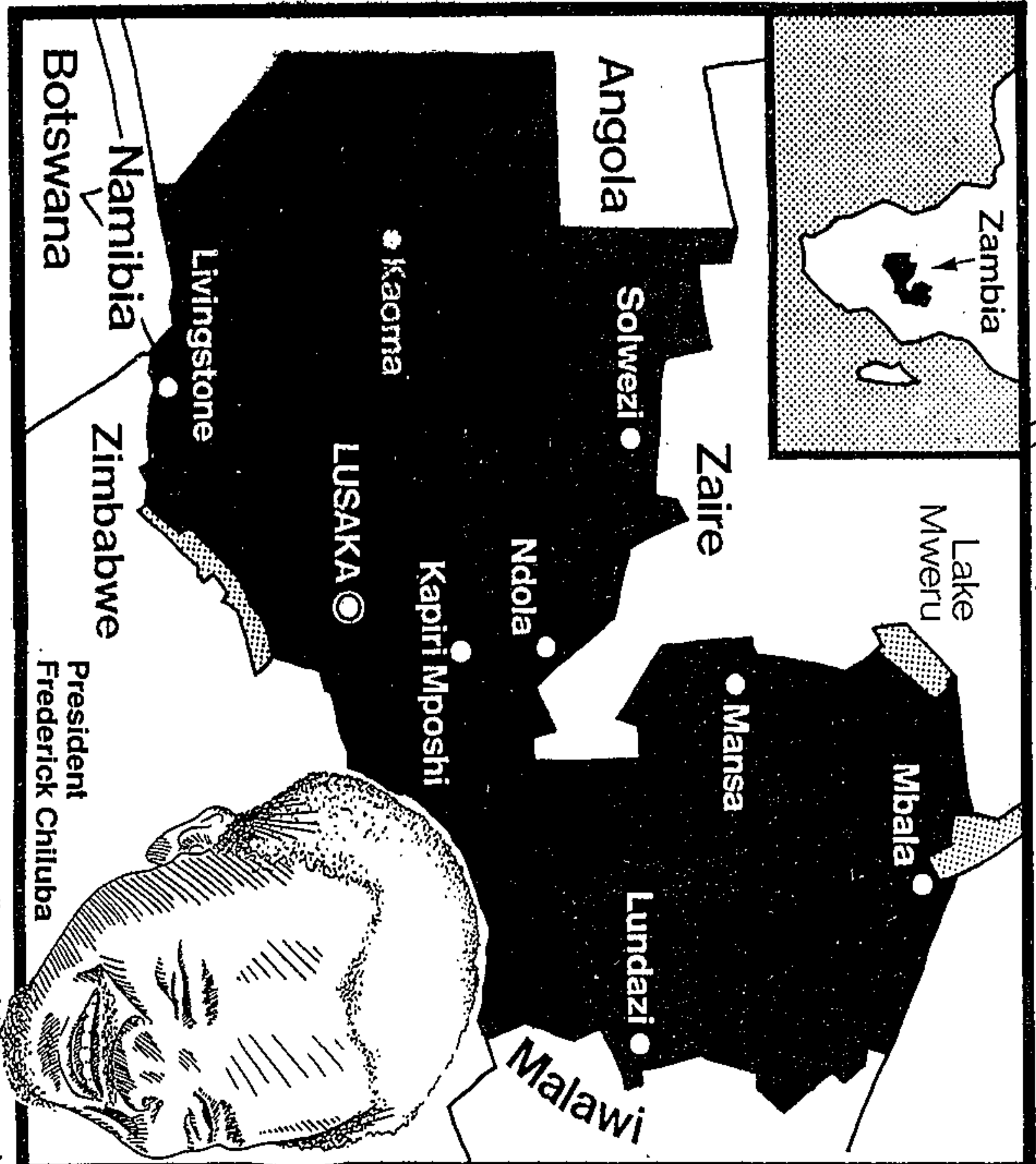
Barely five months since Chiluba's accession, the economy is now beginning to show signs of recovery. The Zambian leader has been trotting around the globe pleading for new investments and loans while announcing a break with the policies of the previous regime which he holds largely responsible for the country's current problems.

The government, taking full advantage of its newly acquired credibility, announced it was drawing up its own version of a structural adjustment programme. Its main features, typical of all International Monetary Fund/World Bank programmes, included a relaxation of price controls, currency devaluation, privatisation of parastatals, trimming of the civil service and a reduction of money supply and inflation.

Zambia's economy has in the past been treated to an intermittent dosage of IMF/World Bank-inspired structural adjustment to no avail. Advocates of these prescriptions have always argued that the policies failed because their application was half-hearted.

Edward Jaycox, the World Bank vice-president for Africa, told the new MMD administration that it should subscribe to austere economic prescriptions before the international community would provide financial aid.

As widely expected, having been left little room to manoeuvre the government, still riding a tide of



the single largest contributor to the budget deficit.

The retail price of maize meal, the staple food for most Zambians, went up by more than 100 percent overnight. Earlier attempts in 1986 and 1990 by the former government to remove maize subsidies had resulted in food riots.

The scrapping of food subsidies to cut a soaring budget deficit was a key condition to resumption of aid. Chiluba has pledged to put more emphasis on the agricultural sectors whose enormous potential the previous government had failed to exploit. Neighbouring Zimbabwe and Malawi, for example, earn more than \$400-million a year from tobacco exports, while Zambia — with more land and better soil and rainfall — earns less than \$20-million from all its farm exports.

In its first budget presented before parliament at the end of January, the MMD government announced the devaluation of the local currency, kwacha, by more than 30 percent and a liberalisation of exchange controls.

tion to below 60 percent (it topped 118 percent in 1991), cut government spending, boost exports and curb economic decline.

Other objectives include the reduction of the budget deficit to about 1.9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP); the restoration of medical and educational services to decent levels by increasing recurrent and capital expenditure to these sectors and the rehabilitation of the ailing road network in both rural and urban areas.

The donor community reacted positively to what it called "bold and courageous" steps.

The World Bank released an \$80-million loan suspended when the government defaulted on arrears payments last September. This made it possible for Zambia to pay the very same bank more than US\$50-million of arrears while also injecting fresh funds.

The British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker commended Zambia for its pragmatic economic reforms revealed in the budget

which would be £4.1-million by helping Zambia towards the Trinidad terms in Paris next year".

The international donor promised to provide Zambia with a total of \$1.7-billion in aid at a special Paris meeting, Zambian Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde announced this week. Kasonde described the pledges to Zambia as "positive and generous" and said the money was to be used for balance of payments supports, infrastructural projects, drought relief and support for commodity purchases.

Kasonde said he hoped Zambia's foreign debt would be reduced by \$1-billion to \$6-billion in July this year when donor countries will meet in Paris again to review Zambia's crushing foreign debt.

Zambia is among the least-developed countries that are expected to benefit from the Trinidad terms, which seek to provide substantial debt relief to countries undertaking structural adjustment programmes with the IMF.

This southern African country of about eight million is one of the world's most indebted countries with a total external debt of \$8-billion (a per capita debt of \$1 000), including arrears.

Measures taken so far have been painful yet unavoidable considering the depth of the problems which have plagued the country since the collapse in the price of the country's major export earner, copper, in the 1970s.

A large portion of the country's external debt was run up in support of movements for independence in neighbouring countries, including the African National Congress.

The international community promised to compensate Zambia when it closed its border with Rhodesia in 1972 in compliance with the United Nations sanctions but this assistance never materialised. Instead, Zambia had to bear half the cost (with Tanzania) of construction of road, rail and pipeline routes to the north.

There is no doubt that tough times await Zambians as the government intends removing subsidies on all commodities and selling most parastatals to the private sector in an effort to fulfil conditions demanded by international donor before financial aid could be released.

As if these problems are not enough, Zambia has been spared from the devastating effects of the drought currently ravaging the whole of the southern Africa region. According to the Minister of Agriculture, Dr Guy Scott, this will force the country to import about 5.5 million bags of maize

STAR 3/4/92

Strike blocks maize deliveries

LUSAKA — A strike by railway workers is holding up emergency supplies of maize that are being imported to feed Zambians facing famine because of the drought. (36) (360)

Goods and passengers were stranded at various points in Zambia as the strike entered its second day yesterday.

Zambian Railways has warned that if the strike continues, the maize deliveries will be halted.

Already 30 trucks of maize are reported to be stranded at Thomson Junction in Zimbabwe, where they were when the strike began.

The railway workers are demanding wage increases of more than 200 percent. — Star Africa Service.

STAR 3/4/92
**Zambia may cut
power supplies**

By Katongo Chisupa
Star Africa Service (360)

LUSAKA — The Zambian Electricity Supply Company (Zesco) was reported yesterday to be contemplating suspending the supply of power to neighbouring states because of the drop in water levels at hydro-electric plants as a result of the drought.

It was not immediately clear whether or how this would affect the reported Zambian agreement to supply more power to Zimbabwe until April 30 so that that country could avoid threatened power rationing.

The Zambia Daily News reported that Zesco was thinking of stopping electricity supplies to neighbouring states from April 1 but did not explain the calendar contradiction in its report.

The newspaper quoted Zesco as saying the decrease in the water available from the Kariba Dam would result in output dropping from the normal 3 000 girowatts an hour to 2 500 gwh. Kafue Gorge, normally producing about 5 800 gwh, would produce only 3 200 gwh.

Once in this 'lounge', some believe they'll depart

ST 192 4/4/72

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUSAKA — Zambians have started calling their biggest hospital, the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka, "the departure lounge" because they believe that many people who are admitted there never come back.

It is widely believed that anyone who enters the UTH with more than a relatively minor ailment stands a good chance of dying from infection, inadequate care or lack of drugs.

While the belief may be somewhat exaggerated, it is not all that far from the truth, according to staff at the hospital itself.

Perhaps the most telling condemnation of the UTH is that leading Zambian politicians appear to shun it when they or their families need hospitalisation — they fly to South Africa for treatment in hospitals there.

When vice-president Levy Mwanawasa was injured in a car crash last December he was on a plane for South Africa within hours of the accident and treated in a Johannesburg clinic.

President Chiluba's wife, Vera, has also opted to go to South Africa for medical treatment. "Public concern and even sar-

casm ... is growing over this trend," the Times of Zambia said in an editorial this week.

"Questions are being asked whether there can be any hope of improving local hospitals if dignitaries do not set foot there because they have gone to South African clinics.

"The fact that many local citizens are unable to travel to South Africa for such attention, and have to make do with what is available locally conjures up

images of *Animal Farm*."

Health care in Zambia is said to be close to collapse and the UTH is symptomatic of the situation.

Built in 1969 to care for 1 600 patients, the hospital is now the only one in Lusaka, which has a population of nearly 2 million.

Overcrowding is now so bad that some patients sleep on the floor and there is not enough bedding for all patients.

There is a shortage of medicines and of equipment as basic as X-ray machines and crutches.

Medical experts have recommended that the hospital no

longer be used for medical internships or as a teaching hospital as it does not meet international standards.

This year the hospital asked for R42 million from the government budget but got only R15 million.

Doctors, who are each required to attend to up to 150 patients a day, are said to be quitting the hospital staff in large numbers.

A UTH spokesman said the number of doctors on staff had plunged since January from 600 to 177.

Doctors at the hospital are re-

ported to be paid only 15 500 kwacha a month (about R233) with an extra 1 000 kwacha for working 24-hour shifts. This is even less than the 25 000 kwacha that traditional chiefs receive monthly.

The National Aids Prevention and Control Programme estimates that every fifth blood donor and a quarter of all women are likely to be HIV-positive.

There are now 80 000 children in Zambia who have lost both parents to Aids and the number is expected to increase 50 percent to 120 000 in the next eight years.

this life

SA tests drugs for Zambia

(360)

CT 4/4/92

LUSAKA — The Zambian government is to send imported drugs to South Africa for screening following reports that substandard drugs were sold to local medical institutions.

An investigation by the Pharmaceutical Society of Zambia has revealed that the country's key medical institutions are being flooded with substandard and potentially dangerous drugs by unscrupulous pharmaceutical firms importing from Asian manufacturers.

It found the University Teaching Hospital (UTH), Kitwe Central Hospital and some pharmacists had been dispensing condemned or expired drugs, most of them sold through the government medical stores.

Pharmaceutical Society chairman Mr. Clement Andala confirmed that UTH and other key hospitals had been flooded by substandard drugs.

"Some of the drugs on the market contain only 50% of the stipulated ingredients."

"When the drugs in question are sensitive ones, say those required for

heart treatment, this could have a serious bearing on the patients," he added.

The society recently met Health Minister Dr Boniface Kawimbe to discuss the influx of substandard drugs.

Mr Andala said Dr Kawimbe assured the society that the local drug screening exercises would from now be supplemented by tests by South African experts.

Mr Andala said the Pharmacy And Poisons Board failed to impose standards on pharmaceutical firms.

● The World Health Organisation (WHO) yesterday warned that counterfeit drugs, which are traded for billions of dollars each year, may contain unauthorised or toxic substances.

In a statement following a three-day workshop on the subject WHO cited recently reported deaths of Nigerian children after taking what was meant to be a drug for a cough.

WHO warned that packaging and labels could also be counterfeit.

WHO said it would be issuing recommendations to national health and other authorities. — Sapa, UPI

Cold war is over ^{3/60} Zambia's Chiluba

downman 7/14/92
LUSAKA - Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has told a group of newly appointed diplomats accredited to foreign countries to concentrate their efforts on development co-operation.

Speaking at a swearing-in ceremony in Lusaka for 13 ambassadors and high commissioners, Chiluba said that with the end of the cold war the era of political confrontation had ended, and diplomats should now channel their efforts into development issues. - Sapa

Marchers demand return of doctors

Swefer 7/4/92

360

LUSAKA - More than 200 medical students at the University of Zambia in Lusaka staged a protest march yesterday demanding the reinstatement of 17 junior doctors dismissed from a Copperbelt hospital.

The doctors were dismissed from the Kitwe Central Hospital after they had protested against the removal of the senior medical superintendent and two other senior officials.

The Zambian government was adamant though that the 17 would not be reinstated because they had violated medical council regulations.

The government-owned *Times of Zambia* newspaper reported on Monday that nine patients, including seven children, had died in the Copperbelt hospital on Saturday and Sunday, following the doctors' dismissal.

Student leader Mr Kachinga Sichizya on Monday ac-

cused the government of wasting valuable resources by seeking medical treatment in South Africa instead of improving conditions in Zambian medical institutions.

However, the country's vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, rebuked the students:

"You should be disciplined and learn to solve problems and issues using the right channels," he said.

He gave an assurance though that their grievances would be looked into.

The acting director of the University Teaching Hospital, Dr Isiah Yikona, said the running of the Lusaka hospital had not been affected by the students' protest.

The students marched about 2km from the UTH to the cabinet office, where they demanded to be addressed by Mwanawasa.

He emerged after 30 minutes only to criticise the students for their "bad behaviour". - *Sapa*.

No dividend from Anglo firm in Zambia

MATTHEW CURTIN

ANGLO American's Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI) has passed its interim dividend after the failure of some creditors of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), in which it has a 27.4% stake, to approve the copper producer's proposed 1991 dividend.

81 days 7/14/92
ZCI received no dividend income in the six months ended December 1991 and, after financial income of \$736 000, posted net earnings of \$468 000 (\$772 000).

Market sources have speculated for some time that Anglo or Gencor, which has had talks with mining industry authorities in Zambia, might be involved in a take-over of ZCCM. Anglo owned the company before it was nationalised by the Zambian government.

ZCCM's after-tax profit in the six months ended September 1991 rose to 3.2-million kwacha against 2.6-million kwacha, but the increase largely reflected the devaluation in the Zambian currency. In US dollar terms, profit fell to \$44m from \$66m.

Fatal hospital move

LUSAKA - Nine hospital patients, including seven children, died in Zambia's Copperbelt at the weekend following the dismissal of 17 junior doctors.

The doctors were dismissed from the Kitwe Central Hospital after they had protested against the removal of the senior medical superintendent and two other senior officials.

The Zambian government was adamant though that the 17 would not be reinstated because they had violated medical council regulations.

"We have tolerated this for too long - a trend where patients' lives have been put at risk because of individual problems," Deputy Health Minister, Dr Katele Kalumba said in Lusaka.

Meanwhile, junior doctors at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka said they would strike on Monday in solidarity with their colleagues in Kitwe.

Medical students at the University of Zambia Ridgeway campus said they would boycott classes. - Sapa

(360) APR 8/4/92

Zambian sick fear 'dead end' hospital

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Zambians call their biggest hospital, the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka, "the departure lounge" because they believe many people who go there never come back.

It is widely believed that anybody who enters the hospital with more than a relatively minor ailment stands a good chance of dying from infection, inadequate care or lack of drugs.

While the belief might be exaggerated, it is not all that far from the truth, according to staff at the hospital itself.

Perhaps the most telling condemnation is that leading Zambian politicians appear to shun it when they or their families need to go to hospital — they fly to South Africa for treatment in hospitals there.

When Vice-President Levy Mwanawasa was injured in a car crash in December he was on a plane for South Africa within hours.

President Chiluba's wife, Vera, has also opted to go to South Africa for medical treatment.

"Public concern and even sarcasm at this trend is growing," the Times of Zambia said in an editorial.

"Questions are being asked whether there can be any hope of improving local hospitals if dignitaries prefer South African clinics.

"The fact that many local citizens are unable to travel to South Africa for attention and have to make do with what is available locally conjures up images of Animal Farm."

Health care in neighbouring Zimbabwe is said to be close to collapse and the University Teaching Hospital is symptomatic of the situation.

Built in 1969 to care for 1 600 patients, the hospital is now the only one in Lusaka, which has a population of nearly 2 million.

Overcrowding is so bad that some patients sleep on the floor and there is not enough bedding to go round. There is a shortage of medicines and of equipment as basic as x-ray machines and crutches.

Medical experts have recommended that the hospital no longer be used for medical internships or as a teaching hospital as it does not meet international standards.

This year the hospital asked for R42 million in the Budget, but got only R15 million.

Doctors required to attend to up to 150 patients a day each are said to be quitting in large numbers. A hospital spokesman said the number of doctors on the staff had dropped from 600 to 177 since January.

Doctors are reported to be paid only 15 500 kwacha (about R233) a month, with an extra 1 000 kwacha (R15,50) for working 24-hour shifts. This compares with the 25 000 kwacha (R388) traditional chiefs receive monthly.

The state of health care facilities in Zambia coincides with a sharp increase in the incidence of Aids. Blood reserves have dwindled because donors are afraid of being tested for Aids.

The National Aids Prevention and Control Programme estimates that every fifth blood donor and a quarter of all women are likely to be HIV positive.

There are now 80 000 children in Zambia who have lost both parents to Aids, a situation expected to worsen.

Southern Africa's drought scorches beyond maize fields

By ANDREW MELDRUM

SOUTHERN AFRICA'S drought respects no boundaries, scorching crops right across the continent from Angola on the west coast to Mozambique and Tanzania on the east. And it is weighing heavily in the political balances throughout the region.

In some instances the effects of the drought are tipping the political scales in favour of change, such as in Malawi. In other countries the drought is hindering the process of democratic reform, as in Zambia. It is also threatening Angola's hard-fought peace and is troubling Namibia's hard-won stability.

Of course, the biggest victim of the drought is maize. Fields of the failed crop stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean and questions are being raised about the suitability of maize as the region's staple grain. The demands of hungry populations have also forced leaders to question the political wisdom of remaining so dependent upon maize.

Maize was introduced to Africa by the Portuguese, who brought it from the Americas. It was widely promoted by colonial agriculturalists as a staple food and a lucrative export grain.

Only now, with the widespread crop failure and the region's need to import an estimated 11-million tons of maize, are experts and peasants alike considering indigenous and drought-resistant grains like sorghum and millet.

Namibia has lost 80 percent of its maize crop, forcing the government to spend foreign currency on imports that it had planned to use on improving housing and education.

Lesotho expects to harvest just 45 000 tons, compared to its normal 120 000 tons. This should

scramble the already confused political situation there as the population braces for the expected skyrocketing of prices.

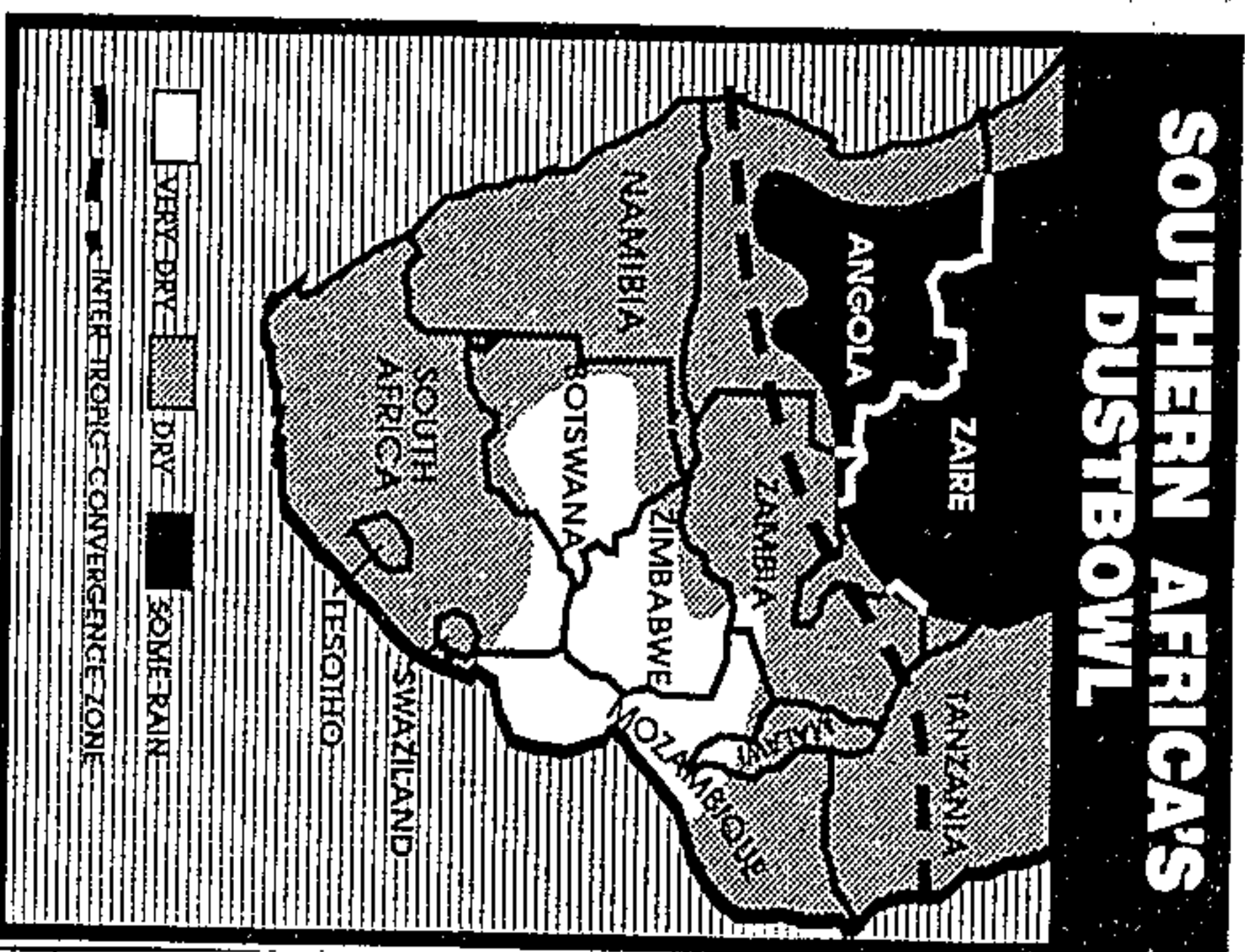
Normally lush Malawi has only produced 700 000 tons, half its usual yield. With an extra 1.2-million Mozambican refugees to feed, the Malawi regime is particularly vulnerable to pressure for political reform from nations donating food aid.

Maize plays a prominent role in Zambia's politics, as well as its diet. Former president Kenneth Kaunda kept the urban population happy with low, state-subsidised maize prices. But the subsidy became a heavy burden on the state budget and the low prices offered to producers gave farmers little incentive to grow maize.

When Kaunda tried to remove the subsidy and raise maize prices, in 1986 and again in 1990, food riots broke out. The June 1990 disturbances rocked the country and launched the democratisation process that led to Kaunda's defeat at the polls.

The drought has made it even more difficult for President Frederick Chiluba's new government to carry out a tough economic structural adjustment which includes the removal of subsidies. Now Kaunda, leader of the opposition, is trying to make political capital of the high food prices.

In Angola, the drought is threatening to undermine the ceasefire agreement and progress towards national elections. About 100 000 army and rebel fighters have, as stated in the peace accord, gathered at designated camps to avoid disturbing the peace in the run-up to the national elections in September. But the drought has caused a maize shortage that is shoving hungry, armed soldiers out of the camps in search of



something to eat. They could upset the plans to establish a new government.

Mozambique's war still rages and the drought has proved to be fuel for even more banditry and violence. There is not enough food in the country, but plenty of arms and ammunition. Neither the government nor the rebel Renamo movement are able to control their hungry troops effectively and armed bands from both sides are marauding the countryside in search of food.

For years southern Africa has been plagued by wars and misery, but generally enough rain has fallen for people to feed themselves. The promise of peace, democracy and stability which appeared within the region's grasp last year has been made that much harder by the drought's scorching effects.

SA office for Zambia

THE SA and Zambian governments would establish representative offices in each other's country with a view to encouraging and expanding their ties, SA Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday.

360

Women jolt Fred Chiluba and the MMD

Sowetan 16/4/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

360

WHEN the Zambian Women's Lobby Group was formed critics dismissed it as another association of frustrated elitist women who wanted to make a name for themselves during the transition to democracy.

But the group is proving to be a force to be reckoned with and the new government of President Frederick Chiluba has expressed concern about its activities and the tone of its pronouncements.

The group has rattled Chiluba and his vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, who have accused it of acting like a political party out to embarrass the MMD government.

The group has vehemently denied the accusation. "We would like to state that the National Women's Lobby Group is a non-partisan organisation registered under the Societies Act.

"We are women committed to seeing to it that women are involved in decision-making structures in the country," the group said in a letter to Chiluba recently.

The group wants discrimination against women in land acquisition, credit facilities, employment and education addressed.

It has embarked on a programme to train women who will advise those women who are interested in running for public office such as councillors, mayors and for the local government elections this year.

nesday April 22 1992

Winnie's co-accused: Zambia denies talks

Sowetan 22/4/92

LUSAKA - Zambia yesterday denied that it was secretly negotiating with South Africa over the extradition of Mr Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The Zambian Deputy-Minister of Home Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel

**Sowetan Africa
News Service**

Chanda Sosala, said he was "not aware" of the talks.

"You have to be very careful when issuing these statements because our ministry is sensitive," said the Minister reluctantly.

Sosala confirmed that Cebekhulu, was still in

"safe custody". He was jailed by the then Unip government nearly a year ago.

"He's supposed to be here. He is not out of prison. I should have known if he had left the country," Sosala said, quashing speculations that Cebekhulu may already be back in South Africa.

Sosala indicated that his government would clarify

the matter at a news conference this week.

Several attempts by the *Sowetan* in Lusaka last week to speak to Cebekhulu through local lawyers proved fruitless.

Nobody is allowed to see him and his exact whereabouts are not known.

Zambian chief immigration officer Mr Clement

Mbangweta told the *Weekly Post* newspaper on Friday that the continued detention of Cebekhulu was unjustified because he was not an illegal immigrant.

Mbangweta said he had written to the Home Affairs Ministry to ask for Cebekhulu's release but received no response.

C

'No negotiations over Cebekhulu'

STAR 22/4/92

360

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian government yesterday denied that it was engaged in secret negotiations with the South African authorities over the extradition of Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused of Winnie Mandela, who has been languishing in a Zambian jail for almost a year.

The Zambian Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel Chanda Sosala, said in an interview yesterday that he was "not aware" of any negotiations with the South Africans.

"You have to be very careful when issuing these statements because our ministry is sensitive," the Minister reluctantly said.

Colonel Sosala confirmed that Mr Cebekhulu, who was put in "safe custody" by the then Unip government, was still in Zambia, although he could not say exactly where he was being held, he said.

"Mr Cebekhulu is supposed to be here. He is not out of prison.

"I should have known if he had left the country," Colonel Sosala added, quashing speculation that Mr Cebekhulu may already be back in South Africa.

Colonel Sosala indicated that his government would hold a news conference this week to clarify its position on the matter.

Several attempts by The Star's Africa Service correspondent in Lusaka to speak to Mr Cebekhulu last week through local lawyers proved

fruitless.

Nobody is allowed to see Mr Cebekhulu and his exact whereabouts are not known, although he is believed to be in one of the prisons in Lusaka.

Zambian chief immigration officer Clement Mbangweta told the Weekly Post newspaper on Friday that he thought the continued detention of Mr Cebekhulu was unjustified because he was not an illegal immigrant.

Mr Mbangweta said he had written to the Home Affairs Ministry to ask for Mr Cebekhulu's release but so far he had received no response.

The Zambian government has been tight-lipped over the Cebekhulu saga and refuses to say why he is still being held, or even where he is being kept.

Zambia's Women are making waves

Sowetan 23/4/92

360

*'We are
women
committed to
seeing to it
that women
are involved in
decision-
making
structures in
the country.'*

LUSAKA - When the Zambian Women's Lobby Group was formed last year, many critics dismissed it as just another association of frustrated elitist women who wanted to make a name for themselves during the country's transition to multiparty democracy.

But the group is proving to be a force to be reckoned with and the new government of President Frederick Chiluba has expressed concern about its activities and the tone of its pronouncements.

"We are all over the country," the lobby's chairman, Ms Laura Harrison, an outspoken law lecturer, said of the activities of her group.

Rattled

The group's activities have rattled Chiluba and his vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, who have accused it of acting like a political party out to embarrass the Movement for Multiparty Democracy government.

The group has vehemently denied the accusation. "We would like to state that the National Women's Lobby Group (NWLG) is a non-partisan organisation registered under the Societies Act.

"We are women committed to seeing to it that women are involved in decision-making structures in the country," the group said in a letter to Chiluba recently.

The lobby group was formed in September last year, by women from the entire political spectrum, with the intention of pressurising all political parties to adopt policies which will enhance the rights of women in the country.

The group wants discrimination against women in land acquisition, credit facilities, employment and education addressed.

Comprising 51 percent of the population, women in Zambia form a powerful voting bloc which no party or government can afford to ignore.

Immediately after its formation, the lobby joined hands with other independent organisations to form the Zam-



FREDERICK CHILUBA ... concerned about women's group.



DR KENNETH KAUNDA ... now out of the hot seat.

bia Elections Monitoring Committee (ZEMC) to ensure that the elections were free and fair.

It is here that the group learnt techniques which they are now imparting to

other women around the country. It has embarked a series of programmes to train women who will go out to advise those women who are interested in running for public office such as council-

lors, mayors and those who will run for the local government elections this year. After the first workshop, 60 women were dispatched to all nine provinces to conduct workshops. Reports from some

provinces say the MMD government has advised their women members not to have anything to do with the workshops as the lobby group was "out to confuse the women".

The lobby group denied this type of intolerance in its letter to Chiluba which, it said, it had hoped had vanished with the disappearance of the regime of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

"We find it sad that your party has chosen to misrepresent what we stand for, very much like Unip did in the second republic.

Non-sexist

"We are committed to a non-sexist Zambia and the current attitude of the MMD leadership raises a lot of questions."

The lobby group has also been accused of supporting and aligning itself with the MMD's Caucus of National Unity, a bitter critic of the government within the MMD party which some say may eventually provoke a split in the MMD.

But Harrison said her group would press on with its activities despite government displeasure.

"The MMD feels threatened because we want to ensure that all political parties do not get women's votes unless they are committed to positive action that will further women and children's rights," she said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

(360) Kaunda at conference

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda will open a conference on Africa at Potchefstroom University on April 27.

Speakers from Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, southern Africa, Canada and Australia will attend the week-long conference, on the theme Africa Beyond Liberation.

Local speakers will be the Development Bank's Prof Elwil Beukes and Prof Walter Prozesky from the Medical Research Council.

18/10/23 14192

Zambian transport stumbles along

STAR 23/4/92

360

THE NIGHT train for Lusaka was supposed to depart from Livingstone at 8pm. But it did not roll into the station until 10pm, by which time all those waiting for it had stretched out wherever they could to try to get some sleep.

Zambia Railways offers three classes: sleeper, standard and economy.

Whatever class you are travelling in, you might have to walk through a few carriages before you find a tap with running water.

The dining car is not much more plentiful. Breakfast, for instance, is Fanta and biscuits.

Most sleeper-class passengers surfaced from their late night around 9am as the train reached Choma, about 170 km away. The conductor's version of when we would reach Lusaka changed from "11 o'clock" to "2 pm this afternoon" to "when we get there". That turned out to be 5pm.

Train is the cheapest transport in Zambia. Buses are a little more expensive and a little more reliable — but vastly less comfortable. The drivers try to dodge the potholes but their success rate is low.

Hitch-hiking is the most efficient way to travel — and the most expensive. But in a car you feel the bumps, after

Africa is opening up to South African tourists and businessmen — but it may not be ready. Take, for instance, the hazards of travelling on Zambian transport systems as The Star Africa Service reporter DUNCAN GUY experienced.

a few hitches one's backside feels like a bag of broken bones.

Many cars have no lights and the cautious avoid driving at night.

My most comfortable lift in Zambia was in the back of a bakkie, on top of a groundsheet under which there was most of a cow that had just been slaughtered and cut up. It was a bit like riding a boat in a stormy sea.

While there is no organised entertainment on the buses there is plenty of the impromptu kind. At Monze, between Livingstone and Lusaka, all passengers' eyes were on a suspected thief who was being beaten up by others.

Passengers cheered, saying that's exactly the right way to deal with thieves. "What if they get the wrong guy?" I asked. Someone replied: "Then he

wouldn't run away when people are after him."

At Choma, two men boarded the bus bearing carrypacks of South African beer. Once out of town a woman passenger complained loudly to the driver, who, upon investigating, found them to be smoking and drinking. After delivering a few slaps to the one's cheek, the driver ordered them to sit where he could keep an eye on them.

At a police road block in Kalomo the driver told the cops what these rascals had been up to.

They were dragged off the bus, but not without resistance. A large policeman belted one of the boozers, who retaliated by kicking the policeman between the legs.

Returning to South Africa, I compared the Zambian train to one I travelled on through Botswana. The locomotive pulling a string of bright blue coaches drew into Francistown from Bulawayo bang on time. On this train, too, there were three classes but all were sparkling clean. The toilet, shower and basins worked. The conductor proudly said they were from Japan but assembled in South Africa.

The next morning at Gaborone a Spoornet coach was waiting to shuttle people on to Johannesburg in equal comfort. Zambia seemed far away. ♦

Travelling in Zambia a hazard

Sowetan 24/4/62

36

LIVINGSTONE - The night train for Lusaka was supposed to depart from Livingstone at 8pm.

But it did not roll into the station until 10pm, by which time all those waiting for it had stretched out wherever they could to get some sleep.

Zambia Railways offers three classes: sleeper, standard and economy. Sleeper offers a four-bedded compartment, standard provides padded seats and in economy you get either hard seats or standing room.

Whatever class you are travelling in, you might have to walk through a few carriages before you find a tap with running water.

The dining car is not much more plentiful - in fact, it is a pitiful reflection of the variety of goods available to Zambians who are not part of the elite. Breakfast, for instance, is Fanta and biscuits.

Most of the sleeper-class passengers

Africa is opening up to South African tourists and businessmen - but it may not itself be ready for them. Take, for instance, the hazards of travel in Zambia, as experienced by DUNCAN GUY of the Sowetan Africa News Service.

surfaced from their late night around 9am when the train had reached Choma, about 170km away.

The conductor's version of when we would reach Lusaka changed from "11 o'clock" to "2 this afternoon" to "when we get there".

That turned out to be 5pm.

Train is the cheapest transport in Zambia. Buses are a little more expensive and a little more reliable - but vastly less comfortable.

The drivers try to dodge the potholes but there are so many that the success

rate is low. This means that every ride is a rough one, even on a luxury coach.

Hitch-hiking is the most efficient way to travel - and the most expensive. You seldom stand for more than a few minutes on the side of the road.

But in a car you feel the bumps even more than you do in a bus. After a few hitches one's backside feels like a bag of broken bones.

Many cars do not have lights and cautious people avoid driving at night.

My most comfortable lift in Zambia was in the back of a bakkie, on top of a groundsheet under which there was most of a cow that had just been slaughtered and cut up.

The bumps were cushioned but it was a bit like riding a boat in a stormy sea.

While there is no organised entertainment on the buses there is plenty of the impromptu kind.

At Monze, between Livingstone

and Lusaka, all eyes from the bus were on a man who was being beaten up by others. He had been suspected of being a thief.

People on the bus cheered, saying that's exactly the right way to deal with thieves.

"What if they get the wrong guy?" I asked. Someone replied: "Then he wouldn't run away when people are after him."

At Choma, two men boarded the bus bearing carrypacks of South African beer. Once out of town a woman passenger complained loudly to the driver, who, upon investigating, found them smoking and drinking.

After delivering a few slaps to the one's cheek, the driver ordered them to sit in the front of the bus where he could keep an eye on them.

At a police roadblock in Kalomo the driver told the cops what these rascals had been up to.

They were promptly dragged off the bus but not without resistance; a large policeman belted one of the boozers, who retaliated by kicking the policeman between the legs.

Returning to South Africa, I was able to compare the Zambian train to one I travelled on through in Botswana.

The locomotive pulling a string of bright blue coaches bearing the national emblem pulled into Francistown station from Bulawayo bang on time.

On this train, too, there were three classes but all were sparkling clean. The toilet, shower and basins worked.

The conductor proudly said they were from Japan but assembled in South Africa.

The next morning at Gaborone a Spoornet coach was waiting at the platform to shuttle people on to Johannesburg in equal comfort. Zambia seemed far away.

Winnie rallies for the no-win battle

W/Mail 24/4 - 29/4/92

WINNIE MANDELA this week began what must surely be her final attempt at a political comeback.

For much of the nation, its erstwhile "mother" has become an untouchable — but this has not stopped her from launching her return in the venue she knows best: the streets. Here, released from her admittedly limited restraints of marriage and public office, she is emerging as a giant-sized headache for the leadership of the African National Congress.

A week after being written off as a has-been, she has made a tactically impeccable and characteristically courageous bid to prove her detractors wrong and salvage her plummet-

ing political career.

Almost every day she has been present at the aftermath of township violence, slamming the role of state security forces and Inkatha. And she is mouthing the rhetoric that one hears less and less from the elder statesmen of the ANC who are locked into the negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Last Friday she castigated police in Power Park and accused the government of being terrorists.

On Sunday she was in Sharpeville after the assassination of eight ANC members. Later she gave an interview during which, contrary to the ANC's call for the creation of a new defence force, she said that

Winnie Mandela the fighter

came out smoking this week

— and the possibility that she

will form a hardline alliance

is giving some African

National Congress leaders the

jitters. By PHILLIP VAN

NIEKERK and

GAVIN EVANS

Umkhonto weSizwe would never be disbanded. "It is the future democratic army of this country," she said.

On Monday she produced the most vivid example of her support base at a rally in Richmond, in the heart of

the Natal war zone, where she shared the stage with two of her most vocal backers, Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala and youth leader Peter Mokaba. Thousands of militant youths cheered tumultuously as she appeared on the stage and launched into a vicious attack on President FW de Klerk and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

She made references to "shadowy people in the ANC who are whispering to the press and asked: 'Is it better for a leader to be trusted by the editor of a newspaper or by the people?'"

This was vintage Winnie — the arch-populist, unbowed, unrepentant, unforgiving.

It was also not unlike her earlier comebacks from previous falls from grace. And though with each fall the

recovery that inevitably seems to follow has less steam than the last, it is also true that each comeback presents more of a headache for the ANC hierarchy.

By ensuring that she stays in the public eye, she has again sought to shrug off claims that her political identity stems purely from her relationship with her husband.

She has tried to show she is a force in her own right; that, no matter how much dirt about corruption, marital infidelities or alleged torture and murder surfaces about her, thousands of the "masses" still adore Winnie Mandela the fighter.

What Mokaba, Gwala and Winnie Mandela have in common is their support base: the angry, jobless and uneducated township youth who have no stake in the system and even less in the negotiations and compromises at Codesa.

The prospect that an alliance between the three could emerge as a hardline grouping at variance with the increasingly moderate stance of the leadership has made some top ANC leaders jittery.

In their own way, each of the three needs each other. Mokaba's partial recovery from the persistent allegations about his past was largely due to Winnie's interventions. And Gwala, the 72-year-old Stalinist "warlord", needs as many allies as he can muster outside his own battlezone. A kidnapping here and there is hardly the stuff to make him blink.

Winnie still commands substantial support within the ANC and the South African Communist Party — and a fair measure of sympathy. As one middle-level SACP activist put it: "You shouldn't kick her while she's down. What she did, she did at a time when we were at war."

Winnie remains a member of the ANC's national executive committee (NEC) — an elected position. Several ANC sources have told *The Weekly Mail* that if the NEC were to vote on her expulsion, it would split right down the middle.

Further underlining this ongoing support is the fact that, according to sources in the ANC Women's League, she has been renominated for the post of chairperson of league in the Witwatersrand by almost all branches.

For now at least, the ANC appears hamstrung. Because its first and last word has always been that she remains innocent until proven guilty, the ANC will find it hard to act with finality against her unless her conviction during her 1991 trial is confirmed on appeal.

However, with fresh allegations emerging almost daily, the embarrassment of the scandal continues to fester. It has been eased somewhat by her marital separation from Nelson Mandela and her ousting from the ANC's social welfare department post.

But in the crucial political battle with the National Party and others for the middle ground, Winnie Mandela has become an extraordinary political liability for the ANC. The NP's relish for the prospect of smearing the ANC with the Winnie brush during a constituent assembly/interim government election is almost palpable. If Winnie is still on the NEC in a year's time, that's what the ANC can expect.

Most of the movement's top officials would prefer the entire matter to disappear quietly, along with Winnie. But she has shown this week that she is unwilling to allow that to happen.

What is certain is that she will fight, and that she will be defeated. But it could well be a longer and bloodier battle than it appeared a week ago.



ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba



ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala



Winnie Mandela

Cebekhulu question still unanswered

W/Mail 24/4 - 29/4/92

KATIZA Cebekhulu remains an unwelcome guest of the Zambian government and no one — least of all the government and the police — is doing much to get him home.

"This much is apparent from the pass-the-buck run-around given by various government and state departments this week. And the distinct impression one gets is that their tardiness dovetails neatly with that of the Zambian government and the African National Congress — neither of whom is making any effort to secure the return to South Africa of the man who has alleged that Winnie Mandela was responsible for the 1989 murders of Stompie Seipei and Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

The Weekly Mail's quest to find out exactly what the state is doing in the Winnie Mandela investigation started with the Witwatersrand Acting Attorney General Chris Human, who said it was "a bit early to say" whether his department wanted to interview Cebekhulu.

He'd heard allegations that the former Winnie Mandela co-accused was back in the country, but could not confirm these.

He said at the moment the investigations into the renewed allegations against Mandela were in the hands of the police.

Police spokesman Colonel Reg Crewe said Captain Fred Dempsey

What is being done to get

Katiza Cebekhulu back to

South Africa? Not much,

writes GAVIN EVANS

(the chief investigation officer) had "spoken to certain people" in connection with the investigation, but he was unable to provide details because "these first have to be presented to the attorney general".

Earlier in the week police spokesman Captain Burger van Rooyen said investigations into allegations by Winnie Mandela's former driver, John Morgan, "had reached an advanced stage", but it is not clear who else has been interviewed.

None of the six members of the Mandela Crisis Committee have been questioned — either prior to Winnie Mandela's trial or subsequently — despite having spoken to both Dr Asvat and to four of the youths assaulted in the Mandela home in January 1989.

Crewe said he had heard nothing about Cebekhulu being back in South Africa, and that it was alleged he was still in prison in Zambia.

"I have been told that high level discussions are taking place on the issue," he said.

If such high level discussions are taking place then it is clear that nei-

ther the South African nor the Zambian government is aware of this.

Department of Foreign Affairs official Stephen Grundlingh said the government has "lodged no formal requests" for Cebekhulu's return.

"We have raised the matter informally several times with the Zambians. Before the conclusions of official diplomatic ties a few weeks ago, they did not take up the issue, but from now on things may be different.

"However, until Foreign Affairs receives a formal request from either the South African Police or the Department of Justice for us to approach the Zambians for Cebekhulu's extradition, we cannot do any more than raise the matter informally; purely from the point of view that he is a South African citizen. Until now we have received no such request from either the police or the Department of Justice."

Department of Justice official Amanda Haasbroek said, "we are not busy with any extradition request at the moment"; and referred *The Weekly Mail* to a newspaper report quoting Colonel Crewe as saying that the South African and Zambian governments were negotiating about Cebekhulu's return.

But Colonel Crewe said he'd been misquoted, and that he had no

knowledge of such negotiations — and added he had no knowledge of any police intention to request the Department of Foreign Affairs to secure the return of the one-time security police informer-cum-Mandela United Football club member.

The Zambian government in turn has denied that any negotiations are taking place with the South Africans about the issue, but has confirmed that Cebekhulu is still being held in one of its prisons for "safe custody". They are not saying where he is being held, and are not allowing him any visitors.

African National Congress information director Dr Pallo Jordan said he was "not aware" of any attempts by the ANC to get the Zambians to release Cebekhulu, but referred *The Weekly Mail* to the movement's Department of International Affairs who in turn referred *The Weekly Mail* back to Jordan's information department.

Cebekhulu, who claims he was abducted from the country by members of the ANC shortly before Winnie Mandela's trial last year, has implicated Winnie Mandela in the Seipei and Asvat murders, both in a statement made to the police in 1989 and in an interview from Zambia last year.

ANC leader hints at necklacings

By Guy 27/4/92

AN ANC regional leader yesterday threatened that Bophuthatswana could be made ungovernable through necklace killings and bombs.

Sapa reports ANC western Transvaal leader George Mathusa told the funeral of former hunger striker Bushy Molefe in Phokeng township near Rustenburg: "In SA we did it through our necklaces and bombs; we can easily repeat it here."

Mathusa's comments were made as reports were received of at least 22 unrest-related deaths on the Reef at the weekend. The ANC also claimed yesterday Bophuthatswana security forces had injured residents in Phokeng in a raid.

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Col Dave George said he had no knowledge of anyone being injured by policemen. He said police had gone into Phokeng on Saturday night to investigate reports that ANC marshalls were "illegally" searching people and vehicles.

The marshalls were also reportedly ordering Phokeng residents to attend Molefe's funeral. Police found no evidence of the reports and nobody was arrested.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Ida van Zweek said one man died in Sebokeng yesterday morning when municipal policemen fired at five

gunmen. Also in Sebokeng, police found a bullet-riddled body of a four-year-old child.

Sapa reports police and soldiers yesterday launched a massive search in Meadowlands, where at least two people were killed on Saturday.

Police spokesman Govindasamy Marienuthoo said several firearms were found.

Three hostel residents were arrested for murder, one was arrested for possessing a homemade firearm and two for possessing ammunition.

Also in Soweto, five people were killed and two seriously injured in a panga attack on Saturday night. Four other bodies were also found.

In Alexandra police found the charred body of an 11-month-old baby among razed shacks. Four other people were also killed in the township on Saturday.

In Katlehong, on the East Rand, one person died and at least 40 were injured on Saturday afternoon in an attack on a group of mourners. Van Zweek said the mourners were travelling in three buses from Vosloorus to Katlehong. Three bodies were found in Vosloorus on Saturday.

Police said yesterday a 38-year-old woman was shot dead in an attack on a house in KwaDabeka near Maritzburg. A 70-year-old woman and a 27-year-old man were injured in a similar attack.



Zambian Tourism Minister Lt-Gen C S Tembo officially opened the SA office of the Zambian National Tourism Board at Bruma Lake, Johannesburg, on Friday. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Zambia entices SA companies to show

MEREDITH JENSEN

SA companies have been guaranteed \$1m in foreign exchange allocations by the Zambian government to encourage participation in the Lusaka Trade Show in late July. By Guy 27/4/92

Zambian Agriculture and Commercial Society chairman George Bender said at the weekend the dedicated foreign exchange allotment of \$1m was a guaranteed minimum. He said the final figure could be consid-

erably more, depending on the number of SA companies which participated.

Among the SA companies already signed up are Afro, Lasher Tools and BMW.

An exhibition spokesman said Zambians spent more than \$1m at last year's show and SA companies continued to receive orders throughout the year.

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Graaff off to Zambia

DEPUTY Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff leaves on an official visit to Zambia today to discuss the normalisation of trade relations between SA and Zambia. Graaff, accompanied by DTI assistant director-general (trade) Gerrie Breyl and DTI Africa trade promotion and relations director Braam Roodt, will meet Zambian Commerce and Industry Minister R D S Penza.

13/04/92

Talks over Cebekhulu continue

STAR
Crime Staff 28/4/92

Top-level discussions between the SAP and Zambian authorities over Winnie Mandela's co-accused, Katiza Cebekhulu, are continuing, but an extradition bid is not likely in the short term, police said yesterday.

"At this stage we merely want to talk to him.

"We want to see what Mr Cebekhulu can tell us," said police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel

Reg Crewe.

If the negotiations are successful, Soweto Murder and Robbery detectives are likely to interview Mr Cebekhulu in Zambia, where he has been jailed "for his own safety".

Colonel Crewe said he understood that Mr Cebekhulu was still in protective custody.

Reports last week that the negotiations were centred on an attempt by the SAP to secure Mr Cebekhulu's extradition were denied by Zambian

Home Affairs Deputy Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Chanda Sosala.

Mr Cebekhulu, a co-accused with Mrs Mandela in their kidnap and assault trial, skipped bail and fled South Africa in February 1991.

Earlier this month the Azanian People's Organisation claimed to have a witness who could corroborate allegations made by Mr Cebekhulu that Mrs Mandela was involved in the death of Soweto "People's Doctor" Abu-Baker Asvat.

Down south the grass is greener

w/mail 30/4-7/5/92 (205) (360)

By KUDZAI MAKOMBE

ZIMBABWEAN Justin Pabwe, a qualified electrician, is one of many professionals preparing to leave the Frontline states in search of better opportunities.

"The expectations of us young people have been raised by our level of education," he explains. "I was at university for four years and I expected a much higher standard of living. I want a house in a low-density suburb and a car, and I want my family to be able to live well."

The recent brain drain has seen thousands of professionals and skilled workers seeking positions "down South": in South Africa, its "homelands", Botswana and Namibia. Doctors, lecturers, engineers and teachers are also increasingly on the lookout for international postings. And the situation is expected to worsen as political and economic relations normalise between the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference states and South Africa.

The Frontline states have found that it is not enough to invest in education to train badly needed professionals. They must also be able to offer good jobs, working conditions and, most of all, financial compensation that can compete with their richer neighbour, South Africa, as well as the developed countries of Europe and North America.

Not all the emigrants are leaving for better pay and working conditions. Many point out that they have a better chance to specialise in their chosen fields in South Africa and that if more suitable opportunities arise in their home countries, they intend to return.

In Zimbabwe, 448 doctors were among the 15 000 skilled people who emigrated between 1980 and 1990. In the early years, the emigrants were mostly whites who could not accept black majority rule, but in recent years the flow has included more and more educated blacks.

In 1991 alone, more than 200 doctors left Zimbabwe for South Africa and Botswana. Of the 500 doctors who graduated at the University of Zimbabwe between 1980 and 1990, only 50 have remained in the country. And 75 percent of the veterinary graduates since 1986 are now working outside the country.

The reasons are obvious. According to the Zimbabwean health ministry, senior doctors in Zimbabwe are earning the annual equivalent of US\$9 135 while their counterparts in Botswana are earning US\$13 441. In addition to this, Zimbabwe's rate of taxation is higher than Botswana's.

Zimbabwe recently took steps to redress this situation by granting a 40 percent raise to all government doctors. But for many, it is too little too late. "I can't even buy a two-bedroomed flat or a new car with that raise. I'm planning to move to South Africa," said one young doctor.

A similar exodus of lecturers from the universities of Zimbabwe and Zambia is causing serious staff shortages, undermining the standard of tertiary education and reducing the number of places available to aspirant professionals.

Those who opt to stay are often lured by private-sector salaries that are significantly higher than government pay. A doctor working at a Mozambican government hospital said many are also discouraged by the poor administration in government hospitals.

The Mozambican government is against private health care and fears that privatisation could result in the loss of some 200 medical doctors to the private sector. No wonder: the monthly salary of a Mozambican government doctor is about US\$285.

The irony is that those governments which thought they were saving money by keeping professional salaries low have found that they often must pay higher wages, in foreign currency, to hire expatriates. --- SARDG ---

Kaunda has 'no hard feelings'

360

Sowetan 30/4/92

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda told a conference in Potchefstroom last night he accepted his defeat in last year's elections "graciously" and for the sake of unity.

Kaunda, who was on his second visit to South Africa since his defeat by President Frederick Chiluba, was the guest of the Potchefstroom municipality.

He said he had accepted his defeat as the will of God.

"As the results came through on October 31, I realised that the decent thing to do was to accept that God's will was being done - because the lord had his reason for the outcome.

"As president I could have cancelled the results and had the whole process repeated. If I had done this there would have been bloodshed," Kaunda said.

He accused most African heads of states of having grown rich at the expense of their people.

"I gained a wealth of experience but I'm not a rich man."

Kaunda said he was not even receiving a pension.



KAUNDA

Zambia gears for food relief

LUSAKA — Zambia's agricultural priorities are to stop people from dying and ensure farmers can plant crops for the coming year, Agriculture Minister Guy Scott says. *360 Day 2/15/92*

Although the maize harvest was just starting to come in, Scott estimated 1992 output at about 500 000 tons compared with domestic requirements of 1.5-million tons to June next year.

Last year's output was 1.4-million tons, but this was cut drastically by the worst drought this century to hit southern Africa. *(360)*

"The first priority is stopping people from dying, which requires a certain number of calories per person per month," Scott said this week.

"Making this more serious is the health situation. There is a lot of dysentery around, high levels of tuberculosis, a lot of it HIV (AIDS) related."

The other priority was "keeping some sort of life in the agricultural system", Scott said.

"We would have expected to generate \$120m from maize this year, but \$100m is missing ... We now have a

double requirement — getting enough credit into the farming system and also giving some sort of assistance to people unable to operate next year."

Fortunately, 1992 had not been a total wipe-out, with reasonable rains in the central and northern areas.

Scott said Zambia planned to import 100 000 tons of maize a month to cover the shortfall at a landed cost by rail of \$300 a ton.

This would add about \$400m to Zambia's import bill as President Frederick Chiluba's six-month-old government struggled to right the economy after years of mismanagement.

Donor nations pledged \$1.35bn at a Paris meeting in March, but this still left a drought shortfall of \$350m. The overall effect on the economy has still to be assessed, but it is showing in rising food prices and an inflation rate of about 120% a year.

Scott said Zambia had so far contracted for 600 000 tons of maize.

The country would also have to import around 50 000 tons of wheat and 50 000 tons of cooking oil, plus 150 000 tons of fertiliser. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia hugs SA — it's a ‘dream’

ARC 2/5/92
360

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa and Zambia have signed an agreement clearing the way for representative offices in the two countries and signalling the end of years of animosity.

South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha called the signing of the document “the fulfilment of a dream”, while Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr. Y. J. Mwaanga, said it signalled the beginning of a new era which would lead to prosperity for Southern Africa.

Mr. Botha said it was an historic occasion which meant South Africa had restored official representation in all southern African states — Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Angola and Zambia.

The dream of southern African countries working together as an entity — “as friends and brothers” — was now nearer to fulfilment, he said.

Mr. Mwaanga said Zambia was committed to co-operation between southern African states and in cultivating healthy relations with its neighbours.

Calling himself one of the new breed of African politicians who had a new vision for the Southern African region, Mr. Mwaanga said the signing of the agreement “has put an end to war”.

A prosperous southern African region attained through regional co-operation was now becoming a reality, he said.

He reaffirmed his government's support of negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), adding that only South Africans could find a solution to their country's problems.

The Zambian government's role would be to support the negotiations in a constructive manner, he said.

The two ministers engaged in some good-natured bantering while signing the documents and hugged each other afterwards, illustrating the improvement of relations between the countries. — Sapa.

Zambian economy 'now rubble'

LUSAKA — As strikes continue to rock Zambia, President Frederick Chiluba has made an impassioned plea to workers to return to work and give his six-month-old government time to refurbish the economy, which had been reduced "to mere rubble". In a May Day address, Chiluba said workers were demanding wages that neither the government nor any firms had the means to award. The increases asked for bore "no relationship whatsoever to increased productivity." — Sapa. (360) (23)

My defeat was the will of God

Faith made
KK's great
fall from
grace easy
to stomach

C/pres 315792

360

THE former Zambian president for nearly three decades, Kenneth Kaunda, strums his guitar and in a deep baritone sings the English hymn: *The Lord is my Shepherd*.

Kaunda has been out of power for six months, ousted by the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) — led by former trade union leader Frederick Chiluba — which won more than 80 per cent of the popular vote in Zambia's first multiparty elections since 1973.

Kaunda, who maintains he is a strong Christian, says he has accepted his personal defeat and that of his United National Independence Party (UNIP) as "the will of God".

As a consequence he is feeling "relaxed and very much at home" now that he is out of office.

He recounts how once he learned the election results on November 1, he felt he had to "obey God's will" and not question the outcome.

Kaunda recounts his own version of the Biblical story of King Solomon who had to make a decision between two women who both claimed one baby "Zambia" belonged to them.

"The MMD harlot says 'Split Zambia in two', while the Unip harlot says 'No keep Zambia whole. There must be peace.' Better we are out of office and there is peace," Kaunda says.

On the eve of November 1, he phoned Chiluba to congratulate him and the MMD on their victory and then gave a memorable farewell national broadcast: "You win some, you lose some."

The next day the ousted president met Chiluba at the gates of State House "to show him my respect" and then gave him a personal tour of the residence and grounds.

In the last half year, breaking promises to the electorate and international observers to "take care of KK", the new government has given him absolutely no recognition for his dignified exit.



YESTERDAY'S HERO . . . Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is feeling "relaxed and very much at home" now that he's history. He says after the election outcome he had to "obey God's will" and not question the outcome.

Kaunda has been stripped of any type of pension, evicted from a government house and had his property searched for "stolen" books.

A personal car, a gift from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who shares Kaunda's

birthday of April 28, has been confiscated.

"But Kaunda says he will not ask the MMD government to give him accommodation, or to compensate for the loss he has incurred.

"I have not thought I should

go down on bended knees to plead with these people. It is not in my character," he says.

"They cannot take away my dignity, my belief in God, my love for Zambia and my love for mankind; man east, man west, man north and man

south."

That is Kenneth Kaunda.

The former president continues: "I am proud to say I have no money, very proud indeed, because I came out of the government clean. I want to know if those who are there

now will be able to say the same thing when they leave."

But during the 1990 treason trial of alleged coup plotter and former army commander Christon Tembo — who is now the Minister of Tourism — one witness claimed Kaunda had stashed R11.6-million — more than half Zambia's total international debt — in Swiss bank accounts.

But since the MMD has come to power, no corruption or abuse of office charges have been brought against the former president.

Kaunda does not seem to be suffering too much in his alleged bankrupt state and still looks robust and healthy.

He claims his children are supporting him financially and have rented him a house with a tennis court in the plush suburb of Kabulonga where most of the country's foreign diplomats and wealthy local business people live.

The ANC has also offered him a house, to thank him for providing sanctuary to their exiled movement for nearly two decades when it was banned in SA.

Kaunda was reluctant to comment on the MMD's six months in power, but did say: "They have messed it up, all right."

He claims MMD ministers constantly contradict one other. "One minister says something in the morning, his deputy minister says something different in the afternoon, and another minister says another thing in the evening, all on one subject.

"When are our ministers going to find time to govern us?" Kaunda asks rhetorically, but adds: "I've kept quiet because I don't want to cause problems in this country."

He is devoting much of his time to building up the Kaunda Peace Foundation, which he says will research peace issues in Zambia and worldwide.

He says he already has built up a 17 000-book library on such different beliefs as Judaism, Shintoism, Buddhism, Islam, and of course Christianity.

He believes religion has "a lot of influence on human life".

The foundation will get involved with Zambian non-governmental organisations and also have a trust involved in unnamed "big business" to finance the whole effort.

Kaunda says his foundation will mediate in continental peace processes if invited to do so. — AIA

Zambian minister slams inefficient parastatals ³⁶⁰

LUSAKA — The Zambian government paid a staggering 55-billion kwachas by March 31 in subsidies to state-owned parastatal companies. *B10m 5/5/92*

Zambian Commerce, Trade and Industry Minister Ronald Penza said most of these companies were in the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation group.

Presenting a paper, "the private sector as a vehicle of growth," to a World Bank seminar in Lusaka at the weekend, Penza said state parastatals were not well run and were inefficient.

He said government was keen to privatise and create growth by opening up new industries.

Most of the parastatals, if restructured and with competent boards, could "mine gold" for the Zambian economy, Penza said.

A lot of preparatory groundwork had been done to usher in the privatisation programme and as soon as the bill was passed, the exercise would take off.

Penza dismissed rumours that wealthy ministers had already grabbed companies intended for sale to the public and that transactions after the bill would be a mere formality. Ministers or workers at his ministry and ministry of finance would not take part in the exercise.

He challenged the media to uncover suspected "deals" which may suggest government manipulation. — Sapa.

Communities step forward in AIDS battle

5/10ay 6/5/92

MELINDA HAM (360)

LUSAKA — Zambian voluntary groups are helping impoverished urban communities to come to terms with the effect of AIDS and the prospect of caring for tens of thousands of children whose parents have died from the disease.

In Matero, a squalid northern suburb of Lusaka, nurse Patricia Kongwa is offering a glimmer of hope to 225 "AIDS orphans" who are not themselves infected.

Countrywide there are already about 80 000 such orphans. Instead of cramming them into congested orphanages, Kongwa and a local voluntary group, the Family Health Trust, are pioneering a unique programme.

They co-ordinate volunteer foster parents to care for the children, who continue to live in the community.

The Family Health Trust provides

the food, the clothes and the school fees from donations.

Since 1987, the Family Health Trust has been at the forefront of the response to AIDS from Zambian voluntary groups. It has organised a primary school anti-AIDS education campaign, establishing more than 1 300 anti-AIDS clubs, and it provides home-based care to over 1 000 AIDS patients. Foster care is its latest initiative.

Urbanisation has dislocated families, caused rampant unemployment, the breakdown of traditional culture and values and contributed to the spread of AIDS.

"We are very concerned about the

fate of these orphans, our 'replacement generation' for those who die of AIDS," says Deputy Health Minister Dr Katele Kalumba.

"Because the health ministry has a tight budget, we are encouraging voluntary groups and the community at large to take the lead and help them openly face the problem," he says.

Kalumba says that in a worst case scenario the number of orphans whose parents will have died of AIDS could rise to more than 600 000 in Zambia by the end of the century.

Nevertheless he is optimistic. Zambia's new government is far more receptive to new ideas about AIDS than the previous one, he says. Acceptance by communities of the burden of caring for those affected by the disease is a major step forward, he says. — Daily Telegraph.

Group calls for investor safety

LUSAKA — A European organisation seeking to promote investment in Africa has called on Zambia to introduce legislation guaranteeing the safety of investors' assets. (360)

International Association for Co-operation and Development in Southern Africa (Acoda) president Guy Guermeur said investors would flock to Zambia once such regulations were in place.

"Investors are ready to accept a degree of risk but not when there are too many," Guermeur said. *Blow 715192*

He is visiting Zambia with European Parliament member Arturo Escuder Croft, Diana Elles of Britain's House of Lords and Heinz Schwartz of Acoda's office in Bonn.

Acoda is an association established under Belgian law to promote aid and private investments from the EC to eastern and southern Africa.

Guermeur said the association would lobby "very strongly" for the EC to channel more of its resources to Africa instead of eastern Europe.

"To promote private investment from Europe to Africa, investors need peace and security and we are very impressed with how democracy is growing in Zambia," Guermeur said.

Croft said Acoda would encourage the EC to change its policy towards Africa because the region needed "big and special" aid.

Elles said Acoda, as a broker for Africa, would not impose investment priorities for the region but would ask countries involved to identify their own fields of investment. — Sapa.

Row as Chiluba gets luxury 'toy' from SA

STAR 715792

Star Africa Service

(360)

LUSAKA — Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has come under heavy criticism from the local press for accepting a luxury German car from a South African company.

But the criticism has itself provoked a debate about the limits of press freedom.

The satirical article in the Weekly Post, a paper which staunchly supports the Movement for Multiparty Democracy and played a role in the downfall of former president Kenneth Kaunda, attacks Mr Chiluba for accepting a "toy" from BMW South Africa, and says:

"It's amazing how boys, and especially politicians, never seem to outgrow their passion for toys, even when they should be past such frivolities."

It notes that it was Mr Chiluba's government which confiscated cars given to Dr Kaunda by Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and Japanese well-wishers.

"Judging by his Cheshire cat smirk and sparkling eyes when the South Africans gave him a

new car worth 10 million kwacha, Chiluba had obviously forgotten his moral objection to Kaunda's acceptance of toys," the article says.

Mr Chiluba said he would use it for personal errands and when he travelled incognito.

But the article says: "A BMW only attracts attention and unless he does something about his height, he is bound to stick out like a sore thumb in that car."

It adds that the president was so pleased with his gift that he forgot to wonder whether he was being compromised by the South Africans, "who are in dire need of friends".

"Thankful-to-the-South-Africans-Chiluba said the gift was an indication of the warm relations that exist in the sub-region — meaning, I suppose, that the toy has washed away the stigma of apartheid and made us and the South Africans the best of pals... the little guy probably swopped the country for a toy, and no one knows it."

The article has raised questions about press freedom, with some asking the government to discipline the paper.

EDUCATION



Trade Union History 1: ^{New Nation} ^[Learning Nation] ^{8/5-14/5/92} Why we should look at history

Introduction

In the last five articles on the page we discussed general ideas about trade union organisation and working class politics. These ideas did not just come from somebody's head. They came from the experience of struggles of workers across the world. In the next couple of weeks we will look at how workers built their organisations and struggles in Europe at the beginning of this century. After that we will have two articles that look at the history of the workers' movement in South Africa. In all of these articles we will show how the traditions of worker organisation and struggle have been built.

Why we should look at history

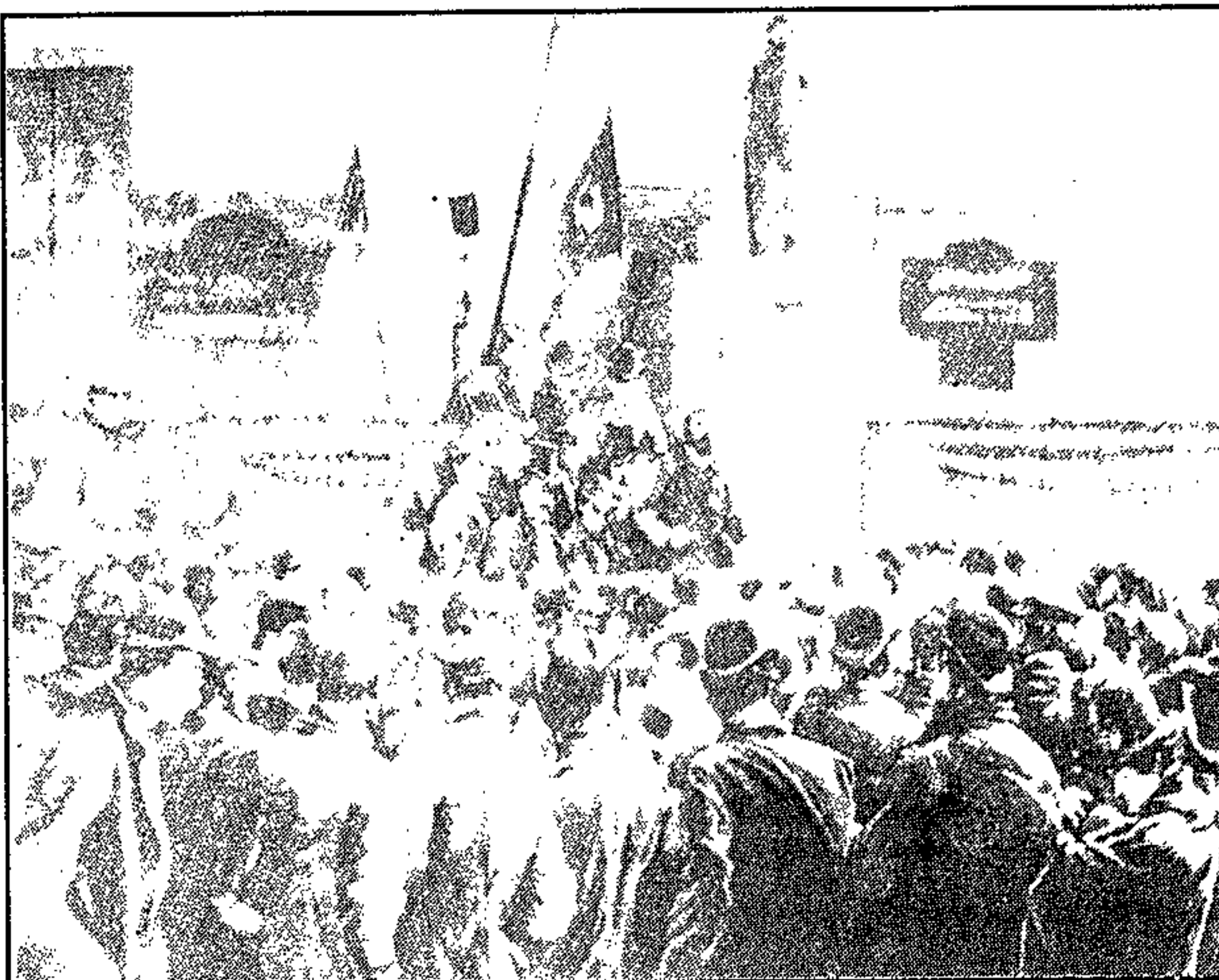
In the history of capitalism we can see times when workers have been confident. One such time was when workers flooded into trade unions and political organisations in Europe at the beginning of this century. This militant upsurge of workers' struggle reached a peak after the First World War and challenged the power of the bosses with international revolutionary socialism. By the end of this period workers had seized political power in Russia, but the socialist struggles in other countries were defeated. In many countries in Europe, bosses brought in fascist governments to smash the organisations that workers had built in their struggle.

What can we learn for our own struggles today if we look so far away and so far back in history? The biggest thing that we can learn is that **we do not stand alone**. Workers in other countries across the world face the same needs, challenges and struggles as we do. And in their struggles they have built traditions that are the foundations of our organisations today.

In our own trade unions and mass organisations today we often ask ourselves: What can we do to bring more comrades into our struggle. To answer this we must ask: What are the things that bring workers into struggle and into organisations? What are the problems that turn workers away from struggle? And how can we overcome these problems?

These are difficult questions. But they are questions that the workers' movement all over the world has had to answer at various times in history. So we can use history to see how workers faced and answered these same questions. We can see the things that made workers strong and confident and we can see what made them weak and turned them away from organisation and struggle.

There is another reason why it is important for us to look at the history of workers' struggle. If we stand in the shoes of workers at another time and in another place we can see the questions in front of them. Then we can see how every experi-



The Great London Dock Strike of 1889: The strike inspired the union movement internationally

ence in their struggle gave them the knowledge and confidence to look for new answers. We can see how they changed and grew in their struggle. This helps us to understand ourselves, what we learn through our experience, and how we can use this experience to make our organisations stronger.

In this series on the European workers' movement we will look at Britain, Russia, and Italy between the 1890's and the 1920's. We cannot tell all the details of the story of the struggle in those countries. What we will do is focus on questions that are familiar to us, so that we can reach out and gain knowledge and confidence.

The need to organise and struggle

We will have to start the story with an understanding of how capitalism developed in Europe at the end of the last century. The development of a large factory system and the use of electricity and chemicals, instead of coal and steam, brought big changes in production. Bosses forced more and more people into large

factories and urban townships. People were forced off the land, skilled workers were threatened by mass production systems, and large numbers of semi-skilled and unskilled workers increased the size

of the working class. Problems such as low wages, bad working conditions, lack of trade union rights and political oppression, pushed workers into organisation and struggle.

Between 1890 and 1914 we saw the first big national industrial unions. We saw the development of strong political parties of the working class. We saw organisations of the

working class turn the socialist ideas of Karl Marx into a weapon of mass struggle. We saw workers develop a vision of a new kind of society that would be based on the needs of humanity and not on the selfish desire to make profits.

Revolutionary struggles

The real challenge to the economic and political power of the bosses came at the end of the First World War. The war

between European capitalist governments brought huge misery, suffering and death to workers and peasants. Every bread-and-butter issue became a political issue for millions of people. Workers and peasants turned to strikes and protest actions in an attempt to gain political power. The masses in one European country after another carried their new traditions of organisation and struggle into revolutionary action. In Europe, at this time, the working class first showed its muscle and gave shape to history. The millions of people that the bosses tried to keep silent and exploited, came out into open struggle and brought capitalist governments to the brink of collapse.

Obstacles in the path of workers' struggle

But there were many obstacles in the path of workers' struggles in this period. They had to build organisations with no experience behind them. In their path stood harsh repression. Against all their efforts to build unity amongst the exploited and oppressed, stood the bosses and their governments, trying to divide workers according to nationality, race, religion, and gender. To weaken organisation and struggle of workers, the enemy tried to co-opt their leaders. Against the militant and revolutionary hopes and actions of workers, lay the heavy weight of the class collaborationist politics of their trade union and political leaders.

Conservative and bureaucratic leadership stood in the path of workers' democracy and workers' control. And, finally, in the early 1920's, workers across Europe experienced a capitalist crisis that brought fascist leaders like Hitler and Mussolini to power.

Facing these tasks and problems workers in Europe struggled to find answers. Many of the problems they face are the same as problems we face in our struggle. Many of the answers that workers gave in their struggles at that time are the foundations of our own traditions of organisation.

Next week we will look in more detail at some of the experiences of struggle of workers in Europe at the beginning of this century and the organisations they built.

This series on history is written by ILRIG.
You can contact them at:
Community House
Salt River
Cape Town

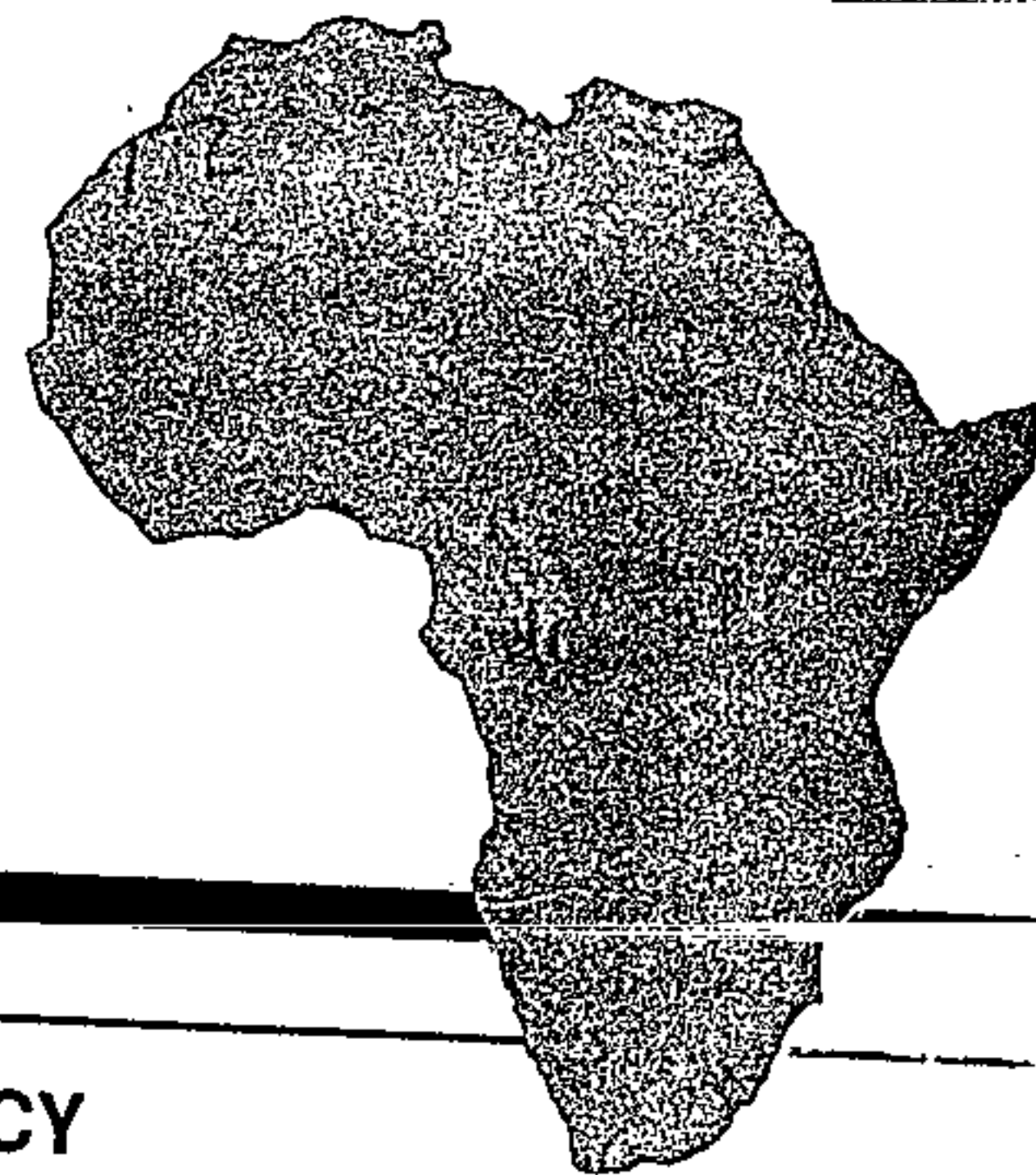
in Africa: Zambia

New Nation

[Cleaning nation]

8/5-14/5/92.

(360)



improved under UNIP. These elite groups became staunch UNIP supporters. But the black working class also received many benefits: education, higher wages, and more access to health facilities. Until 1973, Zambia under Kaunda seemed great success — a model of development for other African countries.

The Fall of Copper

In the mid-1970's Zambia's economic prosperity began to tumble. In 1974 the price of copper fell on the world market by 50%. Suddenly Zambia was faced with a shortage of foreign currency (see box). What choices did Zambia have to deal with this shortage?

- They could decrease imports in order to reduce spending
- They could increase exports in order to increase their income
- They could borrow foreign currency. Then when the price of copper went up again, they could use the profits to repay the debt

Kaunda's government chose to rely on borrowing from international financial institutions. In 1974, perhaps this seemed like the most sensible choice. But the price of copper never increased back to its original 1974 value. Largely due to new technology, the industrialised countries no longer need as much copper as they used to.

Since the price of copper has not risen again, Zambia has continued to borrow from financial institutions. At the same time they have to a certain extent tried to decrease imports and increase exports. However, the structure of their economy creates a problem in this regard.

Zambia imports three types of goods:

- capital goods such as machinery for the mines
- basic necessities which are not locally produced such as petrol, medicines, and school textbooks
- luxury consumer goods such as videos and Mercedes Benzes

Reducing imports of any of these leads to certain problems. Cutting back on capital goods means reducing the ability of

FOREIGN CURRENCY

In many articles on international trade we hear the words "foreign currency". Why is earning "foreign currency" so important?

Internationally, the currencies of only a few countries are accepted as payment for goods. For example, if you take a British pound to a bank in France, the bank will simply give you French francs in exchange. However, if you go to that same bank with Zambian kwachas, the bank will not give you anything. Why? Because the British pound (like the U.S. Dollars, German Deutschmark, or Japanese Yen) is con-

sidered "hard" currency—it is internationally recognised. The kwacha, like most African currencies does not have the same status. The kwacha is non-convertible—kwachas can only be used in Zambia. For most purposes, the South African Rand is considered a "hard" currency.

If a country has a non-convertible currency, they have a big problem. If Zambia wants to import a tractor, they must earn foreign currency in order to buy that tractor. If they export rice to

Mozambique, this will not help them. Mozambique does not produce tractors and the Malawians cannot use Mozambican metacias (their currency) to buy a tractor from Britain. Thus, Malawi has only two alternatives—trade only with countries which have hard currencies or demand that Mozambique pay them in British pounds or U.S. dollars for their rice. This puts pressure on many African countries to export more goods and receive payment in hard currency in order to be able to import goods they do not produce locally.



the mines to produce more copper which is the country's main way of earning foreign currency. Cutting back on basic necessities means undermining the country's social services, especially health and education. Cutting back on importation of luxury consumer goods undermines the government's political support amongst businessmen and high level government officials.

Increasing exports is also a difficult task. To produce more copper, Zambia must import more machinery, since it does not produce capital goods locally. But even if copper production increases there is no guarantee that the prices will not fall again. The other option would be for Zambia to diversify—to try to produce other goods for export. But the same problem appears. There are few local companies which produce the machinery needed to begin other industries. To start up new industries requires imports, which means spending more foreign currency.

None of these strategies has proved successful for Zambia. The economy is in ruins. Inflation is very high. There are

shortages of all basic goods. Unemployment is widespread. Because copper earnings never returned to the 1974 level, Zambia has continuously borrowed. Today Zambia owes roughly 20 000 000 000 (R20 billion) in debt. Much of this money has been borrowed from the IMF — the International Monetary Fund. IMF loans come with many strings attached. Some people now call Zambia — an IMF bantustan.

New Words

apprenticeships: Practical training on the job for a period of time, under supervision.

Next week we will look at the role of the IMF in Zambia.

This history of Zambia raises some questions for South Africa:

1. What would happen to a post-apartheid government if the price of gold fell?
2. Under Kaunda, all economic decisions were taken without popular consultation. Can economic decisions be taken democratically? Do ordinary people understand enough economics to choose between borrowing or diversifying exports?

The Crisis of Development

Last week we looked at the general problems of development in Africa. For the next two weeks we will look at the story of Zambia. We will examine how Zambia went from a success story of development to become the continent's most indebted nation.

Introduction

Just a few months ago, Frederick Chiluba defeated Kenneth Kaunda in the Zambian elections. Kaunda was a staunch supporter of the ANC and SWAPO. Perhaps many South Africans wonder why this friend of the liberation struggle was so strongly rejected by his own people. The answer is simple: economic problems.

Historical Background

Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia before independence. It was a British colony. The British were mainly in Zambia for its copper. Agriculture and other industries were largely ignored under colonialism. The copper mines were owned and developed by multinational companies such as Anglo-American. Most importantly, the colonialists did not develop Zambia's human resources. Blacks were not allowed into apprenticeships and only a few managed to attend school. By the time of independence in 1964 Zambia had less than 1 000 blacks who had earned secondary school certificates and less than 100 with university degrees.

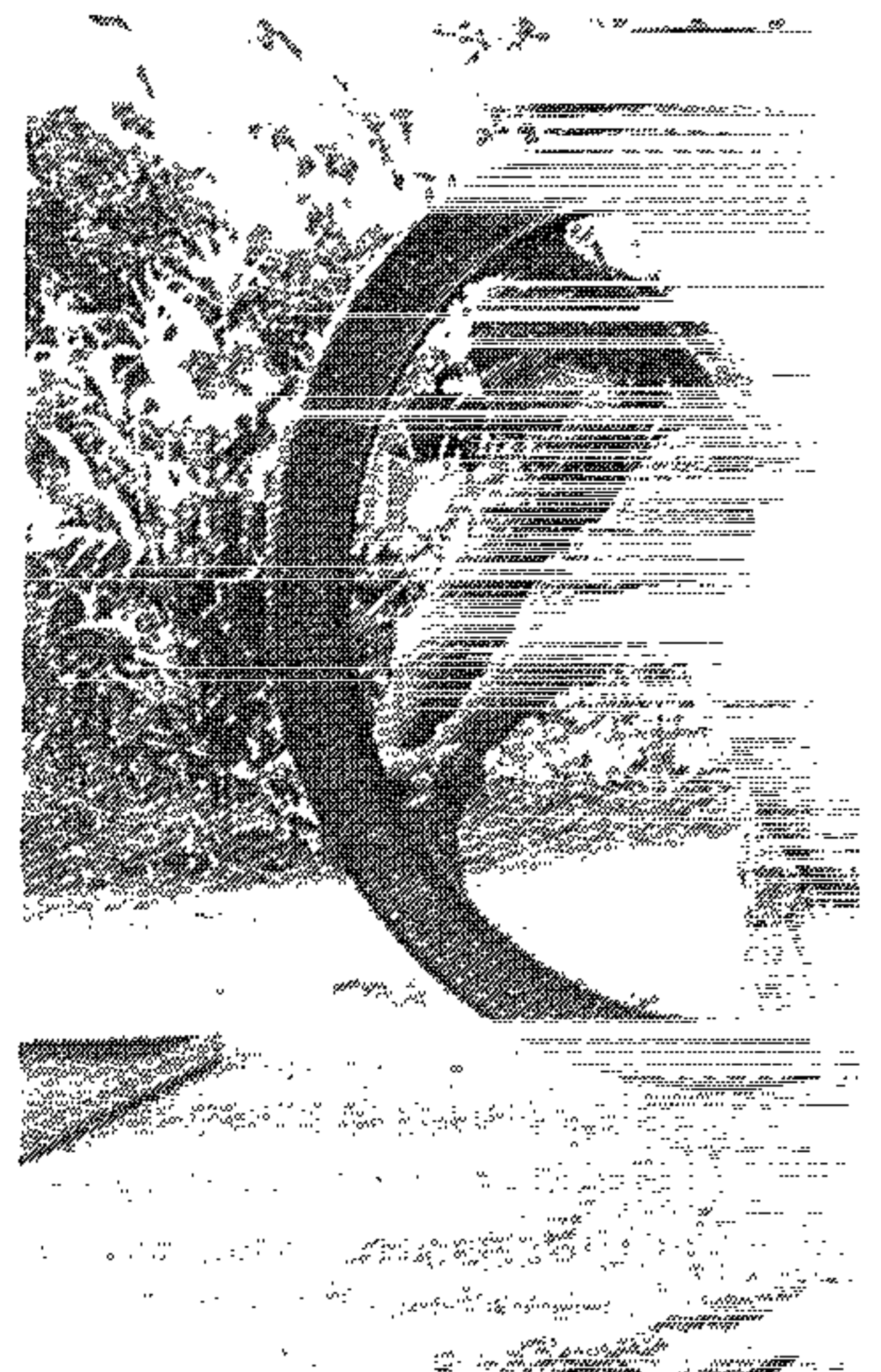
Post-independence Zambia

When President Kaunda and the United Party for the Independence of Zambia (UNIP) took power in 1964 they were determined to make changes. The new government wanted to:

- "Africanise": that is, place more blacks in top managerial posts.
- Provide education and health services to more of the black population.

In the early years, Zambia was quite successful in these areas. But there was still another problem Kaunda and his party wanted to attack: the multinational companies that owned the major industries of Zambia were taking a large part of their profits out of Zambia. In 1968 and 1969, the government took action to, in the words of Kaunda, "remove foreign domination of our economic life by acquiring control of most major means of production and services". To do this, the government chose a moderate form of nationalisation. They bought a controlling interest in all the major foreign-owned companies—including the Anglo-American mines. Thus, by 1970 Zambia had changed from a mainly "market" economy (i.e. ownership mainly by private companies) to a "mixed economy" (i.e. where government owned many companies).

While these were radical measures in their time, the government's actions did not address perhaps the most important issue of all: Zambia's total reliance on copper. 90% of the



Zambian export earnings came from copper. did not present a problem. Business was booming, prices were high. People were leaving the country in large numbers to take up jobs in the mines or the mining areas. Zambia was a place of great opportunity. In particular, independence was benefiting black Zambians and government officials whose standard of living





Correspondence from Groups

21 April 1992

Dear Study Groups

By now you would have received a letter from us enquiring about your group. We are happy to see that some of the groups were very quick to respond to our letter to them. We have published some of the responses we received for the month of April and late March.

As each of these letters show, it is important to write and tell us something about your group and the way in which it is working. You can see from these letters that some of the groups did not think that they needed to tell us about the study material they received. From our side firstly, it is important to know whether you received the material we sent you. Who knows? - it may have got lost or mis-directed in the mail and we at Learning Nation won't know about it. So always please tell us in your letters what information you have received or requested but did not get.

Secondly, another useful thing to do is to write and tell us how helpful the material we send to you is? Try to tell us more than just that it was useful or good. Try to tell us what about the material was good or what was bad and give us ideas you may have on how we can improve things. In future, we will include an evaluation form with every pack of material we send to you. After using the pack and if you want more material, we will expect you to send us the completed evaluation form. In this way we can improve the quality of the resources we send to you.

If by now you have not yet filled in the application form and questionnaire to "register" your group with Learning Nation, then please do so as soon as possible. The sooner you get it to us, the sooner we will be able to give support to your group.

Hope to hear from you soon.

18 April 1992

Dear Sir

I would like to thank you for your letter which shows your concern.

The pack of resource materials, I did receive it, the reason why I did not inform you was that I did not know that I was supposed to do that. Those resource materials helped us a lot.

Unfortunately, our groups does not exist anymore because the group we had was a group of students, In particular we were matric students, now we have gone different ways.

possible, keep on sending me materials I will try to re-establish another group.

ours sincerely

Lecketsi Rahlao
otshabelo

Dear Richard

Thank you for the information you gave us and the address of the New Nation, in connection with the book we require.

Thanks a lot for sending us the application form to register our Study Group with Learning Nation. Your letter elucidating the importance of our relationship with you and above all, the need for working in an accountable way is encouraging.

Here we will like to inform you that our group has been doing well before our registration. We would like to get some advice from your side on how to make this group an effective group in developing its members so as to contribute to the entire youth and community as such in our area.

Any input from your side is awaited.

Yours truly
Mbuso Kubheka
Madadeni

31 March 1992

Dear Sir

I write this letter to you in order to introduce my study group to you. We are the workers as well as community. We are interested to know about democracy, Liberation and we also like to know what role the SACP is going to play in the future democratic South Africa. We like to know every thing that is based on the people's struggle.

We find that the Nation is very interesting. It gives us a lot so please keep it up, we are now understand different thing because of the Nation. We are going to support the New Nation because it give us what we need.

Yours faithfully

C. D. Khumalo
Harrismith

14 April 1992

Dear Sir

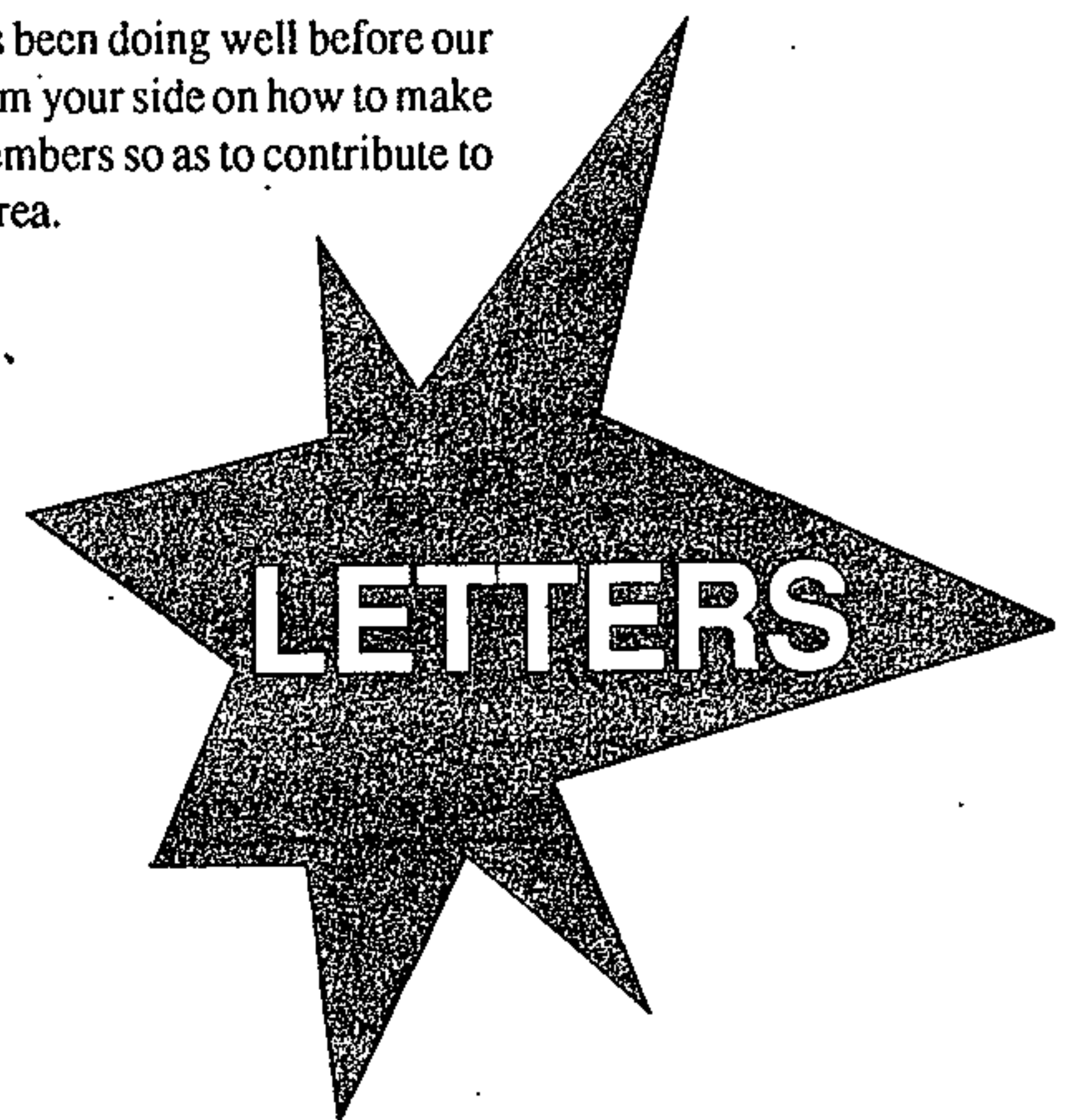
We at our local Study Group, were happy to receive your correspondence dated 31 March 1992.

We appreciate your letter and the Questionnaire you gave to us, to enter into an educational liberation with Learning Nation. At this point in time we are in preparation for our meeting for this coming weekend.

We can be much happy, when you give us the opportunity to meet the Easter Weekend, with the aim of discussing and resolving and returning soon this Questionnaire. So expect more information in our second letter with detailed filled/answered questionnaire.

Thanks in advance

Yours sincerely
Lucas
Queenstown



14 April 1992

Dear Richard

RE: KEEPING IN CONTACT WITH
LEARNING NATION

Your correspondence dated 31 March 1992 refers:-

DEVELOPMENTS

Yes our group still exists. In January this year we registered about 500 students. This number went down to 200 because of violence which erupted the Township and the school was affected. Having the huge number of students (500) we were forced to change the learning group to night school or adult centre. Our group is doing very well.

PROBLEMS

1. The Std 8 and Std 10 students are worried about where can they write their final examination and when, but we had some means with one of the examination centres in the township, they promise to look in our request because they have their candidates.

2. Qualified teachers do not want to offer any help. Those we approached stated clear that they won't work on a voluntary basis, they would like to be paid for their offer.

Please do support the group. Your assistance in this regard will be much appreciated.

Thanking you in advance

Yours faithfully

T. Makhaye
Pinetown

Cruising for a bruising in a BMW

Weekly Mail Reporter
BMW South Africa is at the centre of an outcry in Lusaka — and a clash between Zambia's new government and its newly independent press — over the gift of a R220 000 car to President Frederick Chiluba.

But BMW South Africa say it has nothing to do with the gift.

The Weekly Post of Lusaka, a paper that probably contributed more than any other institution to Chiluba's electoral triumph over Kenneth Kaunda last year, has sharply criticised the president's acceptance of the gift.

It reported last week that, after receiving the BMW from "a South African BMW subsidiary" at a brief handing-over ceremony, Chiluba cruised around in it and described it as "a testimony of good relations in the sub-region".

Unip, Kaunda's opposition party, slammed the "double standards" of the ruling MMD party. It said Chiluba had vehemently condemned gifts given to Kaunda when he was president and had confiscated many of them when it came to power.

And *Post* columnist Jowie Mwiinga caused a stir by comparing Chiluba to Kaunda, saying that "politicians are so toy-crazy that they do not give a hoot what their procurement entails."

"Going by his Cheshire-cat smirk and sparkling eyes when the South Africans gave him a new car last week, Chiluba had obviously forgotten his moral objection to Kaunda's acceptance of toys."

"I sometimes like to travel incognito," he simpered," according to the *Post*.

Commented Mwiinga: "Apparently, he was so pleased with his new plaything that he forgot to wonder whether he was in fact being compromised by the South Africans, who are in dire need of friends."

"He probably thought they gave him the car because they liked him ... How very naive. Imagine a country designing its international relations around the donation of a toy."

But a representative of BMW South Africa said yesterday that it had nothing to do with the gift. It was given by a Zambian BMW dealer "not as a private gift, but as an official car for whoever occupies the post of the presidency."

The only link with South Africa is that, because BMW South Africa recently took over from Germany the supply of cars to the rest of Africa, it originated in its Pretoria factory, the BMW representative said.

The Weekly Post this week came under sharp attack from the Zambian government and various of its allies for "irresponsible" reporting. *Post* managing editor Fred Mmembe was this week gathering support from the international media community to bolster his position in the face of the attack.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES



The Crisis of Development in Africa: 3 Zambia and the IMF

New Nation [Learning Nation]

A mine worker said:
"In our clinic there are no drugs any more. That's what the IMF means to us. But I don't know what the letters stand for."



New Words

IMF: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) acts as a bank which lends money to governments around the world. All the money needs to be paid back with interest to the IMF.

Last week we saw how Zambia, after the crash of copper prices in the mid-1970s, went from a rich developing country to a nation suffering from a serious economic crisis. In this article we will look at how Zambia handled its problems. We will focus especially on debt.

Zambia had several choices in handling debt. They chose mainly to rely on borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Zambian government believed they would be able to pay back loans from the IMF when the price of copper rose again on the world market. However, until today the price of copper has never reached its 1974 level. So Zambia has had to carry on borrowing from the IMF. Its debt has grown, and it owes nearly 20 billion rands at present.

As we saw last week, Zambia's development success was based on using the earnings from government owned copper mines to provide services such as education and health care for the people. The government also used copper earnings to cover subsidies on mealie-meal and keep the price low for consumers in urban areas.

The IMF's Development Path

The IMF opposed this active role by the

The IMF loans money to countries which are in economic trouble. The IMF believes that countries should be encouraged to develop by using their own resources. The IMF believes that countries should be encouraged to develop by using their own resources. The IMF believes that countries should be encouraged to develop by using their own resources.

(1) Removal of subsidies

Subsidies are government payments to those who produce or sell basic necessities. For instance, if a subsidy is given to mealie-meal sellers, those who sell mealie-meal can charge lower prices, because part of the price of the mealie-meal is covered by the government. The IMF believes subsidies are a waste of taxpayers' money and help support inefficient businesses.

(2) Cutbacks in government spending

The IMF generally believes African governments are inefficient and overstaffed. They recommend big cutbacks in government staffing and services.

(3) Promotion of traditional exports

The IMF usually encourages African countries to increase efficiency in the production of their traditional exports such as minerals (copper, for example) and cash crops. Rather than promoting production of manufactured goods in African countries, the IMF believes such manufactured goods should be imported with money made from exports.

(4) Devaluation

The IMF encourages countries receiving their loans to reduce the value of their money. In other words to "devalue" their currency. This supposedly makes a country's exports cheaper. This is done to promote the sale of exports. The value of a country's currency affects the price of its imports and exports. Zambia has devalued its currency many times. A radio that cost 200 kwacha in 1985 would cost a Zambian 12 600 kwacha today, about a whole year's salary for many workers!

(5) Privatisation

The IMF believes government owned companies are always inefficient. Therefore, the IMF recommends that nationalised companies be sold back to private owners.

secure the IMF loans, Zambia had to follow the IMF's development path, which was as follows:

Cutbacks and Retrenchments

To comply with the IMF, Zambia retrenched thousands of civil servants. Many services were reduced due to lack of money. Health services were especially hard hit. By 1987 more than half of the vehicles belonging to the Ministry of Health were out of service because the government

had no money for repairs. In addition, most Zambian doctors left the country. The value of the Kwacha had fallen so low that by 1987 the salary for a graduate doctor was less than 100 Rands per month! Medicines were also in great shortage.

Subsidies and Food Riots

The IMF tried on several occasions to force the Zambian government to remove the subsidy on mealie meal. In 1987, there

was removed and price of mealie meal doubled. The government was forced to restore the subsidy. In 1990 there were riots again and an attempted coup when the subsidy was removed. To this day however, the subsidy has not been restored. Today a 25 kg sack of mealie meal costs a teacher half a month's salary.

Further Debt

Because the price of copper has never recovered, Zambia has slipped further into debt. More than 40% of the government's

annual budget goes toward repaying its debts. To make matters worse, it is estimated that Zambia has only enough copper reserves left to produce for another twenty years. What will they do when the copper is all gone?

What is the Solution?

The IMF would say that Zambia spent too long following a model of "socialism" where government was too active in the economy, and used resources inefficiently. They would particularly blame the current problems on the Zambian government's nationalisation of the copper mines. The IMF would recommend privatisation of the mines and other state-owned companies.

Socialist economists would analyse the situation differently. They would say that Zambia never changed its colonial economic structure. Socialists would argue that by only relying on selling copper, Zambia was digging a hole in the ground for itself. They would say that the only way for Zambia to succeed in the future is to begin to produce a wider variety of goods.

Nearly all would agree that some part of Zambia's problems are due to a lack of democracy. Kaunda and UNIP ruled for 27 years without holding an election. While the masses suffered many UNIP members reaped the benefits of "independence". This year Zambia held elections, and Frederick Chiluba, an ex-trade unionist, was elected President. He received almost 80% of the votes cast in the elections. Chiluba has promised to steer the economy more tightly along the IMF's line. He has promised to privatise all state industries and open the door to foreign investors. He blames the country's economic crisis on the errors of the Kaunda government. He says: "We are like a country awakening from a coma. We are weak and ill but still alive... For too long government was the problem. This crisis needs discipline, hard work, honesty, clean government and a determination to grit our teeth, look our problems in the face, and tackle them head on."

Questions for discussion

- Do you think Frederick Chiluba has the answers for Zambia's problems?
- Is the IMF correct in its demands? Read the points (1) to (5) in the box on the IMF, and think what would happen if the IMF demanded these changes in South Africa.

Resource List:

Books and pamphlets on the IMF and the World Bank are available from the: Institute For African Alternatives
4th floor, Sable Centre, 41 De Korte St, Braamfontein, 2001
Their telephone number is: (011) 330 6752 Fax: (011) 330 1107



15/5-21/5/92

They long to chase rhino thugs across Zambezi

STAR 19/5/92

360

HARARE — Wildlife authorities in Zimbabwe are seeking the right to mount "hot pursuit" operations against black-rhino poachers from Zimbabwean territory into Zambia.

"We see these guys coming in day after day, we detect them, often too late, and they go back across to Zambia and that's where the follow-up stops," said Glenn Tatham, chief warden of operations of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management.

"We want to be on either side of the river," he said, referring to the Zambezi River which forms the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Mr Tatham was speaking after a week in which anti-poaching units killed five heavily armed poachers, injured two and captured one in separate incidents in three different wildlife areas in the Zambezi Valley.

One poacher managed to cross into Zambia after being severely injured by anti-poaching gunfire, Mr Tatham said.

The man was later seen on the Zambian side, on his way to a clinic for treatment, but Zambian police had taken no notice of him.

"We have to go into some understanding with the government of President Chiluba if we are to overcome this problem. There has to be some treaty between the two countries by which we can pursue fleeing poachers."

In the last eight years Zimbabwe has lost about 1 000 of its population of black rhino to poachers, nearly all of them crossing from Zambia.

"Time is short for these animals. By 1995 we are not going to have black rhino in the wild, and it will be back to keeping them in sanctuaries and zoos," said Mr Tatham.

Zimbabwe is regarded as the last refuge of the 2 ton beast in the world, with a loosely estimated population of 2 000 in 1989, but the wave of poaching that has decimated the species in the rest of Africa is severely threatening Zimbabwe's black rhino population.

Authorities in Zimbabwe and

Zambia have no doubt that the first link in the secret conduit channelling the poached rhino horn to the Far East, where it is ground down to a medicinal powder with largely mythical qualities, is through Zambia.

The poaching is done by Zambians. Fleeing gangs take the horn across the river with them, and travel with it by bus or private vehicle to Lusaka, where it vanishes.

Mr Tatham said the parks department had repeatedly appealed to the Zimbabwean and Zambian governments to formally establish a treaty guaranteeing the right to hot pursuit across the Zambezi. Both governments had issued statements strongly supporting the anti-poaching drive, but no steps had been taken.

"We know how to deal with the problem, but in terms of international law, there is fudge-all we can do about it."

Last year, Mr Tatham said, a flight over the Zambezi Valley wildlife areas would have shown up a few lone rhino. Now, almost no sightings were made.

— Sapa.

Bonn gives Zambia grant

LUSAKA — The German government has approved a further 1,7-billion kwacha grant for drought relief to Zambia, German ambassador Rudiger Reyels has announced. *B/day 20/5/92 (360)*

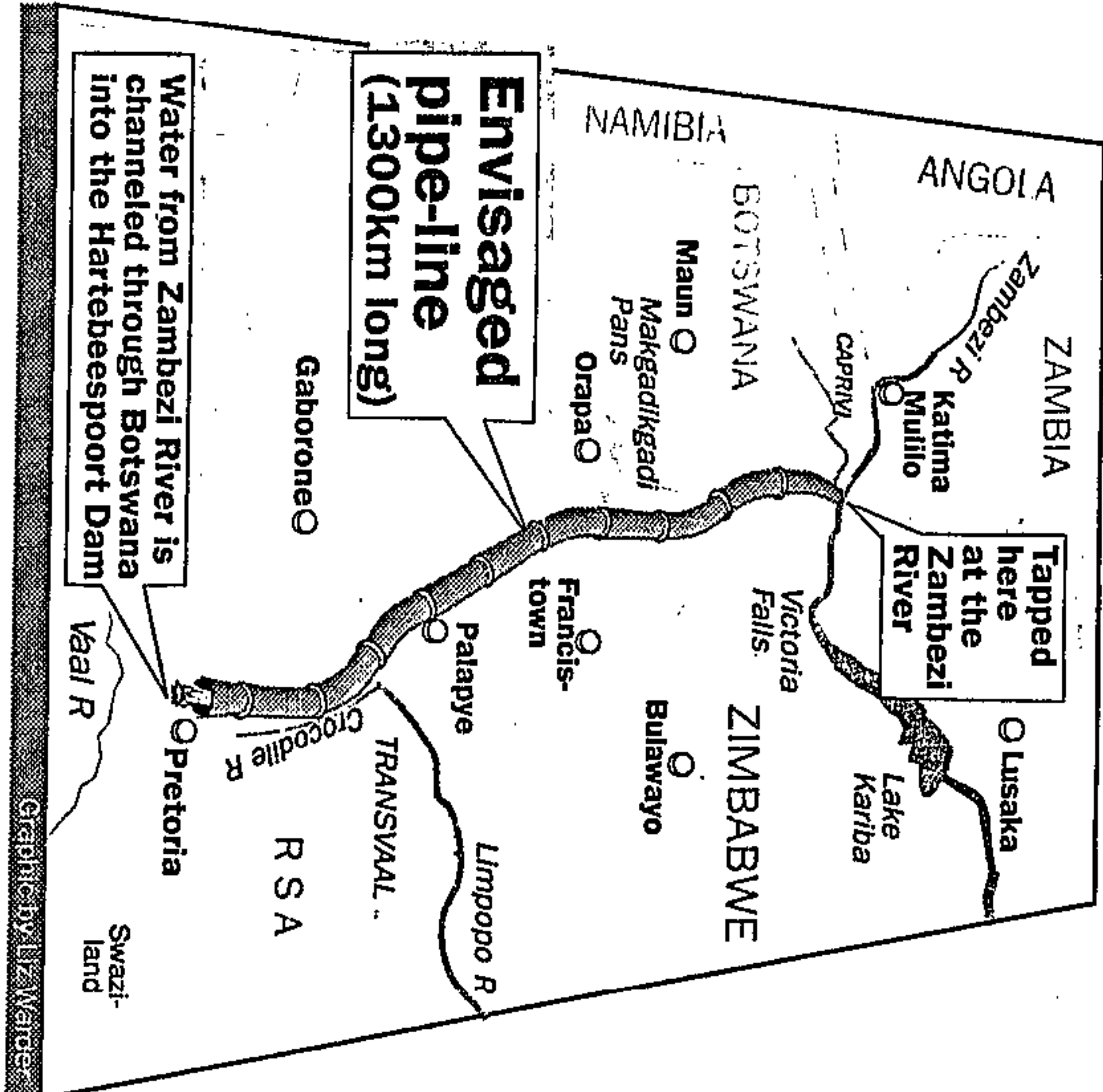
The Zambian government said the grant allowed for further improvements to the Kasempa and the Chavuma-Zambezi roads, which would open up the area and facilitate the export of goods such as honey and beeswax.

Reyels said the rehabilitation programme would create markets and improve education standards.

Projects sponsored by the Germans in February included nutrition, provision of drinking water to rural and urban areas, transportation on Lake Kariba, agricultural development and a privatisation programme. — Sapa.

Zambezi water could do the trick

Water, water everywhere — except in South Africa by the year 2025 ... HELEN GRANGE looks at how much water we have left, and where we'll get it from when the taps run dry.



water should be used on arrival. The aqueduct would be 1300 km long and the scheme would initially cost about R7 billion, but it would provide between 600 million cu m and 4000 million cu m of water

yearly, according to Basil Lund, a civil engineer consultant working on the scheme. Botswana, an extremely dry country, would ideally also benefit from the scheme. Although the need for new

water in South Africa by the early 2000s was identified as long for the envisaged Zambezi River masterplan to get to its first formal stage — an application for finance from the World

Bank and International Monetary Fund for feasibility studies to be conducted.

A reply is being awaited. Hydraulics consultant Professor Des Midgley, who wrote a paper on the problem at the University of the Witwatersrand, forecasts that by the year 2025 we will definitely need to import water — sooner if the population grows quickly and industry expands.

There is much to be done before the Zambezi project can be transformed from fiction into reality. South Africa's sagging economy is the biggest hindrance, with the Government struggling to cobble together enough funds for immediate social problems, never mind those that remain academic until the year 2025.

South Africa would first have to get permission from the "basin states" (countries in which the Zambezi flows — Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe) before it could go ahead with the scheme.

Apart from the expense of building the necessary aqueduct and pumping stations, the "basin states" would be receiving royalties and compensation for the use of the river.

Long years of negotiations go into such schemes, and the experts warn: "Preparations for our future water needs, even if these needs are realised only half a century from today, can never start early enough."

Northern water sources closer to home have been examined in the past, but all proved unviable. Greedy eyes were once on Northern Botswana's Okavango swamps.

However, environmental lobbyists quickly brought home the horror of destroying this beautiful and ecologically sensitive feature.

If and when the Zambezi project comes about, washing away the anxieties of industrialists and residents on the Reef, there is still the question of how to provide fresh water to the western Cape.

Although the consumption of water in South Africa has slowed down along with the decreased rate of industrialisation, there is much unnecessary wastage by the farming and mining industries. □

Bridge builder to the core

Much grassroots work is needed to set South Africa on the path to peace. MICHAEL SPARKS talks to Con Roux.

AFTER SPENDING much of his working life in construction, building bridges between groups in the community seems to follow on quite naturally for Con Roux.

He became involved in working for peace after attending a prayer breakfast addressed by Dr Louw Alberts before the National Peace Accord became a reality.

The two men spoke afterwards about what he could do, something which fits in closely with his philosophy of life as someone who cannot watch from the sidelines.

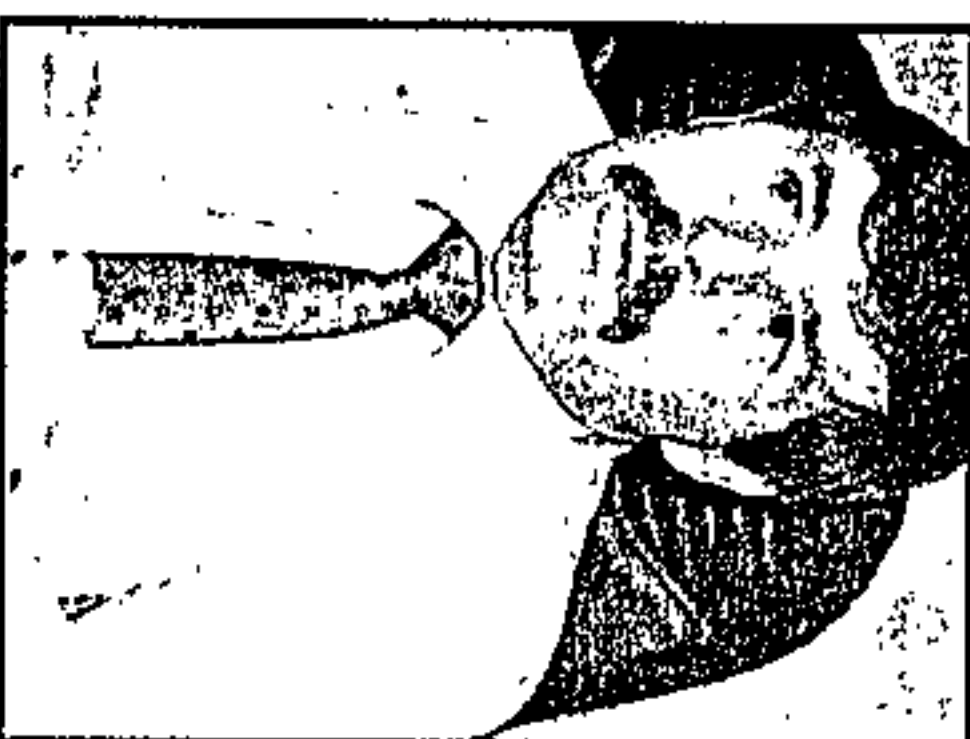
"All it takes for evil to triumph is for good people to do nothing," Mr Roux said, evoking some of the strong Christian values which play a fundamental role in guiding his life.

Mr Roux is currently co-chairman of the Boksburg/Benoni Local Dispute Resolution Committee, with final office-bearers to be decided at its next meeting in early June.

The LDRC has managed to prevent numerous incidents of violence, but Mr Roux strongly believes there should be a permanent office where people can walk in to discuss problems or incidents of violence.

The office would also aim to educate people about the role of the dispute resolution committees, where the violence took place tended to be unaware of the committees and their role. It was something he hoped to change in the near future.

He added that the business community could fund an administrator who could go to schools and educate the younger generation about the peace process.



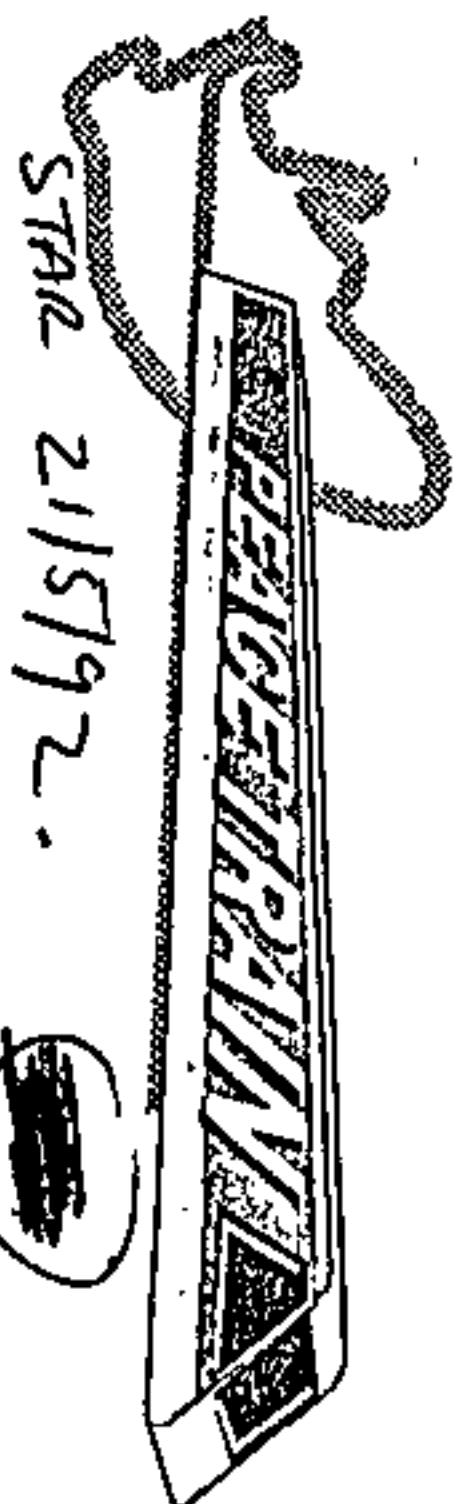
Con Roux... quest for peace. Picture: George Mashini.

Mr Roux, a lawyer by training, hopes the committee will create "a climate of honesty and trust to the extent where people from various groups will be prepared to raise the issues which endanger peace".

He added: "You can sense an enormous amount of hostility between the groups at some of these meetings. If we can provide a bridge to overcome that, then I believe we have been able to play a major role."

For Con Roux, ending the violence is the country's most pressing problem, one that has to be achieved before solutions to other problems can be found.

And he believes it can be achieved if groups such as churches and the business community regularly make themselves accountable to a forum where they report back on concrete action they have taken to bring about peace. □



He gave the example of the six Methodist churches in the Benoni area which hold a meeting every three months.

"Each church should report to the others on a quarterly basis what practical steps they have taken to bring about peace. And the same could be done using the local chamber of commerce and industry."

"As soon as you agree to hold yourself accountable, then you are more motivated to implement things," he added.

As managing director of Con Roux Construction and its holding company, he believes business has a strong responsibility to bring peace to the community in which it works, so his involvement in the peace process is almost inevitable.

"There are so many reasons why I wanted to get involved in bringing peace to this country. Not least of these is my seven-year-old daughter, Kirsten. I want to try to make the world she lives in a little better," he explained. Photographs of Kirsten and examples of her artwork are displayed lovingly in her father's office.

The company is based on the Christian values held by its leader, instilled in him by his father, who retired as head of the company three months ago. The employee participation in the company has helped win it a National Productivity Council Gold Class Award three years ago, as well as maintaining a five-star safety rating for the past three years.

That participation continues to the financial side, with 20 percent of the privately owned company's equity owned by its 600-strong workforce. □

Zambia registers over 100 investors

LUSAKA — More than 100 foreign investors have been approved by Zambia's Investment Board and are awaiting licences. (360)

A further 100 potential investors had registered their willingness to come to Zambia following the amendment of the Investment Act of 1991, board chairman Evans Chibiliti said. B/Dag 22/5/92.

Speaking to reporters in Lusaka, he stressed the criteria used to select potential investors would ensure that the type of investment they planned would benefit Zambians.

Chibiliti said the Act entailed that any potential investment in the country must be import-substitution and export-oriented.

However, an investment centre set up to monitor and facilitate investment programmes had stalled because of financial constraints.

Chibiliti said efforts were being made to raise funds for the centre instead of relying on the government.

Once revamped, he added, the centre would provide a one-stop support facility to investors to provide everything they required.

"This will ensure that the investors do not have to go from one institution to another looking for information that could easily be compiled by one institution and given to a person all at once," — Sapa.

More die as unrest spreads in Nigeria

LAGOS — Violence sweeping Nigeria spread to an overcrowded township of the inland capital Abuja and residents said yesterday several people had been killed. B/Dag 22/5/92

Tension was also high in Enugu, an eastern state capital which spawned the Biafra rebellion and Nigeria's civil war in the '60s.

Residents in Enugu said security forces moved in armoured vehicles to guard main roads in an apparent effort to stop student demonstrators joining supporters from other areas.

Abuja residents said Wednesday's fighting was in Maraba township, 15km from Abuja. It followed religious and ethnic battles which killed up to 300 people near the northern city of Kaduna.

"Some people were killed. It was very bad. The whole place is in disarray," a resident in Abuja, 700km northeast of Lagos said.

Residents said many people fled the area or sought sanctuary at the local police station.

Abuja is an incomplete city of more than 200 000 people, mostly civil servants. Its outlying districts are inhabited mainly by minority

tribes.

The authorities decided to move the seat of government from steamy Lagos to Abuja partly because the new capital territory is not dominated by any one of Nigeria's three major tribes.

Military president Ibrahim Babangida's official residence is in central Abuja, where Sudan's government and rebel factions are due to start peace talks on Sunday.

The latest violence started after a general security alert in the mainly Muslim north following the unrest in Kaduna on Sunday and on Monday.

Troops and police have been patrolling Kaduna since Monday, enforcing an indefinite overnight curfew. Residents said mortuaries overflowed with bodies, some of them battered beyond recognition.

The northern city of Kano, where several hundred people died in Christian-Muslim riots last October, was also reported to be tense.

The scale of violence has raised concern that Babangida's tightly-controlled programme for a return to full civilian rule in Nigeria next January could be jeopardised. — Sapa-Reuter.

A shot in the arm for Zambia

LUSAKA - Zambia is to receive 255 000 tonnes of maize from the United States and 2 million US dollars worth of pharmaceutical goods to help overcome the effects of the drought, it was announced in Lusaka during a visit by Mrs Marilyn Quayle, wife of US vice-president Dan Quayle.

Speaking in the Zambian capital on Wednesday, Quayle said there was a need for immediate action to highlight the effects of the drought because of evidence that people in the region did not understand the depth of the crisis.

Southern
22/5/92 **Experts** (360)
According to experts, it is the worst drought in Southern African this century.

The maize relief committed by the US is expected to cover a third of Zambia's drought needs.

Quayle held a brief meeting with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and visited a local World Food Programme in Bauleni township.

She was also taken to the Nansenga River bed in Kafue which has completely dried up because of the drought, and Gofuma village where crops have withered. - Sapa.

African States call for closer regional trade

Sowetan 22/5/92

360

LUSAKA - The presidents of Zambia and Botswana have called for strengthened regional trade and co-operation as a way of boosting the weak economies in Southern Africa.

Speaking in Lusaka, Botswana President Quett Masire said countries in the region should ensure that trade between them was consolidated.

"This is even more apparent now that South Africa has joined the league of democratic countries in the world and Southern Africa in particular," he said.

Masire was speaking at an official dinner hosted for him

by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba on Wednesday night.

"It is regrettable that trade among developing countries in Africa is minimal compared with developing countries," Chiluba said. "It is time that we boosted trade amongst ourselves now."

Masire said his country would assist in hastening food relief moving through Botswana.

The two leaders began bilateral talks yesterday on, among other things, the effects of the drought in the region, including the shipment of food relief from overseas through Botswana. - Sapa.



BRENDA FASSIE

SA stars in Zambia for drought gig

Sowetan 25/5/92

360

LUSAKA - SOUTH African music stars Brenda Fassie and Jambo will be entertaining Zambians with hits from their numerous albums in support of democracy and drought relief in Lusaka on Monday.

Brenda and Jambo have been brought into the country by the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) campaign committee.

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba will open the concert, which is dedicated to the celebration of the dawn of a free Zambia.

MMD campaign committee chairman Mr Dipak Patel and South African music promoter Mr Carl Sachs said the concert was a celebration of unity and an appeal for drought relief.

Proceeds from the concert will go to the MMD fund for drought relief. Lusaka's independence stadium is expected to pack in 70 000 people.

Jambo, not as well-known as Fassie, has recorded gold, platinum and double-platinum albums. He has just released his fourth album entitled *Give us power*.

Zambians will be treated to what is being referred to as "the cream of technology" in 48 000 watts of amplified power. - Sapa.

Investors queue in Zambia

LUSAKA - More than 100 foreign investors have been approved by Zambia's Investment Board and are awaiting licences.

A further 100 potential investors have registered their willingness to come to Zambia following the amendment of the Investment Act of 1991, according to board chairman Mr

Evans Chibiliti.

Speaking to reporters in Lusaka, he stressed the criteria used to select potential investors would ensure that the type of investment they planned would benefit Zambians.

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tion and export-oriented.

However, an investment centre set up to monitor and facilitate investment programmes had stalled because of financial constraints.

Chibiliti said efforts were being made to raise funds for the centre instead of relying on the government.

Once revamped, he added, the centre would provide a one-stop support facility to investors where everything required by the investor would be obtained at the centre.

"This will ensure that the investors will be able to get all the information they need from one source." - Sapa

B1 Day 26/5/92

Copper held up (360)
TWO hundred rail wagons of SA copper processed at Zambia's Mulira Mine refinery was briefly impounded by customs as it did not have proper documentation. A Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines spokesman blamed inexperienced staff for the glitch.

ANC cadres in Lusaka face eviction

STAR 2715792

LUSAKA — More than 200 ANC cadres in Lusaka have been threatened with evictions from houses owned by the organisation.

The government-owned newspaper *Zambia Daily Mail* reported yesterday that the move had angered the exiles, most of them students who claimed they were still to be repatriated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

ANC representative in Zambia, Japhet Ndhlovu, last month issued a circular to all ANC cadres in Zambia that the organisation would no longer support its members outside SA because donors had withdrawn their support.

The newspaper quoted one of the ANC cadres as complaining: "There is no justification for the ANC to evict us from the premises."

Most of those interviewed yesterday charged: "The ANC has sold the property. We are the direct beneficiaries. Why evict us?"

Efforts to obtain comment from the UNHCR failed. — Sapa.



Getting down ... President Frederick J Chiluba dances on stage with South African pop stars Brenda Fassie and Sipho Jonnson, among the 'guests from down south' whom he welcomed Photo: KEVIN CARTER

By KEVIN CARTER

ZAMBIANS learnt the meaning of rock 'n roll this week as President Frederick J Chiluba danced on stage with South African pop stars Brenda Fassie and Sipho Jonnson at Lusaka's Independence Stadium.

The occasion was Zambia's celebration of the 29th Africa Freedom Day on Monday, "for the first time celebrated as a free nation", Chiluba told the crowd of about 80 000.

The unusual sight of South African flags dotted round the stadium underlined the significance of the event, hosted by the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD).

Chiluba promised more events of this kind in the future. "For 29 years, Zambians have celebrated this day

SA banners (360) fly high at Zambian rave

from behind closed doors. From now on, we will do so together," he said. "As Zambians we should be proud that we are the only country in Africa to have achieved democracy without bloodshed."

He warned, however, that "although the struggle for freedom is over, the struggle for economic stability is only beginning".

Pointing out that Zambia was a young country full of economic poten-

tial for investors, he welcomed "the guests from down south", who included a contingent of South African businessmen. Companies which had sent representatives included South African Airways, Metro International, Kynoch Fertilizers, PG Bison, Premier Group and GMR Group, which co-sponsored the event with the MMD.

The arrangements and promotions were another coup for South Africans: In-touch Promotions, based in Johannesburg, was hired for the job.

The two South African acts — Fassie and Jonnson, of the reggae band Jambo — topped the musical bill, which included three Zambian bands, Shakarongo, Majozo and Superleague.

Africa for Africans: Plan it now

Wend 2915-416192

(360)

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THE issue of affirmative action, known as Africanisation elsewhere on the continent, is being handled with kid gloves in South Africa.

We all understand that there will be enormous pressure for black advancement which will be irresistible and rightly so. At the same time there is a high degree of sensitivity about displacing whites from sinecure jobs for fear of raising a political storm.

And there is also a genuine anxiety that too speedy promotion of blacks will undermine the smooth functioning of the economy and administration.

The problem is compounded by the perception that this is the most advanced country in Africa, with the most developed industry and infrastructure which requires careful handling. This is true. But we can nevertheless learn from the experience of other African countries, in particular from a mining economy like Zambia.

Zambia inherited a classical settler social structure with the added element of a significant white worker sector standing over a unionised African labour force in the mining industry. It also had a small but significant engineering sector servicing the mines which replicated these social relations.

Apart from the blatant inequalities in the society, the economy was also marked by the usual inefficiencies of colonies where those in command live a parasitic existence sheltered by the "old boy" network.

After independence, the inequalities between expatriate managers and local aspirants were a major point of conflict. Also contentious were the disparities between white and black workers, especially on the mines, where artificial differences in skill levels were maintained in order to justify large discrepancies in wages.

The new government faced enormous pressure to Africanise top management posts. Africans who had not the same experience, know-how or management culture as expatriates demanded the same salaries. Thus the system of counterparts was introduced, which meant that the staffing doubled with the consequent salary costs.

Affirmative action failed in

Zambia, writes economist

BEN TUROK

director of the Institute for African Alternatives—but

if we don't learn from

Zambia's mistakes, and soon,

we might repeat them

Nevertheless, dependency on expatriate managers continued. Sometimes the quality of management in enterprises where a feeling that "we can never get things right" began to surface.

Zambia was ill-prepared for this kind of Africanisation. The same is true of South Africa today.

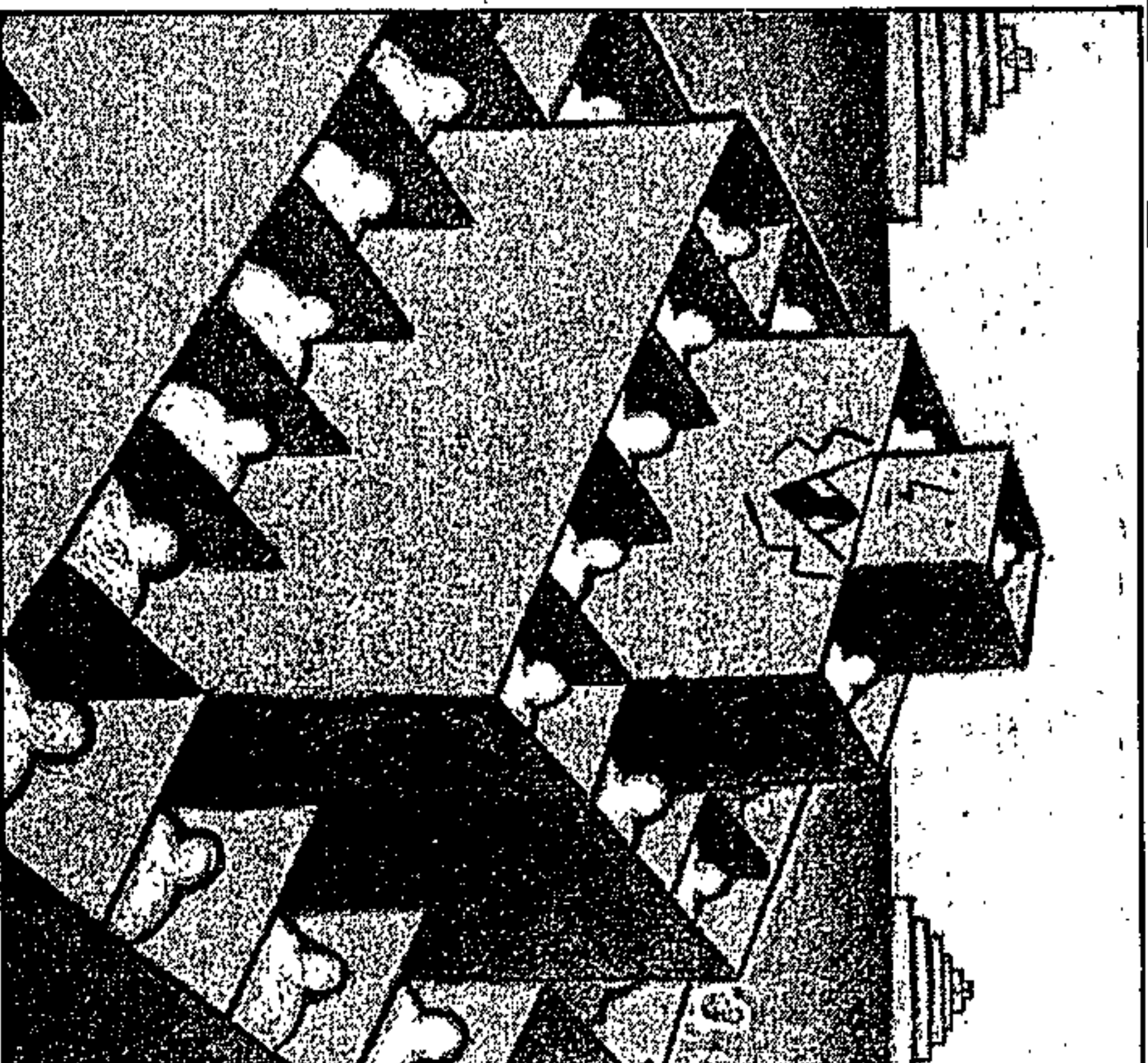
The demand for the closing of the wage and skills gap also occurred in Zambia on the shop floor. African mining unions forced through a major wage increase soon after independence. They also won a programme of job fragmentation, enabling Africans to learn more skills speedily. But the programme was badly managed and led instead to an expansion in job duplication.

The same demands will certainly be made in South Africa, throughout the industrial and commercial sectors.

A self-serving Zambian elite became entrenched in the state apparatus, using every opening to increase its share of the national cake without increasing the productivity of the economy. Indeed it became increasingly parasitic, eating up the bulk of state finances in housing subsidies, car allowances, preferential treatment of all kinds.

This danger lurks in South Africa, though it is rarely referred to for fear of alienating the middle level Africans supporting the liberation struggle.

The African National Congress is committed to affirmative action which must include the Africanisation of management, the promotion of Africans into skilled jobs, the lessening of the skills and wage gap between skilled and unskilled, and the promotion of Africans in the state apparatus. But can we avoid the distortions and



economic setbacks experienced in Zambia—a country noted for the failure to deliver improved living standards to the people as a whole?

The answer lies in the adoption of a series of policies which address these issues in advance of the transition.

●Africanisation of management must include the creation of control mechanisms which ensure that the management structure is transformed — but which also ensures that profitability does not suffer.

Organised labour must have an important role. But the public sector must be accountable to the public, without constraining management from making decisions necessary for efficiency. This is a difficult balance to maintain, but it is crucial to ensure the satisfaction of black aspirations while sustaining economic performance. How these mechanisms are to func-

But job fragmentation is a tricky route, since it may lead to duplication and overmanning. This has been the case in enterprises elsewhere in Africa. It therefore requires serious study, involving those who will be affected, in order to analyse the components of the process and how it can be restructured.

●The role of the bureaucracy in the state must be carefully re-examined. We must examine the inefficiencies of the privileged class of white officials who are cushioned by the security the system offers them. If we do not take care, their poor standards will become ours, and the differentials in rewards they have instituted between themselves and the "lower ranks" will remain in place.

We must find new ways of carrying out the business of government which will enable blacks to take their rightful place and make a positive contribution to restructuring our system of government, using their insights into what the people want.

But we must also take care that the system of "counterparts" often used in Africa is not installed here in a form which is costly.

We must observe the principle of the rate for performance and not necessarily the rate for the job. This may lead to some dissatisfaction, since blacks may be paid less initially, but the alternative is to create an expensive high cost structure without the necessary performance. Of course this principle might only be applied for a transition period.

So, recognising that without affirmative action and black empowerment generally there will be no fundamental change in South Africa, how do we manage the process constructively?

Attempts at transition in colonial-type economies show that the advancement of formerly disadvantaged persons can only be carried out successfully with serious planning and by setting out goals in an objective manner. We have the time now to plan affirmative action so that we achieve a rapid advance for the previously disadvantaged without doing damage to the running of the country and its economy. Who is willing to take this on?

June 1 1992

Page 9

Plea to free two SA spies

LUSAKA - Zambian Minister of Justice Roger Chongwe has recommended the release of two Namibians serving 25-year prison sentences for spying for South Africa, the official news agency Zana reported at the weekend.

It quoted Chongwe as saying that Patrick Muchinda Simasiku and Kennedy Simvula, who were convicted in November 1988, would be deported to Namibia if they were released. - Sapa-Reuter.

(360)

Cholera outbreak kills 62 ⁽³⁶⁰⁾

LUSAKA - The death toll from cholera in the Zambian town of Luanshya has reached 62 since the outbreak six days ago, provincial medical officer Dr Davis Kwendakwema said yesterday.

Medical officers fear more deaths, as more than 280 people suffering from the disease have been admitted to four cholera centres in Mikomfwa township. ^{Sowetan}

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines chief medical officer Dr Hector Sensenta said his firm had donated chlorine to the Luanshya Municipal Council to treat drinking water.

However, Luanshya town clerk Mr Ing'utu Etanbuyu Suba said the chlorine was barely enough to treat water for one week.

Zambian Health Minister Dr Boniface Kawimbe and his deputy Dr Kalele Kalumba said the government was doing all it could to support efforts to contain the disease. ^{3/6/92}

A cholera epidemic last year claimed 600 lives.

Meanwhile, the World Health Organisation has given Zambia R1 350 000 towards a cholera programme.

Little progress at mine wage talks

^{Sowetan 3/6/92}

MINEWORKERS' representatives and officials of the Chamber of Mines met for the second round of annual wage negotiations on Monday but little progress was made.

At a Johannesburg Press briefing yesterday, the National Union of Mineworkers said coal mines had slightly improved their offer but gold mines had not shifted on their original four percent offer.

"NUM has responded strongly to the low wage offers on the coal mines by making no move from its opening demand of an average 55 percent wage increase for coal miners," the union's acting general secretary, Mr Marcel Golding said.

The chamber is now offering increases of between six and 11 percent on coal mines. The union is demanding a minimum wage of R865 for underground workers and R785 for surface workers.

Because of the faltering gold price, the union has suspended these wage demands for the sector.

Golding accused the chamber of renegeing on an agreement the two sides reached two years ago to move towards a single wage structure in the mining industry.

"The 1992 offers mean bigger wage increases for the higher paying mines and show no efforts to bring the lower paying mines into line," Golding said.

The Chamber of Mines was approached for comment on the latest developments in the negotiations but could not respond immediately.

According to the union, employment on coal mines had tumbled from 64 000 in 1987 to 42 000 in 1991, although productivity had improved.

"But this improved productivity has not found its way into better wages," Golding said.

The two sides are scheduled to meet for a third round of negotiations today. - Sapa.



TRAIN WRECK ... Police investigators check the front carriage (left) of a four-carriage commuter train after it crashed into a barrier at the end of the platform at Toride Station, about 27km northeast of Tokyo, during yesterday's rush hour. One passenger was killed and more than 160 were injured in the accident.

Zambia's cholera toll rises

LUSAKA — The death toll in a cholera epidemic in the Zambian mining town of Luanshya has reached 62 since the outbreak a week ago. Medical officers fear more deaths, as more than 280 people suffering from the disease have been admitted to four clinics. (360)

STAR 3/6/92

Chiluba axes head banker in reshuffle

LUSAKA — It was the night of the long knives on Tuesday when Zambian President Frederick Chiluba axed the Bank of Zambia governor and several other top officials.

Canadian banker Jacques Bussieres was dismissed as the Bank of Zambia governor and replaced by Zambian economist Dominic Mulaisho.

Mulaisho has been editor-in-chief of the Harare-based Southern African Economist, a Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference press trust.

Chiluba also transferred Bank of Zambia general manager James Ngoma to the post of executive director with the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation. Ngoma was replaced at the Bank of Zambia by Zambian banker and economist Bernard Mbulo.

In a statement on Tuesday night, a State House spokesman said Chiluba had also retired secretary to the cabinet Sketchley Sachika, a career civil servant and diplomat who had served the Zambian government for more than 30 years. He was replaced by Aldridge Adamson, another long serving civil servant.

— Sapa.

16/09/92

(360)

Kaunda's Unip splitting up

w/mant 5/6-11/6/92

THE party and the leader that led Zambia to independence from Britain in 1964 — and that were ousted in last October's multi-party elections — seem to be rapidly nose-diving into the rubbish-heap of history, political analysts say here.

This week, a young business executive, Enoch Kavindele (42), who attempted to topple President Kenneth Kaunda from the leadership of the United National Independence Party (Unip) three months before last year's elections — but withdrew at the last minute — announced that he had formed his own party and was taking dozens of Unip defectors with him.

Kavindele, chairman of Woodgate Holdings, a conglomerate of more than 20 companies, said: "Our new United Democratic Party will replace Unip as Zambia's main opposition party."

In last year's elections Unip and

Kenneth Kaunda's impoverished political party is crumbling with a businessman forming a breakaway group.

By **MELINDA HAM**

Kaunda suffered a crushing defeat after 27 years in power. Unip only won 25 of the 150 parliamentary seats, while Kaunda received less than 20 percent of the popular vote.

Kavindele claimed that Unip was a bankrupt party that was "beyond redemption or reform". He said Unip still owed its suppliers during the election campaign more than \$2-million and these companies were soon likely to sue Unip to reclaim their money.

"The party will not be able to pay and those at the top will be declared bankrupt in their individual capaci-



Under fire ... Kenneth Kaunda

ties," predicted Kavindele, an avowed capitalist. "And under Zambian law they will be disqualified from running for parliament ever again."

Kavindele, who is not an MP, said his new party would not promote any ideology except for "accelerated development and delivery of goods to

the Zambian people". His party's main strategy would be to tackle unemployment, which he said was the root of all Zambia's problems.

Several years ago he raised eyebrows in Unip circles when he proposed that Zambia should construct a self-contained retirement town for old age pensioners from Western countries which would include shopping and recreation centres, clinics and golf courses. He even placed a series of full-page advertisements in the press in an attempt to sell his ideas.

The flamboyant businessman claimed this scheme would provide thousands of jobs for local people. Not surprisingly, his scheme was never approved. Maybe now he will relaunch it in his new party.

Kavindele had found it hard to conform to Unip's "humanist" pseudo-socialist ideology as he is the very symbol of a wildly successful Zambian entrepreneur. He drives a British-made Jaguar, lives in a huge mansion on the outskirts of Lusaka with distinct turrets modelled on British castles and sent his son to an exclusive British public school, where he was head boy. Until recently, he also used to own his own jet and often flew to Harare for business lunches.

Meanwhile, as Kavindele's star rises, ex-president Kaunda's star is definitely falling. At a rally in Chingola on the copperbelt this weekend he had to be whisked away by security men after an angry crowd chased after him wielding the ruling Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) thumb and forefinger salute and shouting "The hour has come".

The 68-year-old Kaunda has publicly admitted that he will quit active politics and the presidency of Unip soon; just as soon as his impoverished party can scrape together enough funds to hold a national convention so he can hand in his resignation.

In the last six months, Kaunda says, he has really suffered as the MMD broke its promises to the electorate and international observers to "take care of KK".

The new government has stripped him of a pension and evicted him from a government house. Paramilitary men have searched his property for books and confiscated his personal cars.

Kaunda claims that even the goats, sheep and cows on his farm in Chinsali in northern Zambia were grabbed by local MMD officials and even beaten "because they were Kaunda's animals".

But the ex-president is still very proud. "I have not thought I should go down on bended knee to these people. It is not in my character," he says. "They cannot take away my dignity, my belief in God, my love for Zambia and for mankind."

AFRICA BRIEFS

w/mant 5/6-11/6/92

Protest over Nigeria arrests

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL has protested to the Nigerian government over the arrest of Dr Boko Ransome Kuti, chairman of the new pro-democracy coalition, Campaign for Democracy.

Kuti, who was arrested in a pre-dawn raid by 200 riot police, is being held incommunicado. Two others, Femi Falana, and Baba Omojola, also linked to a campaign calling for the resignation of the military government, were arrested.

Islamic leader attacked

ONE of the Middle East's most prominent Islamic fundamentalist leaders, Sudan's Hassan Tourabi, is in an Ottawa hospital with severe injuries following an attack on him by a Sudanese exile.

Tourabi, regarded as the strong man behind the military regime of General Omar Bashir, is known for his ties with the Islamic underground movements in the Gulf and north Africa.

Regarded as the Islamic movement's "Lenin", his Western tour has been marked by rowdy protests by Sudanese political refugees.

Peace troops die

THREE Senegalese peacekeeping troops have been killed by Liberian rebels in a 10-hour gun battle in the far west of Liberia.

Other Senegalese were taken hostage in the first serious incident since the peace force was deployed in April.

w/mant 5/6-11/6/92.

Food aid looted

GUNMEN at the airport in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, have looted six tons of food as well as drugs flown in to save starving children, according to relief workers.

w/mant 5/6-11/6/92

Kaunda steps down

AFTER being jeered and booed down at a rally where he was due to speak, former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda announced that he is to retire from politics in August at the general congress of his United National Independence Party (Unip).

Last weekend Kaunda attempted to speak at a rally in the Copperbelt town of Chilamombwe but he was overwhelmed by angry shouting from the crowd and police escorted him from the stadium. Kaunda has become widely unpopular because Zambians blame him for corruption and the country's economic decline. Recently a reform group within Unip left the party charging that Kaunda was clinging to power and frustrated any attempts at change.

\$500-million for drought

DONOR nations have pledged \$500-million to alleviate problems caused by southern Africa's severe drought, it was announced in Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday.

The funds were raised for the 10 countries of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC): Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

w/mant 5/6-11/6/92

It is estimated that 18 million people in those countries are severely affected by the drought. South Africa was not included in the appeal, but South African officials attended the conference.

The United States, the European Community, the Nordic countries and Japan were the largest donors. About \$250-million of the total was for emergency food aid, \$139-million was for medicines and other non-food aid and \$137-million was in cash to be used where it was most urgently needed.

Malawian leader still detained

MALAWIAN authorities failed for the second time to produce detained democracy campaigner Chakafwa Chihana in court on Tuesday, prompting his lawyer, Bazuka Mhango, to accuse the Banda government of trampling human rights.

More than 500 people gathered outside the High Court as Mhango pressed authorities to produce Chihana and make public whatever charges they may have against him. Chihana was detained in April when he attempted to make a speech in favour of multi-party democracy in Malawi, which has been a one-party state for nearly 30 years.

The detention of Chihana, a regional trade union leader, sparked unprecedented anti-Banda government riots in Lilongwe and Blantyre. — Compiled by foreign staff with Kathy Evans, Mark Huband in Abidjan and Andrew Meldrum in Harare.

AFRICA BRIEFS

W/mail 5/6-11/6/92

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New Zambian party could retire Kaunda

Source 6/6-10/6/92

(360)

A WEALTHY Zambian businessman on Wednesday announced the formation of a new political party, forcing a major split in the previously all-powerful United National Independence Party (UNIP) of ousted president Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

"UNIP has reached a critical stage," said Mr Enoch Kavindele, 42, one-time member of Kaunda's central committee. "It is beyond reform and totally bankrupt."

Kavindele, who had challenged Kaunda for the party presidency before last October's elections and had withdrawn at the last moment,

said the United Democratic Party would replace UNIP as Zambia's main opposition party.

He resigned from UNIP last week with about a dozen other members because of the continued dominance of the party by Kaunda and other old-guard leaders, prompting speculation that UNIP would collapse.

Kaunda and UNIP were ousted after 27 years in power by the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy led by Mr Frederick Chiluba in presidential and general elections last year.

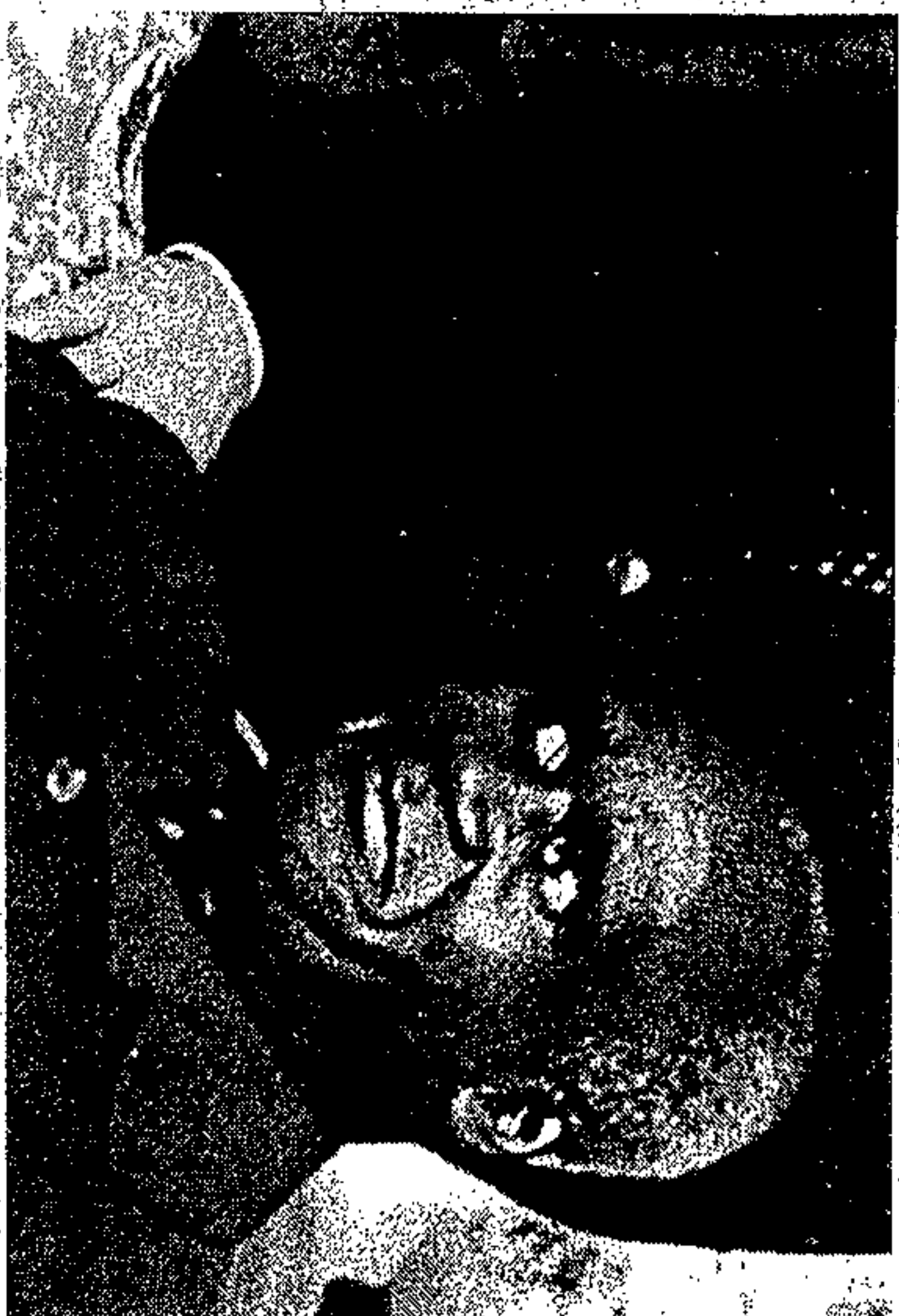
Kavindele said Kaunda's unpopu-

larity was made plain at a rally in the copper mining town of Chingola at the weekend when the former president was shouted down by the crowd and forced to flee under the protection of security officers.

It is not clear whether the new party has any parliamentary support.

In the elections, UNIP won just 25 of the 150 seats in the National Assembly.

But political analysts said the party may be able to attract the support of disaffected members of the ruling Movement for Multi-Party democracy. — **SAPA-AFP**



Kenneth Kaunda

Chiluba's cold shoulder 360

ONGOING efforts by the Church in Zambia to try to reconcile President Frederick Chiluba and former president Kenneth Kaunda have drawn a blank. *Cipres 7/6/92*

Since the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) came to power eight months ago, Church leaders have been making efforts to seek an audience with Chiluba to discuss the critical issues of national reconciliation.

"We have a number of important issues to discuss with President Chiluba on the need for him to reconcile with his predecessor, Dr Kaunda, but unfortunately it is difficult to do so because some government officials are blocking our way to State House," laments Bishop John Mambo, overseer of the Church of God in Zambia.

Mambo is also the director of Public Relations and International Affairs of the former Zambia Elections Monitoring Co-ordinating Committee (ZEMCC), which has now regrouped

as the Foundation for Democracy Process (Fodep).

ZEMCC was a coalition of church and civic groups which was formed in September last year to monitor the October 31 national polls and to promote free and fair elections.

Fodep, as it is now called, is a church pressure group whose preoccupation is ensuring that human rights are fully upheld in Zambia.

Fodep plans to hold an all-party meeting to facilitate dialogue between the ruling MMD and the opposition parties, particularly the United National Independence Party (Unip).

Church leaders say the reluctance shown by President Chiluba, a professed Christian, to address himself to their constant appeals for reconciliation with Dr Kaunda, is mind-boggling.

"Zambia's hard-won democracy is threatened by the growing hostilities," said former Fodep head Rev Fouston Sakala. — AIA

Meal price doubles in Zambia

B/Pam 10/6/92

360

LUSAKA — Millers in Zambia have increased the price of mealie meal by 100% following the announcement of a new maize producer price of 2 200 kwacha for a 90kg bag.

But Zambian farmers have said they would market their maize at 3 000 kwacha per bag.

Zambian Agriculture Minister Guy Scott said he did not agree with the price increase, but stressed the government would not interfere with market forces.

A spokesman for the state-owned National Milling Company said in Lusaka yesterday that the retail price for a 25kg bag of breakfast meal had increased from 648 kwacha to 1 250 kwacha. He said roller meal would now fetch 900 kwacha in state shops, up from 432 kwacha.

Scott said last year's stock, which was being sold at about 1 200 kwacha for a 90kg bag, had run out. Millers had started processing

the new imported grain, which sold for 1 825 kwacha for a 90kg bag.

The minister said he suspected millers' price increases were prompted by this, but warned they would price themselves out of business once hammer-mills were established in rural areas and townships.

"Let them price themselves out of business... we are tired of arguing with the millers."

Scott said the government was still subsidising mealie meal. "We shall ensure we keep constant supplies of grain in order to stabilise the production of mealie meal." — Sapa.

STAR 12/6/92
Carter promotes Zambia (360)

ATLANTA — Former US President Jimmy Carter has urged American businessmen to invest in Zambia. "The country is opening its arms to the outside world to be partners," said Mr Carter, who helped supervise the elections in Zambia last year.

Chiluba has pragmatic approach to seeking aid

STAR 19/6/92

(360)

ONE OF the new trends in Africa is that its latest breed of leaders blame the continent's present ills on its present inhabitants, not on its colonial past.

Among those who blame Africa's problems on Africa, none is more fervent than President Frederick Chiluba who took over a bankrupt Zambia when he came to power in an election seven months ago.

"If we had known how to manage our own affairs we would not have reached this stage," Mr Chiluba said in London this week.

The president was in Europe to raise aid and to persuade President Francois Mitterrand of France to allow Zambia to reschedule its debt.

"I feel ashamed that a president must go year in and year out to ask for aid. This aid is British taxpayers' money and they want to know how it is being used for the improvement of lives. We can't be a permanent parasite on the British taxpayer and on the Swedes, the French and the Americans."

After 27 years of rule by Dr Kenneth Kaunda, most of it as a one-party state, Zambia had a £4.1 billion (R21 billion) debt and per capita in-

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba represents a new breed of leader prepared to blame Africa for its ills.

RICHARD DOWDEN reports.



come had fallen to half what it was in the mid-1970s.

Mr Chiluba, a trade union organiser who led the Movement for Multi-party Democracy, told Zambians they faced nothing but blood, sweat and tears — and won the election by a huge margin. He immediately cut subsidies and allowed prices to rocket.

His inheritance was further impoverished by the worst drought in 50 years, which has required the import of millions of rands of food to prevent starvation.

The Chiluba honeymoon has just ended and the bickering within the party and government has begun with worrying signs of regional rivalry.

Mr Chiluba, however, speaks of a new culture of freedom, participation and democracy and holds up the spate of strikes as an example of the new spirit of tolerance in the country.

Asked if he was sure that economic reform would result in new Western investment in African countries, he said: "If the West tricks us, I don't think they must be blamed."

The president welcomes the prospect of transnational companies buying up the Zambian mining industry and denies there is any threat to Zambia's long-term interests from foreign capital.

"Modern capitalism is not the sort that existed 100 years back," said President Chiluba. "They are looking for local manpower, management and partners."

"In terms of asset creation they are in our country, our people will be employed, tax will be paid to the Zambian government. I don't see what we have to lose." — The Independent News Service. □

Smuggling takes shine out of diamond sales

LUANDA — Smuggling and illegal digging are taking the sparkle out of diamond sales by the Angolan government, robbing the treasury of foreign exchange it badly needs to repair the damage from 16 years of civil war.

Peace had contributed to the problem by making it easier for smugglers and diamond thieves to travel around Angola, the world's seventh biggest producer, industry sources said.

Their activities were robbing the government of sales worth \$200m to \$300m a year, more than it was earning, said state diamond mining company Endiama chairman Noe Baltazar.

He said the situation was very serious and areas under concession were vulnerable to illicit trade.

He blamed smugglers from Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Zaïre.

The MPLA government, military and industry sources say members of Unita also engage in illicit mining and selling of stockpiles. Unita officials deny this.

Military sources say it is difficult to police the remote areas where most of the high quality gems are mined — the Cuango region of Lunda Norte province near the northeastern border with Zaïre.

Angola, which is merging the armies of the two former enemies into one under a peace accord signed a year ago, has no fully functioning national army to enforce security.

The joint political-military commission

overseeing the peace process and transition to democracy discussed the illicit diamond mining at a meeting this week.

The commission includes representatives of the MPLA and Unita, and of Portugal, the US and Russia — the countries which helped bring about last year's truce.

Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade dos Santos said: "The situation is very difficult. Unita controls some areas of diamond production. The situation must be resolved on a political-judicial level."

Endiama, the sole concessionaire, has stepped up security at its installations.

Angola's diamond industry, which accounts for 11% of exports, has recovered from a 1985 low, when it produced 717,768 carats and earned \$32m from exports.

Last year it produced 960 600 carats and earned \$181m, down from 1.3-million carats and \$234m in 1989.

Baltazar said sales could rise 5% this year "but it all depends on social stability".

Production peaked at 2.3-million carats in 1974, a year before the country won independence from Portugal and civil war broke out.

Industry sources say the illegal miners, who often use primitive methods to extract diamonds just below the earth's surface, may make it more difficult for commercial miners to mine better quality gems deeper in the ground. It is harder to dig with machines if the upper levels have been disturbed, they say. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bank of Zambia opens up forex system

LUSAKA — The Bank of Zambia has liberalised the foreign exchange system with immediate effect, increasing the business allowance to \$3 150 and allowing travellers to get it from commercial banks without central bank approval.

The central bank has increased the interest rates from 51% to 55%, but has dropped the demand for tax clearance certificates when applying for forex.

The Bank of Zambia has also scrapped forex declaration forms, a move which has

been cautiously welcomed.

Bank official Kabinga Pande confirmed the new moves in Lusaka yesterday by saying the new regulations would be circulated to all commercial banks soon.

Pande said to increase forex on the retention market, the central bank had decided inward remittances of forex for diplomats, missionaries, charitable organisations and private investors from abroad, should be sold to the retention market instead of surrendering it to the Bank of Zambia. — Sapa.

New Cunene dam could wipe out tropical species

WINDHOEK — A Namibian research biologist has warned that several species of tropical wildlife may be lost if the proposed Epupa Falls hydroelectric project on the Cunene River goes ahead.

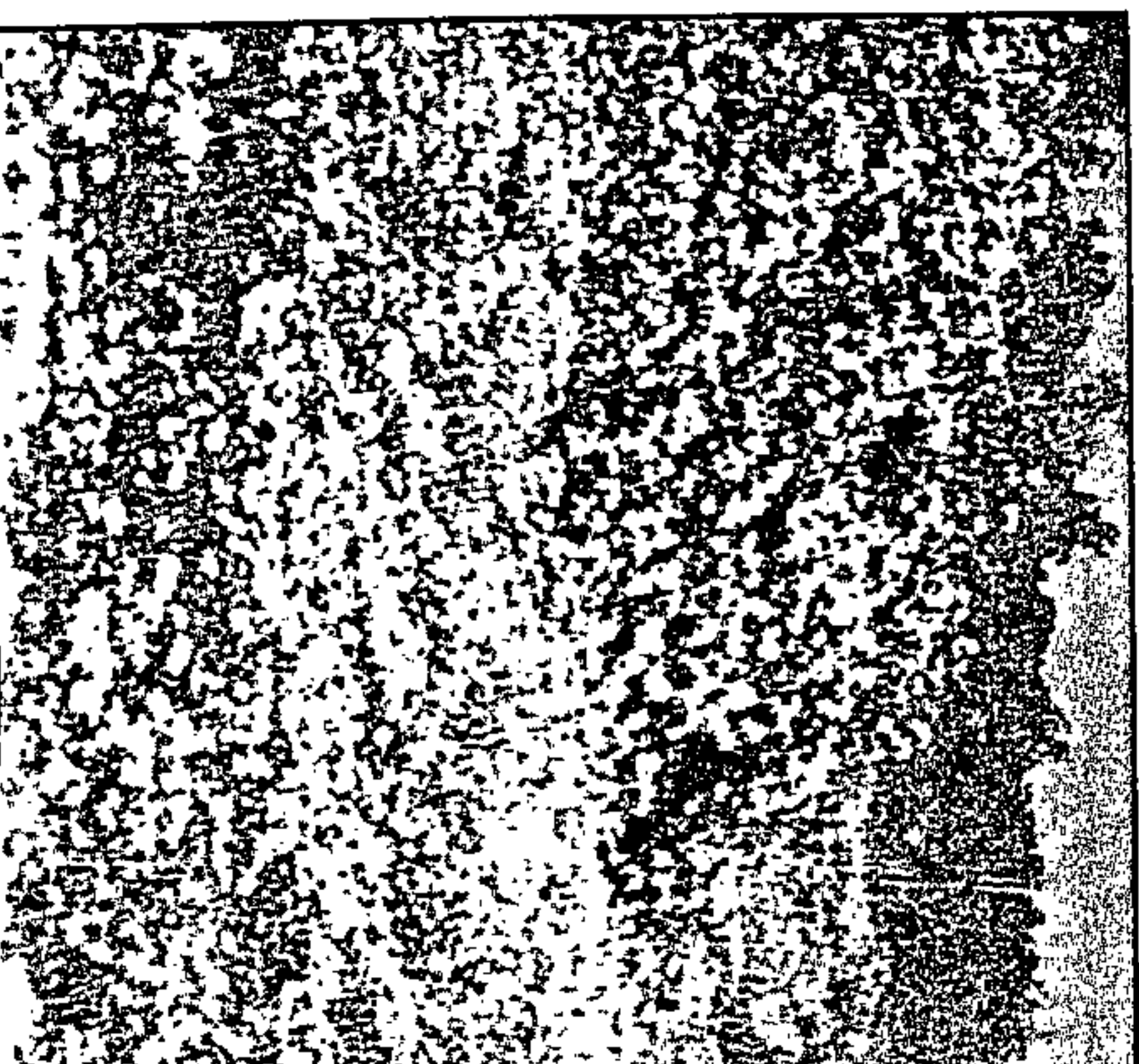
Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism Ministry researcher Rob Simmons said although the Ministry did not directly oppose building a dam at Epupa as the energy benefits were enormous, it was important for complete environmental impact assessments to be initiated. He emphasised that the guidelines of any assessment should be followed to maintain ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity.

He said conservation officials had surveyed bird, animal and reptile populations at the Cunene river mouth last year during the river's peak and low flows.

The relatively small river mouth and lagoon formed one of the richest wetland areas along the Namibian coast. Many of the 72 recorded species were migrant birds which used the area for feeding and refuelling before heading for their breeding areas thousands of kilometres to the north. Twelve of those were endangered species. Others included marine green turtles and Nile soft-shelled turtles, normally found only in the warmer waters off Angola and west Africa.

If the system was inundated with cold water from the planned dam tropical species might be lost.

He recommended that a certain proportion of the water be set aside for conservation. — Sapa.



Mozambique in protest to Zambians

Sowetan 24/6/92
MAPUTO - The Mozambican government has protested to Zambia over the arrest and maltreatment of a high-ranking Mozambican official who was mistaken by Zambian police for a wanted man.

The official was held without food for 20 hours at a Lusaka police station, where he was stripped of his clothing and his watch, ring and money were confiscated.

The police refused to listen to his protests that he was Dr Carlos Silia, national director of training in Mozambique's ministry of culture and deputy secretary-general of the cultural and information committee of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

They insisted that he was a Mozambican

passport holder who was wanted for alleged crimes in Zambia.

Silia's ordeal began when he was stopped by police while driving from Lusaka airport to the city, where he was to take part in an SADCC meeting.

The police refused to allow him to telephone the Mozambican embassy in Lusaka but after some hours he was allowed to telephone his wife in Maputo. She in turn telephoned the Lusaka embassy, which at midnight began efforts to get Silia released. They were not successful until 3.20pm the next day.

The Mozambican government has demanded compensation from the Zambian government for the incident. - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

AFRICA

Zambian democracy on shaky ground

Uswaid 19/6 - 25/6/92

It looked like Wasa Kaunda, a wealthy doctor and son of Zambia's former president, Kenneth Kaunda, was having an auction sale. His lawn was littered with lamps, chairs, tables, carpets and portraits of his father.

But an angry paramilitary officer prevented curious journalists from having a closer look. "No press. Get back in your car immediately," he shouted. Then, as an afterthought in case he was later accused of harassing the media, he added: "Have a nice day."

A few hours earlier, at the home of Wesi Kaunda, who is an MP for his father's United National Independence Party (Unip), a similar circus had taken place and a handful of journalists were arrested by overzealous paramilitary members.

The houses of nine prominent members of Unip — now the official opposition party since President Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) swept to power in last October's election — were searched that morning. The paramilitary had warrants authorising them to search for illegal firearms.

Barely eight months after the MMD's rise to

Barely eight months after Zambia's multi-party elections, cracks are appearing in the fledgling democracy.

By **MELINDA HAM**

power, cracks are appearing in the fledgling democracy. Earlier this month, a cache of about 400 AK-47 rifles disappeared from Chiluba's state lodge on the outskirts of Lusaka and soon afterwards Kenneth Kaunda's bodyguard was taken in for questioning.

Unip secretary general Kebby Musokotwane told a media briefing that the party was framed. "This is a deliberate move on the part of the government to force us on our knees. I want the government to confirm or deny that the 400 guns were taken by MMD security ... it was an inside job and the MMD knows it," he said.

Even Kenneth Kaunda has not been spared. A few months ago, he was subjected to a humiliating search because the MMD claimed he had stolen books from the state house library. After

searching through more than 1 000 books in Kaunda's personal collection, the paramilitary found only four belonging to the state house.

Contrary to promises by Chiluba soon after the elections that Kaunda would be well taken care of, the former president has been denied a pension — because he has not officially resigned from politics — and is living in a house rented by his children.

Unip is not Zambia's only opposition party, but it is the only one with seats in parliament: 25 compared to the 125 held by the MMD. About half a dozen other parties and independents contested some seats in last year's elections, but none was successful.

A new party called the United Democratic Party, led by former Unip presidential aspirant Enoch Kavindele, was launched this month. Other opposition to the MMD comes from the Women's Lobby Group, whose aim is to promote the participation of women in politics regardless of their affiliation, and the Caucus for National Unity (CNU).

The CNU began as a pressure group within the MMD. Chiluba demanded that all members of

the group leave the MMD and resign from the government. Though they were initially reluctant to follow the president's orders, several top members have now resigned and it is likely that they will soon form their own political party.

The CNU charges that Chiluba has failed to live up to his promises that the constitution would be totally reviewed in line with the new multi-party system, and particularly that the wide-sweeping powers of the president would be reduced. Since taking office, the CNU says, Chiluba has conveniently forgotten about the constitutional review.

Although Chiluba and the MMD have not taken Malawi-style measures to control their opponents, Western aid donors are sounding a note of caution.

"Zambia is a test case for democracy in Africa and everyone wants it to work," says one diplomat. "The MMD has done a great job on the economic front and in dealing with the drought. We just hope that politically things will sort themselves out. If any opposition party is banned, we would be forced to suspend aid. We are funding a multi-party Zambia, not just the MMD."

Little hope for Zambia in new SA

Sowetan 25/6/92

(360)

THE Zambian government has been warned against harbouring the notion that post-apartheid South Africa would be a "Mr Nice Guy" from which Zambia would benefit greatly.

Delegates to a seminar on political and economic cooperation in post-apartheid southern Africa were

urged to be cautious and not too optimistic about Zambia's relationship with a future South Africa.

Mr Neo Simutanyi of the Institute for African Studies at the University of Zambia said the benefits of post-apartheid South Africa would be confined mainly to that country.

He conceded Zambians would benefit in terms of trade, transfer of knowledge and technical know-how.

He, however, pointed out that the enjoyment of wealth, currently restricted to mainly whites, would be shared by black South Africans and not Zambians.

Simutanyi said employment opportunities would be seized by black South Africans, displacing migrant workers from Zambia and other neighbouring countries.

Zambian Export Board director Mr Richard Manyika said if Zambia did not tread carefully, the country would end up as a satellite state of South Africa, being used as a "dumping ground for inferior goods".

The seminar was organised by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Institute of African Studies and the University of the Western Cape. - Sapa.

McRae's plan to light up economy

360
Bldg 26/6/92

ANY leader who finds himself in power after SA's first democratic elections could do well to take the advice Eskom CE Ian McRae gave Zambian President Frederick Chiluba soon after his election.

Chiluba said to McRae: "I have taken over from Kaunda and expectations are high in Zambia. I will not remain in power for long unless I can visibly show some results to the people. What can I do?"

McRae replied: "One of the things I believe you can do is to drive hard on electrification because people can see that it has an immediate and powerful impact on their lives."

The same advice has been shared with Namibian President Sam Nujoma, Kenya's Daniel Arap Moi, Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko and other African leaders. But McRae believes the urgency of Chiluba's appeal is more akin to the situation the leader of a democratic SA will find himself in.

"Electrification," he says, "has such an immense impact on the economy. We know that if we could electrify 3-million homes in five years we would create close to 1-million jobs."

"Electricity can play a key role in addressing social and economic imbalances — it can dramatically change people's quality of life and improve the economies of southern Africa."

DUMA GAUBULE

On the vision of an electricity grid for southern Africa, he says he built on the thoughts of others. The idea of linking Mozambique with SA through the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme started in '60s. "The power grid concept started strongly in the late '70s. And when I was asked to take a lead in the Cahora Bassa scheme I began to see how important a power grid could be for all of us."

"On one occasion, I was in Mozambique with all the Russian helicopters and I asked myself what I was doing in the country. It hit me hard that the only reason I was there was because we had a mutual interest in electricity. I thought this is what southern Africa needs. Electricity can help stabilise the region. But the main thing was how electricity could grow our economies."

He says the important thing during the years when Africa shunned SA was to build relationships with the power utilities, the ministries, heads of state and finally the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference.

"Eventually they said it made sense but could not move on. Now that things changed in SA, the whole process is gaining momentum. Today there is not one country on the continent in which the doors are closed. Every country

supports the power grid concept. It is no longer a dream."

McRae believes there will be a grid within the next decade. The process has already started, he says. "All the countries in the region have good primary resources — big rivers, coal, gas and so on — and with the development of those resources more wealth will be created."

An Eskom man for all of his working life, McRae joined the power utility 45 years ago as an apprentice after curtail his university studies because of financial difficulties.

He later obtained a bursary, completed his mechanical engineering degree and returned to Eskom.

Several attractive job offers failed to lure him away. "Money was not my main driving force. I was happy and motivated by the whole question of electricity supply. I always felt electricity was such an important product — that it could play such a big role in the country."

The circumstances under which he was forced to leave university did have a positive spinoff. "It took me right into the practical side of business. By becoming an apprentice I was able to understand and relate to the business down at the lower levels."

When appointed CE in 1985, he became concerned with Eskom's struc-

ture and its move towards greater centralisation. The organisation was directing activities from the centre.

"I believed this was not the best way for Eskom. We decentralised and gave more power to managers to run the business. I think we overdid it and are now rationalising again."

The next drive was to improve productivity and the management of people and assets and to get Eskom closer to its customers.

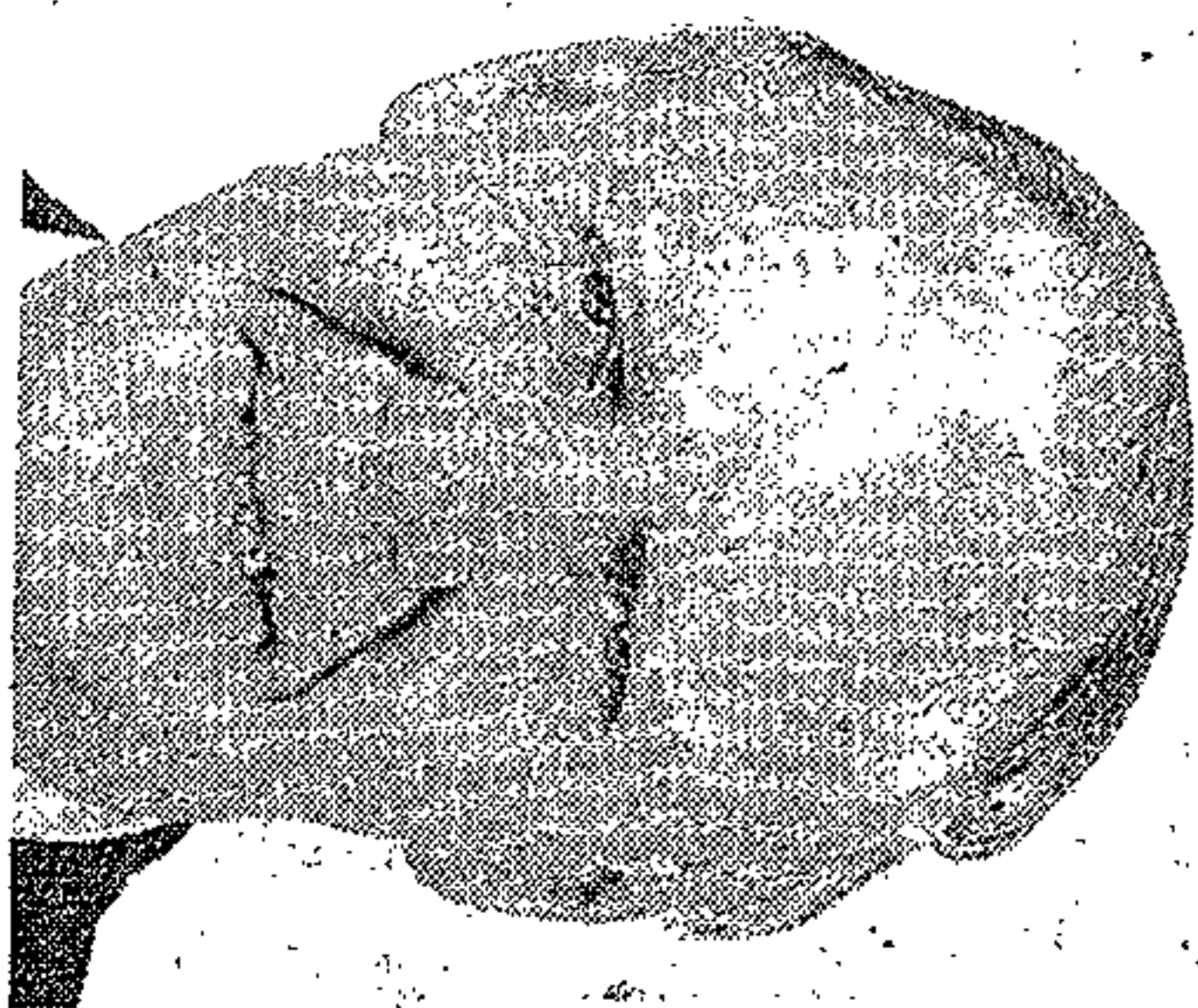
It also became clear that staff numbers had to be cut. "In this decision, we were also influenced by the changing environment around us. Because of the declining economy we had to drive our ship effectively and efficiently."

His other concern was that Eskom was not doing a good job in providing electricity to the whole of SA. "We were only doing a good job in providing electricity to the developed sectors like mining and industry. But there was this big gap because we were not focusing on developing sectors."

The vision to provide electricity to all first came to him when he visited several townships in the '80s.

"I realised that poverty was an ever increasing threat. It hit me that there was no electricity here."

Today, McRae says, Eskom is striving to be in harmony with the changes in the country. "When I look around at



● McRAE

this organisation and other companies, I see that many companies led by white managers and chief executives lack a clear understanding of the real issues in this environment around us, particularly in the townships.

"The danger is that we are making decisions based on assumptions and perceptions which we believe to be right, but are not actually right. We have to have more involvement and participation in decision-making."

"I do not think business and industry in SA is moving fast enough with the changes. Under the PW presidency we were trying to drag the politicians with us. In the last two years political events have swept past us."

Ghastly testimony to Aids scourge

SOCIAL workers in Zambia believe it will not be long before Aids begins to affect the country's social structure. DUNCAN GUY reports for the Africa News Service. (360)

STAR 27/6/92

NDOLA — To appreciate the seriousness of Zambia's Aids epidemic you have to stand in Kwacha Road in Ndola and watch the bumper-to-bumper funeral processions to the cemetery.

It is this traffic, rather than the official statistics, that demonstrates how serious Aids is in Zambia.

In a 15-minute period I saw four funeral processions going down Kwacha Road towards the cemetery — and others in town the same day. Exact figures of deaths from Aids are difficult to obtain in Zambia, partly because official statistics are not always reliable and partly because many Aids deaths in rural areas are not recorded. But social workers say the big increase in funerals tells the story.

Locals say there are often 50 burials in a single day in Lusaka's Leopard's Hill cemetery. In Ndola, on the Copperbelt, a health worker said: "The number of funerals has increased by over 50 percent since Aids got really bad a couple of years ago."

Liz Mataka, executive director of the Family Health Trust in Lusaka, a non-governmental organisation set up to help Zambians cope with the disease, stressed the need for a comprehensive survey to compile a databank for future planning "before the situation becomes explosive".

The trust recently carried out a pilot study among nearly 400 households in the Lusaka high-density area of Matero East. It showed that more than 10 percent of people under 20 had lost at least one parent.

"Certain indicators, such as the period between the deaths of a man and wife, and that they were between 19 and 45 years old, indicate that Aids has been responsible," said Mataka.

The result is that increasing numbers of orphans are being handed over to extended families



in a society already seriously marginalised by poverty, economic dilapidation and drought.

However, African culture has a very strong kinship network in which the ill and orphaned are looked after in spite of the costs.

Zambia has only three orphanages. The largest is the Catholic-run Kasisi orphanage near Lusaka international airport, which has room for only 100 children.

Thirteen had died of Aids since January, said Polish Sister Mariola, who runs the institution.

Mataka said: "It's not a normal Zambian reaction to institutionalise children. Our study showed that people will take in kids but still give priority to their own children."

The foreign-funded trust has involved itself in strengthening such families by helping out with food, clothing and schooling. Parentless households headed by the eldest child were able to depend on the trust for advice and a helping hand.

Back in Ndola, Catholic nuns of the Sacred Heart order try to help people looking after family members who are dying in their homes. The nuns have targeted the poorest areas such as Nkwazi shanty compound, where volunteers report Aids sufferers.

The nuns then conduct house

visits and encourage healthier sufferers to attend clinic sessions.

"It's important to counsel the families so they can help the sufferers in a positive way rather than shun them," said one of the nuns. "So we tell them Aids is not spread by sharing towels and eating utensils, and warn people against promiscuity — probably the most difficult habit to stop."

Sister Edith Woods often has subtly to inform people about "this virus that's going around" rather than tell them they are showing its symptoms.

Health workers in Zambia said they were trying to change a custom which required a widow to have sex with her late husband's brother as a "cleansing ritual".

Aids workers at the Salvation Army-run Chikankata Hospital near Mazabuka, south of Lusaka, are trying to encourage alternative rituals, traditionally practised when sexual intercourse would not have been acceptable, for example if the widow was pregnant.

In Ndola, funeral processions call in at the Central Hospital's mortuary to collect their dead, the mourners wailing openly. "Aids sufferers dying in the wards have a particularly hard time hearing the wailing," said a social worker.

HELPING HAND: Sister Edith Woods (left), with an Aids sufferer next to her, gives medicine to the patient's mother while doing her rounds in Ndola.

front, is checked by police as he arrives to attend as a witness the first day of the trial of seven top FIS leaders in Bldda, south of Algiers at the weekend. The military court suspended proceedings after the seven, who risk the death penalty, left the courtroom. No date was set for the restart of the trial.

Row over maize shipload

Sowetan 29/6/92 (360)
DAR ES SALAAM - A R9 million maize shipload to ease shortages in Zambia is the centre of controversy as Zambian groups argue over its fitness for human - or animal - consumption.

Tanzanian port sources said yesterday that Zambian agriculture minister Guy Scott had agreed to accept delivery of the Argentine maize, which is infested with weevils.

But Scott's deputy, Dr C Kalima, and other members of a Zambian delegation sent here to inspect it say all 19 343 tons of maize should be rejected.

Scott has ordered the maize, which has cost R8 million, to be fumigated before it is railed to Zambia, and says this must be done quickly because it is costing R15 000 for every day the ship is delayed here.

Kalima is quoted by newspapers here as saying that anyone allowing the maize into Zambia should be forced to eat it.

Another food expert said it would only be fit for animals to eat if it was mixed with uncontaminated maize. - *Sapa-Reuter*.

Soya seen as saviour

Sowetan 2/7/92

A Zambian project suggests that the humble soya bean could come to the rescue as drought and recession spread hunger among poorer people in South Africa. DUNCAN GUY reports for the Sowetan Africa News Service. (360)

LUANSHYA - When an American researcher visited an aid centre run by a project combating malnutrition in Luanshya he could not find a single malnourished child to photograph - all because of the soya bean.

Malnutrition is a major child killer in Zambia. And because it starves the brain as well as the body, it leaves survivors intellectually damaged.

The Luanshya project - which is sponsored by Rotary International, the German government and a Zambian church - has demonstrated that the nutritious soya bean can be invaluable in preventing malnutrition.

Mrs Renate Schlempp, the German aid worker who co-ordinates the soya project, explained that soya beans contain more fats, proteins, vitamins, carbohydrates and minerals than most foods.

"People are now processing it and selling it in the markets," she said. "But a couple of years ago they would not touch it."

When the project tried to get people in Luanshya to eat soya they complained at first that the beans had an unpleasant smell.

"This was a uniquely Zambian reaction," said Schlempp. "Other foreigners and I could not even recognise this so-called smell."

Determined to find a solution, Schlempp conducted experiments and corresponded with universities in Germany, the United States and the Phillipines.

She came to the conclusion that the bad smell resulted from the beans being soaked in water.

"It's always a first reaction to soak them because they are dusty and dirty. But what happens is that an enzyme reacts with the fat, particularly in broken beans, as soon as it touches cold water, and that causes this smell," said Schlempp.

She also learned that soya's trypsin inhibitor prevented the body from digesting the proteins unless it was boiled for 20 minutes. So she encouraged mothers to boil the beans for half an hour and then dry them before stamping them into powder.

"It was difficult to introduce a new type of food," she said. "There were times when I thought people might even stone me when I cycled through the shanty compounds promoting soya. Stories went around that if you ate this 'pig food' you would become sterile."

Schlempp, a trained nurse, has observed that malnutrition often starts among babies in Zambia when an unhealthy mother stops breastfeeding at five months.

"The most deaths from malnutrition occur in March and June when traditional staples are in short supply. Soya, however, is harvested in April and stores better than staples such as maize and sorghum."

The Zambian economy has produced up to 35 000 tons of soya a year, much of it for exporting the oil extracted from it.

"Some 25 000 small farmers, along with the larger commercial farmers, have been producing soya for years," Schlempp said. "But the nation has not been using it properly for themselves. Instead they have been dying of chronic hunger."

IMF gives Zambia millions in aid

■ LUSAKA: The IMF has given Zambia \$100-million (R275-million) as debt relief and \$300-million (R825-million) as drought and commodity relief aid.

S/Times
5/17/92

360

Kaunda agrees to quit

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, who had refused to give up the leadership of his party after its election defeat last year, agreed to quit next month.

His decision followed a meeting of the United National Independence Party central committee, at which insiders said he was begged to quit amid threats of resignations from key members.

13/11/92

Zambia an investors' gold mine

Cliffen 1217142

ZAMBIAN politicians and foreign analysts agree investment in that country is the key to its future economic recovery – and to a fat bank balance for the investor.

Since Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) came to power last October, attracting investment and privatising state-run companies – which formerly controlled more than 80 percent of the economy – have been high on the new government's agenda.

Once the MMD assumed power they hijacked ousted former president Kenneth Kaunda's Investment Act and began implementing an new Investment Act as quickly as possible.

An investment board to approve applications was established and a working committee set up in a "one-stop investment centre".

Centre director John Jere says so far interest in Zambia has been "very favourable".

Over 443 individuals and companies from 41 different countries have applied for investment licences. Of these, 98 licences have been approved by the board.

Import substitution seems to be the most popular area for investment as over 40 licences have been issued to projects which will manufacture items previously imported, such as soap, exhaust pipes, briefcases and paper.

Production for export has also attracted new investors.

Ten agro-industry and six tourism licences have been issued. Many investors believe tourism and agro-industry could replace copper – which currently earns 90 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange annually – when it runs out.

Tourism also has enormous potential for development as new

investors are finding out.

Agriculture has been neglected.

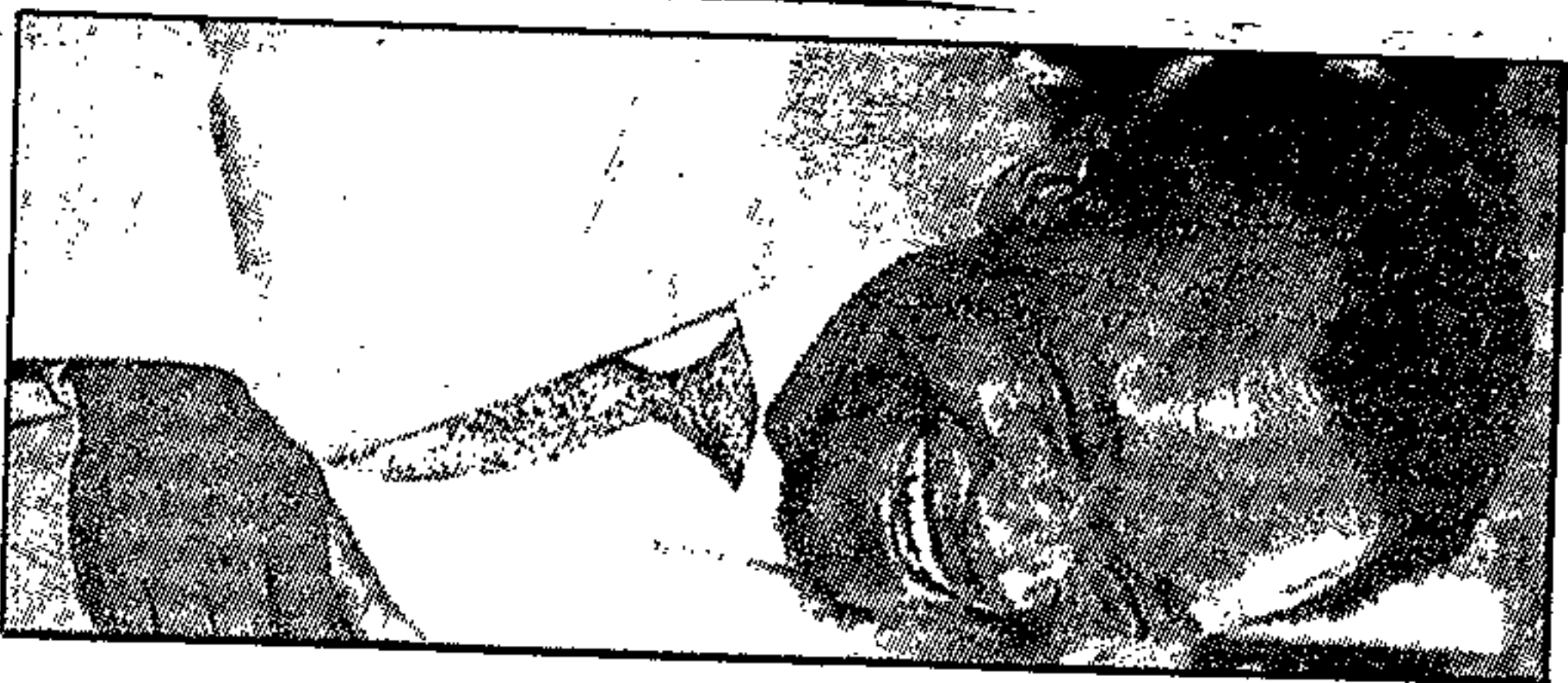
Only six percent of arable land in Zambia is currently being farmed.

The land ministry is in the process of weeding through documents inherited from Kaunda's government so it can allocate land to investors.

Parliament is currently debating the privatisation bill which will set in motion the privatisation of hundreds of state-run companies.

Dipak Patel, deputy minister of commerce and industry, says foreign investors are free to buy shares in the companies to be privatised.

Says Dev Babar, chairman of the Zambian Association of Manufacturers: "We are invigorated by the new investment coming in. We want a free-market economy to jack up the standards in order to make us internationally competitive." – AIA



FREDERICK CHILUBA

THE first minister to announce his resignation from the cabinet this week, publicly exposed the first cracks in Zambia's new democratically elected Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government.

Baldwin Nkumbula, Minister of Youth Sport and Child Development, told journalists in the copper-mining town of Kitwe that he was resigning because the MMD government was corrupt.

"When a political party wins an election it does not mean that its leaders should go all out to plunder the wealth of the country," said Nkumbula, the youngest son of the deceased freedom fighter Harry Nkumbula, who founded Zambia's first anti-colonial political party in the 1950s.

But the minister did not name specific corrupt colleagues.

Young Nkumbula said he had quit with the clear intention of jolting the cabinet into action: "For the eight months that the MMD has been in power the leaders have abandoned their party manifesto and its ideals that brought them into power on October 31 in the first place."

Nkumbula said several months earlier he had discussed the ills of the government with President Frederick Chiluba but the president had only paid lip-service to his concerns. The former minister said the only way to salvage government now and to get it back on track was to hold a national party convention because "any further delay will spell doom for us all".

Although it has been done quietly, in fact the president already has ordered the Anti-Corruption Commission to investigate at least three senior cabinet ministers on allegations that they have abused their office, have been involved in corrupt dealings or accepted substantial "kickbacks" from contracts.

Former president Kenneth Kaunda said: "I praise Baldwin for his resignation. No honest man or woman would stay in this rotten government full of thieves."

Chiluba accepted Nkumbula's resignation, saying he was free to exercise his democratic right to remain or leave the cabinet according to his principles, but he did not respond to the allegations of corruption.

Western donors say they hope that Nkumbula's resignation from the cabinet — though not from parliament or the MMD — would not undermine voters' confidence in the new administration. They predicted that other ministers would follow suit soon.

Donors are also deeply concerned about the Press Association Bill which was proposed by the Ministry of Information with the purpose of registering all journalists in the country and banning any journalist from working who was not registered. For unknown reasons the Bill was withdrawn just before it was about to be discussed in parliament last week.

Fred M'membe, the managing director of *The Weekly Post*, the only privately owned weekly newspaper in the country, was concerned that the new

Zambian minister quits

wim ail 1717-2317192.

Bill would limit journalists' freedom severely. He believes the Bill will be reintroduced at parliament's October session in a slightly different form.

In preparation for this, M'membe made many copies of the new Bill and sent them to universities, journalist associations and unions and human rights organisations all over the world.

The International Federation

The first democratically elected government in Zambia is showing signs of strain with a minister resigning because of "corruption". By MELINDA HAM

of Journalists based in Brussels said the Zambian Bill went against the grain of the framework agreed by IFJ members and press employers in Windhoek last year which "identifies fundamental principles for the estab-

lishment, maintenance and fostering of an independent pluralistic and free press which is essential to the development and maintenance of democracy in a nation".

M'membe's intention is to

compile comments, criticisms and suggestions from these international bodies and circulate them to the 150 members of parliament when it reconvenes in October and to journalists all over the country.

M'membe says: "We need to educate the members of parliament about the issues involved in press freedom, so they do not make ill-informed decisions. We

are a new democracy. Our politicians are very inexperienced and we should not be too proud to learn from other countries."

Since the MMD government came to power it has perpetuated the practice, begun by Kaunda, for the government to appoint the two editors-in-chief to the state owned daily papers and the director of the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation.

M'membe says government officials have frequently tried to force him to resign because *The Weekly Post* continues to be an outspoken critic of the government.

HOW MANY MUST
DIE BEFORE
WE FIND PEACE?
NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE
AND DEMOCRACY.



Regional reforms threaten railroad

DAR ES SALAAM — Moves towards peace and reform in southern Africa threaten the existence of a railroad built to punish SA for apartheid.

The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia railway, planned to reduce the reliance of black states on SA ports, looks increasingly less relevant as apartheid is dismantled and regional peace plans gather pace.

"Apartheid has crumbled and we see signs of peace in Angola and Mozambique. These are good developments but for Tazara it simply means a hell of a lot of competition," one railway official said.

The aim of the so-called Tazara line was to give independent African countries an alternative to SA ports by carrying their exports to Tanzania for on-shipment.

Rivals included SA routes, the Beira railway in Mozambique, Angola's Benguela railway which is privately owned by Belgian conglomerate Societe Generale, and truck companies in the region.

Civil wars in Angola and Mozambique since 1975 reduced railway traffic on the Benguela and Beira lines to a trickle and SA trade suffered because of sanctions.

All that has changed. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola are all openly dealing with SA. Angola's civil war is over and there are moves to end strife in Mozambique too.

Zambia alone accounts for half of Tazara's traffic. Up to 35 000 tons of Zambian copper is hauled to the Tanzanian port

of Dar es Salaam each month, while a further 10 000 is sent by rail via Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira.

For now, drought in southern Africa means Tazara will have its work cut out hauling relief food. But in the longer term, its future looks very insecure, railway and aid officials say.

The 1 860km railroad from Kapiri Mposhi in central Zambia to Dar es Salaam carried up to 1-million tons of cargo in 1991-92, up from 900 000 tons the year before. Officials estimate up to 1.5-million tons could be moved this year because of the drought.

But Tazara's survival after that is threatened by perennial chronic shortages of rolling stock and working locomotives which have prevented the railway from meeting its full capacity of up to 2.5-million tons of traffic a year.

Freight capacity could fall during the coming year as more of Tazara's aged Chinese-built engines are taken out of service and trains travel at slower speeds due to the poor state of the track.

Foreign donors have given up to \$230m to a 10-year 1984 programme to modernise Tazara but are suspicious of the communist influence of its Chinese technicians.

Aid officials say Tazara's officially swift transit times are unreliable and freight tariffs, although currently cheaper than other railway routes, could be undercut by trucking companies. — Sapa-Reuter.

Another Chiluba minister quits

LUSAKA — Allegations of widespread corruption caused the resignation yesterday of a second member of President Frederick Chiluba's cabinet.

Minister of Science, Technology and Vocational Training, Akashambwata Lewanika said in a letter to Chiluba he would step down from the cabinet but retain his seat in parliament.

Lewanika, a founder of Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy, said in his letter the government "seems to condone the misdirection of public offices and resources to private concerns. This undermines government credibility. It betrays our people".

He also accused MPs of suppressing a parliamentary subcommittee report exposing top-level corruption. Chiluba made no comment on the resignation.

Youth and Sport Minister Baldwin Nkumbula quit last week.

He declined to provide specific allegations of corruption, but said the country's new leaders should refrain from plundering the nation's wealth.

Chiluba, 49, a trade union leader, ousted Zambia's founding father Kenneth Kaunda in elections last October. He pledged to stamp out corruption and human rights abuses associated with Kaunda's 27 years in power. — Sapa-AP.

Emotional return for Moshoeshe II

MASERU — Lesotho's King Moshoeshe II returned home to an emotional welcome yesterday after more than two years of exile in London.

Ullulating women, sobbing uncontrollably, mobbed him as he got down from a chartered plane.

They smothered him in hugs and kisses, placed a traditional Sotho basket-weave hat on his head, and threw blankets on the ground to pave his walk to the terminal building.

Moshoeshe's return is being monitored by two emissaries from Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Emeke Anyaoku, who brokered the terms of his return with Lesotho's six-man ruling military council.

Police at the airport were extremely edgy as hundreds heard the king make a homecoming speech.

Fears have been expressed his reappearance could raise the political temperature ahead of November elections to return the kingdom of 1.8-million people to civilian rule.

Moshoeshe went into exile in February 1990 after a row with Lesotho's former military ruler, Maj-Gen Masing Lekhanya, over the powers of the monarchy.

He had only ceremonial powers under Lesotho's first constitution, drawn up after independence from Britain in 1966.

But he frequently dabbled in politics, leading to parliamentary legis-

lation in 1970 providing for his removal in case of unconstitutional behaviour.

Limited executive powers were granted to the king once more in 1986, but taken away again in 1990 after Moshoeshe was involved in a constitutional altercation with Lekhanya, leading to his exile.

The head of the military council, Maj-Gen Elias Ranaema, flew to London in June to draft the terms of the king's return.

After 14 hours of intensive talks, aimed at ensuring that the return did not disrupt Lesotho's return to civilian rule in November, both sides agreed that "his majesty's early return to Lesotho should proceed in a manner which enhances the prospects for greater peace, stability and national reconciliation".

"The achievement of this objective implied the continuation in office of the present administration, and the protection of the integrity of the current process of democratisation."

The agreement stipulated the government would have a hand in the arrangements for the return.

Moshoeshe has already objected to media reports that he is returning as an ordinary tribal chief and is insisting on the title His Majesty.

He was due to celebrate his arrival with a feast at the royal palace at Matsieng yesterday. — Sapa-AFP.

AFRICA BRIEFS

Minister resigns (360)

W/mail 24/7-38/7/92
A SECOND cabinet minister and founding member of Zambia's ruling Movement for Multi-party Democracy, Akasham batwa Mbikusita-Lewanika, has resigned, reinforcing fears that President Frederick Chiluba is proving too weak to control corruption and bring reform. In a letter to the president, Lewanika criticised the government's failure to tackle the "cancer" of corruption. He said the Chiluba government was threatened by "financial irregularities" among ministers, the lack of openness in government and the failure to pursue further democratic reforms and to encourage a new political culture based on tolerance.

STAR 25/7/92

Call to 'give hand' on Aids (36)

LUSAKA — Alarmed by the growing number of Aids victims in his country, a Zambian Minister has advised Zambians to resort to masturbation to avoid the deadly disease, it was reported yesterday. The Weekly Post said deputy Minister of Health Katele Kalumba told a health seminar that Zambians, particularly those in the sexually active and high-risk bracket, should resort to sexual acts other than "penetrative sex". — Sapa-AFP.

Zambia up for sale to save economy

ZAMBIA is in an economic catch-22: it needs foreign investment, but the state of its infrastructure is a deterrent to potential investors.

In an effort to overcome an economy crippled by foreign debt and a devalued currency, the country has embarked on a huge drive to attract foreign investment through privatisation of its vast public sector. A fair amount of this push is aimed at securing South African involvement.

The nine-month-old government of President Frederick Chiluba has put in place the mechanism to scale down its 80 percent government ownership of the formal sector to 65 percent in the short term. The ultimate goal, says Commerce and Industry Minister Ronald Penza, is 100 percent privatisation.

Rigidity

"Everything in Zambia is up for sale," he says with a smile. He says the major responsibility of the new government is to make sure the Zambian economy gets back on track.

"What is in critical short supply in Zambia is domestic capital, and there is a need for foreign investment," Mr Penza told a group of South African journalists in Lusaka. The first 10 out of 120 parastatals are due for privatisation by the end of September, but, apart from the normal problems involved in the privatisation process, Zambia has the added headache of trying to overturn 27 years of socialist economic policies. "We have inherited a lot of

A number of South African businessmen have been window-shopping for investment opportunities in Zambia as the country moves towards a free-market economy, reports ALFIE STEYN.

STAR 27/7/92

rigidity (in the economy). When you live so long under a socialist government you have an inherent attitude that cannot change overnight. But we know that this is the best thing to do — to use private initiative and development as a key to restructuring the economy," says Mr Penza.

His ministry sees as its priority the creation of a climate that is attractive for investors and that frees the economy. "Our major responsibility is to transform the public sector to a viable private sector."

The new ruling party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, moved fast after its October 31 victory in the first multiparty elections since independence to pass the 1991 Investment Act, and some of the deterrents to foreign investors are being removed.

Foreign companies, for example, were not able in the past to take out dividends, profits or royalties, and already the government has relaxed its system of remittances, Mr Penza says.

Also, his department is working towards the goal of doing away with exchange control, which Zambian businessmen say creates nightmares in trying to run opera-

tions dependent on imports.

But the country still has a long, hard road to travel. Since independence, its economy has become run-down — partly as a result of uncontrollable factors such as low prices for its commodities and international wariness of nationalisation, and partly because of corruption and poor management.

"At the time of independence, the leaders saw nationalisation as one way of taking charge of the economy. Political independence without economic independence was not complete," Mr Penza says.

He does not write off nationalisation entirely, and says it has been acknowledged that the country's parastatals are among the best.

"The truth is that the State is not the best person to run business," he says.

Zambia has learnt this the hard way. The figures Mr Penza quotes do not paint a picture of economic success. From 1964 to 1968, before nationalisation, formal-sector employment grew by 52 percent. In the decade immediately after nationalisation, from 1968 to 1978, there was 4 percent growth, and in the next decade, from 1978 to 1988, 2 percent.

Since 1988 this has dropped to minus 2 percent.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions president Jackson Sharnandas was quoted recently in the Zambia Daily Mail as saying the formal sector had lost 38 000 jobs between 1975 and last year.

Mr Penza is confident that new economic policies can overturn this slide and that Zambia can provide the "best enabling environment" for business in Africa.

Corruption

But Zambian businessmen are more cautious. Those to whom I spoke said the new government's intentions were good, but, as one put it, "it is hard to lift a country that is so heavily in debt out of it". Many also speak of continuing corruption and a sense that Mr Chiluba still has to prove he is in control of policy.

"He has many political debts to pay off, and we will have to wait and see what happens. One of the things that must also be remembered is that while Zambians want privatisation, the average Zambian has no money. So what privatisation will really mean is foreign investment. And what Zambia does not want is

neo-colonialism, where the economy is run by corporations with headquarters in New York or London," says one businessman.

A steady trickle of South African businessmen has been coming in to check out opportunities in the last few months. Mr Penza says interest is high and he is optimistic that South Africa's role will be vital in transforming Zambia.

But Zambian businessmen and farmers have noticed among their 'South African counterparts' a disappointment at the lack of infrastructure. Previous government spending priorities — as well as corruption, diverted resources from infrastructure and provision of social services — have damaged the country's ability to provide an attractive investment environment.

Power failures in Zambia are commonplace, spare parts are scarce, roads are poor, but reaucracy can still tie up requests for foreign exchange for up to six months, and telecommunications are haphazard and archaic.

The overriding impression is that both Zambian businessmen and potential foreign investors are adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

But one veteran Zambian businessman believes there is much to offer. "The country has a great deal of resources and opportunities. You need to devise different ways of operating here to work with the system — but anyone with a little initiative can make a killing." □

Zambia fights crime wave

360

AT five in the evening truckloads of armed police and paramilitary personnel roar out of police headquarters.

Their mission is to combat crime in Lusaka. *Cipres 2/8/92.*

The patrols were put in place after a wave of crime swept the capital several months after the October 31 multiparty elections last year, in which the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) toppled former president Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party (Unip) to assume power.

Police PRO Bartholomew Jere admits that the crime wave is due to the change of government.

"It was as a result of MMD's lifting of the state of the emergency which had been in place for almost as long as president Kaunda was in power," says Jere.

Jere says that serious measures for more effective policing were put in place soon after the 1992 budget allocated ZK5-billion (about R64-million) to security forces.

For the first time, police cars and foot patrols were dispatched to most neighbourhoods in Lusaka and copperbelt towns.

Specialised teams were also set up to deal with car, copper, and cattle thefts in the provinces.

A big contributor to Zambia's crime problem is the number of illegal firearms – mainly AK-47s – brought into the country over the last two decades by freedom fighters from SA, Namibia, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

Jere says the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)'s Liberation Committee is trying to crack down on the arms.

Armed robberies continue to be one of the main crimes, especially in urban areas and surrounding farms.

Crime is also fuelled by the high level of unemployment and urban poverty in Zambia.

Of the total population of eight million, only 350 000 are formally employed.

"We have been badly paid, poorly uniformed, and without adequate vehicles for too long.

But hopefully under the new government we can get on the right track and will become a police force Zambia can be proud of," said Jere.

Zambia denies gift

STimes 9/8/92
ZAMBIAN President Frederick Chiluba has denied he ever solicited, or received, R60 000 from a group of South African crocodile researchers.

Special assistant to the president Vincent Malambo said in a letter to the Sunday Times that neither Mr Chiluba nor any member of his staff had received any money from the expedition. Neither had they met any of its members.

"Any imputation" that they had was unjustifiable and malicious, he said.

The Sunday Times reported on May 3 that the SA Zambia Crocodile Expedition was to pay R60 000 to Mr Chiluba to smooth the way for an expedition.

Expedition leader Hendrik Graphorn told the Sunday Times the donation would be "a gesture".

Mr Benjamin Mwila, who identified himself as the Zambian Defence Minister,

confirmed the donation had been offered, but said it would go to an unspecified charity.

(360)
The Sunday Times is happy to accept that President Chiluba neither sought nor received any donation from the expedition.

NEWS Cars, tusks and gems seized in raid • Deaths in custody

Cops bust smuggler's ring



Soweto police liaison officer Captain Tienie Halgryn displays the ivory confiscated at the weekend. Police arrested seven suspects and seized ivory, gemstones and luxury cars at R5-million during a swoop in the township.

Pic: LEN KUMALO

■ ZAMBIAN CON-

NECTION Five sus-
Sowetan 11/8/92
pects held in a raid:

By Kenosi Modisane (360)

SOWETO POLICE HAVE cracked a ring of Zambian smugglers and confiscated ivory, gemstones and luxury cars valued at more R5 million.

Police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn yesterday said the seven Zambian suspects were arrested at the weekend following a five-week investigation.

Thirty-four ivory carvings, ivory beads, two boxes of uncut gemstones, air tickets and 11 luxury cruiser bakkies were confiscated during the raid.

"We intercepted the operation right on time before they could deliver to their buyers, whom we shall also be investigating," Halgryn said.

They were all smuggled into the country from Zambia. The vehicles had also been stolen in Zambia, Halgryn added.

The seven suspects, whose ages range between 30 and 50, will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Meanwhile, Halgryn reported that there had been a 47 percent drop in violent crimes in Soweto.

Miracle bean is famine buster

Star 11/8/92

360

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
A Zambian project suggests that the humble soya bean could come to the rescue as drought and recession spread hunger among poorer people in South Africa. **DUNCAN GUY** reports.

WHEN an American researcher visited an aid centre run by a project combating malnutrition in Luanshya, he could not find a single malnourished child to photograph — all because of the soya bean.

Malnutrition is a major child killer in Zambia. And because it starves the brain as well as the body, it leaves survivors intellectually damaged.

The Luanshya project, which is sponsored by Rotary International, the German government and a Zambian church, has demonstrated that the nutritious soya bean can be invaluable in preventing malnutrition.

Renate Schempp, the German aid worker who co-ordinates the soya project, says that soya beans contain more fats, proteins, vitamins, carbohydrates and minerals than most foods.

Smell

"People are now processing it and selling it in the markets," she says. "A couple of years ago they would not touch it."

When the project tried to get people in Luanshya to eat soya they complained at first that the beans had an unpleasant smell.

"This was a uniquely Zambian reaction," says Mrs Schempp. "Other foreigners and I could not even recognise this so-called smell."

Determined to find a solution, Mrs Schempp conducted experiments and corresponded with universities in Germany, the United States and the Philippines. She came to the conclusion that the bad smell resulted from the beans being soaked in water.

"It's always a first reaction to soak them because they are dusty and dirty. But what happens is that an enzyme reacts with the fat, particularly in broken beans, as soon as it touches cold water, and that causes this smell," she says.

She also learned that soya's trypsin inhibitor prevented the body from digesting the proteins unless it was boiled for 20 minutes. So she encouraged mothers to boil the beans for half an hour and then dry them before stamping them into powder.

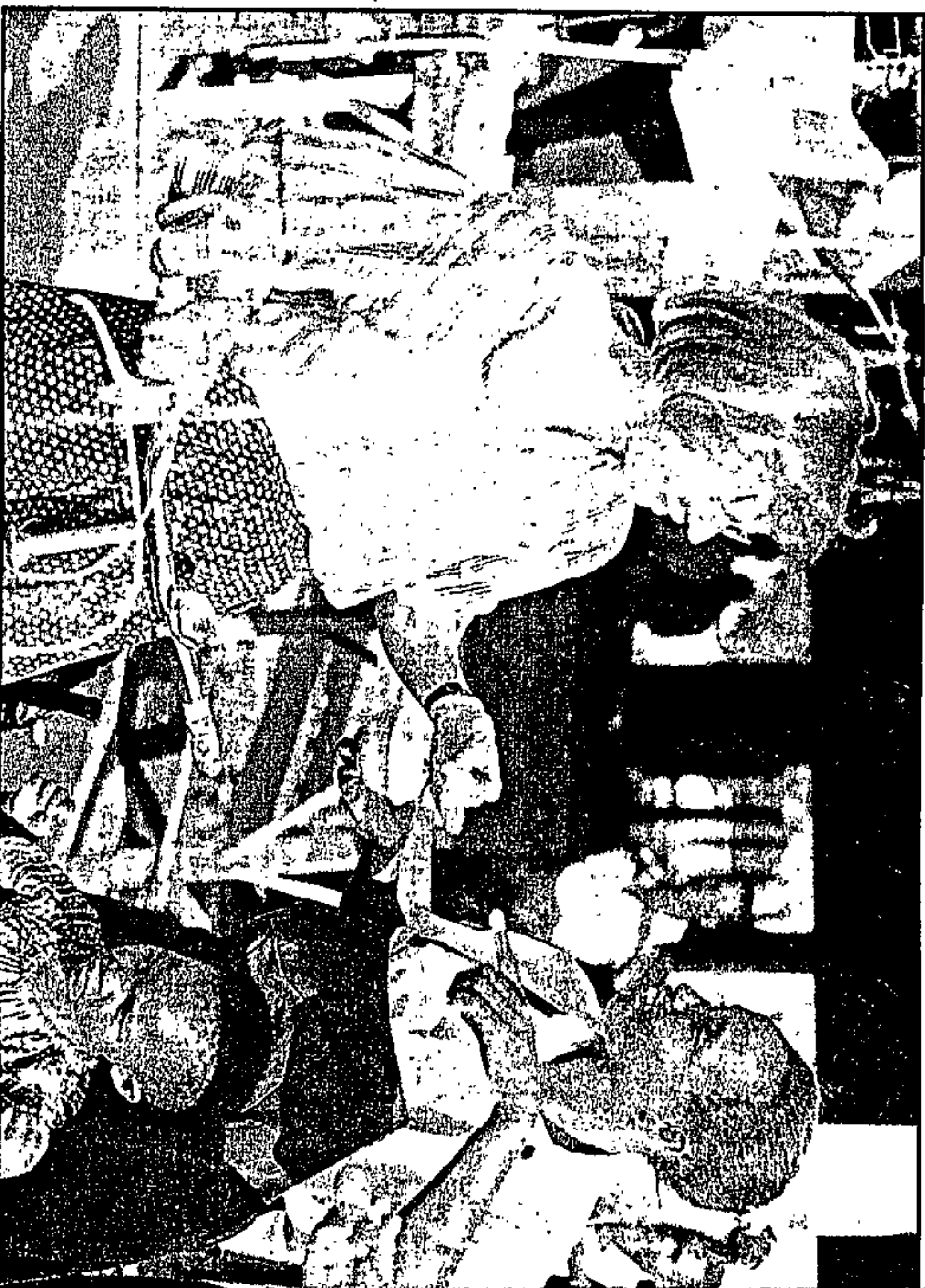
"It was difficult to introduce a new type of food," she says. "There were times when I thought people might even stone me when I cycled through the shanty compounds promoting soya. Stories went around that if you ate this 'pig food' you would become sterile."

Mrs Schempp, a trained nurse, has observed that malnutrition often starts among babies in Zambia when an unhealthy mother stops breastfeeding at five months.

"The most deaths from malnutrition occur in March and June when traditional staples are in short supply. Soya, however, is harvested in April and stores better than staples such as maize and sorghum."

The Zambian economy has produced up to 35,000 tons of soya a year, much of it for exporting the oil extracted from it.

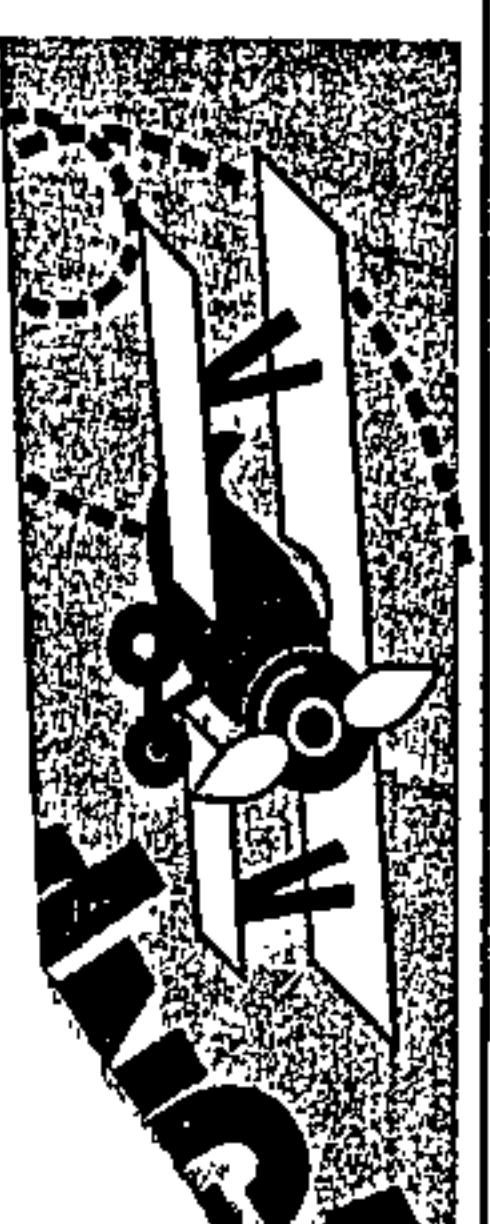
"Some 25,000 small farmers, along with the larger commercial farmers, have been producing soya for years," Mrs Schempp says. "But the nation has not been using it properly for themselves. Instead they have been dying of chronic hunger."



Stocking up . . . German volunteer worker Renate Schempp chats to soya seller Alice Mlenya while doing her rounds in Luanshya market, while little soya-fed Eliza Banda, centre, looks on. Picture: Duncan Guy

TOMORROW

Getting the boot is a ghastly experience — but so is giving it.



AFRICA BRIEFS

Kaunda detained w/mach 14/8-20/8/92

■FORMER president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda and his old prime minister, Kebby Musokotwane were detained for several hours on Monday for holding an illegal meeting in Chadiza. Kaunda was in Chadiza to campaign for his eldest son Panji contesting a parliamentary by-election there for his father's United National Independence Party (UNIP). (36)

1. To complete the attached Appendix 1. (10)
2. Using your completed appendix and the information given in the question, to advise the directors of Diego Ltd on whether they should purchase the machine and, if so, how it should be financed. (25)

YOU ARE REQUIRED

QUESTION 5 (continued)

Challenge to Mobutu

KINSHASA. — In a defiant challenge to President Mobutu Sese Seko, delegates at Zaire's national conference named Mr Etienne Tshisekedi as the new prime minister to lead the country to multi-party elections within two years. CT 17/8/92 (360)

Drought devastates wildlife

THE drought is having a devastating effect on SA's wildlife and animal populations that had taken years to reach optimal size, African Wildlife Foundation senior associate Perez Olindo said yesterday.

Olindo, a Kenyan who was appointed chairman of the Bophuthatswana Parks Board recently, said game parks were undecided on whether to cull the animals and sell them before they died naturally because of the drought.

He said SA and Kenya employed very different game management methods.

While Kenyan game parks were seldom fenced and game interacted naturally, SA parks were highly managed and some species were actively protected against predators.

"SA's parks are heavily influenced by human decisions. Once you fence in, you naturally block off the traditional migration of animals and the management aspect intensifies," he said.

He said SA tourism could be improved

by increasing the number of high quality game viewing opportunities and charging higher fees for them.

The education of children on the value of game was an essential part of game management, and programmes to allow children into parks would be developed by the Bophuthatswana Parks Board, he said.

Olindo, who has acted as a consultant on game policy in 38 African countries, will spend a week talking to top game officials about the future of SA's game parks.

He is responsible for co-ordinating the African Wildlife Foundation's African elephant conservation programme and policy.

Olindo became deputy director of the Kenya National Parks Board in 1965, later serving as director until 1976. He was appointed vice-chairman of the East African Wildlife Society in 1978 and became director of conservation and management for Kenya's Wildlife Department in 1987.

RAY HARTLEY

Kaunda at convention

THEO RAWANA

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda and SA Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant will share the platform at the seventh annual convention of the Association of Black Accountants of Southern Africa (Abasa) next month.

The conference, with the theme "accountability within the SA economic structures", will also feature Auditor-General Peter Wronsley, Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber, Vrye Weekblad editor Max du Preez, and SADC executive secretary Simba Makoni from Zimbabwe.

The three-day conference starts on September 6 in Sandton.

August retail sales likely to drop, economists say

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The expected total retail sales value in August will reflect the continuing downward spiral and growing distress in the sector, economists say.

The Central Statistical Service says August's expected figure is down by 1.5% to R6,744bn compared with July.

The projection is based on information from 100 major retailers.

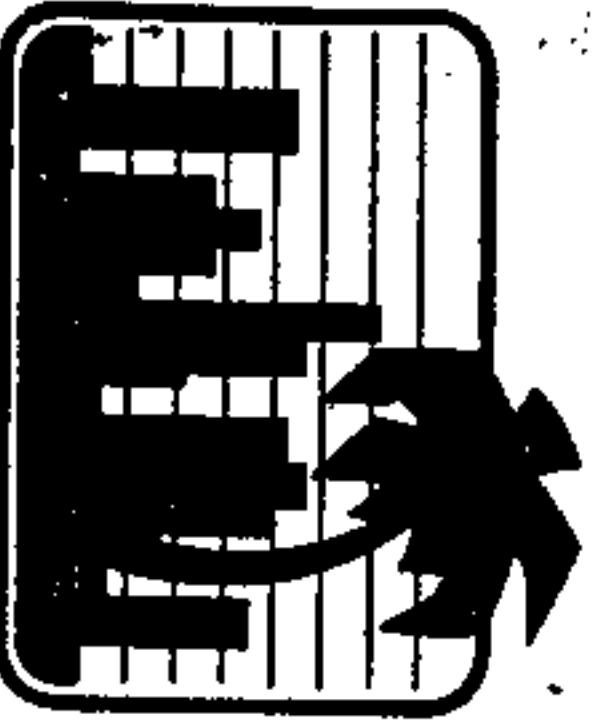
After seasonal adjustment, only a slight increase of 1.3% is expected.

CSS says total real retail trade sales for the first eight months show a decrease of 5.2% compared with January to August last year.

Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research expects the trend to continue at least until the year-end, with some hope of a recovery in the first quarter of next year.

Other economists say most sectors of the economy will remain "bogged down and shackled" until real and measurable political progress is made.

CSS says that in the three months to end-August retail sales at current prices increased by 7.2% to R21,104bn, but at constant 1990 prices they declined by 6.7% compared with July-August last year.



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EMS 6934 B

Zambian project sets example

(36) BIDAY 21/8/92
NAMWALA — There is only a month's food supply left in drought-devastated Zambia, but villagers like Nelson Mulongo do not despair or stand in line for handouts.

Instead, they are digging wells, grading roads and doing other construction jobs in a unique work-for-food project that relief experts say should be an example for the entire suffering region.

"There's not going to be a disaster or a famine anywhere in this country," said Tony Mornement of the UN's World Food Programme during a recent visit to Namwala, 300km southwest of the capital.

Zambia is one of 11 southern African countries suffering the worst drought this century. The region's traditional food exporters — Zimbabwe and SA — are also affected, making international relief essential to prevent widespread starvation.

President Frederick Chiluba declared a national emergency in February, well before other southern African leaders, ensuring early aid imports. And unlike other stricken countries, little of the aid is being given away in impoverished Zambia.

Instead, about 90% of it is being sold commercially, while those who cannot afford to buy are earning food through programmes such as that in Namwala.

"Our community will have something lasting for our efforts, as well as us receiving food," said Mulongo, a peasant farmer. This year he watched his corn, peanut and sunflower crops shrivel under cloudless skies. Twenty steers also perished. Now he is helping build a dam, earning a day's food in return for a day's work.

Only a handful of 1.7-million peasants living in drought-stricken areas will get food for nothing, mainly the old, handicapped and sick.

Zambia's drought relief plan has not wiped out suffering in the most remote areas. Lenny Mutambo walked and travelled by canoe for five hours to reach the clinic in Namwala so his baby could get a free meal of high-energy protein porridge.

But there have been no reports of starvation deaths, and in the Namwala region at least there are no signs of severe malnutrition. — Sapa-AP.

africa in brief

Kaunda will help

(360)

LUSAKA - Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has accepted an invitation to attend a meeting to help resolve conflict between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Kaunda's political aide, Dr Bright Chunga, said in Lusaka yesterday a letter had been faxed to the former presi-

dent inviting him to be part of a team of adjudicators in an alleged breach by the ANC of the National Peace Accord.

The letter, sent by National Peace Committee chairman Mr John Hall, said Inkatha's choice of Kaunda and former Tanzanian President Dr Julius Nyerere had been approved by the ANC. The two parties would decide on the date of the meeting.

Sowetan 2/9/92

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LASH

Thursday, Sep

different
conducting
prayer meeting
cathedral in Soweto
ayers for the nation
2pm.

Scientific research

ANALYST SEAS expert, Jim Mullin, was called by the ANC to facilitate the development of a national research policy for a democratic SA. Mullin, former chairman of the OECD's Committee on Science and Technology Policy, had already arrived in SA to assist in the project, the ANC said.

Fugitive stays in jail

FUGITIVE South African Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela kidnap and assault trial, is still languishing in Lusaka's central prison despite being served with a deportation order.

The Zambian authorities are considering whether to release him or deport him to SA, where he is sought by police.

Nicro to assist witnesses

THE National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) had agreed to assist the Goldstone commission with its witness protection programme, Judge Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

He said Nicro social workers would be appointed as security officers, in suitable cases, to ensure the general welfare of a protected person.

REPORTS: Political Staff, Sapa

15/09/92
3/9/92
15/09/92
3/9/92

M... ..

Africa in brief

Support pledged

LUSAKA - Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has pledged to support his eldest son, Panji, as United National Independence Party presidential candidate at this month's party congress. *Sowetan 8/9/92*.

Speaking on Zambian Television on Sunday, he said he would retire from partisan politics but pledged to support his son's effort, to succeed him as Unip. president on September 24. (360)

Kenya aid plea

NAIROBI - Kenyan opposition leaders have appealed to the United Nations to send a peace-keeping force to monitor ethnic clashes in the country. *Sowetan 8/9/92*

Representatives of the opposition party, Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) said in a petition yesterday that 20 people from the Bukusu and Tesq tribes had been killed this month by armed cattle rustlers along the border with Uganda.

SA help for Zambia 360

STATE-OWNED Zambia Railways is to hire 300 railway wagons from SA to facilitate transport of maize and other Zambian imports along the southern corridor.

Zambia Railways needed an additional 1 000 wagons to supplement existing stocks operating between SA and Zambia.

DP march is a foray into mass action

BIDA-4 15/9/92

BILLY PADDOCK

THE DP-initiated march for peace and negotiations today through the centre of Johannesburg marks the party's first foray into the controversial territory of mass action.

DP leader Zach de Beer and justice spokesman Tony Leon, formerly strong opponents of mass action marches because of the adverse effects on the economy and marches' propensity for violence, yesterday called on employers to allow their staff time off work for the march.

However, local DP city representative Jack Bloom said the march would be free of violence and intimidation and different from those of the ANC "because in our case there will be no toyi-toying".

Leon said the DP guaranteed that the march would be peaceful and free of intimidation.

He did not spell out how the organisers would ensure this, as it was open to all.

Many parties and organisations, including the Black Sash and the Five Freedoms Forum, will participate.

Leon said the march was the perfect mechanism for the ordinary man in the street to voice his demand and send a message to political leaders to get on with negotiations immediately, and also to move on towards creating peace.

"All parties must immediately re-enter negotiations and recognise that

only through open-ended discussions will we create a durable constitution," he said. This was the DP's most important demand, he said.

But he took a swipe at the SACP and the security forces in stating the second demand of the "March for Negotiations Now! Peace Now!" action.

He said: "Communist Party-style mass action and oppressive security responses thereto must end. These are jeopardising prospects for a peaceful future."

The march will begin at the Civic Spine's Library Gardens and proceed up Rissik Street to the Civic Theatre, where De Beer and International Pentecostal Church of SA president Frederick Modise will address the expected crowd.

Leon said the DP had called on employers in the CBD to allow their employees time off between 12.30 and 2pm.

Motorists who could not participate were called on to show solidarity by driving with their headlights on during the march.

The DP southern Transvaal executive resolved on Sunday that people should encourage all those who identified with the purpose of the march to wear a blue ribbon or to place one on their vehicles, Leon said.

Mandela on Zambia visit

LUSAKA - ANC president Nelson Mandela held talks yesterday with Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba in hopes of rebuilding an alliance diminished by political change.

"We are looking forward to closer relations with you," Mandela told Chiluba before their meeting in Lusaka. "It doesn't worry us if governments change... we are assured of your support in our struggle," he said.

Under former president Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia was the ANC's staunchest supporter in Africa, serving as the headquarters for its guerrilla leaders and giving sanctuary to thousands of South African exiles.

But after Chiluba came to power in elections last November his government established relations with SA and opened a trade office in Pretoria.

Relations with the ANC cooled as SA goods poured into Zambia's shops and SA government officials were invited to visit the country.

Mandela is scheduled to meet again with Chiluba today. He also will visit ANC exiles yet to return to SA, despite government amnesty pledges - Sapa-AP.

Next morning Zimbabwe

STAN 16/1/92

Cebekhulu 'need not fear ANC'

LUSAKA — Katiza Cebekhulu, the controversial co-accused in the Winnie Mandela trial now languishing in a Zambian jail, should have nothing to fear from the ANC and the organisation would do everything possible to get him out of prison, ANC president Nelson Mandela said yesterday. Mr Mandela said after

meeting Zambian President Frederick Chiluba that he had raised the matter with Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga.

"The ANC has no interest in Mr Cebekhulu being in prison. We will do everything to get him out," Mr Mandela said at the end of a two-day visit to Zambia. — Star Africa Service.

SA envoy in Lusaka *Sowetan* 17/9/92

SOUTH Africa is to open its first representative office in Lusaka, Zambia, the Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement yesterday. (360)

The department said Mr John Sterhan had been appointed as head of the office. He previously served as head of the South African Trade Mission in Mbabane, Swaziland, and at the South African embassies in Washington and London as well as the South African Consulate-General in Munich.

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.

employer; it seems to be no more than a right to membership of the fund.

Do pension fund members have a right to know, perhaps annually, what share they own in the totality of the fund?

The Sanlam view is that, strictly, a member does not own any share in a pension fund. The fund itself owns all its assets. Until a benefit is paid to a member under its rules, a member has only an expectation — or possibly a contingent right — to receive a certain benefit in future.

Says Southern: "The pension fund cannot be identified with either the employer or the body of employees. Whatever 'promise' may be made in an employment contract, the fund is a separate entity with its own governing principles. It should be seen as a vehicle for funding whatever retirement benefits are agreed on in the employment contract."

Liberty adds: "The Pensions Fund Act gives every member a right to examine the rules, the last revenue account and balance sheet and the last report — if any — by a valuator. Other than that, the member is not entitled to any information."

Liberty concludes, however, that the premise that retirement funds do constitute deferred pay is likely to gain popularity.

What Liberty calls the two paradigms are so incompatible that the issue cannot be swept under the carpet. As we move into the new SA, which — like it or not — is likely to impose more social responsibilities on the

corporate sector, provision of pensions and ownership of pension "rights" are sure to become areas of burning concern.

The traditional practice, whereby early leavers or those who often changed jobs lost out, in effect subsidising the pensions of long-serving employees, will no longer be acceptable. The corollary of this, of course, is that most pensions paid to long-serving ex-employees are individually under-funded; so if early leavers are to be treated more equitably, the overall funding burden will become more onerous — which will mean that, between them, total employer and employee contributions will have to increase.

Insurers, beholden to boards of trustees who give them money to invest, tend to be cautious in their views. But all know, and quote, the Barber case, which Peter Milburn-Pyle, of consulting actuary Alexander Forbes, sees as a signpost. "At issue before the European Court of Justice," he explains, "was whether pension funds could legally provide benefits for male members that differed from those offered females."

In the end, the court apparently settled a different issue when it ruled that "the concept of pay . . . comprises any other consideration, whether in cash or in kind, whether immediate or future, provided that the worker receives it, albeit indirectly, in respect of his employment from his employer."

So the European Court considered pension benefits deferred pay and that — though not

enforceable in SA — seems persuasive and logical.

Milburn-Pyle also examines a fashionable development of this argument: "It has been suggested that if an employer did not maintain a pension or provident fund, he would grant higher pay equal to the fund contributions he would otherwise have to make. Therefore, employer contributions represent pay in a different form, whose benefit is received at a later date."

But Milburn-Pyle notes little evidence that payment in lieu of pension is widespread. So, "while in due course, the principle that the benefit constitutes deferred pay may gain ground, it is difficult to see how, on any grounds of logic or acceptability, the principle that employer contributions constitute deferred pay can be sustained."

The problems of recognising the contributions as deferred pay are, he elaborates, enormous, with implications for benefit design, disposition of assets, the level of financing of funds and their administration. Employers — or their appointed managers — would have to communicate regularly with employees, or their unions, to let them know their rights.

All the arguments can only confuse the average pension fund member. Certainty is needed; and should this force many pension funds to rewrite their rules, or employers to reconsider funding methods and amounts, so be it.

ZAMBIA

360

Starting over

FM 18/9/92

The pace of commercial life is picking up as the socialist era wanes

Outside one of the drab, nearly empty shops that line bustling Cairo Road in downtown Lusaka, a young boy hawks copies of *Profit*, a new magazine published by the chamber of commerce. He doesn't seem to think it's ironic that "profit" was practically a four-letter word in Zambia under the socialist, one-party rule of Kenneth Kaunda.

But since the election last October of free-market leader Frederick Chiluba, a long-time trade union leader and head of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), as president, all that has changed. Large-scale privatisation is on the cards. Government subsidies of basic foods, such as mealie meal, have been cut drastically and prices have trebled in a year — but without the usual food riots. The exchange rate is getting closer to reality. Maximum individual tax rates were cut from 50% to 35% and the corporate rate went from 45% to 40%.

An upbeat mood pervades Lusaka's open-air market. A young man selling takkies admits that the price of bread has been going up but he sees a solution. "Now there is only one bakery. There should be at least three.

That way they could compete and the prices would come down."

Yet, despite the can-do attitude in the corridors of power and on the street, not a lot has actually changed. Commerce, Trade & Industry Minister Ronald Penza says "everything is for sale" but no privatisations have taken place. And the date for removing exchange controls has been pushed back again, to the end of the year. Hawkers claim that the free market doesn't apply to them: they are still being harassed for setting up shop on some city streets.

Now that the MMD is in power, it's playing some familiar games perfected by Kaunda's United National Independence Party (Unip). "A lot of the Ministers are businessmen, so they want to protect their own businesses from informal competition," says the Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw, a consultant to the MMD. "Some are abusing their new-found power and that's stupid. They say, 'it's our turn to play downhill.'"

Once they arrive, potential investors find the going rough because of the layers of deadening bureaucracy that must still be

swept away. "It's like wallowing through a sea of treacle," says one SA entrepreneur.

An additional concern is whether government will keep its word. A U-turn is dreaded almost as much as the inevitable pitfalls that lie ahead. And some supporters of the new regime are dubious about its stated desire to go all the way with reform. "They haven't changed the constitution or the powers of the President," says a Lusaka accountant. "And they get quite prickly when you mention it."

But as for a U-turn, he doesn't think it will happen. "They are really following the IMF and World Bank structural adjustment programme. They are capitalist-motivated. I don't see them backing down."

Cynics would say they don't have much choice. Between 1980 and 1989, the debt burden more than doubled — from US\$3.2bn to \$6.8bn. After taking office in 1964, Kaunda wasted little time before he began nationalising. Throughout the Seventies, privately held land and businesses, including all newspapers, were increasingly put under government control. Penza says 80% of companies are in the public sector

Zambia ready to free Cebekhulu

Star 18/9/72
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian government was ready to release South African fugitive Katiza Cebekhulu who had been detained for his own safety, Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said in Lusaka

yesterday.

Mr Zimba said it was wrong for anybody to suggest Mr Cebekhulu was being detained against his will.

"Cebekhulu came in the country through an arrangement and he was detained purely for security reasons. He is not a convict or a refugee," Mr

Zimba said.

The Minister promised to visit Mr Cebekhulu in prison soon and to ask him whether he was ready to be released.

Mr Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, is seeking asylum but several countries have refused to offer him sanctuary.

Zambia to release Cebekhulu

FUGITIVE Katiza Cebekhulu, wanted in South Africa as a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela kidnapping and assault trial, has been offered freedom by the Zambian government. (360)

Home Affairs Minister Mr Newstead Zimba confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that Cebekhulu would be released soon.

Zimba dismissed allegations that Cebekhulu was being held against his will. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

Sowetan 18/9/92.

Swepa 18/9/92

Zambia wants more maize (30)

LUSAKA - The Zambian government is to import 10 million bags of yellow maize to stave off any threat of famine before the next marketing season.

Some of the imported maize has already started arriving in Zambia, Minister of Agriculture Dr Guy Scott said. He said about R10 000 million was set aside to buy yellow grain. - *Sapa-Reuter-AFP*.

Red carpet

but not an

easy ride

with 1819 - 241192

By MELINDA HAM: Lusaka

PRESIDENT of the African National Congress Nelson Mandela spent two days in Lusaka this week for bridge-building talks with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, elected last October. 1819 - 241192

Former president Kenneth Kaunda had provided sanctuary to thousands of ANC members for over two decades and permitted them to establish exile headquarters in Lusaka. After the ANC was unbanned Mandela's first foreign trip was to Lusaka to thank Kaunda. And during the 1991 election campaign he publicly endorsed Kaunda's re-election.

But during this week's visit Mandela had to do some back-peddalling: "I realised I went too far in wishing KK success in the election. We look forward to closer relations with you, Mr President."

Chiluba was not blameless for the cooling of relations between the ANC and his new government. Soon after he assumed power, unprecedented diplomatic relations were established with South Africa and a trade mission



Zambian President Frederick Chiluba

was set up in Pretoria, raising ANC hackles.

Chiluba gave Mandela red-carpet treatment during his Lusaka trip, but made it clear that Zambia wanted to abandon its partisan stance. He told Mandela that he had invited the leaders of the Pan African Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party and Foreign Minister Pik Botha to visit Zambia.

"We will continue to render whatever we have to you and others in the

peace process," Chiluba told Mandela. "We want to be among those who ensure that peace comes to South Africa."

Mandela also held talks with Zambia's foreign and defence ministers to discuss the several hundred ANC members still in Lusaka. The ANC and members of other liberation groups who sought sanctuary in Zambia are believed to have contributed to the easy availability of guns and the high instance of armed robberies in the country.

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

The fate of Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the trial of Winnie Mandela and former member of the Mandela Football Club, was also discussed. Cebekhulu, who turned state witness and was due to testify at Mandela's trial, has been in a Lusaka prison for over a year "for his own safety", according to Zambian government officials.

"We will do everything we can do to get him out... he has nothing to fear from us now or in the future," Mandela said.

AFRICA BRIEFS

UK increases aid to Zambia (360)

LUSAKA: Britain's Minister for Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker this week assured Zambia of her country's financial support and praised the government's commitment to economic reform. W/Mand 18/9 - 24/9/92

Britain has increased aid to Zambia for 1992 to £55-million from the originally budgeted £40-million, she said. The Movement for Multi-party Democracy, which came to power in November 1991, has removed subsidies on maize meal, devalued the kwacha, decontrolled prices and privatised state corporations. Prices of commodities and other services such as transport have shot up in recent months as a result.

Cipner 2019/92
Wanted fugitive to be freed shortly

DETAINED fugitive Katiza Cebekhulu – wanted in SA as a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela kidnapping and assault trial – has been offered his freedom by the Zambian government. (360)

Zambian home affairs minister Newstead Zimba confirmed that Cebekhulu would be released and dismissed allegations that he was being held against his will.

AFRICA BRIEFS

W/Mon 25/9 - 1/10/92

No highway for food aid (360)

DAR ES SALAAM: More than 52 000 tons of maize imports bound for famine-stricken Zambia are piling up at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam because there are no railway wagons to haul them. Zambian rail authorities were holding up at least 750 rail wagons owned by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, but give no reason for the action.

Farewell to father of Zambian politics

SM 26/9/92.

(360)

FORMER Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda, for more than four decades part of the political landscape, will bid farewell to his followers in Lusaka this weekend when he delivers his last presidential address at his party's annual congress.

It will be the end of an era.

Kaunda's long-time confidant, Kebby Musokotwane, is expected to win the race to succeed him as leader of the United National Independence Party. Unip ruled Zambia from independence in 1964 until

KENNETH Kaunda will go out to pasture at the weekend. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of the Africa News Service reports from Lusaka on the changes taking place in post-Kaunda Zambia.

defeated by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) last year.

Kaunda has yet to recover from that crushing defeat. He has been without a real job for the first time in his life. He did not have a house of his own when he was kicked out of the presidential residence.

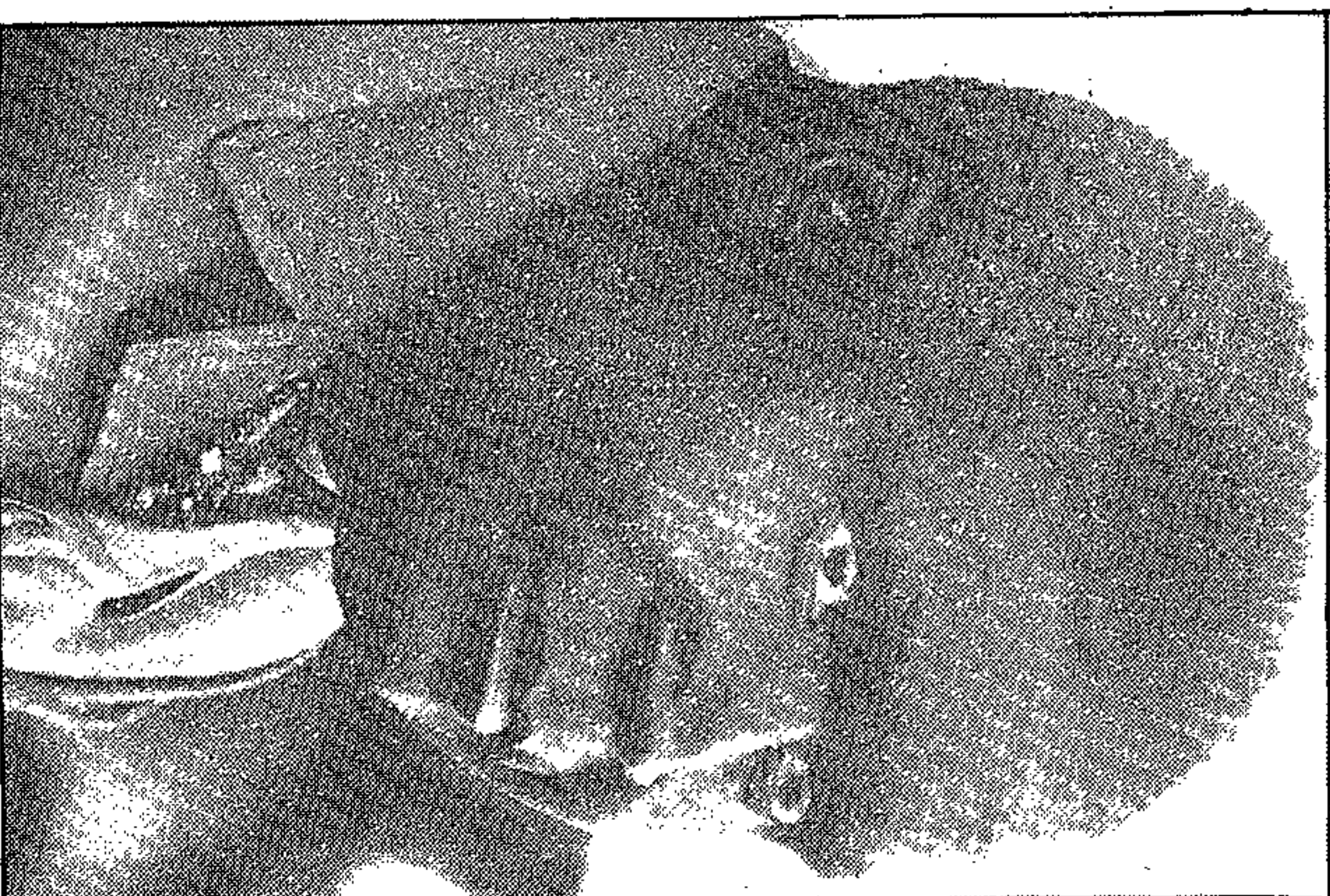
His departure will allow his party, which has been reduced to a small rump in parliament, to regroup and learn to tackle its new task as the official opposition with some vigour.

Some of his lieutenants are now saying the party would not have suffered such humiliation if Kaunda had retired from politics before the election. But politicians of all political hues have paid tribute to Kaunda's contribution.

"From his birthplace at Lubwa to the climax of world politics, Kenneth Kaunda is a senior citizen who deserves a befitting farewell on his exit from politics," a writer has enthused.

Kaunda's successor, President Frederick Chiluba, described him as Zambia's founding father. "When the grand old man of Zambian politics retires, when he becomes non-partisan, then I will go to see him when I have a problem," he said.

Chiluba (his government has been accused of harassing Kaunda) said he would do something to help Kaunda in his retirement. Former finance minis-



BOWING OUT: Kenneth Kaunda will make his last speech at this weekend's Unip congress.

ter Rabbison Chongo said Kaunda's legacy was his success in creating a sense of nationhood out of disparate ethnic groups. "It is failure to inculcate a sense of nationhood that creates the Somalias and Yugoslavias of this world."

Party managers say that with Kaunda's departure, Unip will be seeking a new image and youthful leadership

The Unip leadership, known for its arrogant and petulant attitude while in power, now seeks out journalists to explain its standpoints. The members readily admit they plotted their own defeat by their behaviour in government.

Unip believes it will give the MMD a run for its money in November's local government elections. Allegations of corruption against Chiluba's government, and his Ministers' squabbling in public over policy, have given Unip some much-needed ammunition.

Two Ministers resigned in protest at what they called corrupt practices by some of their Cabinet colleagues. Two other Ministers were sacked by Chiluba, one for granting a government contract to his own company and the other for uttering a racial slur.

But what looks like an issue which could lose the MMD much support is the decision to privatise State enterprises, such as the huge parastatal mining conglomerate ZCCM and post and telecommunications. What's more, there seems to be no agreement on the issue within Chiluba's Cabinet.

These are issues Unip will hope to exploit. But Unip will be handicapped because, if Musokotwane assumes party presidency, he will not be able to face Chiluba in parliament. He was defeated in Livingstone in last year's election.

ZAMBIA is laying out the welcome mat for South African investors and is cutting out all the red tape to make it easier for foreigners to do business in the country.

The authorities hope that South African businessmen will take full advantage of the opportunities that are opening up as a result of the privatisation of State enterprises.

The Zambia Privatisation Agency (ZPA), which the government set up to oversee the privatisation programme, is already inviting local and foreign investors to make bids for State enterprises to be privatised.

"This place is a gold mine for investors," said ZPA acting director Paul Munungwe.

"It has untapped natural resources, a stable environment and a government committed to

Zambian red carpet for investors

Star 28/9/92

360

free-market policies." Mr Munungwe said in an interview at his Lusaka office last week.

The Zambian authorities are offering incentives such as foreign exchange retention and duty and sales tax concessions in a bid to attract foreign investors. They are especially keen to attract South Africans because of the technology and know-how they can provide, and South Africa's proximity to Zambia is seen as a plus.

Mr Munungwe said although figures were not yet available, there had been a steady rise in the number of South Africans

looking at investment opportunities in Zambia.

"Of course this is a new thing. We used to have no relations with South Africa. The door was closed, but there are now a lot of South African delegations coming here."

The ZPA has prepared what it calls a tranche of State-owned enterprises to be privatised. Some of these have already been advertised in the local media. A package of information on these enterprises has been sent to all representatives of foreign governments so that they can circulate the information to prospective investors in their countries.

Foreigners, particularly South African businessmen, are being attracted to invest in Zambia to revive the country's ailing economy. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of The Star Africa Service reports.

ZPA is also considering advertising in the South African media.

Mr Munungwe said there was a wide choice for those who wanted to buy into privatised enterprises. The State-owned

sector in Zambia comprises 80 percent of the economy — some 120 companies, ranging from the giant mining company, ZCCM, to small bakeries and breweries.

"We will start with the small companies in order to build up confidence. Then we will come

to the medium-sized and big companies."

Mr Munungwe said his agency would prepare a tranche of at least 10 companies, drawn from all sectors, for privatisation. There would be two tranches a year, so that an average of 20 companies would be privatised a year. "We want all sectors to shrink proportionately. He said privatisation was an attempt to empower ordinary people and to transform the country's economy.

"In the past the State wanted to do business and govern the country at the same time. It failed to govern properly and

toirs

the economy is in a mess."

The government's decision to sell off some key parastatals has provoked an angry response from unions, which say their members will lose jobs. Others say the government is selling or mortgaging the country to foreigners.

But Mr Munungwe said the country was already in massive debt because of nationalisation.

"By law we can sell to anybody. We're saying anybody is free to come in. But there may be a case where indigenous people must be majority shareholder

ers. But it would be foolish to say that a company that is capital intensive should be owned by Zambians. If they have foreign exchange, fine. We need to develop now in order to avoid massive poverty in the future."

Mr Munungwe said privatisation would lead to additional investment, new technology, new markets and better efficiency.

"We need better management to run these enterprises without political interference.

"Price control, interference in management — these policies have impoverished our country.

"We don't want to have jobs that cannot be sustained by economic factors. Another two years from now, we should be able to see this country back on its feet if present policies are sustained," he said. □

Zambia overcoming drought

By Barney Mthombho
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Zambia, whose food stocks were running dangerously low early this year because of the drought, now has enough to eat.

Government officials and relief workers say the international community has responded generously to appeals for help. The country now has enough food to last until the summer rains start.

According to relief workers, however, Zambia is the only country in the region which seems to have got on top of the problem.

Through January and February this year virtually no rain fell over much of southern and eastern Zambia, areas which normally produce a large marketable surplus of maize.

The situation became so critical that President Chiluba declared a state of emergency and appealed for external assistance.

Zambia also led its neighbours in approaching South Africa to help co-ordinate the transportation of the maize from its ports.



Chiluba . . . a "nice chat" with those taking advantage.

"The food situation's much, much improved," said Tony Mornement, co-ordinator of the UN's World Food Programme in Zambia.

Mr Mornement said despite the initial alarm, there had been no deaths or famine in Zambia.

"The situation could have been critical but the government and the donor community got to grips with it early in March," he said.

According to an assessment by the ministry of health an estimated 1.7 million people, mostly in Zambia's southern, eastern and western provinces would require free food at some point during the year.

The total quantity of maize required as food aid has now been pledged. Up to 15 000 tons of other foods, particularly soya-based foods to fight malnutrition — the biggest killer of children in Zambia — will be provided for free distribution.

The food is, however, not given away free. Those in need participate in work-for-food schemes.

Mr Mornement said the scheme was very popular.

"It's going down very well. It's given them some self-respect," he said.

The biggest problem was that people had been conditioned over the years to believe that maize meal was their staple diet and that it was the duty of the government to subsidise it.

"Before that people used to eat all sorts of foods," he said.

This point was driven home by President Chiluba last week when he inspected a US consignment of maize.

"Malnutrition is not caused by lack of maize," he said. "It's the lack of having a variety of foods. Some of our people look at vegetables as a sign of poverty."

Mr Chiluba expressed his government's gratitude to the international community for

responding so timeously to their appeal for aid.

There are complaints that local millers are taking advantage of the cheap maize and are making huge profits. Mr Chiluba said his government would have "a nice chat" with the millers.

John Oliver, representing a group that co-ordinates the shipment of the maize, said 90 500 tons of maize were already in the country. The country needed 1.15 million tons, he said.

"I am confident nobody is going to starve," he said.

While the situation in Zambia is encouraging, the same cannot be said of the other countries in the region. UN officials say the situation in Zimbabwe is depressing.

They privately accuse the government there of incompetence and mismanagement of the drought situation.

As far as Mozambique and Angola are concerned, they concede that the situation will not change until peace returns to those countries.

In Mozambique, for instance, there is enough food to feed those who need it, but it cannot leave the harbour.

"Our trucks are attacked and looted if we try to distribute it," one official said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bl/My 30/9/92
Zambian student killed

LUSAKA — A Zambian university student was shot dead and another critically wounded outside the Lusaka Magistrate's Court yesterday when police opened fire to disperse protesting students.

Eight policemen had been held for questioning. The students were protesting against the trial of 144 students arrested for holding an illegal procession. (360)

Police kill student outside Lusaka court

By Katongo Chisupa
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Police shot dead a University of Zambia student and injured two others yesterday after disturbances at the Lusaka Magistrate's Court where more than 100 students were appearing charged with taking part in an illegal procession, witnesses said.

Scores of students from the main university campus had earlier gathered at the court in support of their colleagues when shots rang out, sparking chaos.

One witness claimed the order to shoot was

given by a junior officer. "Nobody knows exactly what happened. We heard about four to five shots," a reporter at the scene said.

Trouble started earlier this week when the police denied students a permit to hold a rally to discuss economic and political issues in the country.

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba on Monday warned that his government would deal firmly with the main opposition party — the United National Independence Party — and other individuals "disregarding the rule of law."

Police confirmed the death.

Student slain in Lusaka:

officers held

By Katongo Chisupa
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Eight police officers have been arrested in connection with the shooting to death of a university student during disturbances outside the Lusaka Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

And University of Zambia Student Union general-secretary Alfred Zulu was arrested at Lusaka international airport on Tuesday night as he was about to leave for the United States.

Mr. Zulu was among 170 students arrested on Sunday for taking part in an illegal march on Saturday. He later escaped from custody and tried to continue with earlier plans to fly to the US at the invitation of a human rights group there.

The dead student was among a large crowd demonstrating outside the court during the appearance of the 170 students.

An Iraqi-trained special police unit is said to have shot at demonstrators without warning.

Brief

Sowetan 2/10/92

SAA, Zambia accord

LUSAKA - South Africa Airways and its Zambian counterpart have signed an agreement to increase the number of flights between the two countries, Zambian Airways managing director Mr Peter Kaoma said this week. He said the agreement would enable his airline to operate direct flights to Durban, in addition to the existing two weekly flights on the Johannesburg route. SAA would operate two weekly flights to Zambia.

University shooting (360)

■LUSAKA: Zambian Police Inspector-General Darmus Kalebo has denied on Radio Zambia that the person shot dead by police during an illegal march by students on Sunday was a University of Zambia student.

He said preliminary investigations had shown the unidentified body in the University of Zambia mortuary to be someone else.

Kalebo said eight policemen arrested after the shooting on Sunday were being questioned about who had ordered them to fire live ammunition.

W/mar 2/10 - 8/10/92

Students facilitate

LUSAKA - Students at the University of Zambia have called off their one-week class boycott to pave the way for negotiations with the government. (360)

Student leader Mr Hamangaba Hamusankwa at the weekend appealed to students to resume classes yesterday.

Sawetan 6/10/92

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Sawetan 6/10/92 (360)
Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, speaking on national television, said his government would maintain law and order but it was not seeking confrontation with the students.

Students are angry over the killing of a colleague by the police last week.

Zambian privatisation interests SA firms

DOZENS of SA companies were interested in buying Zambian state-owned enterprises in the first step of the country's extensive privatisation programme, Investec Merchant Bank project finance manager Andrew Smith said yesterday.

He said the response to the bank's advertisement placed yesterday, listing 17 Zambian companies for sale, had been overwhelming.

Investec was introducing SA investors to the first tranche of the Zambian privatisation programme, focusing on smaller companies. The 17 companies had a combined turnover of R26,4m, but Smith said the turnover was bigger than it suggested because of the devalued Zambian

kwacha.

The companies for sale ranged from tyre distributors and automotive repairs to a fruit cannery and ceramics company. Three were either in a development stage or were dormant.

Smith said individuals and listed corporates crossing the spectrum of SA business had contacted Investec and were making applications. Applications had not been limited to SA companies.

He said prequalified bidders could obtain tender packages from Investec which contained international aid agency-sponsored studies on

each company.

Companies could either invest directly in the country or form joint ventures. Supply and trade-related deals were also possible, he added.

"The Zambian government would like to see new cash injected into the country and SA companies can see it as a new market to expand into," Smith said.

He added that the privatisation process would eventually expand throughout the Zambian economy and Investec's role would extend to finding ways to value and sell government property, assets and business. Currently 80% of Zambia's resources were owned by the government.

SHARON WOOD

'Mandela gun' shown on TV

Sowetan 13/10/92 *(110) (360)*
■ **Zambian minister claims automatic weapon given as a gift was used in robberies:**

LUSAKA - A Zambian minister at the weekend displayed an automatic weapon on national television and said it had been given to African National Congress (ANC) leader

Nelson Mandela by Ugandan president Yoweri Museveni as a present.

Home affairs minister Newstead Zimba said the gun had been used in armed robberies in the country. A

woman had been arrested in connection with some of the robberies, the minister said.

The gun bore the inscription "Presented to ANC leader Nelson Mandela by President Yoweri

Museveni".

Ugandan High Commissioner to Zambia Karakuza Baguma said yesterday he had never heard of Museveni giving presents to Mandela.

Adjudicator Kaunda due on Sunday

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda arrives in SA on Sunday in the hope of clearing the way for a meeting of peace accord signatories to find more ways of ending the violence.

The objective of his visit is to adjudicate with retired Judge G Kotze on whether ANC president Nelson Mandela's statement to the UN — that Inkatha was a surrogate of government — was a contravention of the peace accord.

Inkatha is refusing to participate in the peace accord until this has been cleared up, and peace accord chairman John Hall asked Kaunda and former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere to adjudicate. Nyerere was not available.

The adjudication proceedings, expected to last a week, start on Monday at Barlow

BILLY PADDOCK

Rand.

But Kaunda's trip might be in vain if his decision goes against Mandela.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus yesterday said the organisation would have to weigh up the judgment against the facts.

"It is true beyond doubt, even in the courts, that Inkatha was supported financially and in other ways by government," she said.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said the judgment would be binding on both parties and her organisation would accept it without a problem.

The decision of the adjudicators will be widely publicised by the peace accord structures.

(360)

16/10/91

Hot soups ⁽³⁶⁰⁾ for Zambia

A SOUTH African food chain has established a market in Zambia to supply a variety of foodstuffs to state institutions and wholesale outlets.

Nutritional Foods financial director Charles Akeroyd says state-owned supermarkets in Lusaka and Ndola would be some of the consumer outlets for his company's products.

5 Times 18/10/92



WARM WELCOME . . . National Peace Committee chairman John Hall greets Kenneth Kaunda at Jan Smuts airport yesterday Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

Kaunda (36) here to mediate

By CHARLES LEONARD

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to adjudicate a dispute involving the National Peace Accord.

Dr Kaunda was asked to help after Inkatha lodged a complaint against the ANC over statements allegedly made by ANC leader Nelson Mandela at the United Nations in July.

Inkatha had requested that an adjudicator from outside South Africa be appointed.

It also agreed to the participation of retired judge Mr Justice G Coetzee.

The hearing begins tomorrow.

BIPAM 19/10/92

SA chain makes good Zambian link

LUSAKA — A SA food chain has established a market in Zambia to supply a variety of foodstuffs to state institutions and wholesale outlets.

Nutritional Foods financial director Charles Akeroyd said state supermarkets in Lusaka and Ndola were some of the consumer outlets for his company's food products.

"The potential for business in Zambia is limitless. (360) (360)

"We have the goods that Zambians want — the business climate is very good," Akeroyd said. (186) (210)

Nutritional Foods is owned by JSE-listed Merhold. (279A) (274B)

It specialises in supplying soups, briedies and gravies, cold and hot drink powders, desserts and soya mince blends. — Sapa.

BIPAY 19/10/92.
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It specialises in supplying soups, breadies and gravies, cold and hot drink powders, desserts and soya mince blends. — Sapa.

ZCI pays ³⁶⁰no dividend

8/10/92 20/10/92
JONO WATERS

BERMUDA-registered Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI), which had its largest investment in Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), declared no dividend for the year ended June 1992 as ZCI received no income from ZCCM.

Chairman Gavin Relly said in the annual report that ZCCM's proposed dividend of 134-million kwacha for the year to end March 1991 was not approved by certain creditors.

Lower US interest rates cut ZCI's pre-tax earnings to \$771 000 (\$2.12m). After-tax earnings fell to \$716 000 (\$2.04m) or \$0.58 (\$1.67) a share. Retained earnings rose to \$14.9m (\$14.2m).

ZCCM's copper production fell 8.3% to 386 763 tons in the year to end March 1992. The average London Metal Exchange price was lower at £1 314 (£1 442). Cobalt production rose to 4 741 tons (4 674 tons) as the producer price received by Zaire and Zambia doubled to \$25 (\$11) in January.

Electronics expected to outstrip industrial index

DUMA GAOUBULE

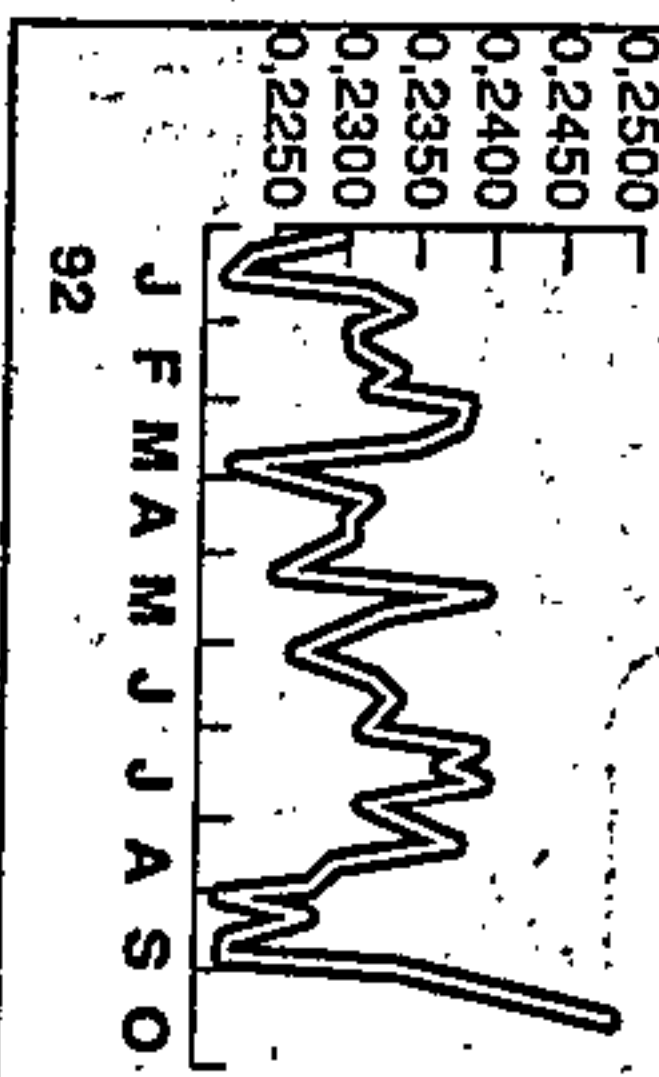
THE JSE's electronics sector, out of favour since the stock market crash of 1987, has the potential to outperform the industrial index over the next two years, says Edey Rogers analyst Franco Busetti.

Electronic companies' earnings growth was forecast to be higher than that of the industrial index over the next year, but would be overtaken by the index the following year, Busetti said in a recent report. Over two years the compound earnings growth from both sectors would be roughly the same.

Dividend growth from electronics companies was expected to be higher than that of the industrial index in both years, averaging 21% compared with 14% over the period.

Busetti said while the electronics industry was not expected to repeat the heady growth experienced in 1987-88, growth broadly in line with that of the index was possible in the next upswing.

Electronics/Industrial indices



An upward rerating towards that of the industrial index would therefore be justified, and, combined with the expected earnings growth, could provide attractive returns.

The electronics sector offered relative value. The market's rating of the sector — which had plunged from a price-earnings ratio double that of the industrial index in 1987 to its present 18% discount to the index — now appeared to be unduly cautious relative to its growth prospects.

In the report, Busetti said the poorest performing sectors in the electronics industry would be those depend-

ing on state telecommunications and military electronics.

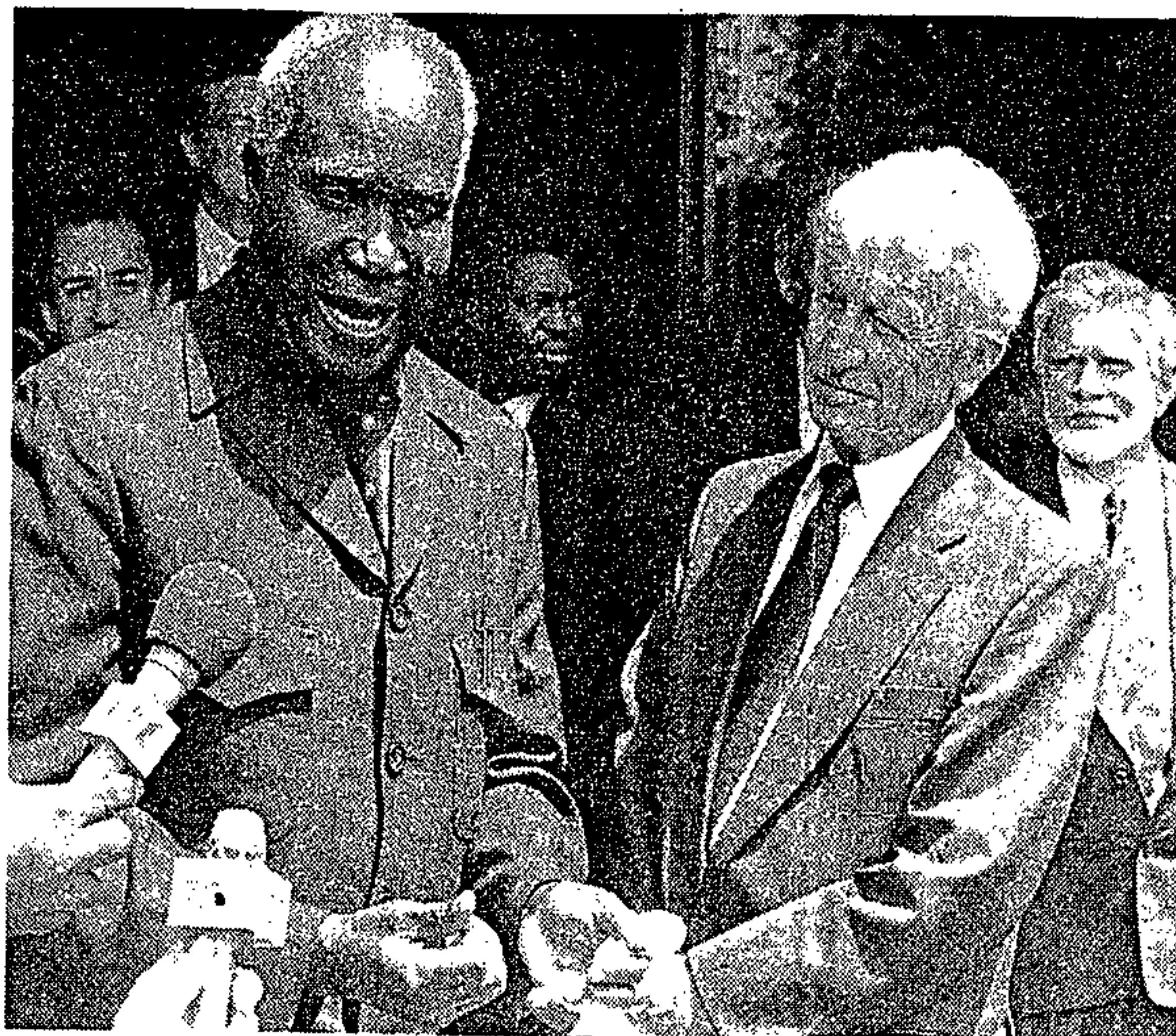
The growth sector of the future would be in the information technology field, notably software and services. Within this sector — which would show nominal growth approaching 20% a year over the next few years — networking, with a forecast growth of 25% a year, would be the highest growth area.

Software maintenance, development and consultancy were other areas which would show high growth.

Companies which were successfully active in these fields, and had shown the flexibility to change direction in these rapidly evolving markets, would be the winners, he said.

In a separate report on 10 leading companies in the sector with a tradeability above R300 000 a month, Busetti said Dimension Data and Fin-tech (followed by Silek and Persech) appeared to show the best value in terms of market-rating relative to growth prospects.

Altron, Altech and Grintek appeared to be the most expensive on a two-year view.



Former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda and Judge G Kotzé are expected to decide today whether ANC president Nelson Mandela breached the national peace accord in his recent address to the UN security council. Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

Kaunda adjudicates on Mandela today

FORMER Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda and Judge G Kotzé are expected to decide by midday today whether ANC president Nelson Mandela violated the national peace accord during an address to the UN in July. *B/M 20/10/92*

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been refusing to attend peace accord meetings since late July in protest at Mandela's statement to the UN. *(27)*

RAY HARTLEY

(360)

Mandela allegedly told the international body Inkatha was a government surrogate.

A national peace committee spokesman said yesterday efforts by ANC and Inkatha lawyers to settle the dispute over the alleged transgression failed, and it had been decided that Kaunda and Kotzé would adjudicate after hearing both sides. *(27)*

Inkatha vows to defy ban

INKATHA would continue defying the law banning weapons in public because it was unenforceable and a product of government and ANC connivance, Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate said yesterday. *B/M 20/10/92*

He was reacting to inquiries about why Inkatha ignored Witwatersrand Commissioner of Police Maj-Gen Gerrit Erasmus's ruling that marchers not carry weapons during a Johannesburg march on Saturday.

Felgate rejected the notion that the ruling was made in terms of a government notice of February 28 and not as a result of the summit between President

BILLY PADDOCK

FW de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela last month. *(27)*

Meanwhile, police opened a docket and indicated Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi might face charges, as he led the march.

However, spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said video footage taken during the march had to be studied before a docket would be handed to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute.

Felgate said Buthelezi had not condoned the carrying of weapons but he would not, in principle,

have called on the marchers to lay them down either.

AK-47s, of which "the ANC had thousands stashed in arms caches", were the major cause of violence and killings, he insisted.

□ Meanwhile, Sapa reports gunmen shot and killed five people in Natal yesterday, taking the death toll in two days to 18 in the strife-torn province.

KwaZulu police said three people were gunned down in Umbumbulu township, another in Esikhawini near Empangeni and the fifth victim killed in Kwamakhuta, south of Durban.

The 18 deaths in Natal, where more than 1 200 people have died so far this year, brought to at least 20 the number of people killed in unrest in the country over the weekend.

In the worst incident, eight people were killed early on Sunday at Umgababa by raiders wielding pangas and spears and firing home-made guns.

RISON.

IE

IMF team in Zambia to review economy

³¹⁰²⁴
^{22/10/92}
LUSAKA — A five-member IMF team was in Zambia to review the structural adjustment programme, IMF representative John Willis confirmed yesterday.

The IMF team is led by the division head dealing with Zambia, Burke Dillon.

Zambian Deputy Finance Minister Derrick Chitala said there had been several IMF missions to Zambia to monitor various aspects of the economy.

Willis confirmed that the team would be

examining the effects of the drought on the Zambian economy. ~~(360)~~ 360

Economic pundits in Lusaka claimed the IMF and the World Bank had not been happy with the recent wage increases in the public service, claiming these had had adverse effects on the control of money supply and on inflation.

Excess money supply and inflation have been cited as the main culprits in Zambia's economic retrogression. — Sapa.

SA food chain a hit in Zambia

LUSAKA. — A South African food chain has established a market in Zambia to supply a variety of foodstuffs to state institutions and wholesale outlets.

Nutritional Foods financial director Mr Charles Akeroyd said state-owned supermarkets in Lusaka and Ndola were some of the consumer outlets for his company's food products.

"The potential for business in Zambia is limitless. We have the goods that Zambians want," said Mr Akeroyd.

Nutritional Foods specialises in supplying soups, briedies and gravies, cold and hot drink powders, desserts and soya mince blends. — Sapa.

Fierce fighting in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops reclaimed the northern coastal town of Memba on Tuesday after fierce fighting with Renamo forces, the provincial governor said yesterday.

"Memba was reoccupied after intense clashes with Renamo forces," Nampula province governor Alfredo Gamito told state radio.

Gamito said both sides had suffered casualties, but he gave no figures.

The radio said Renamo had protested to the UN special representative in Mozambique that government troops were occupying areas formerly under its control in the towns of Samacuzza and Muanza in Sofala province, and had deployed troops into the provinces of Zambezia, Tete, and Cabo Delgado.

Government and Renamo have accused each other of violating a ceasefire signed on October 4 by President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to end the civil war that began on independence from Portugal in 1975.

Land grabbing by either side is barred by the accord which is supposed to lead to multiparty elections in one year — Sapa-Reuter.

Unita has a plan to break impasse

LUANDA — Unita, which had been blocking a conclusion to Angola's elections after making fraud allegations, on Tuesday offered a plan to end the stand-off, Angolan and diplomatic sources said.

They said the proposal, which included a call for a greatly increased UN presence in a second round of voting, was put forward by Unita at talks with the government.

The talks have been going on for a week behind closed doors.

The sources said Unita's plan called for the setting up of mechanisms to create a transitional government until a second round of voting.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos won 49,57% of the votes in the first round of the presidential election, against 40,07% for Savimbi. This made a second round necessary.

Unita had initially delayed the announcement of the results, alleging fraud and threatening to restart the 16-year-long civil war.

Unita's plan also called for strong UN presence during a second round of voting, and more international observers than in the September poll.

Foreign observers who monitored

that poll said it was fairly conducted.

Unita is also demanding that state information media be completely "impartial" in any new poll, and that "arbitrary" arrests should stop.

The movement, backed by the US and SA during the war with the Soviet- and Cuban-backed MPLA, also called for a code of electoral conduct.

The sources said the ball was now in the government's court. It would probably take some days to respond.

Following its accusations of fraud, Unita pulled its forces out of the combined army they had formed with government troops.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has been holed up since then in the town of Huambo, refusing to come to Luanda for talks with Dos Santos.

In the legislative part of the elections last month, Dos Santos's MPLA soundly beat Unita, gaining 53,74% of votes to its rival's 34,1%.

Some diplomats saw Unita's offer as a positive development, saying the talks, which had been going on without any of the countries which guaranteed the Angolan peace agreement — Russia, the US and Portugal — were probably the last chance to avert a new war. — Sapa-AFP.

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Chiluba celebrates with privatisation promise

LUSAKA — President Frederick Chiluba marked his first year in power yesterday with a promise to spread wealth among Zambians by privatising unprofitable state corporations.

Chiluba, a former trade union leader who defeated longtime president Kenneth Kaunda in last year's election, accused his predecessor of tearing apart the country with ill-conceived socialist policies, corruption and mismanagement.

"Democracy has arrived in Zambia," Chiluba told a news conference. "But it is just the beginning of a long process. We are a pacesetter and other countries want to emulate us."

Chiluba and his Movement for Multiparty Democracy campaigned on promises to end corruption and policies borrowed from the old East bloc. He won international support for pressuring Kaunda, Zambia's founding father, to end one-party rule.

Kaunda, Zambia's leader since its independence from Britain in 1964, was widely blamed for transforming Zambia into one of the poorest nations in southern Africa.

Chiluba said that despite Western-prescribed economic reforms, a small elite group still controlled the country's riches.

He hoped the chasm between rich and poor would be narrowed through imminent privatisation of money-losing state corporations that control 80% of the economy.

Many citizens, he said, would be able to buy shares in these companies, including copper mines, newspapers and sugar plantations.

Chiluba said his government would, in its second year, also promote informal businesses so more people could become entrepreneurs. — Sapa-AP.

Zambia *South* 31/10-4/11/92.

DR KENNETH KAUNDA, who served for 27 years as president until his defeat in last October's election, resigned this month as head of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). (360)

The party, meeting in a special congress, chose Mr Kebby Musokotwane to replace the former president. Musokotwane, who was the party's secretary-general, was Kaunda's choice as his successor.

Kaunda has long been urged by friends at home and abroad to leave party politics and take on the role of "senior statesman". The leader of UNIP since it was established in 1959 during the struggle for Zambian independence, Kaunda was recently named "founding father of the nation".

His rule ended when he lost a presidential election to Frederick Chiluba, leader of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy.

Anglo first in line to buy Zambian copper mines

LUSAKA — Anglo American Corporation will have first option to purchase the pride of Zambia's mining, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), when privatisation takes root.

Anglo holds 27,3% of ZCCM, the (360) Zambian government holds the majority 60,3%, and Andrew Sardins' holding company MIT group of companies holds the balance. 6107M 211192

Zambian Deputy Mines Minister Mathius Mpande said in Lusaka at the weekend: "Anglo American, being the second largest shareholder, have the pre-emptive right, if they have the money, to buy off the 60,3% government shareholding. They can syndicate the money from other parties and even banks in order to buy ZCCM. Privatisation is inevitable."

Anglo has been a long-standing partner of the Zambian government since nationalisation of the copper mines in 1969.

Genmin is also in the running for a holding in ZCCM, depending on how the government-held shares are to be disposed of.

The present law directs that the second major shareholder should be given first consideration and chance to buy the shares if it is able to do so. If not, it may organise other potential buyers. — Sapa.

World in brief

MPs on visit to Zambia

LUSAKA - A seven-man South African parliamentary delegation is in Zambia for a three-day familiarisation tour.

The delegation from the Parliamentary Association of South Africa include three National Party members, two members of the Democratic Party and one each from the Solidarity and Conservative parties.

Soveren 3/11/92

Zambia offends Iran

IRAN may hold back investment in Zambia because the government lifted a ban on Salman Rushdie's 'The Satanic Verses', considered blasphemous by many Muslims, an Iranian trade delegation said yesterday. (360)

"We are businessmen from an Islamic country and if this approach continues our government will bar us from continuing trade," delegation leader Hamid Zanjani told a news conference.

8100M 5/11/92

SA delegation visits Zambia

■ Fact-finding mission learns a lot: (360)

Sowetan S11/92
Sowetan Africa News Service

LUSAKA - A South African parliamentary delegation has concluded a three-day fact-finding mission to Zambia on a positive note, with the leader, Dr Frik Van Heerden of the National Party, saying: "We learned a lot."

He added: "I consider the visit very successful. We came on a fact-finding mission, to look at the Zambian example, the Africa example."

"All of us in the group, although from different parties, are committed to change and the more knowledge we have the better for us."

"We learned a lot, we saw that in this country there is no discrimination whatsoever."

"We had informal talks with various people, including ministers. We are impressed by the enthusiasm in different portfolios."

The seven parliamentarians from the National, Democratic, Solidarity and Conservative parties arrived in Lusaka on Sunday. They have left to go on to Namibia.

ZCI/ANGLO AMERICAN ^{FM} 6/11/92.

The worm turns

(360)

Is it likely to be the full circle for Anglo American Corp in its business relations with Zambia? More than 20 years ago the corporation was a forced seller of its majority holdings in those Zambian copper mines which it administered and managed.

Former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda forced through a semi-nationalisation of the industry in 1970, when he obliged both controlling companies — the other was Roan Selection Trust — to hand 51% of the equity in the mines to government. Subsequently, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) was formed.

Zambia's recently elected democratic government has indicated it sees privatisation as the key to the country's economic wellbeing. Last week Zambian Deputy Minister of Mines Mathius Mpande said Anglo, which effectively holds 27,3% of ZCCM through JSE-listed Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI), has a pre-emptive right to acquire government's controlling holding.

But does Anglo want to? Former technical director and current senior Anglo representative on ZCCM's board Jack Holmes says circumstances have changed considerably since the election of Zambia's new government. He confirms "the situation is materially improved. We are enjoying excellent relations with the Zambian authorities. It's safe to say we would welcome an opportunity to develop a stronger participation in the Zambian mining industry, if invited to do so."

No definitive discussions have taken place with the Zambian authorities. A well-placed

FM 6/11/92

(360)

source suggests government may not have finalised its approach to the privatisation of ZCCM, by far the country's largest commercial undertaking and its most significant earner of foreign exchange.

ZCCM's ownership is divided between government with 60,3%, ZCI and, ironically, Andrew Sardanis's group which holds the balance. Sardanis was a strong supporter of Kaunda's discredited governing party in the early years of Zambia's independence, when he occupied various powerful positions, including that of civil service head of the Ministry of Industry.

David Gleason

Diamond discovery (360)

LUSAKA - Diamond samples have been discovered in Zambia's Western Province by De Beers, the South African diamond mining house, a Zambian newspaper reported yesterday.

The Times of Zambia quoted the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mathias Mpande, as saying, however, that a more comprehensive drilling exercise was required to establish the extent of the deposits. *Sowetan*

Dr Mpande said initial findings were made in the early eighties but operations were scaled down because of the "bad policies" of the previous government of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

He expressed optimism that De Beers would now continue further prospecting operations.

Dr Mpande, a mining engineer himself, warned against excitement before the quantity of the mineral could be established.

13/11/92
Sapa AFP, Reuter and Argus Africa News service.

— WORLD —

Zambian bourse

LUSAKA — Zambia's efforts to set up its first stock exchange moved ahead yesterday with the appointment of the board of directors of the Zambian Stock Exchange Council.

Zambian Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde appointed Lusaka lawyer Benjamin Ngenda to head the board. He will be joined on the board by businessmen Hellins Chabi and Shula Musakanya, and industrialist Murray Sanderson. (360)

Sanderson will spearhead the establishment of the Zambian Stock Exchange, which is to be based on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. — Sapa. *BJM 27/11/92*

We'll act on torture camps say Zambians

STimes 29/11/92.

(360)

By PETER MALHERBE: London

THE ZAMBIAN High Commission in London said yesterday that "appropriate action" would be taken following Amnesty International's report on ANC torture camps in Zambia.

The high commissioner, Mr Love Mtesa, was reacting to the organisation's call to African countries to investigate reports of ANC abuse in their countries "with the aim of bringing those responsible to justice".

Mr Mtesa said a copy of the report would be submitted to the Zambian government tomorrow "and the appropriate action taken".

He said his government respected Amnesty International and would take note of its recommendations.

The 26-page report, released in London last week, documented cases of abuse which took place over a decade in Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda.

It claims some abuses took place with the collaboration of agents of those governments.

Beaten up

Among the findings about ANC activities in Zambia were:

- Prisoners at houses run by security officials in Zambia were beaten with bicycle chains and hosepipes, while those taken to a farm outside Lusaka were made to dig their own graves.

- Two ANC dissidents, who sought the protection of the UN High Commission for Refugees, were handed to the ANC by Zambian officials.

- No independent investigation was held into the death of MK commander, Thami Zulu, who died in 1989 shortly after being released from the custody of the ANC security department.

- A key figure in the Winnie Mandela trial, Katiza Cebekhulu, is still being held in a Zambian prison.

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Massive apathy in Zambian elections

LUSAKA. — Zambians went to the polls yesterday in the country's first multi-party local elections but most voters stayed away — casting doubt over the vigour of Zambia's multi-party politics.

About 10 political parties are contesting the 1 190 local government seats which for almost two decades were held by appointees of

former president Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

The massive apathy has been attributed to the mounting discontent towards the high cost of living brought about by the economic adjustment measures implemented by the reform-minded government of President Frederick Chiluba. — Sapa-AP

B10AM
11/12/92

Electorate apathetic

ONLY 40 people were reported to have voted in Zambia's first multiparty elections by midday yesterday. Analysts attributed the electorate's apathy to discontent over harsh structural economic adjustment measures implemented by President Frederick Chiluba's government. (360)



Zambian privatisation programme kicks off

B10134 2/12/92
LUSAKA — After 24 years of unlimited state control on enterprises, Zambia kicked off its privatisation programme yesterday by opening bids for companies up for sale in the first of 10 tranches.

(360)
Thirty-seven bidders, including an SA and a Swiss firm, put in their offers for six parastatals which the chairman of the Zambia Privatisation Agency, John Mwanakatwe, said were the first of 19 smaller state-owned firms marked for sale in the first tranche.

The move is in line with the economic policies of the country's new market reform-minded government of President Fredrick Chiluba, who is keen to scale down the government's direct involvement in economic activities and promote capital markets and investment.

Four years after independence from Britain in 1964, the government of former president Kenneth Kaunda nationalised 85% of the country's industrial and commercial sector.

According to the privatisation programme of ac-

tion, at least 10 small companies should have been sold by the end of this year. It is planned that thereafter, 20 non-mining state-owned firms will be privatised each year over a period of five years.

A stock exchange is expected to be established in the next three months and according to the Privatisation Act passed last July, the government will, on the advice of parliament, retain "in the national interest" a share in some enterprises. — Sapa-AFP.

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Privatisation on track

6/004 3/12/92
LUSAKA — Zambia's ambitious programme to privatise most of its 300 loss-making state companies within five years is on schedule despite growing resistance from political critics, a senior official said. (360)

"It's a mammoth task but we are happy that we are right on target," Zambia Privatisation Agency executive director James Matale said yesterday.

One of the country's 30 new political parties has petitioned the high court to stop the programme, saying the government had no public support to implement it.

The National Conservative Party filed the petition as Matale announced the first 40 bids for six of the 19 companies advertised for sale in September.

Matale said he expected the six companies to be sold by early 1993 after negotiations with bidders. These included three foreign companies, including one from SA.

President Frederick Chiluba's year-old government plans to sell more than 80% of all state-controlled mining, industrial and commercial enterprises nationalised during Kenneth Kaunda's 27-year rule. — Sapa-Reuter.

BIPAY 3/12/92

Cmuba's party wins

ZAMBIA's ruling party swept to victory in the first multiparty local government elections for two decades, partial results showed yesterday. (36)

But the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy's triumph was marred by a turnout estimated at only 10% of 2-million voters.

Zambian bank plans subsidiary in SA

LUSAKA. — The state owned Zambia National Commercial Bank (Zanaco) is to establish a subsidiary in SA following the normalisation of trade relations.

Zanaco MD Peter Magande confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that a minimum of R10m would be required as initial capital to open a SA branch as prescribed by the SA Deposit-Taking Act.

Zambia and SA recently exchanged government representatives and are in the process of establishing full trade missions.

Meanwhile the Bank of Zambia on Monday devalued the Kwacha by 40% and merged the money-exchange and official rates at one US dollar fetching K312.

Bank of Zambia GM Godfrey Mbulo also revealed that the Central Bank had scrapped the fixed rate system of allocating foreign currency.

Consequently, the Bank of Zambia will no longer allocate foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad or any other purposes, but customers will now be free to get it from money-exchanges without Central Bank approval. — Sapa

5/10/97 9/12/92

SA firm bids in Zambia

JOHANNESBURG travel agency Maclean and Wilsenach is one of 12 bidders for state-owned Eagle Travel as part of Zambia's privatisation exercise. (360)

Tenders for five state firms opened in Lusaka on Monday, the second such tender to be opened in the first tranche of 17 firms to be sold to the public since 1991.

Exchange plan delayed

5/10/92 23/12/92
LUSAKA — The establishment of Zambia's stock exchange had been deferred by at least six months following detection of legal loopholes allowing for insider deals, chairman of the stock exchange committee Ben Ngenda said.

Ngenda said the Stock Exchange Act required "extensive review" to allow for, amongst other safeguards, the creation of a securities and investment board.

"The present Act is unsuitable."

"It is the 1973 Act dusted and reissued without the reviews commensurate to the current economic scenario," he said.

The delayed establishment of the exchange is likely to slow down Zambia's privatisation exercise which took off last month with bidding for the first tranche of 17 state-controlled companies.

The companies were sold off wholesale, but the larger ones are to be floated, an exercise which would have been facilitated by the existence of a stock exchange.

— Reuter.

IEW '92: War, drought and Aids took their toll on the region

Fear in a handful of dust

W/Mail 23/12 - 29/12/92

War in Angola and Mozambique, political changes in Malawi and Zambia — and drought all round.

ANDY MELDRUM

reviews 1992 in southern Africa

ANGOLA'S elusive quest for peace and Mozambique's determination not to repeat the same mistakes marked 1992 as a transitional year for southern Africa. While the entire region coped with the drought, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued their journeys towards more democratic systems.

Throughout most of the year it appeared that Angola was far ahead of Mozambique in the race for peace. Angola achieved a ceasefire and peace process leading to elections before Mozambique's interminable negotiations in Rome had even produced a cessation of violence.

But by the time the results of Angola's elections were announced in early October, the whole settlement quickly unravelled as Jonas Savimbi's Unita rejected the outcome and fighting erupted throughout the country.

As 1992 came to a close Unita had taken control of the provincial capitals of southern and central Angola, where its ethnic support is based, and had also taken key positions in northern Angola. Despite Unita's return to the government of two northern cities and Savimbi's conciliatory statements, it appears highly probable that Unita will attempt to seize control of the entire country before January 20, when Bill Clinton becomes US president.

The Bush administration has withheld its recognition of the newly elect-



The famished road ... A victim of the hell-ride from Komatipoort to Maputo

ed Angolan government, making it easier for Savimbi to wrest control.

At the same time, there are gathering rumours that the MPLA, under pressure from military hardliners, is preparing for a massive new year offensive to drive Unita back to its traditional strongholds.

The sinister hand of South Africa's Department of Military Intelligence (MI) cannot be ruled out as a factor in Angola. Known MI agents were with Savimbi throughout his election campaign and afterwards. The frontline states have accused South African planes of repeatedly violating their airspace, charging that South Africa's C-130 jets are flying heavy artillery and tanks to Unita-held areas. That equipment could well be used in an assault on Luanda.

The violence, chaos and despair in Angola at the end of 1992 contrasts sharply with the guarded optimism prevailing in Mozambique. Although its ceasefire only took effect in November, Mozambique rapidly learned the mistakes made in Angola and appears to be sprinting towards a lasting settlement.

Both the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels have stated their commitment to the peace process and open elections. Even more decisively in favour of peace has been the United Nation's decision to send 7 500 personnel to Mozambique — it sent 800 people to Angola.

The UN special envoy to Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, has taken a high profile and is determined to see the UN force push Mozambique towards a genuine settlement. Admitting the UN made mistakes in Angola, Ajello insists the international force in Mozambique will not permit the election campaign to begin until all military forces are disarmed and dispersed from their camps.

Clearly, Mozambique's peace timetable, which calls for elections in October 1993, is unrealistic as it is already behind schedule in several key regards. In Angola, such lapses from the timetable were glossed over by the UN monitors, but in Mozambique Ajello has stipulated that a lengthier time frame must be set, giving the country at least 18 months to prepare for elections.

Political developments were not as decisive in the rest of the region, although drought continued to bring misery to millions and sap economic development. Millions of tons of food were imported to avert famine.

Malawi experienced tumult as activists pressed for an end to the one-party stranglehold in which President for Life Hastings Banda has held the country. Although Banda's regime is still firmly in control, former leaders like Chakufwa Chihana, now jailed, challenge the system, and it will be hard to turn back the clock.

In Zambia, the new government of President Frederick Chiluba struggled to run the bankrupt country more justly and efficiently than his predecessor, Kenneth Kaunda. As cholera broke out again in Zambia, the jury is still out on whether Chiluba's government can achieve real improvements in the living standards of Zambians.

Zimbabwe's political situation remained largely static, with President Robert Mugabe's government widely unpopular in the cities, but with no effective opposition to pose a challenge to it.

Falls drying up as tourism (360) drive launched

STAR 30/12/92

By Neville Adlam

Bewildered tourists to the Zambian side of the Victoria Falls are arriving to see mainly dry, black basalt rock where the Falls should be.

The mighty Zambezi is plunging over the Devil's Cataract and the Main Falls on the far Zimbabwean side only. It is about 75 percent dry because of the drought and is running over in force at only three points — all on the Zimbabwean side.

The water that should be pouring over the Eastern Cataract on the Zambian side of one of the seven wonders of the world is being siphoned off to feed the hydro-electric power station below the falls.

For the Zambia National Tourist Board it could not have happened at a worse time. The board has just begun a tourism drive directed internationally and to South Africa.

Recently, the first direct flight from Jan Smuts Airport to Livingstone (and the Victoria Falls) was launched by Regional Air, the forerunner of a drive to bring South African tourists to Zambia.

The Eastern Cataract flows through the worst of droughts and it should flow right through the year but a weir was built in 1968 just 200 m from the lip of the falls to draw off the water for the power station.

Since then, for the three dry months of every year — August, September and October — the Eastern Cataract

dries up completely.

Now the cataract has been dry for five months due to the worst drought since 1984, the last time the Falls dried up.

National Heritage Conservation Commission director Nicholas Katenekwa is fighting back at man's interference.

Two things could be done, he said. One was that the power station would have to draw off the national grid during the dry months and, second, a longer term plan could be the drawing-off of the water from the main stream well above the Falls.

He told a team of South African journalists of the plans to upgrade the Falls area so that Livingstone would not play second fiddle to the tourism infrastructure on the Zimbabwe side.

"For years we on the Livingstone side have seen ourselves as the commercial centre complementing the other side. This is being changed and we are building proper viewing paths and improving facilities along the Falls and up the river."

Plans were afoot for the area to be turned into an "international zone" with visitors to both sides free to pass across the Victoria Bridge (at the moment there is no free movement from one side of the Falls to the other).

There are also plans to develop the tourism potential along the Zambezi banks further upstream and to use Livingstone as a launching pad for expeditions to game parks.

Zambians hope for profits from new trek

Star 20/12/92.

360

MWINILUNGA — When Levy Mwanamasa, vice-president of Zambia and also of the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) arrived here recently, his welcome party had an Afrikaners flavour.

The flowers presented to him, his dinner at the house of a local government official and transport to the airport for singing supporters were all provided by the area's most talked-about newcomers.

Loube Muller, Kobus Venter and their families have settled at a derelict agricultural research farm their company, Agrizam, has purchased under a 99-year lease agreement.

They could be joined in the area later by friends and relatives who accompanied them on their "groot trek" from Pietersburg and who said they would like to come back to settle in Zambia. And Muller and Venter intend bringing more people up to this land of milk and honey where rainfall averages 300 mm a year.

"We intend buying the pineapple cannery on the farm next door," said Venter.

Boasted

"The Government wants R5 million for it but we could build two new ones for that price so we're still negotiating."

He added: "We are a long way from any market. Whatever we produce here we shall have to manufacture locally."

He boasted of having travelled throughout Africa with government delegations when South Africa did most of its dealings on the continent under hand.

"This year I've flown Zambia flat (platevlieg) and found this to be the best place to settle."

"I have nothing against the reforms back home," he went on. "I just see the economy there going to the dogs and getting even worse."

A lorry, farm implements, "rubber duck" boats, bakkies, a Unimog and tractors are among the goods the party brought up to Zambia when they arrived three months ago. He refused to divulge the total value of what he had imported.

Speaking of the six-day journey, Loube Muller's wife Letty

Afrikaner farmers have begun to move from South Africa to Zambia in search of a new life, reports DUNCAN GUY for the Star Africa Service.

tia recalled: "It was exactly like a great trek. At night we all slept underneath the lorries and cooked on our campfire inside the circle made by all the vehicles."

The road to Mwinilunga, close to the source of the Zambezi River and 600 km from the Copperbelt on a tar road, was originally built as a link to the Angolan port of Lobito. The area is also part of the former Lunda Empire which split into nearby Angola and Zaïre.

Local missionaries recalled that the pineapple plant, now in ruins, never ran successfully, finally seizing up after it was nationalised.

"The peasant farmers who were to have provided the pineapples for the plant were badly affected," said a Catholic father. "We ended up, as always, providing transport to bring crops to the cannery. But as mismanagement set in, pineapples the poor people hoped to sell lay rotting on the roadside. Such a waste."

Local Zambians are hoping that the newcomers will make a go of the project.

In the Mkushi farm block, 200 km north-east of Lusaka, at least six Afrikaner farmers have come from South Africa to settle. Another 23 South African and Zimbabwe farmers who have applied for farms in a neighbouring farm block are waiting for final approval from the Commissioner of Lands in Lusaka before they do the same.

New settlers at Mkushi who have recently trekked from the Free State would not speak to The Star Africa Service. One of them, Piet van Niekerk, claimed to have been "misquoted and quoted out of context" in racist statements attributed to him in a report published in The Star on the eve of his departure last month.

Mkushi North MMD MP Ralph Shenton challenged Van Niekerk to sue the paper or not be welcome in Zambia.

Van Niekerk, who has twice gone bust farming in the Free State, said while sitting in his

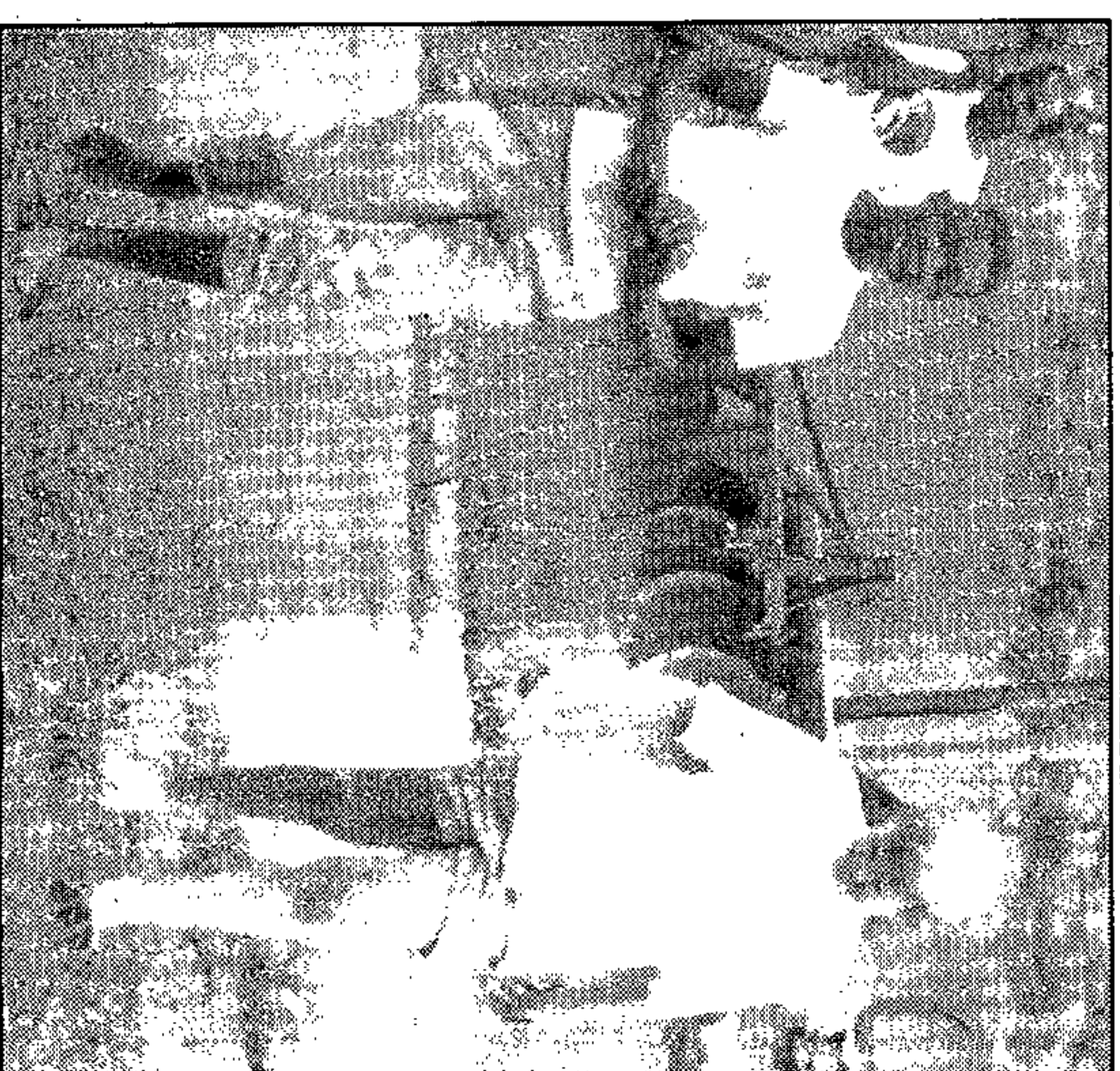
caravan parked beside a red termite heap on land hired from a "coloured" Zambian: "How can I sue anyone, anyway? I am starting out in Zambia with nothing."

Many established commercial farmers welcome the South African newcomers, believing that they can strengthen their community and the country's economy as well as stimulate competition in the agricultural sector.

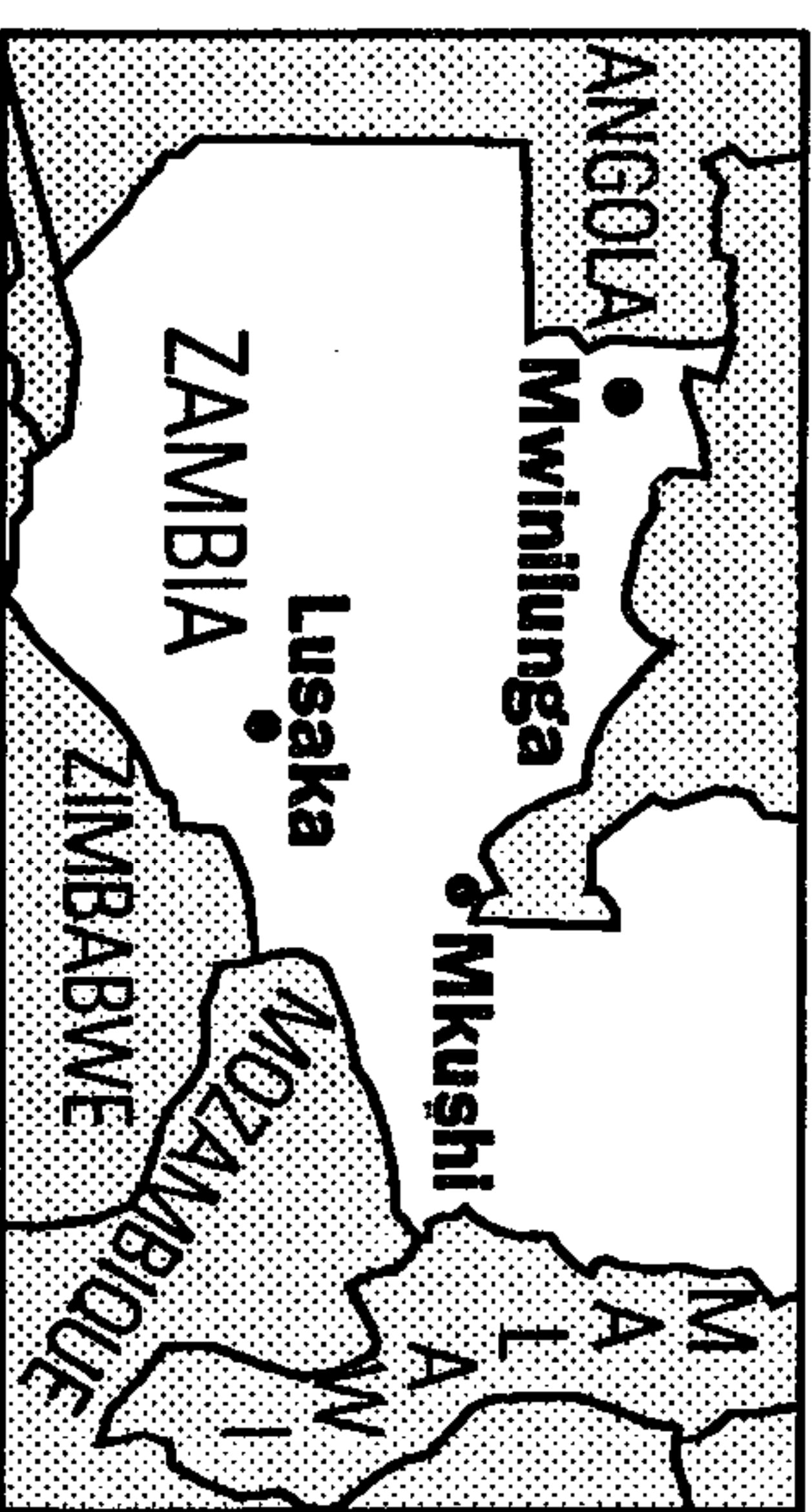
However, they also feel threatened by such right-wing statements as those attributed to Van Niekerk in the article.

"We accept Zambia is an African country," said one. "Over a long and hard period we have learnt to live with one another happily here and the last thing we need is newcomers destroying what we have delicately built."

But another said: "This Van Niekerk might just be honest while many farmers in Zambia might speak one way and live another way."



Making friends . . . (above) Loube Muller, a South African settler in Zambia, greets Vice-President Levy Mwanamasa, while his bearded partner, Kobus Venter, stands nearby in the queue.
(Left) Afrikaans-speaking Hennie Venter is learning English from his Zambian "maatje", Ilunga Kalukango, as he adapts to a new life in Mwinilunga. Pictures: Duncan Guy



ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1992

APRIL - ~~DEC~~ NOV.

Nkomo ⁽³⁶²⁾ assurance to farmers

Herald Reporter
MASVINGO.

THE Government will not interfere with farmers who efficiently manage their farms when it starts acquiring land for redistribution, says the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, in an attempt to dispel fears that thousands of farm workers would lose their jobs.

Meanwhile, the Government has spent nearly \$1 million from the social dimension fund on school fees for the poor and is set to pump out more money next term, Cde Nkomo said in an interview here on Monday.

"It has never been Government's intention to destroy employment opportunities and we will not interfere with farmers who efficiently run their farms and employ people. . . Their jobs are secure," he said.

The minister was reacting to an assertion that nearly 400 000 farm workers would lose their jobs when the Government starts implementing the Land Acquisition Bill.

Cde Nkomo revealed that the social dimension fund, set up to cushion the effects of the Esap on the poor, had by March 20, paid out \$959 000 in form of school fees although this was not a true reflection of children in need of assistance.

The fund, which has swelled to over \$50 million, will be used to finance the creation of employment.

Front Page Wed 18 April 1972

Does the way come from

Expansion of Beit Bridge under way

HARARE — SA and Zimbabwe are expanding the strategic Beit Bridge border crossing point as the funnel for huge quantities of emergency food supplies for drought-stricken southern Africa. ~~245 32~~

The number of trucks crossing the narrow steel girder bridge across the Limpopo River has jumped to 250 a day from 120. ~~362~~

The number of Zimbabweans visiting SA, most through Beit Bridge, is also increasing dramatically.

Nico Nel, a senior diplomat and SA's trade representative in Harare, said yesterday his mission issued 280 000 visas last year.

Nel said serious consideration was being given to upgrading facilities this year. The scheme had been originally scheduled for 1984/85. — Reuter. *Biday 114192*

HARARE - Queuing to buy basic essential foods was probably the last thing Zimbabweans expected, writes the Ziana news agency.

For the first 11 years of independence they were the proud owners of a country with all the essentials - maize meal, sugar, cooking oil and butter.

They lost it all in the 11th year, caught unawares by the sudden end to the honeymoon.

Queues are now found at almost every shop suspected of having one or more of the essentials, and the shortages are becoming more acute.

There is hoarding, conditional selling, a thriving black market and rocketing prices.

Zimbabwe, once a food exporter, was called the breadbasket of Southern Africa.

Sugar exports alone earned ZD150-million in foreign currency a year. This year it will import

Zim hungry queue for food as drought bites

Southern 1/4/92

sugar.

More than 500 000 tons of maize were exported every year, but today maize is being imported, straining scarce foreign currency reserves which should be funding the country's economic reform programme.

Police are increasingly being called to control crowds desperate to buy basic foods at supermarkets in Harare.

In Masvingo, shoppers chase vehicles delivering maize meal and threaten the drivers.

Such scenes do not augur well for an economic re-

form programme which has so far meant less money and more hardship for most people.

The shortage of maize meal and sugar is blamed on the unrelenting drought gripping the whole of Southern Africa. Crops have been destroyed by heat and the shortage of water.

But it is not yet harvest time, especially for maize. The effect of the drought should be felt only after what little maize there is has been harvested.

In fact, the maize that is ruining out is from the

1990/91 season.

The government says drought is the main reason for the maize shortage; critics say the main reason is bad planning.

Commercial farmers, many of whom use irrigation, have been asking for a higher maize price to offset production costs. Their demand was not taken seriously early enough.

"The situation in which we find ourselves, with steadily diminishing deliveries, a reduced stockpile and potentially lucrative exports fetching more than double the producer price,

is clear evidence of our policy failures," said Mr Quinton Haarhoff of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

The grain producers last year presented a package of measures to the government to reverse declining output.

They included a call for a free market for agricultural products.

"If the measures are implemented, the need to import will largely fall away," said Haarhoff.

Communal farmers who contribute about 63 percent of the country's maize to

the Grain Marketing Board, were encouraged to grow more drought-resistant cash crops - excluding maize.

Zimbabwe will import 550 000 tons of maize to cover the shortfall at three times the cost it pays local farmers.

About 120 000 tons is being imported from South Africa and the rest from the United States, Argentina and Mexico.

It took the government more than six months to admit Zimbabwe would need imported maize.

As early as June last year

consultants were warning of a shortage, but the government denied it would need imports to feed its citizens.

"There is no basis on which one can arrive at a decision on import requirements before the year's maize harvest is known,"

Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Minister Mr Witness Mangwende said last year.

He said then it was too early to talk of maize shortages because the peak season was traditionally July/August. - SA Press Association.

Hungry Zimbabwe bites the SA hand that feeds it

By Peter Wellman

(362)

Zimbabwe's government has barred South African Agriculture Minister Kraal van Niekerk while maize from this country pours across the border at the rate of 250 trucks a day to feed hungry Zimbabweans.

Dr van Niekerk was due to address a regional agricultural crisis seminar on up-market Spurwing Island in Lake Kariba last month.

He was invited by Zimbabwe's Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) — and at first Robert Mugabe's government cleared him to go there.

Drought-stricken Zimbabwe has a ban on inter-ministerial contacts with Pretoria, and the visit would have been a major breakthrough as no South African Minister has been there since independence in 1980.

But then Agriculture Minister Witness Mangwende told the CFU that the government could not guarantee Dr van Niekerk's

safety, said farming sources in Zimbabwe.

The result was that invitations to three other agricultural Ministers, including Mr Mangwende, were also withdrawn by regional farmers' unions, who got on with their seminar by themselves.

The other Ministers were from Zambia and Namibia. The SA Agricultural Union was on Spurwing, taking part for the first time; previous delegations had been purely observers.

The island, off Kariba town, is protected by the water and, and was a haven of peace during Zimbabwe's war of independence in the 1970s. Its isolation is ideal for the protection of visiting VIPs.

As the ministerial freeze continues in stieral freeze continues in Harare, South Africa and Zimbabwe are discussing renewing a preferential trade agreement — but only officials are doing the talking.

Sapa-Reuter reports that the Beitbridge border crossing point is being expanded because it is under growing stress as the

funnel for huge quantities of food supplies for drought-stricken southern Africa.

The number of trucks crossing the bridge across the Limpopo River has jumped to 250 a day from 120, and officials expect the monthly total to reach between 35 000 and 40 000.

The number of Zimbabweans visiting South Africa — most of them over the bridge — is also increasing dramatically.

Nico Nel, South Africa's trade representative in Harare, said yesterday that his mission issued 280 000 visas last year, of which a large number were one-year multiple-entry visas.

"This year we expect to issue approximately 320 000 visas, but the figure could increase substantially with drought conditions and lack of food.

"We are looking at approximately 570 000 visits from Zimbabwe for 1992, which is slightly more than from all of Europe in 1991," Mr Nel said.

Many thousands of Zimbabweans make the trip south to stock up on goods unavailable at home.

Because of the drought, Zim-

babwe will have to import about 2 million tons of maize alone over the next 12 months, much of it through South Africa — which also serves as a supply route for Zambia and Malawi, also facing critical shortages.

Mr Nel, who has visited Beitbridge several times recently, said he had consulted with the relevant South African departments and "serious consideration" was being given to upgrading facilities this year. The scheme had been originally scheduled for 1984-85.

This would include new immigration buildings, a larger parking area and increased customs inspection facilities.

Official sources said the Zimbabwean authorities were improving facilities on their side of the border.

To improve road links, South Africa is upgrading the main highway south from the border, building a dual carriageway from Messina to the existing dual highway at Pietersburg.

When it is completed, trucks should be able to travel non-stop on dual carriageways from the border to Durban.



Kraal van Niekerk . . . snubbed by Zimbabwean government.

Lazy magistrates in Zimbabwe will be dismissed

Sowetan 24/9/92 (362)

GWERU - Lazy magistrates in Zimbabwe would be weeded out of the profession to make way for those who appreciated the seriousness of their calling, a provincial magistrate said in Gweru yesterday.

Ziana news agency reported that provincial magistrate Mr Ephraim Mavonyani, who was swearing in Mr Godfrey Macheyo as magistrate, said magistrates had to pay attention to detail, be cautious and "can never afford to be negligent when dealing with matters of justice which involve the freedom of the individual".

"A lazy magistrate cannot expect to stay in the department. He will eventually be weeded out to give way to those who appreciate the seriousness of the appointment to sit in judgment over their fellow men," said Mavonyani.

He said above all magistrates were expected to be fair and ensure justice was dispensed without favour, adding that the conduct of judicial officers should be exemplary even out of court. - Sapa

Van Tonder threatens violence over squatters

B/Dan 2/4/92

BOERESTAAT Party leader Robert van Tonder has threatened violent opposition if the Transvaal Provincial Administration attempts to move the Zevenfontein squatters into his area.

Cosmo City, one of the possible sites being considered by the TPA, is located just a few kilometres from Van Tonder's large property at Northriding, north of Randburg.

Van Tonder, who has lived in the area for 30 years and is chairman of the local residents' action group, said eight vigilante groups had been formed in the area which were ready to meet the squatters with the kind of force that would make Bloubastrand attempts to keep them out look feeble.

There are indications that the Zevenfontein community has reconsidered its initial choice of moving to Cosmo City after hearing where the proposed site was.

Community representative Pinky Mokahena said the squatters had asked the TPA not to make public its final decision on where to move the squatters until the community had had time to consider it.

TPA representative Magda du Toit said the TPA was taking Van Tonder's presence into account in deciding the eventual site.

The TPA may also decide against the area, as it cannot afford another high profile political battle over the fate of the

KATHRYN STRACHAN

Zevenfontein community.

Van Tonder said none of the squatters worked in his area and emphasised that municipalities such as Randburg and Sandton should accommodate their workforce within their own boundaries.

He said Cosmo City was an affluent area and the residents would sue the TPA for billions in compensation for the drop in property values if the move took place.

At a residents protest meeting in the area on Tuesday night, the DP, NP and "leftists" had all co-operated with him in discussing plans to keep the squatters out, Van Tonder said.

He said residents in the area had appealed to Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough late last year to make the area between Randburg, Midrand and Hartbeespoortdam a separate municipality, called the Garden Triangle. The move was initiated when it became clear that Randburg, Sandton and the TPA were planning to create squatter camps in the area.

Du Toit said a task group would report back this month on the appeal for a separate municipality.

The other option favoured by the Zevenfontein community was Waterval near Megawatt Park.

Invitation withdrawn

B/Dan 2/4/92

DARIUS SANAI

FARMERS in Zimbabwe had withdrawn an invitation to SA Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk to visit Harare to address a conference, Foreign Affairs said yesterday. (362)

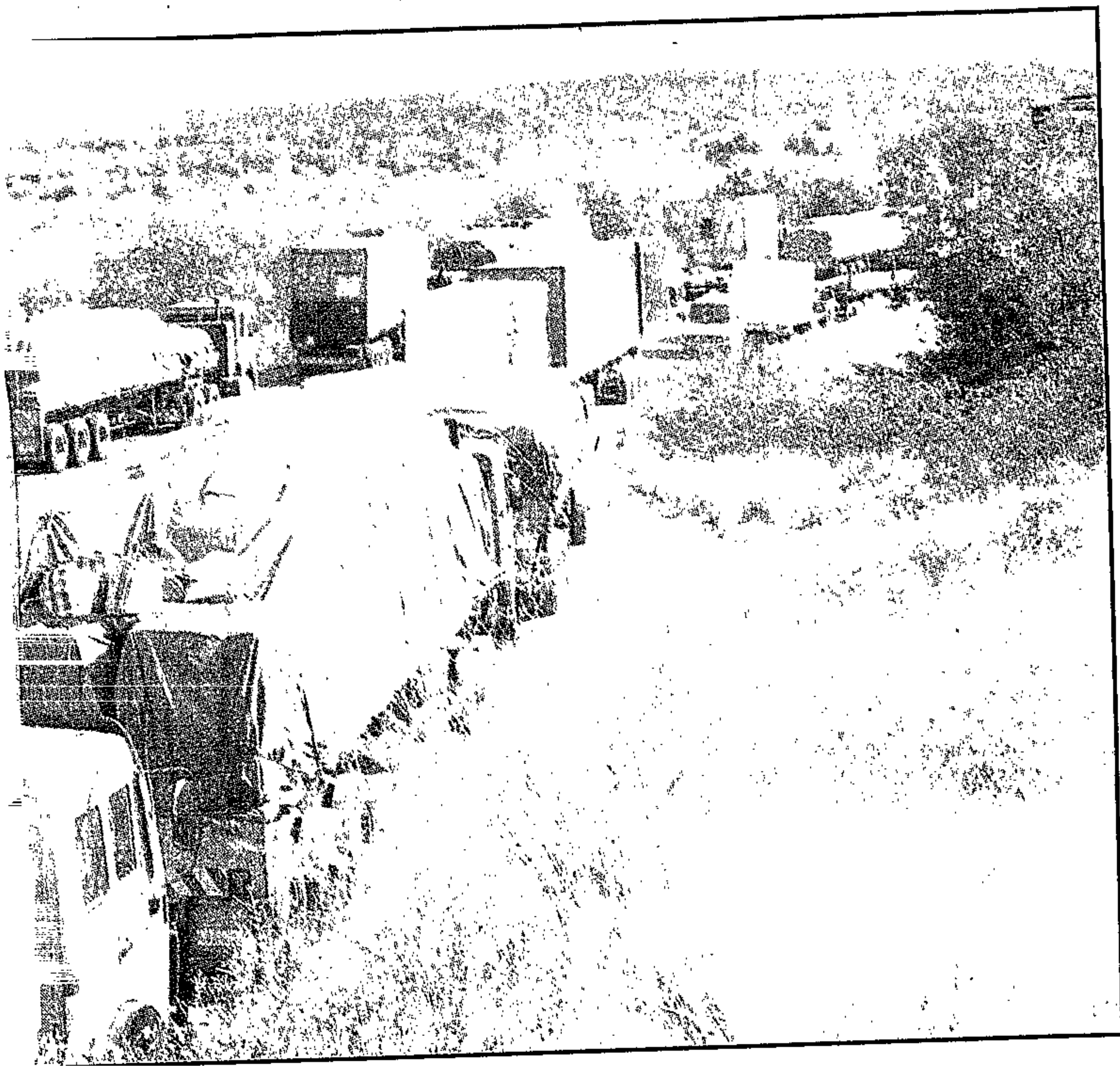
Van Niekerk was not refused entry by the Zimbabwe government, as suggested in news reports.

A spokesman said the Minister had been invited to address the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union but the invitation had been withdrawn.

Zimbabwe needs to import around 2-million tons of maize in the next year, and most of it will be delivered from or through SA.

Foreign Affairs also confirmed that there were long queues at Beit Bridge on the Zimbabwe-SA border due to the growing number of trucks taking maize into Zimbabwe.

Customs facilities on the SA side would be upgraded soon, but there were no plans to widen the bridge or build another crossing.



Trucks of maize jam Beit Bridge

STAR 2/4/92
By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

BEITBRIDGE — A huge food relief operation has swung into operation as between 1 000 and 2 000 tons of food a day are trucked from the western Transvaal to Zimbabwe over the Beit Bridge.

The Star found the situation chaotic yesterday, with customs staff unable to cope with the extra 100 vehicles a day.

Clearance agents at the border post said they were dreading the busy Easter weekend and the time when maize imported through South African harbours started to reach the border.

Some agents said inadequate facilities, staff shortages and inefficiency at the border post were causing the delays.

Chief customs officer Des Venter was not available for comment.

All the maize-carrying trucks were clearly labelled "Zimbabwe food relief".

Between 20 and 30 drivers are being forced to sleep at the border post every night because of the long delays. There are no rest areas or ablution blocks, but transport companies have indicated they plan to build facilities.

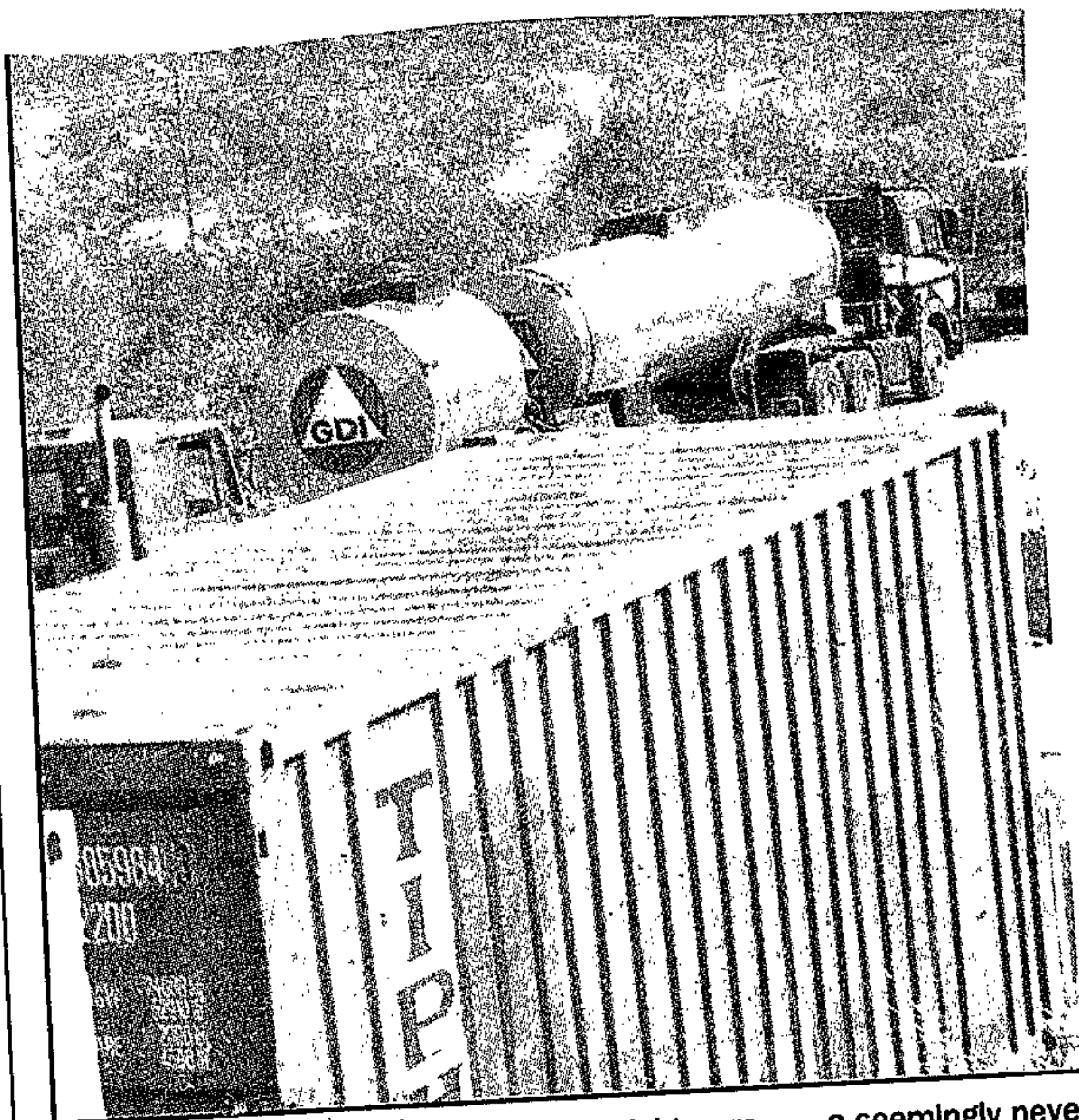
There is no organised parking area on the South African side of the border, and no traffic control anywhere.

Cargo agent Ian Cooper complained bitterly about his cramped caravan office, which accommodates a staff of five. He said requests to Pretoria for permission to build a bigger office had fallen on deaf ears. Other agents seemed to be in the same predicament.

Two Harare-based truck drivers who arrived at 6 am with their maize load from Schweizer-Reneke were hoping to get across the border by 4 pm, they said.

● More reports —
Pages 11 and 19

-ending line of maize- carrying lorries queues up near Beit Bridge.



Truckers' nightmare . . . a seemingly never

Starving Zimbabwe peasants eat sand

STAR 2/4/92 (362)

HARARE — Angry food queues are becoming a feature of daily city life while starving peasants eat river sand as Zimbabwe's worst drought in living memory tightens its grip.

And the introduction of a system of rotating power cuts in cities was averted at the last minute yesterday when extra power supplies were obtained from Zaire and Zambia.

The Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) had announced in full-page advertisements in the press yesterday that countrywide power cuts would begin tomorrow as a result of the worst drought on record.

The drought has cut hydro-electric output and affected water supplies to big thermal power stations at Harare and Bulawayo.

But a Zesa spokesman

said the government had approved the import of 120 megawatts of power from Zaire, while power-short Zambia had also pledged 100 MW for April.

"This alleviates the critical situation we were facing," the spokesman said. However, the situation would remain serious until the next rains, which usually start in mid-November.

It is in the rural areas that the worst effects of the drought are being felt.

Ziana news agency reports that starving peasants in Muzarabani communal lands in the north now "live almost like wild animals".

They had resorted to making a porridge of sifted silt from dry riverbeds mixed with the powder from pods of the baobab tree.

Muzarabani councillor Astone Chipadza said 42 000 people in the dis-

trict faced starvation.

Hunger, and resultant bitterness towards the authorities, has also hit the cities.

Riot police have been called in several times recently to control crowds queueing at stores for mealie meal.

Hundreds of people at a Bulawayo shop threatened to "go on a city-wide rampage and ransack milling companies" if they do not get mealie meal by the end of the week.

The government blames the shortage of food on the drought, but critics say poor producer prices offered to farmers last year and poor planning contributed to the problem.

The government has now ordered hundreds of thousands of tons of maize, mainly from the Americas. — Sapa-AFP-Reuters.

● Storm clouds gather for Mugabe — Page 19

Storm clouds gather for Mugabe

Star 2/4/92

362

THE fortunes of Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party are at a very low ebb as Zimbabweans battle against food shortages, the crippling drought and steeply rising prices.

Mr Mugabe himself has taken a fortnight off, leaving Vice-President Joshua Nkomo in charge of a country where morale is plunging and there are grave fears of famine as people in many districts go hungry.

Two cities are threatened with collapse because of the critical shortage of water. The situation is being worsened by the movement to the towns of people from rural areas, where the harvest failed completely and transport problems mean drought-relief food often fails to arrive.

Before he left for a private

visit overseas, Mr Mugabe addressed a meeting of the central committee and lashed out at some leading members of Zanu (PF), whom he branded "cowards".

He said people who had lost their nerve should be honest and leave the party.

"There are those among us, arrogant political cowards and defeatists, whose songs are no longer songs of glory but have turned into gloomy death-dirges," cried Mr Mugabe.

He said the devastating nature and effect of the drought must not be allowed to devastate the party's fighting spirit. A high degree of courage would be needed to lead the people through the difficult period it had entered.

He went so far as to say there now existed within the central

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has taken a break from his official duties amid growing speculation about his ability to continue leading his embattled government as troubles continue to press in on it. ROBIN DREW of The Star Africa Service reports from Harare.

committee what amounted to an opposition group composed of individuals, whom he did not name, whose loyalty lay elsewhere.

In political circles there is now a great deal of speculation about the capability of Mr Mugabe to go on leading the party and the country.

For months a Cabinet reshuffle has been awaited as a signal that the government really means to cut its spending in line with the economic reform programme.

But as the weeks go by without the expected announcement, the argument is gaining strength that Mr Mugabe is reluctant to dispense with some ministers because they could serve as a rallying point for opposition if they lost favour with him.

There is no credible opposition party as such at present, though there is a great deal of talk about a new united opposition group. So far the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Edgar Tenge

here, leaders of the two opposition parties which are represented in parliament, have remained at loggerheads.

Just how much support the ruling party has lost will be put to the test next month when by-elections for four vacant parliamentary seats will be held.

Zanu (PF) follows a policy of holding primary elections among its members to choose an official party candidate but has run into trouble, according to reports which speak of rowdy meetings and quarrels. The nomination date for two of the constituencies has had to be postponed.

The opposition parties say they will field candidates, but whether there will be any election pacts is not yet known.

The by-elections will certainly be seen as a crucial test for

the ruling party, which has come under heavy fire from the ordinary people for its inability to contain inflation. A popular magazine recently carried a letter calling on Ian Smith to return and saying he had done a better job of running the country.

The most hated name in Zimbabwe is certainly ESAP, the acronym for the economic structural adjustment programme — aimed at a return to the free-market system — which has seen a staggering increase in the cost of living. Economists say the inflation rate is now more than 40 per cent.

High prices coupled with shortages have led to a very unhappy populace, and the party which has been in power for 12 years is being blamed. □



Robert Mugabe . . . lashed out at "cowards" and told them to leave the party if they had lost their nerve.

BUSINESS

Zimbabwe STAR. 2/4/92 optimistic on tobacco crop

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

362

HARARE — Zimbabwe's tobacco auction season has opened on an optimistic note with forecasts that the crop, the country's biggest single money earner, may not be too badly affected by the drought.

More than 180 million kg of flue-cured tobacco will be sold in the next few months at the world's biggest auction floor in Harare.

There had been concern about the availability of finance to buy the crop but international manufacturers were assured by the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mick Taggart, that adequate money was available.

The tobacco is expected to earn growers more than R1,15 billion.

Gloom dogs Zimbabwe tobacco sales

LONDON. — Zimbabwe's flue-cured tobacco auctions opened this week against a background of near-uniform economic gloom.

The farming season now drawing to its close has been one of the worst anyone can remember — 10 weeks of searing hot, dry weather from Christmas to March was followed by some relief in the last three weeks; but this came too late for most crops.

Late-planted tobacco has benefited, however. Only a few weeks ago the crop was forecast at 160 million kg; now it is estimated at 180 million kg, about 5 percent more than last year's.

Because tobacco is a hardy drought-resistant crop, the industry, which has enjoyed boom conditions in the past two years, will be least affected by the adverse climatic conditions, though between a quarter and a third of

the crop is believed to be drought-stressed and will fetch poor prices at the auctions.

Both growers and merchants predict that the price will average about Zim dollars 10 (US\$2) a kg this year, down 14 percent from 1991 in local currency but 40 percent in US dollar terms.

It is always dangerous to read too much into the first week's sales, but when the floors opened on Tuesday growers were disappointed with the daily average price of ZD7,74 a kg.

Quality leaf attracted reasonable prices but droughty tobacco sold at a discount as expected.

While it will be at least a month before the market settles down sufficiently to draw any firm conclusion, some growers see the first day's prices as confirming their worst fears.

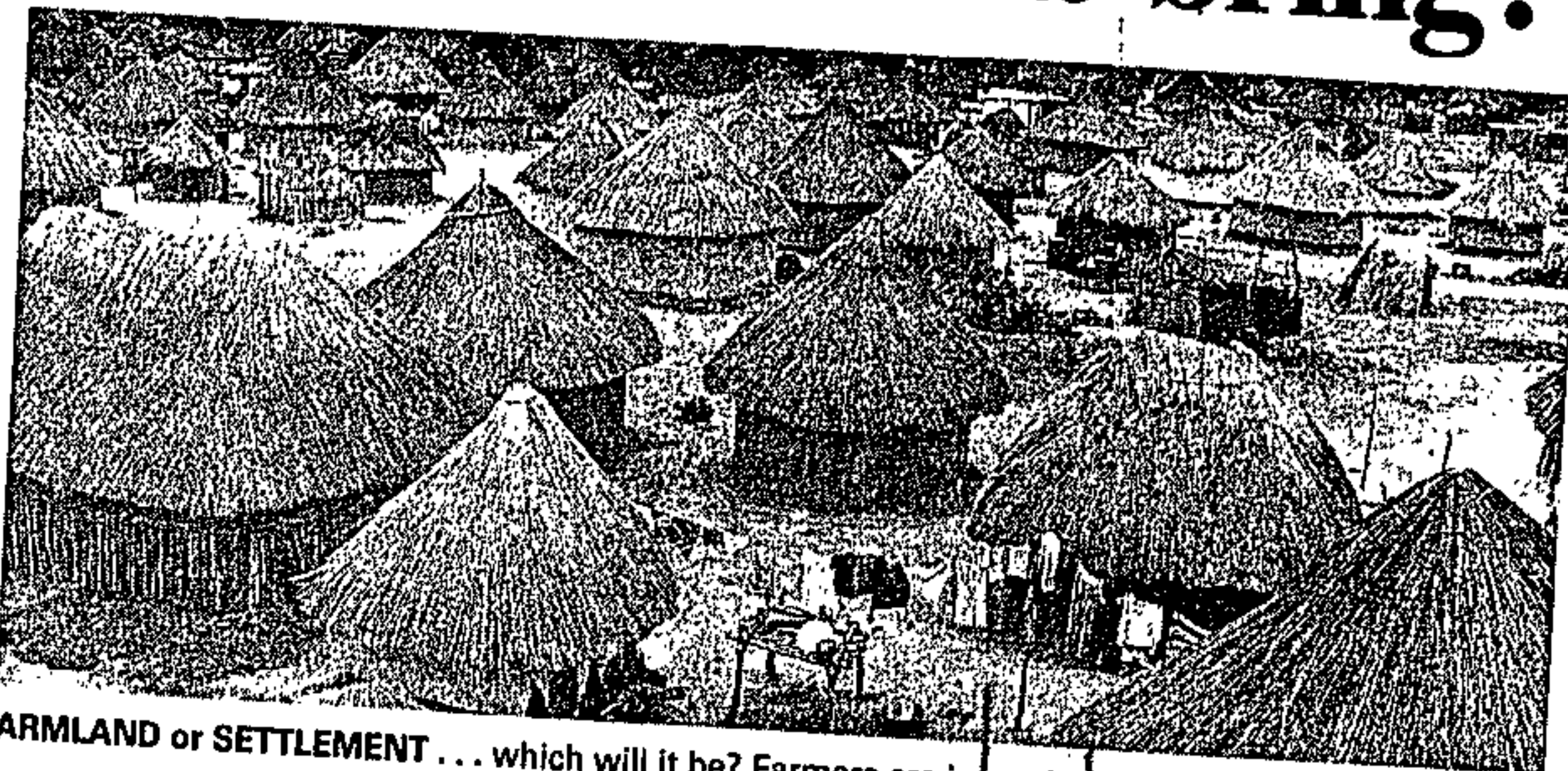
The Zimbabwean authorities, anxious to curb currency speculation, have ordered that leaf prices be quoted in US dollars in 1992.

(362)
This will have an impact only to the extent that buyers believe the central bank can maintain the local currency at ZD5 to the US dollar. ARG 3/4/92

While no one doubts the reserve bank's desire to hold the line, the recent loosening of monetary policy at a time of 30 percent inflation suggests that the best intentions could turn to ashes in the second half of the year.

Some economists believe Zimbabwe's current account deficit will reach US\$1 billion, or 20 percent of GDP this year, making it extremely difficult to maintain the existing currency value. — Financial Times.

Zimbabwe Land Bill: Just what will it bring?



FARMLAND or SETTLEMENT ... which will it be? Farmers are in no doubt. They say they'll farm their way through the crisis.

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

SEVERAL South African readers have written letters expressing alarm at the passage of Zimbabwe's Land Acquisition Bill. They fear six million hectares of commercial farmland, now yielding food crops for the people, income tax for the exchequer, and foreign exchange to finance imports, will speedily become like the 22 m ha of ecologically imperilled communal or "re-settlement" areas.

While sharing their fears for the middle and long term, I doubt if it will work out as obviously as that. This is a most deceptive landscape, with many false guides.

As stated in this column before, black Zimbabwean politics are the politics of monarchism and white Zimbabwean politics are the politics of hypocrisy.

Never underestimate the adaptability of that cryptic species, homo Rhodesiensis. We wear leopard-skin hat bands to support our claim to being more wily and tenacious of fight than those elusive felines.

The immediate effect of the Land Acquisition Bill will be a massive devaluation of title deeds as collateral security, hence there must be a grave effect on production and new capital investment.

Fascinating games

Beyond that, however, I suspect we will see only a limited amount of distribution of commercial farmland to our seven million land-hungry peasants (the fortunate will, without doubt, volubly express their gratitude to our government in front of your TV cameras). It is worth noting agriculturalists' reports that 8% of the three million hectares already taken over for peasant resettlement since Zimbabwe's 1980 independence has ended up in the ownership of Cabinet ministers, prominent civil servants and officials of the ruling party.

Dr Jonathan Moyo of the University of Zimbabwe fears that when the government talks of redistributing land "only to properly qualified farmers", the first qualification it will demand is a proven record of loyalty to Zanu (PF). He cites instances when poor peasants were told to get party cards before applying for drought relief or participating in "Food for Work" programmes.

We may well see farmers donating vehicles to party worthies "to help them fulfil their vital duties in harmonious rural development" (such as throwing squatters off tobacco lands).

We may see some fascinating games of rural "draughts". Cabinet Ministers are no keener than the most racist old Rhodes to

own land next door to communal areas, whose peasants are prone to cut fences, steal mealies and rustle cattle. Strategically placed farms may be offered to key people at bargain prices. Then the white commercial farmers, forming a buffer zone between the influential newcomer and the communal area, will confidently reap "secure" crops, such as tobacco, or diversify into flowers for export.

Stand by, also, for a lot of fancy footwork between the Deeds Registry and the company's office.

The transfer will read "Alec d'Urberville to Trantridge Development (Private) Ltd". A call at the company's office will show that Trantridge Development (Private) Ltd has a nominal capital of a million shares of which the said Alec d'Urberville owns 800 000 and Skuzapo Syndicate (Private) Ltd owns 400 000, with an option to buy another 200 000 in the year 2020. It will then be found that the directors of Skuzapo Syndicate are relatives of prominent politicians.

A glorified protection racket? Corruption?

Perish the thought.

It will be "constructive co-operation between established and emergent commercial farmers", which will go to show the hostile Press were wrong all along about the effects of the Land Acquisition Bill.

Never mind the fact that it adds massively to the cost of production, hence to the cost of things in the shops, or things we try to export at competitive prices. Because of these increased production costs, we may well see an increase in derelict land occupied by destitute, unemployed squatters.

The principal significance of the Land Acquisition Bill, like the University Amendment Bill before it, is that it enables the establishment to widen its base of political patronage.

Third source

We do not live under "socialism". Socialist dogma is simply used to create a system of feudalism in which the livelihood of all (save a few wandering scholars) depends on their loyalty to the royal family and its belief-system.

Never underestimate the blessings this system brings: peace and political stability for anything up to 30 years at a stretch.

On the other hand, it tends to intellectual and economic sterility, and this sterility in itself generates instability and violence, particularly in a society with an explosive population growth.

All this leads me to believe the establishment's next step, after the usual ponderous delay, will be to attack the third source of potential

opposition after the university campus and the commercial farms: those Zimbabwean journalists not under the control of the Ministry of Information.

Criticism of the government and ruling party is growing increasingly outspoken in a number of independent publications, to the point at which the following letter could not only be written but published in "Parade" magazine:

"Mr Ian Smith, where are you?" begged a Bulawayo reader, signing himself "Thabiso Nhari". "You were one of the great leaders because you knew and still know how to treat a native (sic)."

"During your days there was a lot of work. You could organise work in neighbouring countries such as South Africa. We used to call it Wenela." (The acronym stands for Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.)

"Please start campaigning for the 1995 elections," he urged Mr Smith. "Every Zimbabwean will put you back to power. I am no longer interested in W M as leader."

Zimbabwe's political establishment ought to take the airing of such views as a compliment, reflecting a healthy climate of tolerance. It goes to prove, incidentally, that Denis Beckett was right to tell white South Africans that many black people (though not a majority) hold even more conservative views than themselves. Such people are probably as common as the simple English folk one meets who think John Major should hand over to the Duke of Edinburgh.

They are counterbalanced by others who hold exceedingly radical views.

A well-educated businessman, in early middle age, told me Stalin solved all the Soviet Union's food supply problems for 50 years by "shooting five million farmers". He said immediate implementation of similar tactics would remove our food queues and make the 4500 white farmers miraculously produce the 1.2 m tonnes of maize needed to see us through the next harvest.

Once again, Dennis Beckett was right: we must thank Mr Mugabe for protecting Zimbabwe from such glib lunatics.

A long-term danger of the Land Acquisition Bill and the policy of covert "feudalism" may be to force whites to publicly identify themselves with an increasingly unpopular political establishment, while they become whipping boys for economic discontent.

Nevertheless, farmers tell me they intend to "farm their way through the crisis". The situation is "not as bad as the war", when their wives were being killed by landmines and their homesteads were being hit by RPG7 rockets.

An enduring breed, certainly.

(362) CT 31492

AFRICA

Last, great hurdle for the Frontline

W/ Mail 3/4-9/4/92
By ANDREW MELDRUM

IN response to the referendum outcome, southern Africa's seven Frontline states have embarked on a mission to promote negotiations for a new South African constitution and to encourage unity between the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The Frontline leaders welcomed the yes-vote victory, but urged the South African government to bring an immediate end to township violence.

Newly elected Frontline chairman Robert Mugabe convened a summit in Harare last weekend at which the Frontline heads of government greeted the referendum result as "a victory for all progressive forces" but "noted with grave concern the escalation of violence in South Africa that has resulted in the loss of innocent lives".

The summit endorsed the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) talks, but called on the government to remove "the remaining obstacles to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional negotiations".

A special appeal was made to the ANC and PAC to "recognise their common objective and to unite in the face of the common enemy". ANC vice-president Walter Sisulu and PAC second deputy president Dikgang Moseneke attended the summit.

Considering the relatively weak economic health of the seven Frontline members — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — and the fact that they no longer provide military bases for the liberation movements, it may



Robert Mugabe

appear that the Frontline positions carry little weight.

But in international diplomacy the Frontline still counts. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) forms its policy on South Africa on the advice of the Frontline states. The United Nations in turn takes its policy on South Africa from the OAU, so decisions and appeals made by the Frontline states do indeed have an

impact on South Africa.

The Harare summit was comprised of the new Frontline leadership which has taken over from the former crusaders of the Frontline effort to bring majority rule to southern Africa in the 1970s and the 1980s.

It is no coincidence that the government of its new chairman has taken the most hard-line stance against the Pretoria government. The election of Mugabe indicates that the Frontline's position will be individual accommodation with South Africa, particularly in the economic field, but that the establishment of full diplomatic relations will have to wait until there is majority rule.

With the beginnings of constitutional change in South Africa, the regional alliance has embarked upon the task of promoting acceptable constitutional negotiations and of bringing together South Africa's rival nationalist groups.

Historically, the Frontline's major achievement in the Zimbabwean peace process and transition to majority rule was to force the antagonistic nationalists, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, to form a Patriotic Front which attended the Lancaster House talks in London in 1979. The front broke up shortly after Zimbabwe's independence, but it nevertheless achieved majority rule.

Now the Frontline states face a similar task in bringing the ANC and PAC together under one banner. It seemed that goal was accomplished last year with the formation of a new Patriotic Front in Harare, but this dissipated with the differences between the ANC and the PAC over Codesa.

The Frontline's last, great effort may be to persuade the two groups to present a united front to work out a new constitution, for once one person-one vote elections are achieved in South Africa, the Frontline states will have achieved their goal of liberating all of southern African from minority rule.

Will the alliance then cease to have a reason for being? This is unlikely. It seems more probable that South Africa will then join the alliance, which is already positioning itself to carry on as a regional force.

Nkomo defies Mugabe's ban on SA contact

MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Denis Norman met his SA counterpart in Cape Town on Wednesday in defiance of President Robert Mugabe's policy of no ministerial contact with SA.

A spokesman for Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed's office confirmed the meeting yesterday but gave no further details, Sapa reports. *B/day 3/4/92*

Diplomatic sources said Norman was anxious to discuss speeding up deliveries of maize to Zimbabwe, where discontent over rationed supplies is threatening to break into open hostility against the government.

The Zimbabwean cabinet, under the chairmanship of Acting President Joshua Nkomo, reversed Mugabe's 12-year ban on contacts at a meeting on Tuesday.

Sources in Harare said Nkomo, 73, did not contact Mugabe, who is on a fortnight's holiday in Ireland, before dispatching Norman to Cape Town.

Mugabe flew to Dublin on Sunday, a day after taking a hard-line stance as the newly elected chairman of the frontline states. He declared: "Those going rushing to recognise SA after the referendum are being hasty and deceitful."

Zimbabwe's 2-million ton stockpile of maize was eroded last year as Mugabe held down producer prices, in spite of the 35% inflation of input costs, to maintain his "cheap food policy". The maize farming area dropped sharply as farmers diversified into viable export crops.

With the failure of this year's rains, Zimbabwe needs to import up to 1.7-million tons of maize, 300 000 tons of sugar and 400 000 tons of wheat.

Most must come through SA ports, which will be hard pressed to handle SA's own food requirements.

Political observers here see the food import issue almost overshadowed by the political implications of the virtual cabinet revolt led by Nkomo. Since their 1987 unity pact, Mugabe and Nkomo have been superficially reconciled. Nkomo is viewed as less of a doctrinaire ideologue than Mugabe, but has put himself at the head of the agitation for redistribution of white-owned farms to peasants.

Hunger forces Zimbabwe to break SA ban

STAR 3/4/92

Star Africa Service

362

The Zimbabwe government's 12-year-old ban on contact with South Africa at ministerial level has been broken by Transport Minister Dennis Norman in a move that has substantial political significance in southern Africa.

Mr Norman had talks in Cape Town yesterday with his South African counterpart, Piet Welgemoed, about emergency efforts to tackle Zimbabwe's food crisis.

The historic meeting follows the Zimbabwean government's reiteration of its no-ministerial contact earlier this week, when it barred SA Agricultural Minister Kraai van Niekerk from a regional seminar on the agricultural crisis.

The meeting was the first between ministers of the two countries since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) government banned ministerial level exchanges with South Africa when it took power at independence in 1980.

The meeting means either that Mr Norman has acted unilaterally in defiance of his government, which is highly unlikely, or that the meeting was sanctioned by the Zimbabwean Cabinet or part of it.

In that case, the decision was taken either by the Cabinet in defiance of Mr Mugabe, who has gone on holiday, leaving vice-president Joshua Nkomo in charge, or with his agreement.

If it were the former, it signals a major challenge to Mr Mugabe's authority over his government. If it were the latter, it indicates a change in his own attitude to Pretoria.

The change would probably have been brought about by Zimbabwe's desperate need for maize for the growing number of people facing famine as a result of the drought and, according to critics, government bungling over maize price controls.

Some Zimbabweans are reported to be eating grass, some to be mixing sand with wild foods in a desperate effort to fill their empty stomachs. Trucks carrying maize have been mobbed in Harare.

Zimbabwe is only one of several countries in the region that are becoming increasingly dependent on foreign maize shipped through South Africa to meet the shortages in local supplies caused by the sub-continental drought. Others are Zambia, Malawi and Botswana.

This abnormal demand, which has been estimated at about 11 million tons, is putting a severe strain on South Africa's ports, railways and road transportation facilities. Hundreds of trucks are queueing daily at the Beit Bridge border post as the maize flood squeezes through this bottleneck with regular traffic.

A high-level delegation from Zambia is expected in South Africa later this month to discuss the crisis.

Mr Mugabe's government has in the past insisted that until apartheid has gone (or, more lately, until an interim government is in place) that all contacts with South Africa should be at the level of senior officials only.

It is understood, however, that the food crisis has led to a feeling at Cabinet level that contact at a higher level is now essential if Zimbabwe's interests are to be protected.

● More reports — Page 5.

help most crops, other than some tobacco plantings, but grazing and irrigation prospects are now slightly better than a month ago.

Tobacco growers, who started auctioning their crop on the Harare floors this week, are more upbeat about the crop. Pessimists were estimating it at only 160m kg in mid-March; now it's forecast to reach 180m kg, 5% more than last year. Most other crops are a write-off with the official forecast pointing to maize deliveries of a mere 60 000 t this year — one-tenth of last year's supplies.

It's clear that GDP will fall, with Anglo American's top Zimbabwean executive, Roy Lander, predicting a decline of 5%-10% this year. This is on the high side for most mainstream economists who believe that output will fall only 3%-5%.

In February inflation broke the 30% barrier for the first time. The March figure will show a temporary drop but last week's three hammer blows — petrol up 26%, milk 34% and beer 17% — will turn up in the April figure. There is more to come: vegetable oil and margarine prices will double this month; bread prices will have to rise sharply to accommodate a 91% increase in the producer price of wheat. This week the parastatal Cold Storage Commission announced that beef prices will rise 100% in four stages over the next four months. A second petrol price hike is likely midyear.

Gallows humour in the supermarkets has it that price hikes don't matter when the shelves are empty anyway. One leading supermarket in a prosperous low-density suburb has a notice on the wall: "Sorry, no butter, margarine, rice, sugar, mealie meal or cooking oil." And this a full year before next season's crops will be harvested.

The government is on the defensive, with the notable exception of President Robert Mugabe who, temporarily devastated by the death of his wife in January, has recovered his spirits and is making aggressive speeches on land reform at home and political reform in SA. On land, government is sticking to its hard line, though it did agree to some important amendments in parliament that mean compensation will be more fairly assessed than in the original draft while farmers will now have recourse to the courts. But the principle of designation — identifying white-owned farms for takeover in the next 10 years — remains.

The economic Ministers are lying low, fearing that anything they say at this juncture will be taken down and used against them in future. Business confidence has taken a tremendous knock from the drought, the passage of the land acquisition Bill and continuous mismanagement of monetary policy.

In mid-March, the World Bank's resident representative, Chris Poortman, told the media that the bank was pleased with Zimbabwe's tight monetary policy. Unfortunately, no-one had bothered to tell him that the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe had halved the banks' statutory reserve ratios to 6.25%, thereby injecting Z\$340m (US\$70m) into

the system. Just why the sudden switch in policy — which contradicts the January letter of intent to the IMF from Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero — is unclear. Some bankers say the Reserve Bank was worried about the overlent position of most banks and wanted to boost their reserves and provide more liquidity to finance the tobacco crop and food imports. Others believe government was worried about overkill, with interest rates for 90-day money having risen above 40%.

Whatever the reason, money is now more readily available and the worst of the liquidity squeeze is over — at least until the authorities change direction again. The IMF is due in Harare soon, apparently to assess the radically changed situation, caused by the drought, since its previous visit before Christmas. IMF credit targets are out of reach, given the need to import upwards of \$300m in food, which will push the deficit on the current account of the balance-of-payments to around \$1bn, or 20% of GDP. The fiscal deficit will also widen because government is unlikely to pass on the higher cost of imported maize to an increasingly disgruntled electorate.

Chidzero assured the fund that government would impose tight fiscal and monetary policies to stabilise the exchange rate and curb inflation. But that was before the drought; the budget deficit is now certain to rise well above 10% of GDP in 1992/1993.

As if this were not enough, there are serious doubts about the ability of the transport system to bring in the 4 Mt of food needed by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. Zimbabweans are going to become increasingly accustomed to empty shelves in the months ahead unless the region's ports and railway systems begin to operate far more efficiently. The complacency of only two months ago has been replaced by a frenzy of committee creation with eight appointed to plan drought relief. It will take more than committees to ensure the availability of food at affordable prices. Zimbabwe is heading for stormy waters. ■

ZIMBABWE

Down for the count

Countrywide rains since mid-March have eased Zimbabwe's drought crisis only marginally. They were too little and too late to

Zim minister defies ban and visits SA

ZIMBABWE's Minister of Transport, Mr Denis Norman, yesterday broke a 12-year ban on ministerial contact with South Africa to meet his South African counterpart, Dr Piet Welgemoed, in Cape Town.

Sources in Harare said the meeting took place in defiance of President Robert Mugabe's continued hardline stance against South Africa.

Mr Mugabe left Zimbabwe for a holiday in Ireland on Monday.

Permission for Mr Norman's trip was apparently given by the acting president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Norman was anxious to discuss speeding up log-jammed deliveries of maize to Zimbabwe where discontent over drastically rationed supplies is threatening to break into full-scale riots against the government.

Mr Norman is also due to visit Mozambican ports to ease the flow of overseas maize to Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for Dr Welgemoed's office confirmed yesterday that the two men had met in Cape Town, but gave no further details.

At a meeting of the frontline states in Harare at the weekend, Mr Mugabe still followed the hardline PAC position denouncing states establishing diplomatic links with South Africa.

"Those who are rushing now to recognise South Africa after the referendum are being hasty and deceitful," he said.

● South African Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekirk was invited to attend a meeting of southern African farming unions in Harare last month but his Zimbabwe counterpart, Mr Witness Mangwende, ordered the invitation be withdrawn at the last moment. — Sapa

Man still alive

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"My job was simply to get out there and kill Boers," he said. "You went to war to kill someone, and they tried to kill you. I've got a scar on my cheek to prove it."

Mr Ives, whose wound came from a ricochet of a Boer bullet, said: "I still laugh when I think of the time the Boers returned some prisoners of war," he says. "They were sent back to us in their birthday suits."

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Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe may be confronting their ancestors, writes

Can drought be spirited

STAR 3/4/92

362

ZIMBABWE has been officially declared a disaster area because of a continuing three-year drought — a fate it shares with all its neighbours in southern Africa. In years of normal rainfall, Zimbabwe is an exporter of maize, which brings in much-needed foreign exchange; this year it needs to import 2 million tons of maize, as well as sugar, soya beans and wheat, involving a heavy drain on its slender foreign exchange reserves.

In parts of the country Zimbabweans face not only hunger but death from starvation unless food aid reaches them in time. As with peasant societies all over the world, in times of natural disaster they look not only to the secular powers for succour but also seek the causes for their travail in the world of spirits.

This turning to ancestral spirits has provided an opportunity for traditional chiefs and other custodians of traditional culture to as-

sert their influence against President Mugabe at a critical time in the conflict which has simmered between them ever since independence in 1980 when, as part of its modernising policy, the Zanu-PF ruling party stripped the chiefs of much of their power, such as depriving them of the right to allocate land, and to preside over civil cases in their tribal communities.

In normal times the traditional leaders and healers offer no serious political threat to the government; but their influence waxes in times of crisis. They blame the drought on Mr Mugabe, saying the ancestral spirits are angry because there had been no traditional cleansing of the souls of those who had died during the liberation struggle.

The Njelele shrine on the historic Matopos — normally visited by thousands of Ndebele people to consult the traditional healers — has now been closed because the drought persisted after the tradi-

tional prayers for rain. This failure is blamed on the government. The keeper of the Njelele shrine, David Ndlovu, told an interviewer, Cris Chinak: "They have plunged us into a disaster pit through their stubborn stance" by refusing to obey the wishes of the spirits in calling for the cleansing of the souls of the 100 000 Africans who died in the liberation war and subsequent Matabeleland conflict.

Mr Mugabe's greater concern is not with the challenge from the traditional leaders but over the serious discontent among landless peasants. They had been led to believe that after independence sufficient land would become available to fulfil their needs; but although some progress has been made to open up more land, it has fallen short of what is needed. For the government the greatest priority now is quickly to fulfil the demands of the land-hungry peasantry, both for the sake of equity and to develop agriculture.

No objective observer can

doubt that the government is justified in pursuing this goal. What is open to question, however, is the method being pursued to expropriate land now owned by 4 600 large-scale farmers, most of them white. They own 10 million hectares of land. A Land Acquisition Bill has been tabled in parliament to expropriate just over half for peasant development.

The bitter controversy now raging between white farmers and the government is less over the proposal to acquire so much of their land as over the conditions for doing so. While the Bill promises a "fair price" for land being taken over, it fails to provide a mechanism for determining what is fair. The government, is itself to be the arbiter of fairness. It specifically rules out any appeal to an independent assessor or to courts in case of dispute.

There are two aspects of equity in dealing with the highly sensitive issue of land: equity for the landless who were robbed of their

land under settler occupation, and equity for land owners who are promised protection of the law under the constitution.

Equity for the landless cannot be justified at the price of inequity for land owners. Nor is it impossible to ensure equity for both by the almost universal principle of an independent valuation to determine a fair price.

This question of principle goes beyond the issue of whether it makes economic sense to disrupt a profitable system of agriculture in which large-scale farmers (mainly white) make a major contribution. Recent experience has shown that peasant farming can be made profitable.

In fact, since independence the peasant farmers are now making a larger contribution to food production than the mainly export-orientated white farms.

On practical grounds, however, it is necessary to consider whether political expediency (however justified) should override the pres-

ent needs of an economy devastated by drought. White farmers have shown a willingness to negotiate with the government over land redistribution, but the sticking-point has been over the issue of determining a fair price. There are also other implications raised by this controversy: the issue of confidence in the government's promise to observe basic principles of human rights. In the past two years, the government has gone a long way towards reassuring foreign investors, and it is now engaged in a structural adjustment programme in agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The government has estimated that it will need some R7.5 billion for the success of its programme, of which almost R3 billion is required this year. To reach this target requires undoubted confidence, and this has undoubtedly been shaken by the government's handling of the land problem. □

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Colin Legum

Zimbabwe 'thwarted grain scheme' — Pik

(362)

CT 4/11/12

PRETORIA. — Zimbabwe thwarted a plan for Southern African countries to jointly import grain for drought-stricken areas by refusing to attend a conference in which South Africa would participate, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

He said Zambia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Vernon Mwaanga, had proposed two weeks ago that Southern African countries should hold a conference to discuss the imports.

The plan could not go ahead, Mr Botha said, because of Zimbabwe's refusal.

Mr Botha said it appeared that Zimbabwe had only enough food left for four days.

Spoornet said yesterday it would use about 15 500 rail trucks to handle maize imports to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi over the next 12 months.

The first Zimbabwe-bound emergency maize supplies are expected to arrive in Beira in a fortnight.

Southern Africa's drought is so bad that stretches of the vital Limpopo River, which forms the Zimbabwe-South Africa border, have disappeared.

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, said yesterday the river "looks like a very wide, dirt road" for several kilometres.

Only one maize meal remaining

HARARE. — The shortage of maize meal at the University of Zimbabwe is so acute there is enough for a only a single lunch for its students, the Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

Acting director (accommodation and catering) Mr Frederick Kasese said the university had asked for priority allocation of maize meal because it had a population of 15 000 — the same as a small town.

"Since the beginning of the term we had sadza only twice —

once last week and once this week — and we have enough maize meal for one more lunch," said Mr Kasese.

He said the university was relying on potatoes and the little rice they had in stock.

"This is the home of the students," he said.

"Our normal consumption is 15 000kg of maize meal and 10 tons of rice a month, and with the potatoes now costing about R50 for 10 kg, the situation is difficult to handle." — Sapa

It is the water source for thousands of farmers in Mozambique's dry western Gaza district.

Governments in the region and aid agencies have estimated the 11 countries affected by the drought — the worst this century — will need seven to 13 million tons of imported food to prevent starvation.

Namibia's President Sam Nujoma declared a national emergency in his country yesterday, calling the drought "a crisis of unprecedented proportions".

Also yesterday, Zambia's government said it will stop exporting hydroelectric power and

will ration electricity because of the drought.

Zambia exports electricity to neighboring Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

There have been no reports of starvation yet, but agencies such as Operation Hunger in South Africa fear it could happen in the poorest countries, like Mozambique, without influxes of aid.

The situation is worsened by the fact that the region's traditional food suppliers, South Africa and Zimbabwe, are in the drought zone and cannot produce enough crops to export. — Sapa-AP

'Land policy needs back-up services'

THE proposed resettlement programme is designed to be a positive programme expected to improve the economic and social position of settlers, the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Witness Mangwende, said yesterday.

Addressing senior army and police officers attending a staff and command course, Cde Mangwende said the programme would require back-up services such as credit and extension facilities to be a success.

"The proposed land resettlement programme is to be a positive programme designed not only to improve the economic and social position of farm families resettled, but also part of the long-term process of improving the utilisation of basic production resources for the benefit of all the people of Zimbabwe."

The overall structure of agriculture would be looked at.

An issue of the 1990s, he said, would be to identify the appropriate type of people to be settled in the new areas. Land resettlement has to be seen as much more than finding land for families in need of resettlement.

"It should be part of the broader policy of raising the living standards in our country generally," he said.

Another issue to be discussed would be the improvement of the economic position of communal farmers.

His ministry had done a study of the economic and financial position of farmers in communal areas in the 1989/90 season and had recently completed another more detailed study.

A second more comprehensive survey had just been completed which looked into issues such as resources, social conditions, cropping patterns and economic returns from households.

Cde Mangwende said in order to achieve growth in agriculture, the limiting constraints to agricultural productivity had to be assessed constantly.

His ministry was in the process of identifying detailed research to be carried out on different ways of changing pricing and marketing arrangements for agricultural products.

On subsidies, Cde Mangwende said one of the problems related to the effective targeting of subsidies was to determine who actually benefited from the present payments to the marketing boards.

Once this was done, the Government would have to ensure that targeted subsidies benefited the most needy. — Ziana.

Food riots looming in Zimbabwe

STAR 4/4/92

(362)

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE, LONDON BUREAU, SAPA

ZIMBABWE'S President Robert Mugabe may be facing the biggest crisis of his career, with his country desperately short of food and no end in sight to the worst drought in living memory.

Mugabe has come under fire for taking a holiday in Ireland while his country is in the middle of a crisis.

It is so serious that as maize supplies to rural areas dry up, people in some areas are reported to be mixing sand with seeds and grass to in an effort to get some sustenance. And in the towns food riots are threatening.

After talks yesterday with Zimbabwean Transport Minister Denis Norman, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha last night said Zimbabwe appeared to have as little as only four days' supply of maize left.

University

That could not be independently confirmed, but it was reported last night that the University of Zimbabwe had only enough maize meal to supply the 15 000 people on its campus with one more lunch.

It is thought that Botha could have been referring to "official" maize stocks in government silos, but there may be other, possibly substantial, stocks held in private commercial silos that could be released.

To avoid riots, food companies are reportedly making deliveries to supermarkets under cover of darkness.

● TO PAGE 2.



Drought

● FROM PAGE 1.

Hundreds of people slept outside a supermarket in a Harare suburb this week hoping to be among the successful shoppers the following day when thousands more joined them.

Well-connected sources in Harare report that a sign of the magnitude of the crisis is that after consultation with his cabinet by telephone this week, Mugabe backed down from his previous hard-line "no ministerial contact with South Africa" rule to allow Norman to visit South Africa.

Norman was reportedly happy with the outcome of talks with South African Ministers on how best to alleviate the food crisis.

Robin Drew of the Saturday Star's Africa News Service reported yesterday that Zim-

babwe's politicians have gambled and lost — and now it is the people who are suffering the consequences.

Last July grain producers warned that the country would run out of maize by March this year.

The situation even then was described as "precarious".

But the suggestion that Zimbabwe would have to import angered the politicians.

Appeals then and later last year to make arrangements to import maize were pooh-poohed.

It was not until December that the government finally gave the go-ahead, and even then reluctantly, for the importation of 100 000 tons from South Africa.

Since then the government says it has ordered another 544 000 tons of maize from the United States and the Argentine.

STAR 4/4/92

Thousands netted in airport scam

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

ZIMBABWEAN police have questioned 27 security officers, 10 immigration officials and two collectors of airport tax about an alleged racket in "departure stamps" which netted thousands of rands a day.

Large sums of foreign exchange were reportedly recovered in searches of officials' homes.

Shortly after indepen-

dence, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero introduced Zimbabwe's controversial "departure tax" system under which those in the country for more than 24 hours must pay a US\$10 (R28) stamp fee before boarding international flights.

Stamps are supposed to be stuck to boarding passes, but, it is alleged, dishonest officials found a way of re-using stamps,

Mugabe takes a holiday as his country starves

S/Times 5/4/92

(362)

ECONOMIC chickens came home to roost in Zimbabwe last week, but President Robert Mugabe did not.

While the country's food crisis deepened, the 68-year-old head of state flew off to Ireland to spend a fortnight with millionaire racehorse owner Tony O'Reilly.

A diplomatic observer said: "It shows how remote the president has become from ordinary Zimbabweans' daily lives."

In his absence, however, acting president Joshua Nkomo, 73, led the cabinet in what some observers saw as tantamount to a palace revolution.

Without consulting Mr Mugabe, they said, the 32 vice-presidents, senior ministers, ministers and ministers-of-state voted overwhelmingly to reverse Mr Mugabe's long-standing ban on government contacts with South Africa and dispatched Transport Minister Denis Norman for urgent talks in Cape Town on the supply of maize.

Queue

Mr Norman met his opposite number, Dr Piet Welgemoed, to plead for Zimbabwean supplies to receive rail priority.

Transport industry sources say, however, that Zimbabwe's internal infrastructure is incapable of distributing the estimated 1.7-million tons of maize needed to feed 10-million Zimbabweans until the next harvest, even if South Africa can deliver to Beitbridge.

A queue of heavy transporters more than a kilometre long has formed at the Limpopo border post.

Meanwhile, Zimbabweans are queueing for up to six hours for 5kg bags of maize meal. At Binga on Lake Kariba, people were reported to be fainting in the slow-moving lines while at Muzarabani, 200km north of Harare, local council officials said 30,000 tribespeople were eating river silt to stave off hunger pangs.

Maize delivery trucks have been stormed by fren-

From **Michael Hartnack in Harare**

deliver supplies to supermarkets and now routinely collect the paramilitary riot squad before entering shopping areas.

Mrs Charity Samaita, who is feeding her four children a mixture of river silt and crushed baobab pods said: "The children will eat anything. For the younger ones, we make the mixture slightly weaker."

Mr Astone Chipadza, senior executive of the district council for Muzara-

bani, said it was impossible to advise starving people against "harmful" foods.

Only 3,000 50kg bags of maize had arrived, to be shared among 42,000 people, he said.

In Zimbabwe's eastern Manicaland province, bordering Mozambique, officials said they could only provide drought-relief food to 38 percent of the 490,000 people who needed it.

The 80,000 Mozambican refugees in border camps are now in a better position than surrounding Zimbabweans because they receive food from UN agencies.

Zimbabwe denies it snubbed SA minister

CT 6/4/92 (362)
HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government has denied reports that South African Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekirk was refused permission to address an agricultural seminar in Zimbabwe.

Dr Van-Niekirk was invited to speak at the seminar by the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union (CFU).

A statement released by the Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the CFU had approached the ministry for clearance for the invitation. There had apparently been insufficient time for this to be done.

Reports that the South African minister of agriculture was refused per-

mission by the Zimbabwean government to address the seminar were incorrect, the statement said.

It said recognised practice was that ministers were invited only by their counterparts — that is, other ministers.

● Meanwhile, the vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe Union of Journalists, Mr Vincent Chikwari, said yesterday that reporters had a pressing obligation to report the facts about the drought. "This is the time the underdogs in society are in need of your assistance and protection," he told delegates to the ZUM general meeting. — Sapa

Zim may stay in touch

HARARE. — Zimbabwe, which had its first cabinet-level meeting with South Africa last week, said yesterday that it would continue the contacts, if necessary, to solve regional problems.

Vice-President Simon Muzenda told a news conference there was nothing unusual about Zimbabwe, a fierce critic of Pretoria's white government, contacting South African ministers.

Meanwhile, Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi has said the Zimbabwean government will do everything in its power to prevent the recruitment of unem-

ployed Ndebeles from the drought-ravaged areas by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party.

● Transport Minister Mr Denis Norman met his South African counterpart, Mr Piet Welgemoed, in Cape Town last Thursday to discuss speeding the movement of Zimbabwean food imports through South African ports.

Mr Muzenda skirted questions on who authorised Mr Norman's trip, made while President Robert Mugabe was in Ireland on holiday.

Zimbabwe will have to import around two million tons of its sta-

(362) CT 7/4/92
ple food maize through South Africa before the 1993 harvest to offset a lack of grain reserves and the worst drought on record in Southern Africa.

Mr Muzenda dismissed statements by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that Zimbabwe and Tanzania recently torpedoed plans by Zambia to include Pretoria in a regional meeting on drought relief.

● A total of 1 020 tons of maize arrived in Masvingo province from South Africa at the weekend, reports said. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe, SA thaw

ZIMBABWE, which had its first cabinet level meeting with SA last week, said yesterday it would continue the contacts if necessary.

Vice-President Simon Muzenda said there was "nothing unusual" about the contact. Zimbabwe has shunned ministerial contact with SA since independence in 1980. Transport Minister Denis Norman met his SA counterpart Piet Welgemoed in Cape Town last Thursday to discuss speeding up Zimbabwean food imports. (362)

B10249 7/14/92

Minister gives hint of thaw in Harare

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HAHARE — There was no reason why Zimbabwean and South African Ministers should not meet again to try to solve the problems of the region, Vice-President Simon Muzenda said yesterday.

Questioned about the breakthrough in relations between Harare and Pretoria when Transport Minister Denis Norman had talks with his counterpart in South Africa, Mr Muzenda said people should not worry about the two countries' relationship.

Zimbabwe had never been at war with South Africa, he told newsmen. The countries had kept trade missions going and people travelled freely across the border.

Zimbabwe was aware of what was happening in South Africa, including the outcome of the referendum.

"I am saying Zimbabwe cannot be left behind," he said.

Mr Muzenda, who is in charge of a task force to ensure food supplies reach his people, was asked if Mr Norman's visit was a Cabinet decision and if President Mugabe, who is on leave overseas, had agreed.

Up to now Mr Mugabe has refused diplomatic or political contact with South Africa.

But Mr Muzenda merely said that Mr Norman had to go to synchronise the question of transporting food.

He denied accusations by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that Zimbabwe had torpedoed an earlier attempt at regional co-operation.

"I don't think that's true," he said. At the "Frontline states" meeting, Zambia's President Chiluba had offered to host a special meeting on the drought.

He did not know who would arrange that meeting but he saw no reason why a South African Minister should not be there if it was a meeting to solve transport problems.

Mr Muzenda, who is regarded as the "grandfather" of the ruling party, is seen by observers as a Minister who has always favoured closer contact with South Africa.

It remains to be seen how President Mugabe views what on the face of it is a dramatic change in Zimbabwe's approach to South Africa.

Mr Muzenda denied a report that Zimbabwe had recently "barred" a visit by the South African Minister of Agriculture who had been invited to a seminar arranged by the Commercial Farmers' Union.

He said it had been a "mistake".

At that time, he said, the farmers had been fighting the Land Acquisition Bill and were trying to seek support from anywhere. They had invited Ministers from Zambia, Namibia and South Africa.

Thousands in Zim face starvation

(362)
CT 8/4/92

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Cattle dying in their thousands, children fainting from hunger at school and remote tribespeople trying to fill their empty bellies with river silt — the worst drought crisis in Zimbabwean history has produced a crop of horror stories.

Chief Binga, traditional leader of the Batonka people who overlap the Zambezi River, on the headwaters of Lake Kariba, told a team inspecting the famine: "Go and tell (President Robert) Mugabe that we are starving here. Tell him that the Tonga people are suffering and will die if no help is given."

With the perennial waters of the Zambezi River at hand, the Batonka are at least sure of water.

Children at risk

In the south-eastern Masvingo Province 397 schools are completely without supplies and teachers have to take buses up to 30km a day to obtain enough water for basic domestic needs. Children, many fainting from hunger in class, are told to bring their own drinking water to school with them.

Although 769 000 people have asked for drought relief the government can feed only 390 000, say Masvingo officials.

Midlands provincial nutritionist Mrs Nancy Makaya says 15 children have already died of deficiency diseases at Zvishavane and 35 000 children under five are at risk.

A spokesman said the local hospital had never handled so many cases of malnutrition.

At Mwenezi, close to the South African border, local MP Mr Zephaniah Matshaba-Hove said 99,9% of the people there were on the verge of starvation.

Strict rationing

Even in the northern Makonde district, normally an area of Zimbabwe with the most reliable rainfall, widespread suffering is reported.

"The situation is worse among Std 1 pupils because they doze off, or vomit or spend their time crying," said teacher Mrs Juliet Pemhiwa of Chikobora Primary School. "Most of them do not breakfast at all."

Nkayi, in northern Matabeleland, is typical of the arid west, with 90% of the people facing starvation, according to district administrator Mr Jack Nhliziyo.

Zimbabwe's second city, Bulawayo, has instituted a strict system of water rationing.

Calls have been made for imprisonment without the option of fines to keep the city within its 60 000 litres a day consumption target.

Bahrain hopes for investment, trade

By Day 8/4/92

TRADE representatives from Zimbabwe and Bahrain arrived in SA this week for talks with government and local business.

The private delegation of Bahraini businessmen arrived at Jan Smuts yesterday with official instructions from their prime minister to invite SA to trade with their country.

Speaking at an interview in Johannesburg, Bahrain Chamber of Commerce vice-president Hassan Zainalabedin said Bahrain was interested in importing SA-made goods because Bahrain had full confidence and appreciation of the technology of production in SA.

"SA products will be very competitive in the international market and Bahrain hopes to develop SA as a source," he said.

Bahrain imported everything from heavy equipment, technology and know-how to consumer items.

The delegation was also in SA to tell business about the opportunities of investing in Bahrain, which acted as a bridgehead for the Gulf region. Businesses investing there paid no corporate tax and there were no limits on repatriating capital.

Zainalabedin hoped that an official Bahraini delegation would follow this private visit to SA.

Safto international division GM David Graham said: "In addition to being an important commercial centre, Bahrain is an entry point to the markets of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and

Iran."

Bahrain was a major offshore banking centre for the Middle East, with over 100 offshore, commercial, investment and specialist banks.

The delegation would meet Safto, Sacob, the Foreign Affairs Department, Department of Trade and Industry and senior business leaders.

Safto also hosted a reception for the Zimbabwe trade mission at which Zimtrade CE Morrison Sifelani said his country looked forward to a growing SA influence in the southern Africa region.

Zimtrade is a newly established trade promotion organisation and its delegation to SA includes a number of Zimbabwean businessmen.

Sifelani said that SA and Zimbabwe were going to be closely tied together. "I hope that there will be closer co-operation on many fronts."

Zimtrade would work with SA businessmen to ensure that barriers between the two countries disappeared.

The Zimbabwean government was irrevocably committed to getting rid of the foreign exchange allocation system to stimulate trade.

"Zimbabwe needs to stimulate its export drive because it is significant for the success of the structural adjustment programme," he said.

Safto and Zimtrade should make a joint approach to government about abolition of the visa system, he added.



Bahraini Chamber of Commerce board member Abdul Nabi al Sho'ala, left, and vice president Hassan Zainalabedin in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

State warned early on food stocks says FAO

(362)

HERALD 9/14/92

THE national Early Warning Unit in July last year alerted the Government that food stocks would run out in March this year, parliamentarians heard yesterday.

Addressing Members of Parliament at a luncheon, the Food and Agriculture Organisation representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Campbell MacCulloch, said Government had been warned of the impending crisis and the findings of the unit had been passed on to the relevant ministry.

"There are various committees in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement to who this information is fed," he said.

The FAO assists the Early Warning Unit in its work.

Mr MacCulloch said a joint committee of the FAO and the World Food Pro-

gramme had visited Zimbabwe and was compiling a report on the drought in Southern Africa to be presented to the United Nations.

The report, he said, would be the basis of a global appeal by the United Nations for food aid for Southern Africa. Staple food production in at least nine African countries has been drastically reduced because of the failure of this season's rains.

Most of the countries in the region are already suffering from the effects of the drought and have started importing maize and other commodities from abroad.

The SADCC regional early warning system for food security calculates that the maize shortfall alone for the region amounts to 10 million tonnes. — Ziana

AFRICAN HUNGER WARNING 2 APRIL 1992

Yesterday Herald 9/10/1982

30 000 landless farmers need to be resettled (362)

Herald Reporter: MASVINGO

NEARLY 30 000 landless peasant farmers in Masvingo province need to be resettled, the regional resettlement officer, Cde Joseph Mukono, said yesterday.

Masvingo province also has one of the biggest squatter problems in the country while thousands of resettled farmers' siblings now seek plots of their own, Cde Mukono said in an interview.

A total of 2 417 families are known to be squatting on the fringes of either resettlement or commercial farms while 21 955 families in overcrowded communal lands and 1 790 families on resettlement areas are in dire need of land.

Cde Mukono, however, failed to give a hint on the size of land the Government will require to settle those who qualify for relocation or how much money would be needed to implement the programme.

"Cabinet will decide on the size of land and money we will use to settle the successful applicants in Masvingo," he said.

The regional officer's sentiments

came in the wake of the anticipated promulgation of the Land Acquisition Bill into law. The law will allow Government to designate land it requires to resettle millions of landless people crammed in impoverished communal areas.

"The advent of the Land Bill has allowed us to move with speed to update our resettlement register because things might happen quickly from now," he said.

Farmers in dire need of land should register their names with the district administrator in their areas. "Even squatters are being encouraged to come forward and register for possible resettlement," he said.

Although priority will be given to those with a traceable farming record, even those without any farming experience will be considered for resettlement, said Cde Mukono, as some plots in the communal areas will be left open when "genuine farmers" are relocated.

This round of the resettlement programme will be two-pronged as a vigorous land re-organisation drive would be launched in the communal lands while some communal villagers are resettled, said Cde Mukono.

Push for Beit Bridge post to open 24 hours

STAR 9/4/92

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By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

MESSINA — Telegrams requesting action were sent yesterday to President de Klerk and President Robert Mugabe from a joint meeting, regarding the chaotic situation at the Beit Bridge border post.

The meeting, set up by Messina town council, organised commerce on both sides of the border, and the Beit Bridge Rural Council, decided to appoint a liaison committee to work at problems surrounding the congestion at the bridge and to explore areas of cross-border co-operation.

The liaison committee is to push for customs and immigration facilities at the border post to remain open for 24 hours.

Renewed appeals are to be made to both governments to give attention to the development of a water scheme on the Limpopo River.

"I don't care what the peo-

ple at the top are saying, all I know is that thousands are starving because of a lack of co-operation across the border," said rural councillor Raymond Roth.

He appealed for a plan to treat the communities on both sides of the river as a single entity.

Mr Roth also pointed out that Beit Bridge village in Zimbabwe had severe water shortages, whereas Messina, 15 km away, had no water problem, to stress the value of co-ordinated action.

Referring to the visit of a low-profile Government delegation from Pretoria to the border region next week, Messina Mayor Jack Klaff said, "this isn't good enough; we are not satisfied with the way we are being treated."

Soutpansberg military chief Colonel Bornman said the private sector and the SA Defence Force had co-operated to clear an area of bush on the SA side of Beit Bridge, for heavy vehicles to park.

He said there was a lot of goodwill on both sides of the river.

Southern African countries are all in the same boat, writes Brendan Seery

Filling bellies is the new diplomacy

STAR 9/4/92

(362)

YOU can't swallow ideology on an empty stomach — that's what the countries of southern Africa are finding out as they shelve political differences to tackle the effects of the disastrous drought.

As peasants in Zimbabwe reportedly begin eating wild berries and pods to survive, and while Namibian President Sam Nujoma has proposed slaughtering wildlife to provide meat for his people, the principle of filling bellies before rhetorical bellying is the one which is governing diplomatic relations these days between South Africa and some of its formerly most hostile neighbours.

In a dramatic, drought-driven development last week, the "Babab Curtain" of frosty official relations between South Africa and

Zimbabwe finally lifted, when Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Denis Norman flew to Cape Town to meet his South African counterpart, Dr Piet Welgemoed.

Mr Norman's emergency mission — to try to speed up deliveries of maize to Zimbabwe — ended 12 years of President Robert Mugabe's steadfast refusal to permit any ministerial contact between his government and South Africa.

Although there have been reports suggesting the visit by Mr Norman would have been against Mr Mugabe's wishes, sources in Harare believe the president would have given the nod for the trip, but left the official authorisation to his deputy Joshua Nkomo, while he went on a private trip to Europe.

Alan Begg, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said the "countries of southern Africa need us and we need them, and we have to be seen to be co-operating".

He said he did not believe the South African Government would "try to play hard ball" or make political capital out of the relief operations. And, he added, it looked as if there would be no going back to the dark days of the subcontinent's own "cold war".

Mr Norman's trip came in the wake of a lengthy visit to South Africa by a delegation from Zambia's Department of Transport.

More than five million tons of maize, wheat, soya beans, sugar and other foodstuffs will have to be imported by the countries of

southern Africa over the next year.

About 250 fully-laden maize trucks a day are clogging up the overloaded customs post at Beit Bridge, while maize stocks in Zimbabwe's main towns are running so low that small-scale food riots have already started.

Ironically, it appears that someone on the South African side of the border has seized the opportunity of making political capital — most of the trucks have been emblazoned with signs proclaiming "Zimbabwe Food Relief".

The implication that the maize is being sent as aid is wrong, because the shipments are part of a 100 000-ton order placed by the Zimbabweans with the South African Maize Board in December last year. □

State told to form flexible maize policy

Herald Reporter

(362)

THE Government must formulate a flexible and rational maize production policy for farmers in all sectors as a measure to ensure adequate stocks at all times and to regenerate producers' interest in the crop, the Commercial Grain Producers' Association has said.

According to the Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly magazine, the Commercial Grain Producers' Association chairman, Mr Quentin Haarhoff, said unrealistic price determination had seriously eroded the industry and destroyed producer interest in maize.

The high rate of inflation and the consequent weakening of the dollar had increased total costs of production by 120 percent from 1985 to 1991, while producer prices only rose by 25 percent. For a farmer to produce any crop on a sustainable basis, a return of at least \$1,50 for each dollar spent is needed.

The overall result of the continuing fall in viability has seen a serious drop in the level of production and has been aggravated by poor seasons of late.

"However, deliveries could have been maintained at adequate levels had the farmer, and his bank manager, perceived that a profit would accrue in an average season. Pre-season budgets have for too long shown that this profit would not be forthcoming from the maize enterprises," Mr Haarhoff said.

Front Page Forider 10/4/92

Mugabe becomes 'the Emir of Queue-Wait'

By ANDREW MELDRUM: Harare

MANY derisive comments and cynical jokes about the government of President Robert Mugabe are heard while standing in the lengthy queues for maize meal outside supermarkets throughout Zimbabwe.

"Everything is scarce these days," sighs a domestic worker waiting in front of one Harare supermarket. "I have waited for sugar and cooking oil, and now mealie meal. This drought is making things tough."

A talkative gardener standing behind her says it is not only the drought but also the government's economic structural adjustment programme (Esap) which is causing problems. "Do you know what Esap stands for? Ever-suffering African people," he says, causing wry chuckles down the line.

At another queue the joke is that Mugabe has a

new title: the Emir of Queue-Wait.

A few years ago such public criticism of the government was rare. Zimbabweans are making jokes, expressing worry and dissatisfaction, but it would be a mistake to construe their unhappiness as support for an immediate overthrow of the government.

"No, we aren't very happy about the current maize shortage, the drought, the economy, corruption," explains Miriam Mandaza, a sales assistant in a Harare store. "But who would replace Mugabe? Everybody knows the alternatives are worse. Maybe by the next national elections (in 1995) we will have a better choice."

Some voters won't have to wait until 1995. Two parliamentary by-elections are being held in May in which five different parties and one independent are contesting the two seats. This week in Bulawayo, Isabel Pasalk formed the

Zimbabwe People's Democratic Party to protest against the shortage of staples.

So far Zimbabwe's opposition parties have remained fragmented and insignificant, but they are an important political escape valve, allowing voters to vent opposition to the ruling party without having to resort to overturning the whole system.

In recent weeks the drought, and the resulting shortage of staple foods, has drastically increased the political problems confronting Mugabe's government. There have been mad scrambles for scarce goods, mêlées and mini-riots within supermarkets. To avoid such trouble, stores are unloading trucks at night and policemen have been hired to oversee the sale of items in short supply.

Many rural peasants would be happy to stand in the queues. Most subsistence farmers have run short of maize and some are already scavenging

for edible roots and berries. In Zimbabwe's poorest area along the Zambezi Valley, desperate people are surviving on a porridge of Baobab roots and sand.

The drought has dried up the water supplies of Bulawayo, Mutare, Masvingo and Gweru. Strict water rationing is in force in those cities. The low level of Lake Kariba means a reduction in the dam's power-generating capacity and a system of rotating power cuts is to begin next month until the next rains fall in November.

Food queues, water rationing, power cuts are all drought-caused hardships. Add to this the dramatically escalating prices for food, higher school fees and hospital charges that are part of the government's Esap programme. And yet more trouble has cropped up in the form of strikes and go-slows.

If not handled skilfully, this pile-up of problems could threaten, even bring down, a government. But beneath the chaos and disorganisation there is enough planning and sufficient resources to pull Zimbabwe — and its government — through.

Mugabe responded to the congestion of crises by going on extended leave. He went to Ireland following the death in February of his wife, Sally Mugabe.

But the president is far too canny, even when grief-stricken, to leave the political situation to unravel in his absence. He left Zimbabwe in the hands of his vice-presidents, Joshua Nkomo and Simon Muzenda, and his cabinet ministers. More importantly, he left an astutely drawn-up blueprint detailing how his ministers should deal with the drought.

Mugabe did not trust the drought effort to any single person or team. He appointed eight cabinet ministers to head the drought-relief measures in their home provinces. The ministers can be relied upon to ensure that their own provinces, their areas of political support, will get their fair share of the emergency food assistance.

After the initial disorder in the supermarket aisles, a more orderly system of queues has been established for maize meal, bread, sugar, cooking oil and other items.

The state's Grain Marketing Board has about 100 000 tons of maize, more than a month's supply. Muzenda announced this week that the first shipments of 1.7 tons of maize imported from the United States had arrived at South African and Mozambican ports and should be arriving in Zimbabwe within a week.

To ensure smooth delivery of the vital maize, Transport Minister Denis Norman made an unprecedented trip to Cape Town, where he met his South African counterpart, Piet Welgemoed. Shortly after the meeting, a first between South African and Zimbabwean ministers, Spoornet announced that it would bring 15 500 rail wagons out of mothballs to speed up regional deliveries of the imported grain.

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10/4-15/4/92

SA sponsorship sought for Zimbabwean project

By day 10/4/92 MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — SA sponsorship is being sought for a technical training project which has made major strides, injecting black skilled management into the Zimbabwean mining industry since independence in 1980.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Technical Management Training Trust, Douglas Sagonda, told a graduation ceremony SA needed to follow Zimbabwe's record of redressing a situation where there was virtually no black technical managers in its mining industry.

"Ten years later there are plenty, including some exceptionally good ones," said Sagonda, a former chairman of Rio Tinto Zimbabwe.

He warned that the previous sponsor, RTZ, had decided that funding must come from wider sources if the project is to continue.

"The trust's experiences and successful approach must not go to waste, but be carried on for the benefit of Africa as a whole, particularly at this time in SA," he said.

The main lesson learned in the past ten years had been "that there are enormous reserves of indigenous management talent here in Africa to be tapped", he said.

The academic module for the training scheme operated since 1982 has been a masters degree in industrials and administrative science at the City University, London, with academic terms linked to work attachments in the British, Irish, Equadorian and Ghanaian mining industries, to provide "hands on" experience.

One of the graduates is Namibia's director of mines.

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Three squatters starve to death

STimes 12/4/92

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THREE of the squatters whose camps were flattened to prevent Britain's Queen Elizabeth seeing them during last October's royal visit are reported to have starved to death.

The squatters were living at a farm 40km outside Harare to which they were forcibly removed.

The Weekend Gazette last week said the shortage of maize meal had hit agencies supplying food to the

From Michael Hartnack in Harare

2 000 homeless Zimbabweans moved to Porta farm, west of the capital.

Inhabitants of the squatter camp, who are guarded by police, alleged there was "a lot of favouritism on the part of social workers who deliver food".

Mrs Alice Chedu told reporters that one of the three elderly men who collapsed and died had been found dead in his plastic shelter after being turned away by nurses at the local clinic.

He was told he didn't need medicine but food, which they could not supply.

Meanwhile, President Robert Mugabe's government last week came under unprecedented attack from a one-time fanatical sup-

porter — the president's sister, Miss Sabina Mugabe.

Echoing calls for the removal of Agriculture Minister Witness Mangwende, Miss Mugabe said ruling party backbenchers were not able to face their constituents, even in her family's home area of Zwimba, 80km west of Harare.

"The problem is we started lying, saying there was a

lot of maize coming.

"We do not know how we are to lie to them this time," she told parliament during a debate on the food crisis.

Fellow ruling party members drew attention to the government's categorical denials of warnings, as early as April 1991, that Zimbabwe's "cheap food policy" would destroy the viability of maize production in the country.

Loan scheme for communal farmers

A LOAN revolving fund expected to boost incomes for cash-strapped communal farmers has been launched in Matabeleland North and South.

Substantial amounts of money have been poured into the fund by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the European Community. The fund is operated through the structures of the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union.

A senior programme officer with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Mr Emmerson Zhou, told *The Sunday Mail* that the fund, which started operating in December last year, would assist farmers in launching a variety of projects.

"At the moment we are hoping that the fund can be used to assist farmers in marketing their cattle during this drought period. The farmers will first of all put their animals in condition before selling them. Very often if farmers just sell when the animals are not in good shape they will get very little returns," he said.

Mr Zhou added that farmers could borrow funds to buy stockfeeds for their animals. But these days, unfortunately, stockfeeds are hard to come by. As crop production in most parts of Ma-



Mr Zhou

tabeland is not lucrative because of lack of rainfall, many farmers are into livestock production.

The fund, according to Mr Zhou, was putting greater emphasis on livestock production since it was the only way farmers in that part of the country could develop. To date farmers' response to the loan revolving fund has been encouraging and indications are that more and more will benefit from it.

"Farmers submit applications to the ZFU offices in Bulawayo and there is a lending committee that has been set up comprising farming leaders from the two provinces. They are the ones who make

the decisions of giving out the money. We only come in with the technical input.

"The loan revolving fund is designed to prepare the farmers to participate more in the formal loan system. If farmers get used to our system it becomes easier for them to approach the AFC or any other banks. We give them a three months grace period and the farmers pay a 13 percent interest," said Mr Zhou.

On repayments, he noted that it was dependent on the type of project, but generally it was expected to be good since the loans were given to groups of farmers and not to individuals.

"The fund is identified more as a ZFU fund and it is impressed upon farmers that it is actually their fund and if they do not repay, it is them who will suffer and so they have to ensure its success."

Mr Zhou said that if the project was a success it would be implemented in other provinces. The project started in Kezi and it will soon be introduced in Plumtree.

The EC and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation are also constructing offices for the ZFU in Matabeleland.

Sunday Mail 12/04/92

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Zim food crisis: Govt blamed

HARARE. — Zimbabwe is down to a two-week supply of its national staple, maize, because of government mismanagement, a newspaper said yesterday.

The state Grain Marketing Board has 54 000 tons of maize compared to 800 000 tons normally held in reserve at this time of year, the independent Sunday Times newspaper and state radio

said. They said it was the lowest stock level on record.

The Sunday Times said that despite warnings in mid-1991 of grave food shortages ahead, the government continued to export maize for hard currency revenue until late last year.

Tensions are running high here, with residents alleging that police who helped maintain

order at shops when maize meal was being delivered collaborated with Mozambican youths and allowed them to jump queues to buy the meal and resell it at exorbitant prices.

The allegations were made at a meeting yesterday addressed by Industry and Commerce Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai and attended by about 200 residents.

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Farmer loses appeal on dispossessed farm

Herald Reporter

AN appeal by a farmer to have his farm let to him after he was dispossessed and saw it sold by the Agricultural Finance Corporation has been thrown out by the Supreme Court, which found that he is a "bad" risk.

Mr John Nyamukusa, the farmer, petitioned the High Court after his request to have the farm let to him or for him to be allowed to remain on the farm as a caretaker was turned down by the AFC. His application was dismissed in the High Court on review and he appealed.

Dismissing the appeal, Supreme Court judge Justice Manyarara noted that Mr Nyamukusa's contention was that he was covered by a scheme of farming assistance under the Agricultural Finance Corporation Act.

Alternatively, he argued that the AFC in terms of the Act should have taken it upon itself to get the Minister of Agriculture to render him the assistance he required.

Confirming the High Court ruling turning down the application, the Supreme Court ruled that both arguments were based on a "total misconception" of the Act.

"The power to establish these schemes (for assistance) is vested in the Minister of Agriculture. There is no provision entitling the respondent (AFC) to call upon him to exercise this power."

The Judge of Appeal said the AFC did not accept his request because Mr Nyamukusa did not seem to be a person who could be assisted to enable him to carry on his farming operations with a "reasonable prospect of success".

Mr Nyamukusa acquired the farm together with farming implements prior to the 1984/85 season with the AFC's assistance. The AFC also advanced him seasonal loans to take care of his farming operations.

"He (Mr Nyamukusa) does not deny that after each season, his repayment fell below his projected income or that he also overdraw his account by more than \$200 000 before AFC repossessed the farm."

Justice Manyarara said Mr Nyamukusa's explanation for overdrawing was simply that "every farmer was doing the same".

"He was unarguably a bad risk, in that, firstly, he had not been successful in his farming operations and, secondly, he had defrauded the AFC by overdrawing his account in breach of the terms relating thereto."

Justice Manyarara said Mr Nyamukusa was literally asking the AFC to throw "good money after bad" which the AFC properly refused to do.

"In the circumstances, it is impossible to impugn AFC's rejection of Nyamukusa's application for assistance," said the judge dismissing the review application with costs. Judges of Appeal Justice McNally and Justice Korsah concurred.

Front Page 11/18/82

Farmers offer own farms to State for training (362)

Herald Reporter

THE Indigenous Commercial Farmers' Association, which was formed over a year ago to represent black large-scale commercial farmers, is offering its farms and expertise to the Government to train resettled farmers.

"To our Government we are saying give us those you want to resettle and let us put them through the mill. By the time we are through with them they will be salted and ready to farm on their own," the ICFA secretary, Cde Davidson Mugabe, said last week.

Speaking at a one-day seminar held at Gwebi College, a few kilometres north of Harare, Cde Mugabe said graduates from agricultural colleges and

the university would benefit tremendously from a year or two on a farm before they could farm successfully.

At least 25 students from the University of Zimbabwe ended their attachments to ICFA recently. ICFA has over 300 members engaged in dairy, maize, tobacco, oil seeds and beef production.

The rehabilitation and expansion of indigenous commercial farmers should be top priority in view of numerous threats by other farming sectors to emigrate to neighbouring countries. The programme should be prosecuted with the same vigour as was with the Beira Corridor, Cde Mugabe said.

Shebeens set to import their beer

362 THEO RAWANA

SAB has welcomed the chance to compete with the National Taverners' Association, which has started importing a leading Zimbabwean beer. *Blair 13/4/92*

The association — which represents shebeen owners around the country — will distribute Zimbabwe National Breweries' Zambezi Lager through its members.

And Zimtrade, a Zimbabwean trade organisation which led a delegation on a tour of SA last week, saw the deal as a "break-through".

Taverners' president David Mokoena said last week his association had sealed a deal making it the sole distributor of Zambezi Lager.

"The 340ml bottle is upmarket in price and in taste and we have had a good reception from the market," Mokoena said.

The beer won a "blind tasting" gold medal in Canada last year, he said.

Mokoena said his association was approached last year by Zimbabwe National Breweries to go into the venture with them. Final agreement was reached in February and the formal launch of the beer would take place tomorrow.

Zimtrade CE Morrison Sifelani said it was wonderful to hear that the deal had been sealed. "It's a breakthrough for Zambezi Lager."

"The beer is our national pride and it has had significant sales in the UK," he added.

Mokoena said: "We are testing the waters and aiming for bigger sales."

SAB public affairs manager Adrian Botha said SAB had no problem if the NTA was bringing the beer into the country through a third party.

"We will treat them as any other competitor. We will see them at the market," Botha said.

Zimbabweans want SA to ditch import restrictions

ZIMBABWEAN trade representatives have objected to the proposed quota system restricting the importation of textile and clothing goods from their country.

Zimtrade CE Morrison Sifelani, who led a 30-man trade delegation which visited SA last week, said his team had proposed to Safto and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) that the quota system should exempt Zimbabwean goods.

"We are currently studying proposals by SA to restrict the importation of textiles and clothing through the quota system.

"We have indicated to our SA counterparts that since Zimbabwe is not marketing 'distressed goods' — not dumping goods on the SA market, it should be exempted," Sifelani said in an interview.

The delegation, which left on Saturday after a four-day stay in SA, comprised representatives from the textile and clothing, leather and footwear, furniture and processed foods sectors.

Sifelani said the mission was "on the whole, successful".

"We established contacts with various

sub-sectors, particularly in the distribution business of SA and we had an opportunity to have a critical, though brief, examination of market trends in SA," he said.

As a result of the visit, there would be "structured and targeted" future meetings with various sub-sectors. These would be organised in co-operation with Safto and the JCCI.

"We are encouraged that some of our members have made significant sales. We also had an opportunity to explore prospects for joint ventures which will lead to mutual exports.

"This visit marks the first of a series of bilateral meetings which will take place in the near future," Sifelani said.

The delegation also had discussions with financial institutions interested in trade financing — including establishing lines of credit.

"The talks are still exploratory, but most financial institutions want to finance trade between the two countries — mainly among traders and manufacturers," Sifelani said.

THEO RAWANA

Government bungling blamed for Zimbabwe maize crisis

STAR 13/4/92

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HARARE — Zimbabwe is down to a two-week supply of its national staple, maize, because of government mismanagement, a newspaper said yesterday.

The state Grain Marketing Board has 54 000 tons of maize compared to 800 000 tons normally held in reserve at this time of year, the independent Sunday Times newspaper and state radio said. It was the lowest stock level on record.

The government says current food shortages are a result of the drought.

But farmers' organisations have argued the shortages are not the result of drought as current harvests are not usually marketed until after June.

The Sunday Times said despite warnings in mid-1991 of grave food shortages ahead, the government continued to export maize for hard currency revenue until late last year.

It said the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organisation and other international agencies last July advised the government to conserve food stocks because of poor harvests then, a result of erratic weather and inadequate price incentives to farmers.

Richard Amyot, head of the Grain Producers Association, yesterday blamed the shortages on "poor government policies," including price controls on maize that encouraged farmers to grow tobacco and cotton.

Zimbabwe, one of southern Africa's traditional food exporters, says it must import 2 million tons of maize this year to avert starvation caused by drought. The first shipments arrived earlier this month.

Riot police have been called to several food stores this month to control lines of angry shoppers. — Sapa-AP.

● Starvation stalks the land —
Page 15

Zimbabweans part of grain watchdog

Blom 14/4/92

(362)

PRETORIA — Zimbabwe's food lifeline from SA ports to Harare is being monitored closely by a Transnet/Zimbabwe Commercial Grain Producers' Association committee set up in Johannesburg recently.

A Transnet spokesman said Portnet and Spoornet would co-operate fully in the effort to transport maize and basic food shipments to Harare.

Zimbabwe Commercial Grain Producers' Association CE Richard Amyot said the first shipment of 53 000 tons of maize arrived in Durban this week.

Another 1,2-million tons was still needed, along with additional supplies of soya beans, rice and sugar.

Drought had played havoc with all agricultural production in Zimbabwe. Dams were emptying and some rivers had run dry, he said.

Another reason why the country had been landed with little or no basic food stocks was that farmers had diversified to other crops because of low maize prices.

For instance, in 1980 385 000ha of farm lands had been planted with maize. This had shrunk to 100 000ha, Amyot said.

Meanwhile, the SA Agricultural Union is expected to ask government to give local farmers at least R2bn more than the aid already allocated.

Agricultural authorities say substantial additional aid is vital if a 1992/93 food crisis is to be averted,

GERALD REILLY

and failure by government to grant the aid could result in the crippling of summer grain production.

A special aid committee chaired by SA Agricultural Union president Boet Fourie is working on recommendations to government on the extent of aid needed.

An informed union source claims at least R2bn in production loans and aid are needed to enable thousands of farmers to plant more than 1-million ha of summer crops.

Apart from budget subsidies on interest and emergency food aid, government made a special allocation of R1bn in drought aid last month.

Much of this has gone to help farmers in the six self-governing territories.

However, according to union sources, the R1bn is not enough to ease the crisis in the industry.

The special committee's recommendations are expected to be submitted to the Cabinet's farming committee at its next meeting on April 23.

A statement from Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk is expected early next month.

Of 10 000 farmers polled in a recent survey by grain co-operatives, more than half claimed they did not have resources to plant summer crops. Their debts also made it impossible to raise new loans. The 10 000 farmers are responsible for 80% of summer grain production.

First maize trains ³⁶² for Zimbabwe soon

CT 14/4/92
JOHANNESBURG. — The first trains with imported maize for drought-stricken Zimbabwe could leave Durban harbour within the next day or two.

Rain has delayed the unloading of the ship Kali-L, which docked on Friday with more than 50 000 tons from the United States and Argentina. Part of the unloaded maize still has to be bagged.

A spokesman for Portnet said it was hoped to despatch two trains a day — each with 1 700 tons. The number of trains could be increased later.

A second ship with more than 20 000 tons of maize for Zambia is expected on Monday.

The first ship with maize for South Africa, Rodena, is also expected in Durban soon. — Sapa

Zimbabweans queue in vain for maize

51 day 15/4/92
BULAWAYO— Hundreds of hungry people in Bulawayo waited in vain yesterday for thousands of tons of maize to arrive from SA and Mozambique, Ziana reported.

People queued for meal from millers all day, but went home empty-handed.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that hopes rose yesterday with the pledge from Transport Minister Denis Norman, "We are safe," following the arrival of grain ships in Durban and Beira.

"People will suffer but there will not be widespread starvation," Norman said, reacting to news that the Kali I was unloading 53 000 tons of US and Argentinian maize at Durban, which Spoornet was

sending to Harare at the rate of two trains a day, each carrying 700 tons. And in Beira 13 000 tons of maize was being unloaded.

A ship carrying 27 000 tons is expected at Port Elizabeth on April 25. (362)

Grain industry reports had put remaining stock in Zimbabwe's silos at 54 000 tons of maize, enough for a fortnight.

While news of the relief supplies might ease panic in urban centres along the railway line, it will take time for food stocks to reach the remoter rural areas.

A man who claimed to have queued for the past three days in Bulawayo said: "We have nothing to do but wait in the hope that maize will eventually come." — Sapa-AFP.

Harare race to bring in maize

HARARE. — With maize reserves for just two weeks, Zimbabwe is racing against time to bring in hundreds of thousands of tons of food from southern African ports. (362)

A cargo of 28 000 tons of American maize was due in Beira, a shipment of 53 000 tons arrived last weekend in Durban, while a boat carrying 27 000 tons is expected at Port Elizabeth on April 25.

ARG 15/4/92

Grain industry reports put grain in the silos at 54 000 tons of maize, enough for a fortnight.

The Voice of the People, the official daily of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has reported that 500 000 tons of maize were due soon in the region's ports.

Zimbabwe needs three times that amount of maize this year. — Sapa-AFP.

Race against time for maize imports

HARARE. — With maize reserves for just two weeks, Zimbabwe is like other drought-hit nations racing against time to bring in hundreds of thousands of tons of food from Southern African ports.

A cargo of 28 000 tons of American maize was due yesterday in Beira, where an official Zimbabwe delegation would oversee unloading.

A shipment of 53 000 tons arrived in Durban last weekend while a boat carrying 27 000 tons was expected in Port Elizabeth on April 25.

Southern Africa, where cereal harvests are traditionally good, is in the grip of the worst drought in memory.

In Zimbabwe, grain industry reports put remaining stock in the silos at 54 000 tons of maize, enough for a fortnight.

In Bulawayo yesterday hundreds of hungry people waited in vain for thousands of tons of maize to arrive from South Africa and Mozambique.

People queued for maize meal from millers from dawn to late afternoon, but had to go home empty-handed. — Sapa

Threat of famine mars Harare's 12th anniversary

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PRESIDENT Mugabe's sister, Sabina, is a politician in her own right. A Member of Parliament, she is known for her forthright comments often delivered in the House of Assembly in Shona as if to emphasise that the country which was once white-ruled Rhodesia is now black-ruled Zimbabwe.

But last week even Miss Mugabe had to admit that she could no longer hold meetings in her constituency because she had no answers to give when the people demanded mealie meal.

The problem is, she said, that we started off lying, saying there was a lot of maize coming and the trucks would soon bring it. Now, she admitted, she had run out of ideas.

It was a telling admission from a member of the family of the man who, as executive president, will have to bear the responsibility in the end for the mess Zimbabwe is in today because of the shortage of food and other commodities.

No longer will the people accept that the drought is the cause of all their ills.

Lack of planning, the absence of a strategic stockpile, the readiness to blame others, are criticisms of the government which are being voiced with increasing frequency and venom.

Independent publications have been particularly shrill in their condemnation of President Mugabe's government. But even the largely government-owned newspapers have joined the chorus.

The Herald newspaper lamented the lack of planning and said that while strenuous efforts were now being made to address the crisis, news that food was on the way was poor sustenance for someone whose belly was already empty.

In an article in the current Financial Gazette, a publication



under fire from government spokesmen, a University of Zimbabwe political science lecturer, Dr Jonathan Moyo, said Zimbabwe today presented a chaotic and discouraging picture.

He asked if among senior civil servants there was an awareness that the country was in a serious crisis.

Criticising President Mugabe for not doing enough, he said, "nobody seems to be in charge of the situation as chaos reigns supreme while things everywhere fall apart".

"This, more than anything else, is what is discouraging, but only in the interim because, like day follows night, alternatives to the present stalemate are certainly emerging whether the Zanu (PF) government likes it or not, and with or without the independent press."

It is not just the threat of famine which has led to a mood of disillusionment in Zimbabwe as the country prepares to enter its 13th year as an independent black-ruled state.

Increasingly one hears bitter comments on allegations of corruption at high levels and criticism of the way leading members of the government have enriched themselves.

There is deep unease at rev-

Independence anniversary celebrations in Zimbabwe are normally joyful occasions. But April 18 this year — the 12th anniversary — will be a solemn affair as the country battles through its most serious crisis since the historic assumption of power by Robert Mugabe's government in 1980. **ROBIN DREW** of The Star Africa Service reports from Harare.

elations in court cases of backstabbing and political interference in the senior ranks of the police force whose acting commissioner is himself on trial for corruption, while the Attorney-General is under police investigation concerning a fraud case and in turn claims that he is being harassed by some senior police officers.

To cap it all, the deputy director-general of the State security body, the Central Intelligence Organisation, is on bail on a murder charge following the disappearance of a former girlfriend.

Morale in business circles and among the white community generally took a pounding when the government pressed ahead with its contentious Land Acquisition Bill which posed a threat to the future of commercial farming.

However, after vigorous public debate, important amendments were introduced and repeated assurances were given that productive farms would not be taken.

One positive reaction to the confrontation over the land issue between the government and critics of its policy came from the First Merchant Bank in its latest report.

It said: "Far from causing a

breakdown, or even severe stresses in the relationships between government and the largely white business interests that appeared to be at risk, the confrontation brought about by the forceful approach taken appears to have engendered a new and higher level of mutual respect and understanding between the respective forces.

"With this achievement in place, the possibility that the new Act can be implemented constructively is now immensely higher than it was before public debate started."

On the economic front, the report of the same bank says that by all measures the country has entered a very difficult phase in its history.

The difficulties were profound before the onset of the drought. The economic reform programme has led to sharp price increases and inflation is rampant. Officially put at 25 percent, consumer price inflation has topped 30 percent and is climbing.

One of the few bright spots is the public recognition by some members of the government and by Zimbabwean commentators that the country must adopt a more sensible attitude towards South Africa.

Deputy President Simon Muzenda went on record, after Transport Minister Denis Norman's visit to Cape Town, backing exchanges with South African Ministers, something which President Mugabe has barred for the past 12 years.

The Financial Gazette probably reflected the majority view when it said, "Zimbabwe's political stance on South Africa has stood in the way of common economic sense for too long."

"In the interim we have lost tremendous economic opportunities to those that have realised the time for change has come. The sooner our government realises that the better." □

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Sugar

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The trust will establish regional secretariats in 12 sugar milling areas in Natal and the eastern Transvaal. Luthuli says getting qualified people to staff these areas will be expensive. "It is essential that we have suitably qualified people in key positions and enough staff to get around to all the small growers."

The R20m is being put up by the Sugar Association of SA and the trust hopes to obtain additional funding overseas.

At first sight the trust appears to duplicate the activities of agricultural extension officers, who pay regular visits to farms and advise on efficient farming methods. But, though the extension-officer system has been in operation for many years, its benefits have rarely filtered down to small growers. The reasons for this are a matter of conjecture.

What is not disputed is that the rapid increase in small growers has already helped to offset the loss of canelands to timber, infrastructure development and urbanisation. It has also buoyed local economies and additional productivity improvements will ensure that the trend continues. ■

ZIMBABWE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Falling prices

Zimbabwe's flue-cured tobacco auctions opened this month with prices more than Z\$2/kg lower than a year ago. Last year was a bumper year for tobacco, with gross earn-

ings more than doubling from Z\$868m in 1990 to Z\$1,97bn. But this year is going to be different — poorer quality leaf, a larger Brazilian crop, cost-conscious buyers and tight credit conditions in the Zimbabwean money market all point to lower prices.

When the sales opened a year ago, the combination of demand growth, sluggish supply conditions and a fierce market battle between two major merchants drove prices higher. A plateau was reached in mid-season and, just when it seemed that the market was about to ease, currency speculation took over, driving the market to record highs.

This year very few of these influences are likely to apply. In an effort to curb currency speculation, leaf prices are being quoted in US dollars, but this tactic will work only so long as buyers believe the authorities can maintain the existing currency parity of Z\$5/US\$. The consensus among bankers and economists is that, with inflation surging ahead at an annual rate of 30% and a balance of payments deficit of US\$1bn (or 20% of GDP), the central bank will have to let the currency slide towards the end of the year.

Foreign buyers would be prepared to pay more for leaf if they were certain the rate will be allowed to find a competitive level before the sales end in October. But for the moment, the official line is that the Zimbabwe dollar is not going to be devalued. As a result, buyers are unwilling to speculate on a lower Zimbabwe dollar.

In the first week, leaf prices averaged only Z\$7,38/kg — down nearly a quarter on last

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year's opening of Z\$9,60. When adjusted for devaluation, the decline in prices is even more marked. The 1991 season opened with the price averaging almost US\$3/kg, but this season opened with sales averaging just US\$1,47.

While growers were reconciled to lower prices this year, they have been disappointed by the sharpness of the decline. They expect prices to harden as better quality leaf reaches the floors, but both buyers and growers are forecasting a seasonal average of around Z\$10/kg. In dollar terms this is down 40% on last year's US\$3,35/kg.

But it is still early days and, with no-one knowing just how seriously the drought has affected the crop, seasonal price forecasts made now could well be wide of the mark. Despite one of the most serious droughts in living memory, total production at 180m kg

will be higher than last year's record 170m. Some industry experts are saying that less than one-third of the crop is seriously affected by the drought, pointing out that even last week good-quality leaf was getting Z\$15/kg. If 120m kg were to be sold at around Z\$15, then the value of the crop will still exceed Z\$2bn, and the seasonal average will exceed Z\$12 (US\$2,40).

A second crucial imponderable is financing. Efforts to raise consortium finance overseas to fund pre-shipment expenses were close to collapse this month and the signs are that individual banks will have to go out and raise their own lines of credit. Domestic monetary conditions are tight, despite the central bank's surprise decision to halve the statutory reserve ratio and pump Z\$340m into the banks in an effort to make more credit available to tobacco merchants. The

fact is, the merchants are paying close to 30% for pre-shipment credit — more than double what they were paying a year ago. They are responding by passing on the financing cost to the growers.

To help fund exports, growers have agreed to a deferred payment scheme in which 15% of their earnings will be retained by the tobacco floors and used for pre-shipment costs. Growers will be paid interest on these "loans" and hope to get their money back early next year.

For the economy as a whole, the weak start to the sales season is bad news. Tobacco is the country's lead export — worth more than US\$500m last year — and with other farm exports (cotton, sugar, maize, coffee and tea) devastated by the drought, Zimbabwe desperately needs to maintain tobacco earnings this year. ■

Economic crisis grips Zimbabwe

HARARE. — Zimbabweans will mark the 12th anniversary of independence this weekend against a background of food shortages, rapid inflation and increasingly serious economic crisis.

The official celebration will be a low-key affair with the government having wisely decided to limit ostentatious public spending at a time of mounting food shortages caused by the worst drought in living memory.

Try though it may to blame events outside its control for the visible deterioration in the country, President Robert Mugabe's government has become the target of unprecedented public criticism.

Even the normally obsequious State-controlled media has sharpened its tone and Industry Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai was given a rough ride by questioners on a recent TV programme wanting to know why the government had not anticipated the food crisis.

Agriculture Minister Mr Witness Mangwende was a target of bitter criticism in parliament from his own backbenchers, deriding his earlier statement that maize imports would not be required.

Current estimates suggest that with the near total failure of the maize crop Zimbabwe will have to import at least 1.7 million tons of maize along with 300 000 tons of sugar and wheat.

Mr Mugabe was forced to send his Transport Minister, Mr Denis Norman, to Cape Town earlier this month to speed South African deliveries of food imports.

The first maize trains left the port of Durban this week and while Spoornet, the South African railways, is confident of getting the food to the border at Beit Bridge, there are question marks over the capacity of the Zimbabwean, Zambian, Malawian and Mozambican transport systems to cope with food distribution.

Even before the drought Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party was in trouble. Its popularity ebbed at the end of the 1980s as unemployment

rose five-fold to 1.5 million and as the government was forced to backtrack on promises to resettle 162 000 families, provide free schooling and better housing.

At the end of 1990, Mr Mugabe officially abandoned his commitment to socialism and with considerable misgivings agreed to a World Bank-designed structural adjustment programme, funded by western donors to the tune of \$1.5 billion.

Implementation has been fitful and unco-ordinated and inflation surged above 30 percent in February with low income groups experiencing 37 percent inflation.

The familiar pain without gain syndrome is now compounded by drought. GDP is forecast to fall five percent this year while the current account payments deficit will reach 20 percent of GDP.

Even if good rains fall next summer, it will take at least until 1994 to regain current living standards. By then, the president will be close to his 70th birthday and facing a general election in 1995.

So unpopular is Mr Mugabe's government today that few analysts believe it can win a fourth victory at the polls.

Until a few months ago, its supporters believed that economic reform coupled with the Land Acquisition Bill which will provide up to five million hectares of white-owned land for black resettlement schemes could tip the scales in their favour in 1995.

But the drought has put paid to all that and it is now a question of whether the government under its present leadership will last until the next election or whether Mr Mugabe, like Mrs Thatcher and Mr Bob Hawke, will be replaced.

However, the president can take comfort from the fact that there is no viable political opposition nor an obvious and acceptable successor within Zanu.

But he has very little else to celebrate this weekend. — Financial Times.

MEG 18/4/92

Hungry, joyless anniversary for Zimbabwe

CRIS CHINAKA and
ANTON FERREIRA

HARARE — Zimbabwe, which celebrated previous independence anniversaries with pomp and pageantry, marks 12 years of majority rule today with little fanfare.

President Robert Mugabe's government is grappling with severe food shortages and the worst drought in a century.

The government has cancelled official independence festivities, where huge amounts of beer and food are normally consumed.

The first food relief, 1 600 tons of maize and rice, reached the Limpopo river border on Thursday.

Another 40 trains are expected in coming days, but that has done little to lift the mood in

the capital

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At least one million people are unemployed, with more than 200 000 school-leavers joining them annually on a market that has been creating an average of 15 000 jobs a year.

Economic growth during the first 10 years of independence was modest at best and negative most of the time, with government spending more than 70 percent of its budget on education, health and defence.

Mugabe's party abandoned socialism in 1990 and in January 1991 started a World Bank-backed five-year economic reform programme.

But economists say the programme is running six to eight months behind schedule and may be derailed by the severe drought.

The drought has killed thousands of farm ani-

STAR 18/4/92



DROUGHT DEVASTATION: Thousands of animals have died and rural Zimbabweans face mass hunger.

mals, and the government is spending millions of dollars to import up to two million tons of maize meal in the next year to avoid mass starvation.

"Here we have a clas-

sic case of economic mismanagement and political arrogance," said outspoken trade unionist Morgan Tsvangirayi.

In the southern province of Masvingo, people's expectations are

being harshly reshaped by the drought.

A teenage girl with the looks of a beauty queen frantically waves down a car.

She is offered a lift, says she is going to a fu-

neral — but later offers sex in exchange for food or money.

"We do anything for food here," she said. "I have not eaten anything for two days." — Sapa-
Reuter.

Mugabe trims celebrations in hungry land

STimes 19/4/92

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CHINESE-made MiG-21 jet fighters made practice runs over Harare for this weekend's celebrations of the 12th anniversary of President Robert Mugabe's accession to power, but the government has curtailed lavish festivities.

Money collected will be diverted to assist some of the 6-million inhabitants of drought-stricken areas who have been reduced to eating baobab pods, river silt and, in one reported case, the family dog, to stay alive.

In Bulawayo, vice-president Joshua Nkomo has cancelled a planned speech at a city stadium, fearing a tirade of angry heckling from a people now wearied with queuing in the often-vain hope of getting maize meal, sugar, margarine, cooking oil and matches.

Epidemic

Instead, a brief message will be read out on the steps of the city hall as the city teeters towards a water crisis which threatens its very survival.

Even at the present ration of 400 litres a household each day, Bulawayo's taps are likely to run dry before September. When the hot weather comes, unflushed toilets could set off an epidemic of dysentery, typhoid and cholera.

From Michael Hartnack in Harare

The next rains are unlikely before December, and residents accuse the authorities in Harare of heel-dragging on a crisis scheme to get water from the Nyamandhlovu aquifer, 50km away, or the distant Zambesi River (for which a R500-million project is mooted).

In an unusually low-key speech, Mr Mugabe said 2.8-million people had so far applied for drought aid and that the figure could rise to four million.

Relief

Only 15 000 people turned out to hear him at Harare's sports stadium — normally packed to its 60 000-seat capacity on Independence Day.

Mr Mugabe's popularity is at its lowest since he assumed power in 1980.

The UN Food and Agriculture Authority, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and local commercial farmers all warned Mr Mugabe as early as April last year of probable famine if maize production was not boosted.

Although Zimbabwe's economic hardships have intensified over the past year, with unemployment rising to more than 2-million and inflation exceeding 35 percent, no

credible opposition party has arisen to mobilise discontent against the government.

For the moment, therefore, 68-year-old President Mugabe looks as secure as when Britain's last governor, Lord Soames, hauled down the Union Jack in April 1980.

An intense personal crisis after the death in January of Mr Mugabe's Ghanaian wife, Sally, has led many observers to wonder how much longer the former Jesuit-trained teacher will want to continue as head of state. Security Minister Sydney Sekeramayi is thought to be his favoured successor.

● See Business Times Page 1

Zimbabwe lifts SA trucker fees 500%

ST (Times) (BUS) 19/4/92

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BY DON ROBERTSON

NEW regulations in Zimbabwe have put severe pressure on SA truck operators.

In terms of the Road Motor Transportation Regulations Act No 15 of February 7, temporary permit fees and tolls for foreign trucks in Zimbabwe must now be paid in US dollars. Previously they were paid in Zimbabwean dollars.

This means an increase in fees of more than 500%.

In contrast, SA has offered long-term permits to a large number of Zimbabwean truck operators at minimal cost and charges no entry or toll fees.

Mike Scott, marketing director of Cargo Carriers, says the temporary permit and toll fees are based on a sliding scale, depending on the duration of the trip.

For instance, a 14-day permit from Beit Bridge to Harare and back costs \$100. In addition, a revenue stamp of \$10 is required and the toll fee is \$90.

This impost rises to \$600 and the revenue stamp to \$60 for an 84-day permit. A temporary permit of 84 days from Beit Bridge to Chirundu, the main border post with Zambia, costs \$1 260.

The Road Freight Association (RFA) says "the result is that Zimbabwean operators with their, mostly left-

hand drive, antiquated vehicles are carrying more and more of SA's exports".

The RFA has repeatedly asked Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed to compel Zimbabwe to negotiate an equitable solution. It will continue to put pressure on the Department of Transport through a working group, established last October.

Andre Jacobs, executive director of the National Association of Private Transport Operators (Napto), says the fees do not represent a "massive" increase.

But the Zimbabwean authorities are unable to justify the rise, ostensibly to cover damage to roads, because they do not police overloading of trucks.

He says that the fees could increase the cost of the huge quantities of maize being taken to Zimbabwe.

Martin Pretorius, operations manager of Unitrans Bulk, says the new fees have reduced the ability of SA operators to compete with Zimbabwean hauliers. He describes the fees as exorbitant and unfair.

Mr Pretorius says the fees add between R800 and R1 000 a trip from SA to Harare.

Mugabe

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optimistic

21 Nov 19/4/92
ZIMBABWEAN President Robert Mugabe expressed optimism yesterday about democratic progress in SA.

"In spite of ... certain negative developments in SA, we remain optimistic of a democratic resolution in that country in the months immediately ahead," he said. — Sapa-Reuters

(362)
Zimbabwe
signs key
CT 20/4/92
power deal

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe has signed a multimillion dollar deal to buy power from the giant Cabora Bassa dam in northwestern Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency Aim reported at the weekend.

The agreement was signed last Wednesday at Songo, alongside the dam on the Zambezi.

Construction of transmission lines is budgeted at \$200 million, 50% of which has to be raised by Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Aim said.

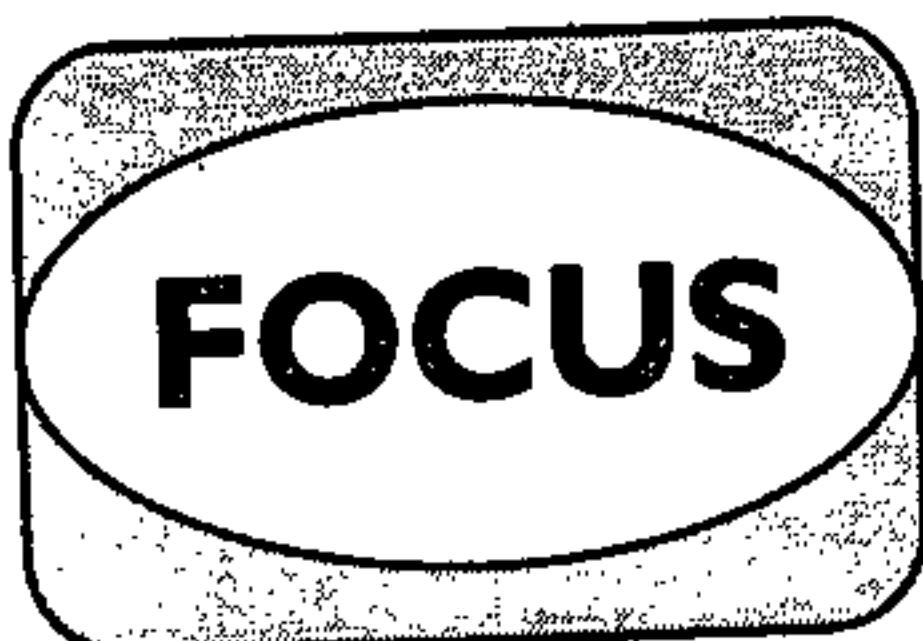
France has expressed an interest in providing soft loans to finance 20% of the cost.

After 12 years, not much to celebrate

SDwe for 21/4/92.

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HARARE — Zimbabwe which celebrated previous independence anniversaries with pomp and pageantry, marked 12 years of black majority rule on Saturday with little fanfare.



Robert Mugabe . . . grappling with food shortages.

President Robert Mugabe's government is grappling with severe food shortages and the worst drought in a century.

The threat of starvation hangs over more than half the country's 10 million people.

Saying it needs the money for drought relief, the government has cancelled state-sponsored independence festivities where huge amounts of beer and food are normally consumed.

"It would have been obscene to throw lavish parties this year," said Chenjerai Hove, a keen social observer and author of several books on Zimbabwean politics.

"There is growing poverty and hardship and even the most cynical and insensitive politician cannot ask you to celebrate that."

On the streets of Harare the mood is gloomy.

Few buildings display the usual colourful decorations in gold, green, yellow, black and white - the colours of the national flag - or the traditional slogans wishing Zimbabweans "Happy Independence".

The semi-official Press has so far not carried the usual advertisements from the ruling ZANU-PF party praising Mugabe as "Our Capable, Consistent and Revolutionary Leader".

The country's burgeoning independent media says this year's independence anniversary is a time of reflection.

Criticism of Mugabe - who assumed power in April 1980 after

leading a seven-year bush war against white minority rule in what was then Rhodesia - has increased in recent years.

Opponents accuse him of running down the economy in the first 10 years of independence under a half-hearted attempt at building a socialist state.

At least one million people are unemployed, with more than 200 000 school leavers joining them annually on a market that has been creating an average of 15 000 jobs a year.

Economic growth during the first 10 years of independence was modest at best and negative for most of the time, with the government spending more than 70 per cent of its budget on education, health and defence.

Mugabe's party abandoned socialism in 1990 and in January 1991 started a World Bank-backed five-year economic reform programme to revive economic growth.

But economists say the programme is running six to eight months behind schedule and may be derailed by the severe drought sweeping southern Africa.

The drought has killed thousands of farm animals and the government is spending millions of dollars to import up to two million tons of the staple maize meal in the next year to avoid mass starvation.

Maize meal, sugar, cooking oil and other basic goods have been in short supply for months because of

the drought and depleted food reserves.

Rising prices for basic goods and services, and alleged government mismanagement of the economy have bred widespread public discontent, especially in urban areas.

The government's failure - so far - to distribute drought relief food in hunger-stricken rural areas has also undermined its traditional support among Zimbabwe's peasants - about 80 percent of the population.

"Here, we have a classic case of economic mismanagement and political arrogance," said outspoken trade unionist Morgan Tsvangirayi.

Some African and Western dip-

lomats and political observers in Harare believe Mugabe - whose popularity is at an all-time low - may be losing control or may have lost touch with public opinion.

"Nobody seems to be in charge of the situation. Chaos reigns supreme while things everywhere fall apart," said Zimbabwe University political science lecturer Jonathan Moyo.

But Mugabe recently told a meeting of top officials in the ruling ZANU-PF party that the government was handling its challenges efficiently and confidently.

"It is my hope that we shall live up to the people's expectations," he said. - Sapa-Reuter

Doing anything for food

MASVINGO (Zimbabwe) - A teenage girl with the looks of a beauty queen frantically waves down a car travelling through drought-hit southern Zimbabwe. *Southem 22/4/92*

She is offered a lift - after lying that she was going to a funeral - but later offers sex in exchange for food or money.

"We do anything for food here," she said. "I have not eaten anything for two days."

Officials in Masvingo, a southern Zimbabwe province racked by the worst drought in decades, say prostitution and crime are on the rise as people become more desperate.

"This has turned many decent young girls and married women to prostitution and forced old men and young boys to become petty thieves," said village headman Mr Tichafa Masunda of Mandamabwe, in Masvingo's Chivi district.

"People are doing things they have never done to survive," he told Reuters.

Desperation

"It's a sign of desperation because for most of our women, sex is a weapon of last resort."

Zimbabwe's rural people are largely traditionalists who believe wayward behaviour should be reserved for foreign lands where people are not related to the offender.

"The drought has changed all that," Masunda said.

But long before the worst drought in living memory the people of Chivi had coined a proverb to help them deal with adversity: "Life is about being resourceful: a Chivi woman boiled a stone and drank the soup."

Sapa-
Reuter

Visits to a number of rural hamlets in the province confirmed official statements that they were overflowing with prostitutes and that crime was a growing problem.

Petty theft

"There is mass prostitution here," said a shop owner at Gutu-Mupandawana, 100km north of Masvingo town.

Rural police posts reported a rise in petty theft, particularly of food.

"We have recorded more break-ins into houses in which food is the prime target," said a police officer at Mashava Mine, 40km west of Masvingo town.

Food cupboards are bare in Masvingo, Zimbabwe's worst drought-hit area.

The drought has killed thousands of farm animals and threatens millions of people with starvation.

Masvingo - a dry, bare and rocky area which yields few crops even in the best agricultural seasons - this year received less than 10 percent of its normal rainfall.

Crops failed, leaving most of its 3 million inhabitants dependent on food aid.

But fewer than a third of the people have re-



These trucks were pictured during a traffic snarl-up at Belt Bridge while transporting maize to drought-ravaged Zimbabwe. Pic: Mathatha Tsedu

ceived any drought relief as the flow of maize imports is lagging far behind consumption rates.

And those who got it, complained it only lasted a few days.

The people go for days

with very little food or nothing at all and clinics said malnutrition among children was rife.

Zimbabwe needs to import up to 2 million tons of the staple maize grain within a year to avoid

mass starvation.

Hundreds of people in Masvingo, especially women and children, wait along main roads daily - hoping to persuade grain transporters to sell them maize meal.

"We just try but it's all in vain," said Mrs Agnes Mamvura. "They (transporters) say they have instructions to take the grain to the main depots, leaving us hungry."

At the depots, thou-

sands of people queue for days on end and scramble for the little maize getting there.

"If we survive this round, then we are really survivors," said headman Masunda.

Plea for the upgrading of Beit Bridge

Sowetan 22/4/92
By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE chaos at the Beit Bridge border gate has led fourteen government departments to recommend to the Cabinet that funds be made available for immediate upgrading.

Faced with a traffic volume of over 250 trucks, 600 cars and 4 000 pedestrians a day, Beit Bridge has been snowed under for the last three years as trade between South Africa and Zimbabwe grows.

With the heaviest drought in living memory having brought Zimbabwe to the brink of mass starvation, an additional 200 trucks a day are expected to start streaming through the gate as maize imports roll through.

This extra volume, and the lack of mechanical implements to check vehicles, led to a meeting of the 14 departments on Thursday last week in Messina, where the problem was discussed.

Convened by the department of Regional Development and Land Affairs, the meeting decided on short-term measures that include longer operating hours by custom officials which would ease the bottleneck. A parking lot for trucks, which are presently lining up the road on both sides creating a traffic hazard, is also to be cleared.

Ablution blocks

Convener of the meeting and Deputy Director-General of the department Mr Meyer du Toit said more ablution blocks and cleaning of the area would take place immediately.

"On a long-term basis, we realise that facilities at the gate were not built to cope with the volume that has since developed. We are asking the Cabinet as a matter of urgency to approve funding to upgrade the area so that we can deal with the problem.

"If the Government says it has no money, we expect them to give the go ahead for private sector involvement as the situation at the gate is becoming critical by the day," Du Toit said.

When *Sowetan* visited the border gate, we found long queues of trucks that still had to be cleared. While some of the truck drivers said they only spent up to two hours before clearing, others said they had been there for two days waiting for custom clearance.

The drivers complained of lack of facilities such as sleeping accommodation as the gate is far from the town. Du Toit said the maize trucks, which are expected to reach the gate this week, are not going to be affected by the bottleneck.

"The maize trucks have all their papers ready and are clearly marked. They just drive through," he said.

The maize, which is imported from overseas, is eagerly awaited in Zimbabwe, where this basic and staple commodity is scarce. Zimbabwean truck drivers blamed the shortage on "over exporting" of maize to other countries without giving due regard to home conditions.

Zimbabwe food aid: 24-hour plan mooted

STAR 22/4/92

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CAPE TOWN — The governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe were investigating 24-hour shipments of food aid from South Africa to Zimbabwe, said South African Deputy Minister of Finance, Water Affairs and Forestry Japie van Wyk in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Custom and Excise Act Amendment Bill, he said there was a general impression that the Department of Customs and Excise had

been responsible for delays in moving emergency food past the Beit Bridge border post.

Extra officials had been sent to Beit Bridge, but the narrow bridge physically restricted movement across the river, he said.

The Government was taking the shipment of emergency food to Zimbabwe so seriously that it had convened a meeting of all relevant departments last Thursday.

— Sapa.

Filling Zimbabwe's office space gap

Sowetan 23/4/92
Shortly after independence in 1980, Old Mutual decentralised its operation in Zimbabwe in line with the wishes of the new government.

An important result was the establishment of a fully fledged property division, centred in Harare, to serve the whole of Zimbabwe.

Since independence the demand for virtually all types of property has consistently exceeded the supply. There was very little development during the UDI period, which was characterised by sanctions, a sluggish and controlled economy, political uncertainty, and lack of investor confidence.

Poor quality

At independence, office buildings were generally old and of poor quality. Retail facilities were (and still are) sadly lacking in the high density suburbs. Industrial space was inadequate for increased manufacturing activity.

The most dramatic turn-around was the demand for office accommodation, especially in Harare. The massive vacancies in offices just prior to independence were soon taken up, and thereafter - and right up to the

present day - a vacant office has been one of the rarest things in a country where shortage has long been a way of life.

The dramatic increase in demand was caused partly by existing firms needing to expand, and partly by the fact that Harare has become an important centre, attracting a large number of diplomatic missions and international organisations.

Old Mutual saw a need to play its part in the national growth, especially in property development. In 1981 its property portfolio consisted of 11 buildings which have since grown to 105 today.

This increase was due in part to the purchase of existing buildings, but as property has always been very tightly held it was necessary to concentrate mainly on the development of new projects, using mainly Zimbabwean consultants and contractors.

The most important task has been to establish a fully qualified and experienced team of dedicated local people to undertake all aspects of running a large and prestigious property portfolio - development, investment, maintenance, portfolio management and administration.

AFRICA

Farmers in bid to defuse maize row

B/day 23/4/92 (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers are trying to defuse a row with President Robert Mugabe which could embitter the crisis over food supplies and the land nationalisation controversy.

Speaking at independence celebrations at the weekend, Mugabe accused the 4 500 commercial farmers of hoarding maize for their livestock while Zimbabweans queued for dwindling food imports.

Relations between the government and commercial farmers are already strained by the passing of the Land Acquisition Bill, designed to pave the way for nationalising 6-million hectares of prime farmland without right of appeal to the courts over compensation levels.

Mugabe complained that farmers were asking for R800 a ton for the 300 000 tons of maize he said they had grown for their livestock.

This is the price Zimbabwe has to pay for imported grain, but farmers have been offered a producer price of R300 a ton.

"These are the farmers we believe are part of our society, our nation," he added, saying that his government would be "tak-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ing note" of their response.

The Commercial Grain Producers' Association and the Commercial Farmers' Union issued a statement yesterday "to avoid any further misunderstandings or interpretations".

They estimated their lands would yield 280 000 tons of maize this year because of the severe drought, while their 2-million labourers and dependants would need a minimum 300 000 tons for consumption.

To help "bridge the gap" until the arrival of foreign maize the farmers were offering a scheme to deliver what grain they had to the Grain Marketing Board.

They had proposed a payment of R800 a ton, which would be the price farmers would pay to "buy back" imported supplies.

Observers here say the potential for the food crisis to develop political and racial overtones, with the government blaming the commercial farmers for distress, is unlimited, coming as it does on top of the land acquisition controversy.

Zimbabwe to buy Cahora Bassa power

B/day 23/4/92 (362)

MAPUTO — Zimbabwe had signed a multimillion-dollar deal to buy power from the giant Cahora Bassa dam in north-western Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency (AIM) reported last week.

The agreement was signed at Songo, alongside the dam on the Zambezi.

Construction of transmission lines was budgeted at \$200m, 50% of which had to be raised by Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

France had expressed an interest in providing soft loans to finance 20% of the cost, the agency said. The European Investment Bank, the African Development Bank and

some Nordic countries were other possible investors, industry sources said.

The Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments hoped work could begin in six months and be completed in three years, the sources said. Two parallel 350km transmission lines will carry 500 megawatts of electricity from Cahora Bassa to Harare under the deal.

Portugal, which incurred huge debts to construct the dam, stands to gain from any sales. It still holds 80% of the shares in the operating company, Hidroelectrica De Cahora Bassa. — Reuter.

Nigeria to forge ahead with plant

B/day 23/4/92

LAGOS — Nigeria's military government is pressing ahead with work on one of the world's biggest aluminium smelter plants despite domestic controversy over its scale.

Finance Minister Abubakar Alhaji said last week 45% of the civil works on the DM2.4bn project had been completed.

Alhaji said most of the materials for the project had been procured from abroad and would soon be shipped to Nigeria.

The project, started in 1990, aims to place Nigeria among the world's major aluminium exporters by the mid-1990s.

But critics of the scheme say it is too ambitious and may end up like the vast Ajaokuta steel plant in central Nigeria, still unfinished after gobbling up more than DM5.5bn in construction work over more than a decade.

The aluminium smelter is due to start producing molten metal in 1993 and is projected to reach its full capacity of 180 000 tons per year in 1995.

The Nigerian government holds 70% of the equity in Aluminium Smelting Company of Nigeria, a joint venture incorporated in 1989 to build and operate the plant. The remaining 30% is shared by German and US companies. — Reuter.

Mugabe accuses Zim farmers of hoarding

CT 23/4/92 (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers are trying to defuse a looming row with President Robert Mugabe.

Speaking at independence celebrations over the weekend, Mr Mugabe accused the 4 500 commercial farmers — mainly whites — of hoarding maize for their livestock while Zimbabweans queued for imported food.

Relations between the government and commercial farmers are already strained by Mr Mugabe's recent passage of the Land Acquisition Bill, designed to pave the way for nationalisation of six million hectares of prime farmland.

Mr Mugabe complained that farmers were asking R800 a ton to hand over to the parastatal Grain Marketing Board 300 000 tons of maize he said they had grown for their livestock. This is the price Zimbabwe has to pay for imported grain, but farmers have only been offered a producer price of R300 a ton.

The Commercial Grain Producers' Association and the Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday issued a statement "to avoid any further possible misunderstandings."

They estimated their lands would this year yield 280 000 tons of maize because of the drought, while their two million labour force and depen-

Govt to consider drought subsidy

Political Staff

THE government is considering giving drought-stricken farmers a subsidy to enable them to retain full-time farm workers, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk revealed yesterday.

Dr Van Niekerk said during question time in the House of Assembly that the Drought Aid Working Group set up recently "is giving attention to financial assistance aimed at the retention of full-time farm workers".

He added that the Agricultural Credit Board was "already incorporating funds for this purpose in production loans of individual applicants who qualify for such aid".

A decision on the government assistance scheme could only be taken "when the full range of proposals by the working group have been quantified and evaluated", said Dr Van Niekerk.

dants would need a minimum 300 000 tons for domestic consumption.

To help "bridge the gap" until the arrival of foreign maize, the farmers were offering to implement a rushed scheme to deliver what grain they had to the marketing board.

They had proposed a payment of R800 a ton, which would be the price farmers would themselves pay to "buy back" imported supplies after these became available.

● The Netherlands is to give food aid worth 80 million florins (almost R126 million) to drought-struck Southern African countries.

New approach to to channel maize

Sowetan 24/4/92

SENIOR Foreign Affairs officials and delegations from Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe aim to take a closely co-ordinated, regional approach to channeling shipments of maize from South African ports to neighbouring states.

A conference held in Pretoria on Wednesday night to co-ordinate the drought relief operation decided representatives from all

Sowetan Correspondent

delegations present would be nominated to serve on the operation group of Transnet to manage future co-ordination and working methods.

The group will meet shortly to establish an effective co-ordinating mechanism to realise the objectives set by the conference.

Specific issues which were discussed during the conference included the

food requirements of the individual countries and logistical aspects of landing and transporting the food to all the countries in the region on an "expedient and equitable basis".

Zimbabwean delegate Dr SB Marume, Deputy Secretary of the Zimbabwean Ministry of Transport, said he was hopeful the objectives set by the conference would improve the country's situation within the next few weeks.

He said substantial shipments of food were ex-

pected to arrive in May and June, and their speedy distribution would help alleviate the shortage.

"The situation in Zimbabwe at the moment is perhaps not as bad as in other states but it is not good, considering people used to having plenty must now make do with very little," he said.

The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Director-general for Africa in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr DW Auret.

STARVATION is already apparent in Mozambique, while Malawi and Zambia are increasingly anxious for international food aid.

In Zimbabwe the maize shortages are causing political heat. Influential MP Sabina Mugabe, sister of Robert, cancelled meetings in her constituency because she has no answers about the lack of maize deliveries. The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has called for the resignation of Agricultural Minister Witness Mangwende.

But one crucial aspect of the debate is being omitted: who is responsible for the agricultural policies which allowed the region's food shortage to reach such a desperate stage? The maize shortage in Zimbabwe, and throughout the region, is not simply due to drought, but also is the result of agricultural policies pushed by donors.

As co-ordinator for food security in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), why can't Zimbabwe "get its prices right" for maize? Where are the regional grain storage facilities discussed by the SADCC since 1982?

Although international food aid will keep many southern Africans alive this year, donors have often compounded the hardships of natural disasters.

The United States, for example, pressed the Zimbabwean government to lower the price

1988 there were no triangular transactions with the US.

The US Department of Agriculture was resisting the policy, explicitly stating that US food aid was to reduce surplus (and highly subsidised) American maize. It did not matter that American yellow maize is considered cattle feed by Mozambicans, explained a US Agency for International Development (US AID) official, for "they will acquire a taste for yellow maize", eventually creating a market for US maize. This year Zimbabweans have a chance to acquire the same taste.

With a Zimbabwe surplus of 1.54 million tons in 1989, Zimbabwe's Commercial Grain Producers Association asked the US to stop dumping maize into Malawi. US AID assured the organisation that it was only contemplating shipping maize for relief in Mozambique.

Shortly thereafter, a lorry on its way to Malawi was in an accident in Zimbabwe, spilling yellow American maize over the road. Another 17 000 tons were still off the coast of South Africa. Not only ignoring the transport corridors refurbished by SADCC, the US was also dismissing any idea of using the stockpile of Zimbabwe maize, which would reduce the costs of storage.

The European Community (EC) also has added to the burden of the drought. The SADCC has planned since 1982 to build regional grain storage silos, so a surplus producer like Zimbabwe could have a guaranteed market and a deficit country like Mozambique would know ready reserves were at hand. The EC agreed to finance the first three years in 1988, but then told the SADCC that it would decide who received the grain and when.

The SADCC refused, with the head of the SADCC Food Security Unit stating: "We cannot allow foreigners to administer our food aid programme ... Major donors are using food aid as a weapon to influence policies of governments."

Because the costs are high to build silos and initially store the grain, the project is still not off the ground, yet regional reserves could have greatly reduced costs this year.

Southern Africa's ability to respond to the worst drought this century is constrained by over a decade of apartheid aggression in the region (costing \$65-billion 1980-90 with more than 1.6-million killed, according to the United Nations International Children's Education Fund). Can those who have been Western partners of apartheid simply claim "donor fatigue" for southern Africa?

An early report estimates that only one-third of the 10 million tonnes needed for the region will come in the form of aid. The rest will be purchased by the debt-burdened countries from commercial sources at international prices. Some donors have been partners in the successful projects of the SADCC, such as transport corridors which are bringing in the life-saving maize. Perhaps the donors will also admit that their agricultural consultancies have proven to be not only inappropriate, but fatal, for a drought-prone region.

● **Carol Thompson**, currently senior research associate at the University of Zimbabwe, is author of *Harvests under Fire: Regional Cooperation for Food Security in Southern Africa* (1991).

Grim harvest of donor policies

Malawi 24/4 - 29/4/92

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Foreign aid donors to southern Africa have contributed to the problems of the region by insisting that controversial agricultural policies be adopted,

writes **CAROL THOMPSON**

offered to farmers for maize production, arguing that Zimbabwe's surplus maize was costly to store and that its high grade tobacco could bring in foreign exchange.

Zimbabwe resisted this policy for several years, citing the SADCC goal of regional food security in grain.

By the 1990s, however, the price of maize was lowered to encourage commercial and small farmers to shift to tobacco, which they did.

Zimbabwean cereal production fell 21 percent in 1990-91. The 1991/92 producer price was the lowest in real terms since 1970, and farmers responded by planting only 60 percent of the hectareage planted in maize in average years. Even in the midst of drought, irrigated maize

instead of tobacco would be feeding more people. And because the international demand for maize is high this year, inflated prices will consume the foreign exchange earned by tobacco.

To cut the expense of storing grain in a surplus year, as early as 1986 the Zimbabwe government proposed a triangular trade/aid package.

Zimbabwe would pay for wheat it imported from the US with exports of white Zimbabwean maize to Mozambique. The Zimbabwean maize would become American food aid to Mozambique.

But in 1986-87 when Zimbabwe had a surplus of two million tons, the US agreed to Zimbabwe transferring only 7 000 tons of maize to Mozambique in exchange for US wheat. By

From tribal to tabloid tradition (362)

Weekly Mail Reporter

24/4-29/4/92

WHILE the recent advent of the "opposition press" in Zimbabwe has been the source of great rejoicing in political circles, it has also heightened levels of popular pleasure and raised more than one eyebrow.

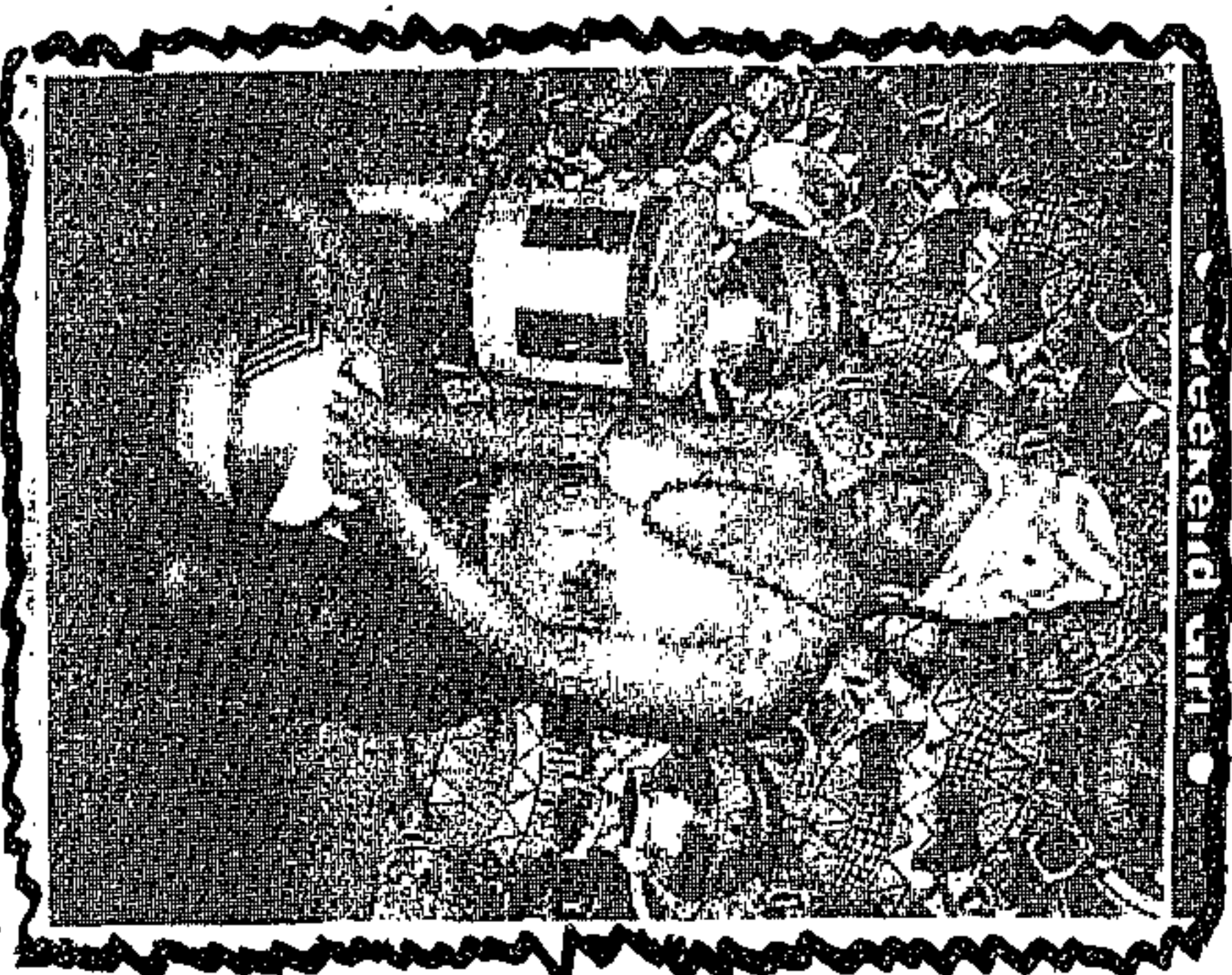
In the past year, two weekend tabloid newspapers and a monthly magazine have joined the smattering of publications in Zimbabwe that bravely publish exposés ignored by the state-controlled media. And their efforts to publish and be damned have extended to the tabloid tradition of the "Page 3 girl".

The "Page 3 girl" is a time-honoured institution of the tabloid press worldwide, a vital element in the scandal, sex and sports formula for attracting readers in large numbers. But until recently "skin literature" in Zimbabwe was confined mainly to ancient copies of *Scope* magazine, with the choicest bits of anatomy covered by black stars or red polka dots.

Call her Mercy, Cloete or Sindiwe, she now regularly offers a coy smile above a revealing satin slip or bathing suit, along with the information that she enjoys travelling, swimming and listening to the radio. Her ambition, almost invariably, is to be a model.

The lascivious display of cleavage, thigh and belly button has not only outraged some Zimbabweans and titillated others, it has also resulted in some rather bizarre features, stirred up controversy in media circles and introduced a new challenge to the emergent "opposition press".

Consider the issue in which the "weekend girl" featured on the bottom left-hand corner of Page 3. She was a delectable teenager — "who



Lascivious lass ... The Page 3 girl whose provocative smile appeared to make a mockery of her professed traditionalism

likes dancing and, sorry guys, already has a boyfriend" — clad in a swimsuit and perched on the branch of a tree. On the facing page was a photograph of a work-worn rural woman, sitting on the ground against a hut, her legs splayed in front of her and a baby fastened to each nipple. Her face spoke volumes about a lifestyle light years away from the world of discos and boyfriends.

Then there was the girl who, according to the

caption underneath, "says she is a traditionalist and would like other girls to feel the same way". What this translated into was a bizarre perversion of the rural African woman's role as food-processor: wearing only black transparent pantyhose, a string of beads and a headscarf, she was kneeling in the photographer's studio, her hands tucked into a clay pot between her thighs. Her provocative smile appeared to have nothing to do with her professed loyalty to rural traditions.

When one of the newspapers was only a few months old, it featured a photo of a girl with one nipple exposed. The caption provided the girl's full name and that of the school she attended, along with the usual burble about hobbies and enthusiasms. She was, it said, only 17 — a year under Zimbabwe's legal age of majority.

Women's groups in Harare launched a vigorous protest against the apparent exploitation of the girl and in the ensuing furore, the media grapevine broadcast the fact that the name, age and school were false information provided by the girl, who was attempting to become a professional model. The newspaper refused to publish a correction and the incident caused heated debate within media circles about the bounds of propriety and legality.

There will always be pretty young women who dream of having a famous face and who are drawn to the spark of the flashbulb like moths to a flame. Indeed, the pin-up pool in Zimbabwe is surprisingly large, given the conservative mores in both the black and white societies. Treading the line between ornamentation and degradation is proving to be yet another challenge facing the country's new media.

By ANDREW MELDRUM: Harare

IN A two-room house in Harare's Chitungwiza township the holiday weekend — a combination of both Easter and Zimbabwe's independence anniversary — was celebrated with music, beer and dancing. When the radio began broadcasting President Robert Mugabe's speech to mark the country's 12th birthday, somebody quickly switched it off and put on an old record.

"My records are scratched, but nobody wants to hear Mugabe anymore, his speeches only get people angry," said the host. "This is our independence and we will enjoy it the way we want."

In dramatic contrast to previous years, Zimbabwe's independence anniversary was marked by widespread pessimism and cynicism. Significant economic hardships and food shortages caused by the severe

Maize of problems for Mugabe

24/4 - 29/4/92

drought have combined with a growing popular dissatisfaction with the Mugabe government to make this far and away Zimbabwe's grimmest independence.

The downbeat mood could easily become a significant political challenge to Mugabe. While street protests to bring down the government are not likely at this point, it is clear that Mugabe will have a tough time winning back alienated voters in the 1995 general elections.

Of course the drought is not the government's doing, but there are many, including United Nations experts, who state the government should have anticipated the huge crop failure and begun importing maize, the country's staple grain, months earlier. Mugabe announced that the first shipments of

maize from the United States have already reached South African and Mozambican ports. But it still will be eight weeks before the maize is railed to Zimbabwe, milled, packaged and placed on store shelves.

The maize shortages are coupled with sky-rocketing price increases which have put the country's annual inflation rate near 50 percent. The World Bank's economic structural adjustment programme is largely responsible for the rising prices. The government has imposed drastically higher hospital and school fees, placing those social services out of reach of many Zimbabweans.

"These increased fees may well wipe out the population's gains in health and education that are the Mugabe govern-

ment's chief accomplishment since 1980," said a government doctor, who expects maternal and infant mortality rates to dramatically increase.

In response to bitter grumblings the government last week increased the minimum wage below which families can receive free medical treatment from the equivalent of R85 a month to pounds R225 a month. That should put health care back within the reach of many more families, but to a large extent the damage in terms of the government's unpopularity has already been done.

"Mugabe is telling us to tighten our belts, but our belts have been very tight for some time now," griped a township dweller. "Why don't some of his cabinet ministers tighten their belts? Some

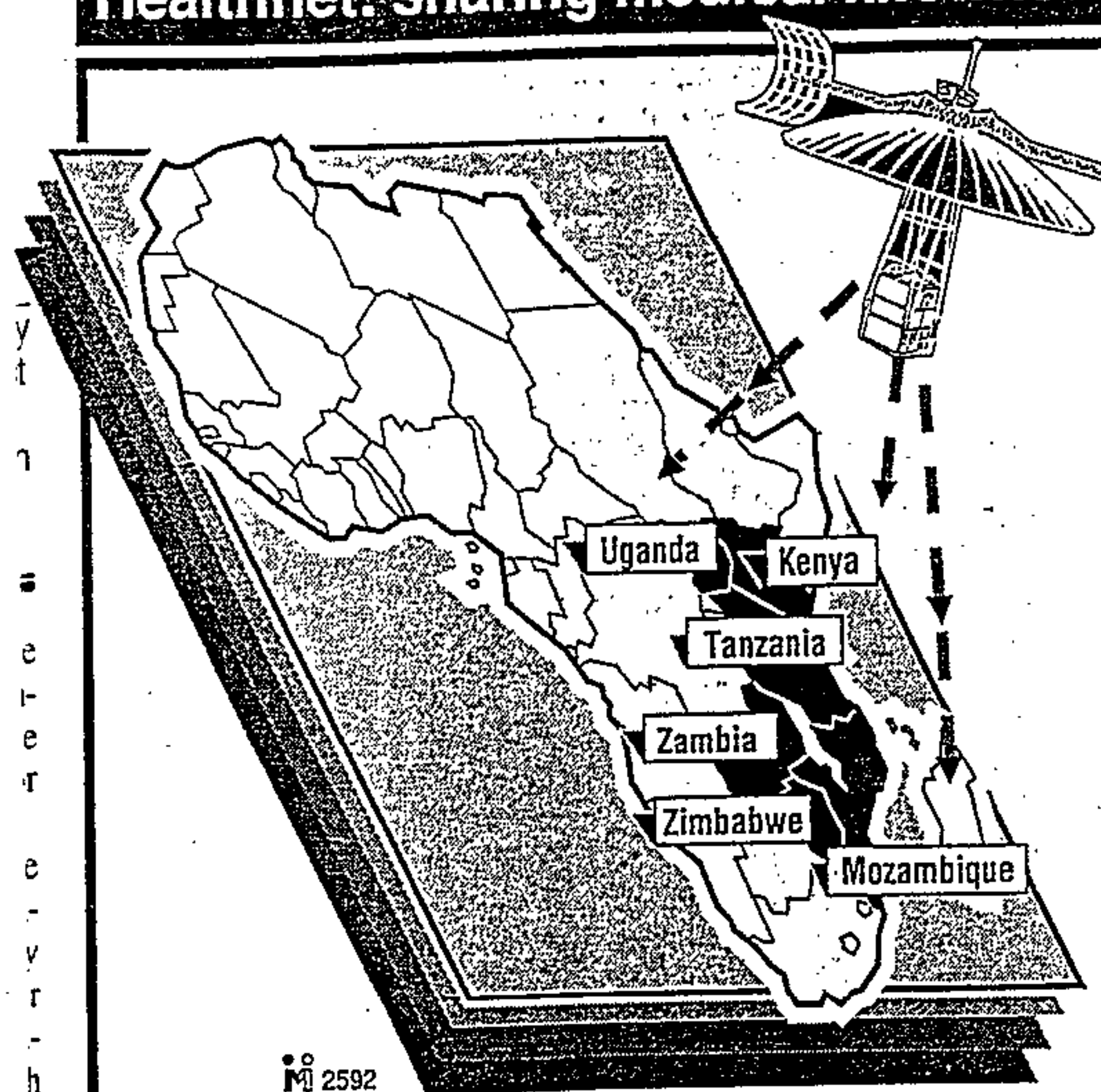
of them are real fat cats these days."

The new antagonism towards the Mugabe government means that there are calls for the resignations of cabinet ministers, particularly Agriculture Minister Witness Mangwende, who is blamed for the maize shortages.

The one thing Zimbabweans wanted for the holiday was mealie meal. Hearing that the shops had maize meal in Rafingora, a small farming community 200km northwest of Harare, four Harare workers pooled their funds to drive for two hours to buy some mealie meal.

"I felt so sorry when they arrived because we didn't have any mealie meal, no roller meal, Pearlenta or anything," said a Rafingora shopkeeper. "I checked even with our warehouse storage and there was nothing. Those guys came all the way here for nothing. I'd say they had a pretty miserable independence weekend."

Healthnet: sharing medical knowhow



	Pop (1989)	Pop per doctor (1984)	Health expenditure (as% of GNP) 1986
Zambia	7.8m	7,150	1.2
Zimbabwe	9.5m	6,700	2.9
Tanzania	23.8m	26,200	1.2
Kenya	24m	9,970	1.7
Uganda	16.8m	21,900	0.2
Mozambique	15.3m	37,960	1.8

Source: Human Development Report, World Bank

Healthnet will help doctors in Africa share medical knowhow

Harare's a step ahead

By ANDREW MELDRUM: Harare WHILE work is progressing to get the SatelLife's Healthnet system up and running throughout southern Africa, the University of Zimbabwe's medical library already has in place a computer system to retrieve information for staff and students at the Medical School, and a newsletter to bring rural hospitals and clinics up to date.

"It's an amazingly quick, easy way of getting instant access to the current literature in the international health field," said Helga Patrikios, the medical library's director. "And then it is relatively easy to get that information out to our doctors and other health-care personnel in the rural areas."

Three microcomputer workstations have been funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to bring optical disc databases to Zimbabwe's health professionals — in particular Medline, the index to 3 500 biomedical journals. CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only-Memory) is the medium — it combines enormous storage capacity (over 400 MB per disc) with user-friendly retrieval software. The world's most comprehensive biomedical database, Medline is stored on seven discs and

updated every month.

According to Zimbabwean professionals the CD-ROM system is fully appropriate to the country's needs, indeed, appropriate for use throughout southern Africa and the developing world.

"More and more doctors, nurses and students are coming to us for literature searches," said Patrikios. "Last year we were doing about 120 searches a month — this year, with two extra work stations, it's up to about 190 or 200 a month. We're pleased that for the first time we can deliver really current information to our users."

One of the important spin-offs of the CD-ROM service is the news digest that is produced and sent to health workers throughout the country. Doctors choose articles from the monthly update discs that focus on the major health issues in Zimbabwe and the region. The digest, *Current health information Zimbabwe (CHIZ)*, is printed by the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and is circulated to health professionals throughout Zimbabwe and to the World Health Organisation and Ministry of Health offices in neighbouring countries.

Zimbabweans fear SA dumping curbs

31024/24/4192
HARARE — Zimbabwean textile manufacturers fear they may be hit by SA "anti-dumping" quotas aimed at Oriental imports, says a spokesman for the Zimbabwean export promotion organisation, Zimtrade.

The spokesman said SA textile and clothing manufactures had asked government to impose quotas on Asian imports. The Zimbabweans had hoped to promote sales of Zimbabwean textiles and clothing.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

Restriction of access to the SA market would increase the woes of an industry hit by shortages of lint, spiralling input costs, shortages of foreign exchange and the drought. This year 1 000 workers had been retrenched and the jobs of 15 000 more were under threat.

He said arrangements were advanced for a meeting involving the two industries of both countries.

Cape Times, Monday, April 27 1992 7

MARONDERA. — About 10 schools and several clinics in Zimbabwe's drought-stricken Mashonaland East province may close unless they get water soon, Ziana news agency reports.

Government minister Mr David Karimanzira, who is heading the drought task force team in the area, said 34% of the primary water supply — rivers, dams, weirs and wells — had dried up.

"Some schools have threatened that they will not re-open next term," he said. "Clinics and hospitals are also threatened, and they may have to close."

Mr Karimanzira said about 700 000 people in the province had registered with the Department of Social Welfare for drought relief food handouts.

The distribution of drought-relief food was improving, greatly reducing the queues for handouts, he said.

The United States will give Zimbabwe at least 250 000 tons of maize for drought relief this year, Mr Herman Cohen, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said at the weekend during a tour of south-eastern Zimbabwe, reports Ziana.

Earlier in Harare, Mr Cohen told reporters that Washington was donating 700 000 tons of maize to help Southern Africa's 85 million people through the area's worst drought on record.

The head of the country's Grain Marketing Board, Mr Cephass Msipa, said last week that Zimbabwe would have to import 1,6m to 1,7m tons of maize before the next harvest to offset the drought.

He said that so far the country had bought 650 000 tons of maize, including 100 000 tons from South Africa. It also looked likely it would have to import 300 000 tons of wheat.

● Mozambique's Renamo rebel leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, met Mr Cohen on Saturday and promised not to attack convoys carrying emergency food aid, said American embassy officials in Lilongwe, the Malawi capital, where the meeting was held. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Schools in Zim may be forced to close

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Mugabe told to dismiss his govt

HARARE — Former guerilla fighters who fought against white rule in Rhodesia have given President Mugabe a vote of confidence, but called on him to dismiss the rest of his government.

At a meeting at the weekend of the Zimbabwe War Veterans' Association, members called for President Mugabe to sack his subordinates. They said the party had been infiltrated by bourgeois elements. (362)

Mr Mugabe said the party was no longer Marxist-Leninist, but still socialist.

Poachers winning battle for rhino

STAR 28/4/92

(362)

NYAMEPI (Zimbabwe) — In spite of the government's aggressive conservation measures, poachers are slaughtering rhino at a rate that would wipe out one of the largest concentrations in Africa in two years.

Zimbabwe still has more than 1 000 rhino, second only to South Africa, according to wildlife officials. But poachers are killing about 10 a month in this sweltering wilderness near the Zambezi River

in northern Zimbabwe. "Time is running out for our rhino. They don't get a chance to die of natural causes any more," said Glen Tatham, head of Zimbabwe's paramilitary anti-poaching unit.

Zimbabwe has one of the best wildlife conservation programmes in Africa and has taken some of the toughest measures to counter poaching, highlighted by Glen Tatham's unit, which shoots to kill suspected poachers. In a guerilla-style war,

more than 100 poachers, mostly from neighbouring Zambia, and four Zimbabwean game scouts have died in gun battles since the mid-1980s.

But the poachers are still winning. Zimbabwean conservationists calculate that since illegal hunting began in earnest around 1984, as many as 1 500 rhino have been killed for their horns. The rhino's keratin horn, similar in texture to human fingernails, is carved into ceremonial

dagger handles in the Middle East, while in Asia it is crushed to make a traditional aphrodisiac.

Poached horn is smuggled through central and eastern Africa along traditional ivory and gold routes that date back to the 14th century. A single horn can fetch \$25 000 (about R70 000), a fortune in a region where the annual per capita income is less than \$1 000 (R2 800).

increasingly skilled at evading the patrols. They leave false trails of more than 50 km and often wear animal skins bound to their feet to avoid detection, officials say.

The poachers have penetrated far south of the Zimbabwe-Zambia border into so-called safe areas where rhino have been relocated by truck. Also, patrols have reported an increasing number of Zambian peasants joining forces with poachers, probably because of drought and

worsening economic conditions in their home villages, Mr Tatham said. Zimbabwe parks chief Willie Nduku said rangers would continue their shoot-to-kill offensive against poachers in spite of some international criticism.

The US government has promised to give Zimbabwe two Cessna Skymaster aircraft next year to assist the rangers in tracking poachers. In the meantime, 50 rhino are being shipped to breeding centres in Australia and the US to

produce 200 progeny over the next 10 years. The animals may later be returned to Africa. Conservationists consider the protection of Zimbabwe's rhino to be crucial because the country has the world's largest number of black rhino, which are more endangered than white rhino.

Overall, about 9 000 rhino remain in Africa, down from an estimated 65 000 in 1970, according to the Natal Parks Board. — Sapa-AP.

Farmers' leader asked to resign

STAR 28/4/92

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By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

A former Rhodesian Cabinet Minister who later sat as a back-bencher in the Zimbabwe parliament, Bill Irvine, has called on the leader of the white farmers, Allan Burl, to resign.

Mr Burl reportedly demanded that farmers be paid three times the controlled price for maize for emergency food aid.

Mr Irvine said that the action of the Commercial Farmers' Union painted an inaccurate picture of money-grabbing farmers.

In fact, many farmers were prepared to lend maize to the government at the standard producer price provided they were given an equivalent amount back in three or four months' time when imported stocks were available.

The CFU rejected a government offer of twice the producer price, saying it should pay the same amount it was paying for imported maize.

There have been calls for the government to take over all white-owned farmland because of the union's attitude.

Trim³⁶² Cabinet, Mugabe is told^{29/4/92}

Sowetan Africa News
Service

HARARE - President Robert Mugabe is being advised by close political friends to start chopping dead wood in the government - or risk the wrath of former guerrillas who put him into power.

An editorial in the pro-government *Herald* said yesterday: "Some people must go in order for the party to retain its credibility."

The editorial follows a weekend meeting at Chinhoyi of hundreds of ex-freedom fighters.

At the first meeting of the Zimbabwe National War Veteran's Association Mugabe sat slightly stunned as he heard complaints from the ex-guerrillas.

Said one angry, finger-waving ex-guerrilla who has hardly worked since demobilisation of Zanu and Zipra fighters in 1980: "This is not the same Zanu (PF) we brought home in 1980. Churches and burial societies are attracting more people than the party."

Observers

One told him that if he failed to act now others would do the job for him. Observers take that as a reference to chopping dead wood and political sycophants around the presidency and in the government.

Ex-guerrillas are demanding they play a more active role in politics.

The view was expressed well by one 45-year-old Chinhoyi veteran: "We put Mugabe where he is today but since independence we have been ignored."

If the president was stunned by this outburst against the party's flabby leadership, so was *The Herald*.

It reflected the amazement of the president. It said that since independence Ministers had not revealed the full truth to the president. But now Mugabe was returning to the ex-fighters and listening.

It added that the strength of the party would depend on decisions taken after the Chinhoyi meeting: "The opportunists must be identified and weeded out."

The big question after 12 years of power and great affluence for the leadership is: Who are the opportunists?

MPs have recently called for the resignation of the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Dr. Witness Mangwende. The public condemns him for ignoring warning signals that the country was running out of maize.

MPs have also called for the resignation of Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi.

Down south the grass is greener

By KUDZAI MAKOMBE

ZIMBABWEAN Justin Pabwe, a qualified electrician, is one of many professionals preparing to leave the Frontline states in search of better opportunities.

"The expectations of us young people have been raised by our level of education," he explains. "I was at university for four years and I expected a much higher standard of living. I want a house in a low-density suburb and a car, and I want my family to be able to live well."

The recent brain drain has seen thousands of professionals and skilled workers seeking positions "down South": in South Africa, its "homelands", Botswana and Namibia. Doctors, lecturers, engineers and teachers are also increasingly on the lookout for international postings. And the situation is expected to worsen as political and economic relations normalise between the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference states and South Africa.

The Frontline states have found that it is not enough to invest in education to train badly needed professionals. They must also be able to offer good jobs, working conditions and, most of all, financial compensation that can compete with their richer neighbour, South Africa, as well as the developed countries of Europe and North America.

Not all the emigrants are leaving for better pay and working conditions. Many point out that they have a better chance to specialise in their chosen fields in South Africa and that if more suitable opportunities arise in their home countries, they intend to return.

In Zimbabwe, 448 doctors were among the 15 000 skilled people who emigrated between 1980 and 1990. In the early years, the emigrants were mostly whites who could not accept black majority rule, but in recent years the flow has included more and more educated blacks.

In 1991 alone, more than 200 doctors left Zimbabwe for South Africa and Botswana. Of the 500 doctors who graduated at the University of Zimbabwe between 1980 and 1990, only 50 have remained in the country. And 75 percent of the veterinary graduates since 1986 are now working outside the country.

The reasons are obvious. According to the Zimbabwean health ministry, senior doctors in Zimbabwe are earning the annual equivalent of US\$9 135 while their counterparts in Botswana are earning US\$13 441. In addition to this, Zimbabwe's rate of taxation is higher than Botswana's.

Zimbabwe recently took steps to redress this situation by granting a 40 percent raise to all government doctors. But for many, it is too little too late. "I can't even buy a two-bedroomed flat or a new car with that raise. I'm planning to move to South Africa," said one young doctor.

A similar exodus of lecturers from the universities of Zimbabwe and Zambia is causing serious staff shortages, undermining the standard of tertiary education and reducing the number of places available to aspirant professionals.

Those who opt to stay are often lured by private-sector salaries that are significantly higher than government pay. A doctor working at a Mozambican government hospital said many are also discouraged by the poor administration in government hospitals.

The Mozambican government is against private health care and fears that privatisation could result in the loss of some 200 medical doctors to the private sector. No wonder: the monthly salary of a Mozambican government doctor is about US\$285.

The irony is that those governments which thought they were saving money by keeping professional salaries low have found that they often must pay higher wages, in foreign currency, to hire expatriates. — SARDC —

Workers urge Mugabe to quit

(362) HARARE. — About 10 000 Zimbabwean workers turned a May Day rally into a platform to denounce alleged state mismanagement and food shortages, cheering when labour and student leaders called on President Robert Mugabe's government to resign.

The rally was the first Mr Mugabe has not addressed since he assumed power 12 years ago.

● Nearly four million workers attended May Day rallies across Japan yesterday demanding shorter working hours in the country which coined a special word, "karoshi", for death from overwork.

● Cuban President Fidel Castro sent a message of support to the 15 000 communists celebrating May Day in Moscow's Red Square. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

Chobe island cause of wrangle Mugabe will judge dispute

362

WINDHOEK - President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe will arbitrate at a meeting of the presidents of Namibia and Botswana in an attempt to settle a territorial dispute over an island in the Chobe river.

This was announced by Namibian national radio yesterday in a report which said President Sam Nujoma and his Botswana counterpart Sir Quett Masire were to meet on Sunday in the town of Kasane which lies near a common point of both their countries and Zimbabwe.

The dispute over Kasikili Island - or Sedudu as it is known in Botswana - has been rumbling on since February.

Nujoma and Masire have already held talks on the matter but they proceeded in virtual secrecy with no official announcement of the meeting or its outcome.

Mugabe was also present at that occasion in Gaborone on March 17.

Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said subsequently that the dispute was enjoying priority "at the highest level".

He added that Namibia considered the island, which lies on the border of the Chobe river, to be its own but would not comment on a 19th century British-German treaty that members of the Botswana government have invoked to lay

claim to the island.

According to Namibian radio the island is flooded for most of the rainy season. However, this year, Botswana officials have established a border post there and raised their national flag, according to reports from the area.

Botswana's Presidential Affairs Minister Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merafe, told the Namibian government newspaper *New Era* three weeks ago that apart from the historic treaty and the OAU acceptance of colonially determined borders, Botswana considered the island its own by virtue of its location in the stream of the river.

International law takes the main channel of a river as the border point in a river and Botswana argues that the island lies south of the main Chobe channel. There have, however, been indications that the main channel in this part of the river changes its position.

Gurirab has expressed his desire that the affair be sorted out amicably between the two otherwise friendly neighbours.

He said it was a laughable idea that the two countries should go to war over this tiny patch of land adding, however, that the tensions between local communities on the ground should not be overlooked.

The Botswana government has also expressed the concern that the island is being used as a haven for poachers.

- *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Sowetan 21/5/92

Woman killed⁽³⁶²⁾ in maize queue

STimes 31/5/92

HARARE: A housewife was trampled to death as Zimbabwe's food shortage reached critical proportions this week.

The ruling party accused white commercial farmers of trying to hold the government to ransom over maize prices.

Zanu PF backbench MP Eddison Ncube echoed President Robert Mugabe's words when he urged the nationalisation of all commercial farmland if white farmers tried to hold out for the US \$310 (about R870) a ton price Zimbabwe is currently paying to import American and Argentinian maize via South Africa.

Pledged

Tensions also emerged when a leader of the farmworkers' union, Mr Philip Sibanda, demanded prosecution of white farmers exploiting the drought to put their full-time labour force on illegal short-time piecework.

Fearing they may become political scapegoats white farmers offered to rush what little maize they have to government silos — an estimated 280 000 tons — if they are pledged the local currency equivalent of \$300 a ton. This is the price they fear they will have to pay to buy back imported maize to feed their workers and livestock until their next harvest later this year.

To avert famine Zimbabwe needs to import an estimated 1.9 million tons of maize. — *Michael Hartnack*

spotted him and handed
over to the police.

Contracts³⁶² for SA firms cause row

HARARE — Some Zimbabwean hauliers are upset that South African firms have been awarded contracts to move a third of the maize shipments coming to Zimbabwe by road from South Africa.

The Zimbabwean road transport companies say they have been refused permits to operate in South Africa.

Most of the maize, about 75 percent of the 1,2 million tons for Zimbabwe, will be transported by rail, — Star Africa Service. *STAR 5/5/92*

SA and Zimbabwe agree on transport of relief food

310am 6/5/92

PRETORIA — An agreement has been reached between the SA and Zimbabwe governments on the transportation by road from SA ports of some of the 1,8-million tons of food needed to feed Zimbabweans.

This follows discussions last week between SA Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed and his Zimbabwe counterpart Denis Norman.

The talks centred on how much of the multimillion-rand operation would be undertaken by SA hauliers and how much by Zimbabwean operators.

SA hauliers feared they would be frozen out of the lucrative operation, Road Freight Association spokesman Herman Lemmer said yesterday.

He said the association had objected to Zimbabwean hauliers receiving an "excessive" number of permits.

It was agreed in the discussion between the two governments that the SA operators would get a third — about 100 000 tons — of the total to be carried by road and the

Zimbabweans the remaining two-thirds.

Lemmer said the total to be transported to Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Zambia was expected to amount to about 5-million tons.

A large percentage of the 3,5-million tons destined for the other southern African countries would be contracted out to SA operators.

Lemmer said that at least some of the 4,5-million tons of maize needed for SA's domestic market would also have to be transported by road.

Meanwhile a meeting of all parties involved in the massive food distribution effort will be held in Pretoria on May 12 to finalise the logistics of the operation.

Parties will include Transnet, the SA government, government officials from the receiving and donor countries and the road transport industry.

GERALD REILLY

Zim hauliers in permits row

Sowetan 6/5/92 (362)

**Sowetan Africa
News Service**

HARARE - Some Zimbabwean hauliers are upset because a third of the maize shipment to Zimbabwe has been awarded to their South African counterparts.

The Zimbabweans say they have been refused permits to operate in South Africa, from where the maize comes from.

Most of it, about 75 per cent of the 1,2 million tons for Zimbabwe, will come by rail.

South Africans are reported to have been in Harare to finalise the arrangements for their share of the road transport con-

tracts.

The Herald newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that it hoped the reported misunderstanding between transporters from the two countries would be resolved quickly. With millions of tons of food to be moved around the region, there should be enough work for all.

It would be criminal to allow bottlenecks to develop when people were going hungry and survival was at stake.

Crucial elections loom for Mugabe

Bl/day 7/5/92

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HARARE — Four parliamentary by-elections will prove a critical test for Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, under mounting criticism for a sinking economy and widespread food shortages.

Mugabe's party holds all but three of the 150 seats in parliament, so the four races will not significantly change the make-up of the legislature. But it will give some voters a chance to pass judgment on Mugabe's handling of recent crises such as the regional drought, which has resulted in unprecedented food shortages for Zimbabwe.

Fifteen candidates representing four parties and including two independents will fight for the seats. Polling is scheduled for May 11 to 12 and June 2 to 3.

Mugabe has said the drought and the inflationary effects of a Western-prescribed economic reform package are events beyond his control. But his Zanu (PF) party is also likely to suffer from accusations of corruption and mismanagement.

One of the four seats fell vacant when a Zanu member was convicted of rape. Another parliamentarian resigned in protest at Zanu policies. Two members died, creating the other openings.

The Financial Gazette, an independent weekly, has described the public mood as "the worst grassroots discontent in history".

"Zanu has become a law unto itself," Democratic Party secretary-general Davison Gomo said. "The people must remove the party and its

corruption from government."

Mugabe inherited one of Africa's most developed countries at independence 12 years ago, but living standards have been falling recently.

National elections are not scheduled until 1995. But public discontent was beginning to show in the last national ballot in 1990 when the fledgling Zimbabwe Unity Movement captured a fifth of the votes despite its disorganised campaign.

"The people around Mugabe are there for their own selfish ends, not for the people," said party leader Edgar Tekere, once one of Mugabe's closest confidantes.

Mugabe's traditional supporters — university students, trade union members and peasants — have become increasingly restless.

Critics say Mugabe ignored warnings a year ago that drought and food shortages were looming. They also maintain that socialist policies borrowed from the East bloc plunged Zimbabwe into an economic mess.

In cities and towns, long lines have formed daily outside stores as irritable shoppers seek scarce corn meal, the staple food. In the countryside, peasants have been eating berries, roots and grubs. Some have died from hunger, according to the state radio.

"We are a nation of farmers, but we cannot find essential foods," Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions president Gibson Sibanda told a cheering crowd recently. "We are a nation of workers, but we cannot find jobs. We are being turned into a nation of hungry and unemployed beggars." — Sapa-AP.

Thursday May 7 1992

Limpopo popular with passengers

Sowetan 7/5/92 362

SPOORNET'S new train from Johannesburg to Zimbabwe - the Limpopo - is fast becoming popular with travellers and tourists.

Mr Herman Bruwer, Interpax business manager and the man in charge of the new service, said the train was introduced in October last year.

"It has proved to be a hit with passengers. It is almost always fully booked. The train leaves from Johannesburg on Friday mornings and arrives at Harare station on Saturday morning.

Sowetan Reporter

It leaves Harare on Sunday morning to be in Johannesburg at 8.30am the next day."

Bruwer said only first class (four or two bunks) and second class (six or three bunks) are available on these passenger trains - the other being the Bulawayo which travels via Botswana.

Compartments and coupés (half the size of compartments) are comfortable and compact. A

wash basin, fold-away table and electric shaver point, form part of the fittings in both classes.

In addition to the customary toilet facilities, first class coaches also have showers. Bedding is available on request at additional cost.

Tickets must be booked in advance. This can be done up to three months prior to travelling. Requests such as non-smoking compartments, and lower bunks can be specified.

Bookings can be made at

the nearest station, reservations office or appointed travel agent.

Children under the age of seven years, accompanied by an adult in possession of a valid ticket, travel free of charge, while those between seven and 12 pay half the adult fare. Children over the age of 12 years pay the full adult fare.

A take-away meal service caters for passengers - hot meals can be ordered to be eaten in the compartment.

There is a catering-car which provides a bar serv-

ice for thirsty travellers, and a refreshment trolley circulates on the train.

A maximum of 50kg of personal baggage is conveyed free of charge. Only overnight baggage is allowed in compartments and coupés. The rest of the baggage must be handed in for transportation in the baggage van.

There are however charges for baggage in excess of 50kg.

Passengers must produce a current passport with a valid visa.

That is the sort of argument that has been coming out of Pretoria for years. It ignores the fact that while imports might rise, the income from a larger volume of exports also increases and inflation can be held in check by monetary restraints and fiscal stringency.

Keys places great emphasis on maintaining the strength of the balance of payments, yet claims that he is willing to become obsessed with growth through exports to which manufacturing value has been added. "We simply have to get better prices for our exports and the answer is added value."

In terms of the incentive scheme (Section 37E), SA is going to be producing stainless steel and aluminium and selling it in the domestic market at the same price as abroad. "We'll have two 'tomorrow' materials available as a result of value being added."

Another way?

Of course, high yields from exports can also be encouraged by lower taxes and more flexible exchange rates. And that is what is most disappointing about Keys' views. There is no strong supply-side element to boost output by reducing taxes and ultimately thereby increasing the tax base and thus State revenues.

Nor does he have strong views on privatisation, though he professes faith in private entrepreneurial people and a limited role for government. He sees no point in monopolies being moved from the public to the private sector but seems to have greater faith in commercialisation. "Telkom with Jack Clarke as chairman will in five years be a noticeably different business," he remarks.

Keys claimed in his maiden speech that he was prepared to become obsessed with growth. Maybe he is. But it is hard to identify the obsession under the policy contradictions that appear in conversation with him.

While claiming to have faith in free enterprises and a market economy, he clearly has all the deep suspicions that industrialists tend to harbour when they are asked to back their professed faith in the dynamics of the marketplace.

No wonder that he can say with confidence that when the time comes to work with

“Keys delegates to his chosen lieutenants with ease. And that, together with the portfolios under his umbrella, should achieve a much greater degree of economic policy co-ordination than has hitherto been possible”

the extra-parliamentary opposition, he will be able to do so without a problem.

In essence, Keys' plan is not more of the hesitant free-market economics of his predecessor — nor does it appear that he will be inclined to take a radical line on reducing government spending and curbing its claims on GDP. He is obviously a cautious man.

Will he succeed in his sedentary quest for growth — or is it a supine obsession? He is after all in a very different position than he held at Gencor. His answer: "I didn't expect this job to be anything like Gencor. It is my post-retirement community service. I didn't expect to be running the country and I don't expect to now."

In a sense he is going back to his days as a self-employed consultant when for more than 20 years he had no executive responsibility and typically tried to persuade brilliant but difficult people to change their views and run their businesses differently. "I'm back in that environment and I feel perfectly comfortable," he says.

The confrontation that would probably be needed with the Cabinet, bureaucracy and special pleaders to achieve a macro-environment more friendly to free-market economic policies is not within Keys' disposition. Those who seek it will do so in vain. His style is to tackle micro problems first and hope larger issues will in time respond accordingly.

Keen awareness

Keys is aware that other businessmen have moved into government and that all have failed. He has no illusion that he will be different. "I don't think in terms of success, but failure in a creative way," he quips.

That remark should be taken whence it comes. Keys' sense of humour is given to the *bon mot*. What is more serious is his policy prescription — or lack thereof.

Novelist Graham Greene used to make great play of his preference for the society of the former USSR rather than the US. He died before events showed how vacuous his prejudice was. A critic in *The Spectator* subsequently remarked of him that brilliant men were too frequently political fatheads.

Keys is a brilliant man too. From his conversation, it is plain that he is by no means a political fathead. Experience as an industrialist has given him a keen awareness of investment risk that must be a valuable attribute for one with his now awesome responsibilities. But he won't win the economic kingdom without faith in the orthodoxies of economics.

Nigel Bruce

ZIMBABWE

The past is another country

FM 8/5/92

(362)

The proposed land grab is symptomatic of the endurance of old-style socialism



Few political leaders know when it is time to quit. How Margaret Thatcher must wish that she had left office a year or two before the poll tax and her arch enemy, Michael Heseltine, forced her out. Ken-

neth Kaunda, Bob Hawke, Francois Mitterrand — all overstayed their welcomes too.

Whether these thoughts passed through President Robert Mugabe's mind as Zimbabwe marked — rather than celebrated — its 12th anniversary of independence on April 18 is not known. But he, too, must be

wondering whether it is not time to stand aside — to do a Julius Nyerere — rather than hold on for another two or three years and risk Kenneth Kaunda-style humiliation.

There is little to celebrate in Zimbabwe today, least of all for those like Mugabe who in 1980 promised their followers a Marxist-Leninist Utopia. Free schooling for all, resettlement on newly acquired land within three years for 162 500 families, free health, jobs, homes — all of this was to be delivered in the form of "socialist transformation."

Twelve years later the chickens are coming home to roost; less than a third of the families were resettled and many of the resettlement schemes have been an abject failure. School fees at primary and secondary

level have been imposed in urban areas. Parents who want a good education for their children are paying thousands of dollars at a handful of private schools where places are scarce. Housing is in desperately short supply; even those who can afford to buy a house can no longer raise a mortgage.

Urban transport is a shambles, there is a two-year waiting list for telephones, average real wages are no higher today than in 1980, while unemployment has risen from 250 000 at independence to more than 1.5m.

Though the economy has grown faster than many in Africa — at an average of 3.52% a year — this is only just ahead of population growth. The 1992 drought will mean that output will fall by 4% or even 5%

AFRICA BRIEFS

Police halt Harare student protest

ANTI-GOVERNMENT protests by thousands of rock-throwing students closed the University of Zimbabwe on Wednesday. Calls for the resignation of President Robert Mugabe and his entire cabinet, for the disbanding of Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party and for new democratic elections came from the crowd of students, estimated at 4 000. Hundreds of riot police prevented the students from marching into Harare's city centre where they intended to protest in front of the government offices. The police sealed off the university campus and fired rounds of teargas into the campus to disperse the students. The students planned to demonstrate for more financial grants from the government so the university departments could purchase more books and other teaching equipment. But when they were prevented by police from marching into Harare, the students became angry, started hurling rocks and shouting anti-government slogans.

Churches focus on Malawi

THE Southern Africa Alliance of the Reformed Churches urged the Malawi government to release people detained "for exercising their right of free expression". Meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, the leaders of the churches criticised the month-long detention of Malawian labour leader Chakufwa Chihana. A delegation from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches is planning to visit Malawi this month because of concern for "the distinct deterioration of human rights". Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's government has been slated by Amnesty International and Africa Watch for mistreatment of political prisoners, but it appears that the international attention focused on Chakufwa Chihana is causing authorities to go by the book. Chihana was expected to appear in court this week and his lawyers would press the government to either lay charges or release him. It is believed the government will charge him with sedition.

Europe announces food aid to Africa

THE European Community is to provide food aid worth £154-million for African countries stricken by drought. Of the 800 000 tons of wheat to be purchased, some 680 000 tons is to be distributed in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. Maize, beans and vegetable oil will also be supplied. European relief aid will be handled by non-governmental organisations already in the field, including the Red Cross and the World Food Programme. EC officials in Brussels said that as soon as they made purchases on the world markets, particularly South American maize, shipments could begin within a week. The EC itself has a grain stock of about 18-million tons.

Sierra Leone calm with new leader

CALM has returned to Sierra Leone's capital, Freetown, following the military coup last week which toppled the seven-year rule of President Joseph Momoh. A governing council of military officers headed by Captain Valentine Strasser is currently ruling Sierra Leone. Strasser (27) was welcomed this week at a rally by crowds of thousands who greeted him as an example of young, dynamic leaders. As a result of looting and violence in Freetown after the coup, the United States airlifted its nationals out of the country while France evacuated its tourists by sea. It is expected the return to law and order will convince those countries to allow their nationals to return.

Food aid arrives in Mogadishu

IN a desperate attempt to stave off mass starvation in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, the distribution of emergency food aid has finally begun. A United Nations-chartered ship which docked in Mogadishu on Sunday off-loaded more than 5 000 tons of wheat. The International Committee of the Red Cross brought relief food ashore from a vessel anchored off Gezira Beach, south of Mogadishu. These food shipments are the first to reach Mogadishu since November, when serious fighting between rival factions forced the closure of the port.

Malaysia switches

(362)

STAR 8/5/92
Malaysia is downgrading its diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe and switching links to South Africa. The Malaysian High Commission says the Harare mission will be run by a junior official. Malaysia is reportedly frustrated by the failure of Zimbabwe to expand business contacts and incensed by Zimbabwe's indecision to have the national airline fly to Harare.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bldm 11/5/92 *(362)* Zimbabwe to import electricity

HARARE — The threat of electricity cuts in drought-hit Zimbabwe has receded following an agreement to buy electricity from Zaire until the end of the year, the Herald newspaper reported at the weekend.

There was a possibility that additional power might be imported from Botswana, Mozambique and SA.

Mugabe gives go-ahead for land resettlement law

Star Africa Service

(362)

HARARE — Legislation to allow the Zimbabwean government to acquire land from white farmers for resettlement whether they wish to sell or not has been given President Mugabe's assent and is now the law of the land.

The Land Acquisition Act came under attack from farming bodies, the business sector, legal organisations and human rights agencies during its passage through Parliament.

The government has given assurances that productive farmers need not fear.

But it now has the power to designate areas for resettlement and it has said it intends to take about half the farmland currently owned by whites for settlement by black farmers.

In an editorial yesterday, the Sunday Mail newspaper, part of the semi-official press, said the time had come for the government to deliver the goods to the thousands of landless Zimbabweans who had been waiting patiently for something to be done about the land question.

"What is required now is a firm, practical government commitment to resettlement," said the paper.

New party still under wraps

Sowetan

11/5/92
BULAWAYO - A mystery opposition political party - which has refused to reveal its name - was formed in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, on Saturday. (362)

Several Matabeleland politicians, intellectuals and business leaders met on Saturday morning to form the party and elect a leader.

According to one of the politicians who attended the meeting at an undisclosed venue, delegates - who included ex-Cabinet Minister Mr Enos Nkala and Mr Callistus Ndlovu who fell from grace after being implicated in the Willowvale scandal - could not agree on a leader.

The politician refused to reveal the name of the party, saying it was still too early to make it public.

The formation of the party follows two weeks of speculation in Bulawayo that influential politicians planned to create a political organisation to replace veteran leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, which merged with the ruling Zanu (PF) party in 1987.

It was felt that since the merger the people of Matabeleland became mere spectators to events in Zimbabwe.

Most former Zapu supporters have joined Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, because of the strong ties between Nkomo and Mandela. - Sapa

Harare varsity ³⁶² closed

Southern 11/5/92
HARARE - University authorities have closed the University of Zimbabwe until May 17 after riots last Thursday, the *Herald* newspaper reported.

It quoted the vice-chancellor, Mr Gordon Chavunduka, as saying the halls of residence had been closed from Friday night for nine days after the riots, in which kitchens were extensively damaged.

Students started boycotting classes on Wednesday, demanding a 45 percent increase in annual grants, the dismissal of Higher Education Minister Mr David Karimanzira and the withdrawal of a 1990 parliamentary act they said infringed on academic freedom. - *Sapa-Reuter*



ROBERT MUGABE

Mugabe says OK to land Act

Sowetan
HARARE - President Robert Mugabe has agreed to legislation to allow the Zimbabwe government to acquire land from white farmers for resettlement whether they wish to sell or not and is now the law of the land.

The Land Acquisition Act came under attack from farming groups, the business sector, legal organisations and human rights agencies during its passage through parliament.

The government has given assurances that productive

farmers need not fear. But it now has the power to designate areas for resettlement and it has said it intends to take about half the farm land presently owned by whites for settlement by black farmers.

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11/5/92
362
Sowetan Africa News Service

STAR 115792
Zim campus closed
(362)

The University of Zimbabwe campus in Harare, the scene of clashes between students and police last week, has been closed for a week and the students sent home because of damage to kitchen equipment and theft.

SA's diplomat in Harare returns home

THE diplomat who has headed SA's ultra-sensitive trade mission in Harare, Nico Nel, 55, returns home today at the end of a four-year posting. His successor has not been named.

"There has been a dramatic relaxation of tension between the two countries in the last four years," said Nel, who arrived shortly after a succession of SADF raids into Frontline states. *81 Day 1415792*

Nel said Pretoria's hope was to

MICHAEL HARTNACK

secure the co-operation of Zimbabwe and other states in the region in formulating a common policy to confront economic problems likely to dominate the world by 2000. (362)

Talks on linking Zimbabwe's electricity supply to SA's grid were scheduled for Harare this weekend and air freight talks were continuing.

MUGABE'S SHAKE-DOWN

362

Fm 15/5/92.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe would have made a great robber-baron if he hadn't had so much success in politics; sometimes, though, it's difficult to tell the two professions apart.

SA Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed had worked out a deal with his opposite number in Zimbabwe, Denis Norman, so that SA road hauliers could transport a third of the 3 Mt of emergency maize headed across Beit Bridge.

Everything seemed to have been working well, but then Norman had to go overseas and Mugabe filled in for him. Never one to let starving citizens stand between him and hard currency, Mugabe changed the rules and demanded that SA transporters pay for their permits to use the road between Beit Bridge and Harare

in US dollars — \$600 for an 84-day permit, plus \$60 for a revenue stamp, and \$90 for a road toll permit.

SA authorities retaliated by demanding that Zimbabweans pay for their permits in "acceptable currency" — meaning UK pounds or US dollars, not Zim dollars.

Another problem with getting the shipments through is that border authorities on the SA side were ordered to stay open around the clock during the emergency, but Zimbabwean officials close up shop after 14 hours.

Malawi and Zambia — on the wrong side of the Mugabe roadblock — have asked Welgemoed to do something. He has responded by summoning Norman for a one-on-one talk.

The Wasteland

HUNDREDS of hungry goats along Zimbabwe's roads strain on their hind legs to reach the last dry leaves left at the tops of bushes.

More hardy than the tens of thousands of cattle that have starved to death searching for food on land bare of grazing, even the goats are fast running out of food in a country laid waste by the worst drought in its history.

If the rains do not come next season, thousands of people will die. Even if the rains do come, there will be few cattle left alive in the rural areas to pull ploughs to sow crops.

There was total crop failure in rural areas in southern, eastern and northern Zimbabwe this year.

Zimbabwe, like the rest of southern Africa, is facing a crisis which makes the 1985 drought in the Horn of Africa pale by comparison. Two million tons of food were needed to feed 6-million people in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan seven years ago. Nearly 11-million tons of food are needed to feed 60-million people in southern Africa for the next year.

If the amount needed were packed end to end in 50kg sacks, it would circle the earth's circumference four times, according to one calculation.

In Zimbabwe, millions of people's only lifeline is an unreliable trickle of maize being imported from the Americas.



CHARIS PERKINS reports from Zimbabwe, racked by its worst drought

Thousands face slow death in parched southern Africa if the rains fail once more

In Zaka, a woman was crushed in a stampede for maize. In Mwenzezi, a man was killed when a security guard's rifle went off in a scramble for supplies.

At Mandiva School on the road to Beit Bridge, children learning English this week recited after their teacher: "Green beans, cabbage, apples." Most of them have not

seen such vegetables in years. They live on one meal of *sodsa* (mealie porridge) and salt a day.

"Some faint in class, and at breaks they run to pick seeds from the marula trees. They are like little wild animals," said teacher Mrs Emma Chengeza.

In the cracked riverbed of the Runde River in Mas-

vingo, women collect wild green weeds to eat.

In Filabusi, baboons steal villagers' goats.

In Manicaland in the east, 3 000 malnourished refugees from Mozambique pour into Zimbabwe's five refugee camps every week. Mozambican authorities say nearly 1-million people are facing starvation.

Nurses in Manicaland clinics have advised mothers to feed their starving children locusts, said welfare worker Mr Jerry Matandaudhle.

Food can be imported, but water cannot.

Rivers throughout the country, including the "great, grey, green, greasy" Limpopo, have dried up.

Twenty percent of boreholes, 44 percent of deep wells, and 60 percent of shallow wells are also dry.

Rural people are forced to walk up to 15km to fetch water from boreholes that are still flowing. Others have dug deep holes in riverbeds to find water.

Despair

"We have come to the end of the road," said mother of two Mrs Daniel Ngwaya, who was filling buckets from a pit in the bed of the Mbudzi River in Manicaland. "We do not know where to turn."

The Southern African Foundation for Economic Research estimates Zimbabwe will need to import Z\$1,664-billion (R979-million) of maize this year. Zimbabwe is buying maize on the open market at three times the price it paid commercial farmers for their crops.

Hub of industry runs out of water in four months

BULAWAYO, home to a million people and Zimbabwe's industrial hub, is battling the greatest water shortage in its history.

Visitors hardly notice the looming catastrophe. Crudely recycled water keeps the parks green and the fountain at the city hall working.

But Bulawayo has water for only another four months. "It's like being on the Titanic," said lawyer Mr David Coltart.

"The band is still playing, but we are hurtling up to the iceberg."

Rationed

The collapse of Bulawayo would mean the collapse of Zimbabwe's faltering economy.

It is the second biggest city, home to 50 percent of the country's industry and the headquarters of Zimbabwe Railways.

Economic analyst Eric Bloch estimates it generates at least 20 percent of the country's gross national product and supplies 39 percent of its exports.

Water to Bulawayo's industries has been cut by 50 percent and households are rationed to 400 litres a day. The sewers block regularly, and there have been warnings of typhoid and cholera.

But as the days pass and

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL: A young man panning for gold, one of tens of thousands of people driven from their villages by hunger to eke out a wretched living on dry river banks

Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

SITimes 17/5/92
the dam levels drop steadily, the government has done nothing to head off the crisis.

"The government has an unhappy record of procrastination," said a Bulawayo judge, summing up the sentiments of an increasingly resentful population.

If it ekes out the supply, it has water in its five dams to last until September.

After that, it hopes to pipe water from the Nyamandlovu aquifer 56km away on the road to the Victoria Falls to tide it over to the next rainy season.

But there is doubt that the pipes can be laid in time. Materials will have to be imported from South

Africa, and the Zimbabwean government has not yet approved the estimated Z\$25-million (R15-million) it will cost.

"We have to try to drag out our resources till the rainy season at the beginning of next year. But if it doesn't rain then, we will be destroyed," said former mayor Mr Mike Constandinos.

Oasis

The city has pinned its last hopes on an ambitious project to pipe water from the Zambezi River 450km away.

Engineers have calculated that 1.5 minutes of the Zambezi's daily flow would be enough to turn the whole

of the desert region of Matabeleland into a lush oasis.

Once again, though, they are helpless to act without the government. The project would cost Z\$2-billion (R1.17-billion) in soft loans.

The government has begun a feasibility study in its five-year economic structural adjustment programme.

But Bulawayo does not have time to wait. "The government must act now," said Mr Constandinos.

An action group, the Matabeleland Zambezi Water Project, was set up in October last year to force the government's hand. So far, it has raised about R25 million.

"We have no option. It's do or die," said action committee chairman Pat Hindson.

If the city dies, its people will blame Mr Mugabe's government. In 1982, the government ignored the council's warning that it was time to build a new dam.

No new dams have been built in the province since the Inyankuni Dam was constructed in 1975.

In 1976, responsibility for water affairs was shifted from the Bulawayo city council to the central government.

"There has been no coherent planning outside the government seat of Mashonaland since in-



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Pathetic gold fever grips starving villagers

DRIVEN by total crop failure and hunger, tens of thousands of people in Zimbabwe have abandoned their villages to scritch out a living illegally panning for gold along the country's dry riverbeds.

Four panners were crushed to death when the riverbank where they were working on the Umzingwani River in the Fila-busi district collapsed three weeks ago.

But people say they cannot afford to worry about the danger. "Panning is the only hope we have," said one woman.

In the Midlands and Masvingo provinces, men, women and children have set up permanent camps along the rivers.

"We are living like animals," said 24-year-old Tario Sibande.

The panners dig deep holes along the banks and then sift through the crushed rock for gold.

"Sometimes I find nearly a gram a week, sometimes I find nothing," said father of four Mr Fannuel Hove, 41, who left the district of Mberengwa two months ago to pan for gold at the Ngezi River 40km away.

"It is difficult work, but I have no choice. My family has not harvested crops in five years."

Illegal panning has turned the riverbanks into ecological disaster areas. Thousands of deep potholes have transformed them into rabbit warrens for hundreds of kilometres.

"The rivers have been murdered," said the mining commissioner for southern Zimbabwe, Mr Elliot Dombu. "When the rains do come, the water will wash the banks away."

Every panner has some gold to show off, usually tied up in a dirty piece of plastic,

but the surge in panning has flooded the black market and the miners struggle to sell their finds.

Emboldened by desperation, they make no secret of their activities.

Masvingo's provincial administrator, Mr Alphonse Chikurira, said one panner had even come to the government offices in Masvingo to peddle his gold.

"They are beyond caring about the consequences," he said. "It is pathetic."

Businessmen, some from South Africa, have taken advantage of the panners and are buying gold for as little as Z\$30 (R17,65 at the official exchange rate) a gram. Before the surge in mining, illegal gold sold at double that.

Two 20kg bags of mealie meal will also buy a gram of gold. "Mealie meal is gold in this place," said Filabusi miner Julius Kh-

malu, 32.

The Ministry of Mines estimates it may be losing up to Z\$80-million (R47-million) revenue in illegal gold trading a year, but there is little it can do.

"The police arrest panners, but as soon as they are released they go straight back to different places on the rivers," said Mr Dombu.

Last September the government allowed local councils to sell miners' permits to work 50m stretches of river bank for Z\$20 a permit, in an attempt to control the situation.

So far, though, the Ministry of Mines has received only 18 applications from local councils.

"In the face of this drought, there is nothing we can do but turn a blind eye," Mr Dombu said.



er in public on Saturday for the first
atrice.
Picture: Associated Press

The two little princesses, who
are fifth and sixth in line to the
British throne, were quickly
playing around the grounds of
their new home along with their
mother and their dog.

Fergie returned a week ago
from a four-week holiday in the
Far East without her husband,
and royal gossips speculated
that she might be ready for a
fresh start. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Anti-Zanu forum formed

By Robin Drew

Star Africa Service

HARARE — A new political
grouping in Zimbabwe, to be
known as the Forum for Demo-
cratic Reform Trust, is to be
launched at the end of this
month after a series of meet-
ings of people concerned about
the management of the coun-
try's affairs by the ruling Zanu
(PF) party.

Former prominent white lib-
erals are known to be involved
along with black Zimbabweans
opposed to President Mugabe's
party.

It has been proposed that the
former Chief Justice, Enoch
Dumbutshena, and Sir Garfield
Todd, a former Southern Rhode-

sian prime minister, be invited
to become patrons of the trust.

Some of the people involved
in the formation of the grouping
want it to become a political
party from the start. Others feel
a party could develop in time
after ideas for constitutional re-
form have been agreed on.

A supporter who did not want
to be named at this stage said:
"Some of us believe we should
get as much support as possible
for political and economic re-
form before forming a political
party as such. Others want it
now."

The Herald, in its main story
yesterday, claimed that the
forum had decided to become a
party and that it would be
launched on May 30.

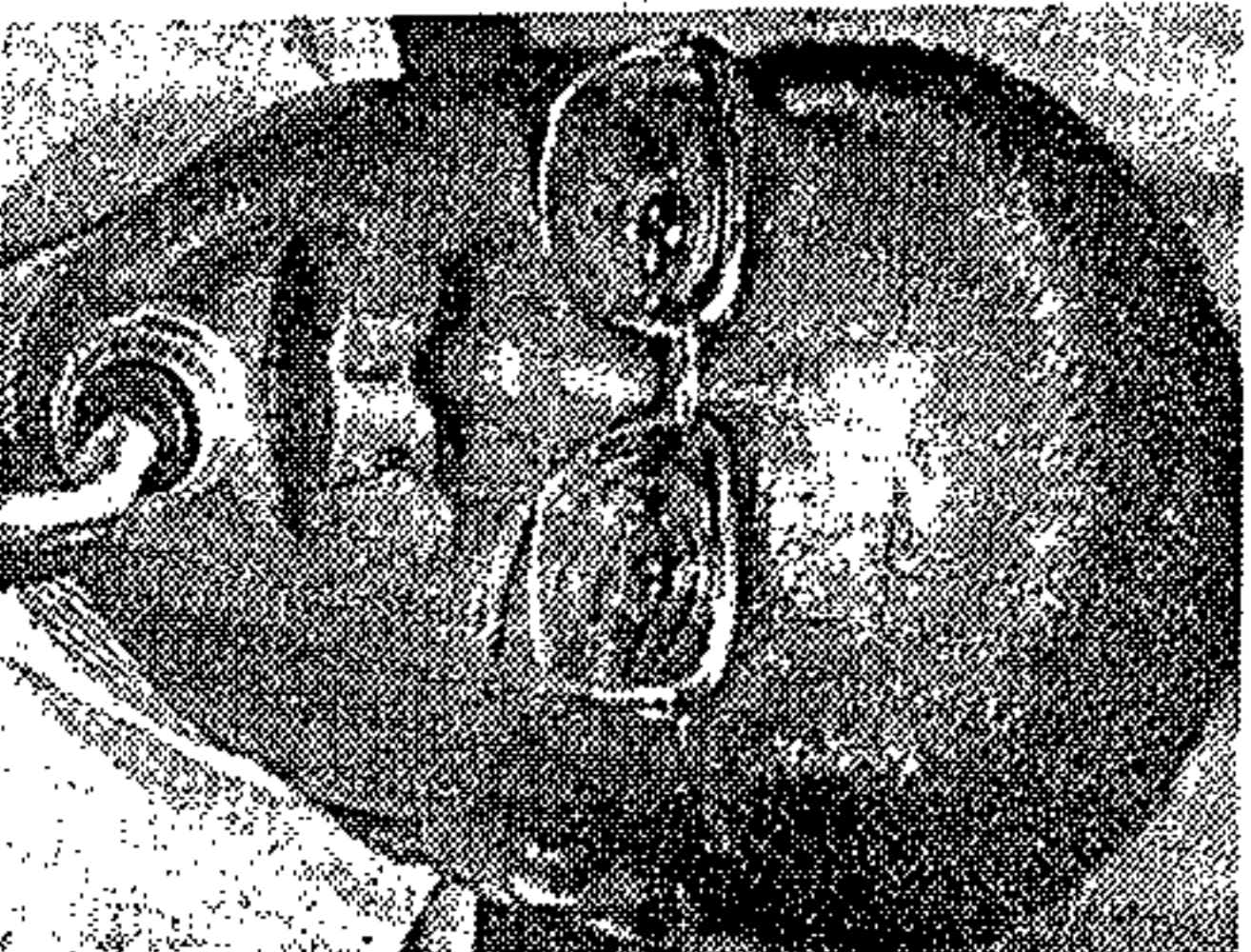
Official sponsor of the South African Olympic Team.



(362) AUG 18/5/92

Only rain can save Mugabe

THE government of President Robert Mugabe is under siege as Zimbabwe faces its most crippling drought, a worsening economic crisis and a growing hostility to the ruling party that brought the country to independence. HEATHER HILL of the London Observer reports from Harare.



Mr Robert Mugabe... beset by troubles.

As African leaders go, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has had an easy 12 years since independence was achieved in 1980. While tobacco and maize were shipped out, foreign currency flowed in; internal unrest was relatively limited while the human rights watchdogs were preoccupied by the apartheid regime in South Africa.

But in the past six months, Mr Mugabe has waded deeper and deeper into the worst political crisis of his career. Towards the end of last month, it came to a head in Chinhoyi when hundreds of angry and alienated ex-combatants from the 17-year liberation war — who once swore allegiance to Mugabe — demanded that he fire his entire cabinet.

"This is not the same Zanu (PF) that we built," a former guerrilla told a visibly shocked Mr Mugabe in a long, very question-and-answer period punctuated by revolutionary songs. "This is not the

sociation stopped short of calling for Mr Mugabe's own resignation, but the message was unmistakable. The ex-combatants, upon whose war record the ruling Zanu (PF) party built its political image, dealt a deep blow to the austere 68-year-old president at a time when he needs it least.

Mr Mugabe is beset by troubles: the worst drought of the century has spawned food riots and charges of government mismanagement in a country once known as the breadbasket of southern Africa; a Land Acquisition Bill, designed to expropriate land owned largely by white commercial farmers for the resettlement of black farmers, has triggered emotions dormant since the war. Consumer price rises created by a structural adjustment programme introduced last year have exacerbated the discontent of the country's 10 million people. In January, Mr

Mugabe suffered a personal tragedy when his wife, Sally, died of kidney failure at 59.

As the troubles pour in, Mr Mugabe appears paralysed by inaction. Early last month, when shortages of maize meal, sugar and cooking oil were rampant, he went on an ill-timed (and unpublished) two-week holiday to Ireland, reportedly at the home of the chairman of the Heinz food company. During his absence, Mr Mugabe's political nemesis, Vice-President Joshua Nkomo, authorised the first cabinet-level contact with South Africa allowing Transport Minister Dennis Norman to visit Cape Town to discuss maize transport.

Mr Mugabe returned in time for the April 18 Independence Day celebrations, which drew only a fraction of the usual crowds.

"The crisis is one of indecision," said Mr Jonathan Moyo, a University of Zimba-

bwe academic and respected political commentator.

"It's caused by the fact that everything Mugabe stood for over the last few years has been repudiated. The adoption of structural adjustment is an admission that his vigorous endorsement of socialism was ill-conceived.

"The developments in South Africa have made nonsense of his anti-apartheid stance and he is now playing catch-up with the other (Southern African) countries rather than showing the way. And all the talk of non-alignment and international solidarity has disappeared with the Cold War, leaving him with no platform.

"What emerges is a profile of a beleaguered leader with no way out," Mr Moyo adds.

With the fortunes of both the president and the country reaching their lowest ebb, rumours have been circulating that Mr Mugabe will resign. But most observers believe

the former schoolteacher, who only reluctantly gave up his dream of a one-party state, will carry on.

Galvanised, perhaps, by the stinging rebuke administered by the ex-combatants, Mr Mugabe is set to try to win back public favour. The day after the Chinhoyi meeting, the party announced a string of rallies to be held throughout the country to be addressed by the President.

The semi-official Herald newspaper in Harare stated that "some people must go for the party to retain its credibility".

But Mr Moyo is pessimistic. "Mugabe's survival now depends on the laws of nature. If the next rainy season is good, he just might survive. If it's mediocre, he might not see the end of 1993.

"He's praying now, praying for rain. There's absolutely no way he can stay in power if the crippling drought continues. That's what's so tragic. You don't run a political system on the laws of nature. It rained in Harare today.

Rhino wardens seek 'hot pursuit' rights

31/05/92 (362)
HARARE — Wildlife authorities in Zimbabwe are seeking the right to mount "hot pursuit" operations into Zambia against poachers of black rhino.

"We see these guys coming in day after day. We detect them, often too late, and they go back across to Zambia, and that's where the follow-up stops," says Glenn Tatham, the National Parks and Wildlife Management Department's chief warden of operations.

Tatham was speaking after a week in which anti-poaching units killed five heavily armed poachers, injured two and captured one in separate incidents in three wildlife areas in the Zambezi valley.

One poacher managed to cross into Zambia after being seriously injured by anti-poaching gunfire, Tatham said. The man was later seen on the Zambian side, on his way to a clinic for treatment, but Zambian police took no notice of him.

"There has to be some treaty between the two countries by which we can pursue fleeing poachers," Tatham said.

In the last eight years Zimbabwe has lost about 1 000 of its black rhino population to poachers, nearly all of them from Zambia.

"By 1995 we are not going to have rhino in the wild, and it will be back to keeping them in zoos," Tatham said. — Sapa.

They long to chase rhino thugs across Zambezi

STAR 19/5/92

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HARARE — Wildlife authorities in Zimbabwe are seeking the right to mount "hot pursuit" operations against black-rhino poachers from Zimbabwean territory into Zambia.

"We see these guys coming in day after day, we detect them, often too late, and they go back across to Zambia and that's where the follow-up stops," said Glenn Tatham, chief warden of operations of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management.

"We want to be on either side of the river," he said, referring to the Zambezi River which forms the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Mr Tatham was speaking after a week in which anti-poaching units killed five heavily armed poachers, injured two and captured one in separate incidents in three different wildlife areas in the Zambezi Valley.

One poacher managed to cross into Zambia after being severely injured by anti-poaching gunfire, Mr Tatham said.

The man was later seen on the Zambian side, on his way to a clinic for treatment, but Zambian police had taken no notice of him.

"We have to go into some understanding with the government of President Chiluba if we are to overcome this problem. There has to be some treaty between the two countries by which we can pursue fleeing poachers."

In the last eight years Zimbabwe has lost about 1 000 of its population of black rhino to poachers, nearly all of them crossing from Zambia.

"Time is short for these animals. By 1995 we are not going to have black rhino in the wild, and it will be back to keeping them in sanctuaries and zoos," said Mr Tatham.

Zimbabwe is regarded as the last refuge of the 2 ton beast in the world, with a loosely estimated population of 2 000 in 1989, but the wave of poaching that has decimated the species in the rest of Africa is severely threatening Zimbabwe's black rhino population.

Authorities in Zimbabwe and

Zambia have no doubt that the first link in the secret conduit channelling the poached rhino horn to the Far East, where it is ground down to a medicinal powder with largely mythical qualities, is through Zambia.

The poaching is done by Zambians. Fleeing gangs take the horn across the river with them, and travel with it by bus or private vehicle to Lusaka, where it vanishes.

Mr Tatham said the parks department had repeatedly appealed to the Zimbabwean and Zambian governments to formally establish a treaty guaranteeing the right to hot pursuit across the Zambezi. Both governments had issued statements strongly supporting the anti-poaching drive, but no steps had been taken.

"We know how to deal with the problem, but in terms of international law, there is fudge-all we can do about it."

Last year, Mr Tatham said, a flight over the Zambezi Valley wildlife areas would have shown up a few lone rhino. Now, almost no sightings were made. — Sapa.

Maize relief hijacked to Cuba

THE crew of an Ecuadorian ship carrying 10 000 tons of maize for famine-racked Zimbabwe has mutinied and docked the vessel in a Cuban harbour.

The Cotopaxi, chartered by an SA firm as part of the international drought aid programme, was unlawfully taken to Havana after a wage dispute between the master and owners of the vessel.

The crew violently prevented a replacement captain and police from boarding the ship in the Panama Canal, before setting sail for Cuba.

Local shipping agent Devonia Shipping, who chartered the vessel on behalf of Zimbabwe's Grain Marketing Board, said yesterday it was frustrated and concerned at the inability of the Zimbabwean and Cuban governments to resolve the issue.

The ship has now been docked in Havana since April 14, raising fears that R2m of Mexican maize destined

for Zimbabwe will soon be spoiled.

An SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said government was aware of the situation and would attempt to have the maize released if Zimbabwe requested it.

Devonia spokesman Harry French said that in spite of negotiations with Cuban authorities and diplomatic requests for a replacement crew, the situation remained stalemated.

French said Cuban authorities had apparently declined to use force to remove the mutinous crew.

The owners of the vessel had reportedly also refused to establish security for the claims of the master and crew.

British lawyers were pressuring Cuba to forcefully remove the crew, French said.

The vessel is owned by the Ecua-

dorian company Naviera Inter Americana Navicana.

It is managed by Furness Withy in London.

The Cotopaxi was loaded in Mexico in March and arrived in the Panama Canal on April 3.

The wage dispute became apparent after the vessel had been docked in the port of Christobal for a week.

While there, the master and crew demanded more than \$1m in wage and pension payouts, French said.

"When the owners tried to put a replacement master on board, the crew picked up iron bars and other weapons to prevent the new master, Panamanian authorities and police, from boarding."

The Cotopaxi sailed illegally from Christobal on April 13, narrowly missing a collision with an incoming vessel, and arrived in Havana the next day.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

^{B/ bay}
^{21/5/92}
**Mugabe in
on island row**

WINDHOEK — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is to arbitrate at a weekend meeting between Namibian President Sam Nujoma and Botswana President Quett Masire over the disputed Sedudu Island in the Chobe River, NAMBC radio news reports.

⁽³⁶²⁾
Sunday's meeting at Kasane on the border between the three is to settle the question of whose flag should fly over the small island which is under water in the rainy season.

Both Namibia and Botswana lay claim to it, and Botswana Defence Force soldiers raised their country's flag there earlier this year and have reportedly prevented local fisherman from fishing in the area.

Namibian foreign affairs ministry officials said it was being dealt with at the highest level. — Sapa.

AFRICA

Mugabe's rabbit

not carry out plans to outlaw all opposition parties.

But little has been done to dismantle the one-party state framework that the Zanu-PF has carefully assembled during its 12 years in power. Only three of the parliament's 150 seats are held by opposition members and Mugabe's party is supported by public funds.

Cumbersome at the best of times, this year Mugabe's government has become politically paralysed, unable to make decisions, to determine new policies or to take new action. Beset by the pressures of the regional drought and economic restructuring, and stripped of its guiding light of socialist dogma, the government appears frozen like a rabbit in the headlights of a speeding truck.

Widespread shortages of maize meal — the country's staple food — water rationing and power cuts are not only unpopular, but are expected to cause the industrial output to drop by 15 per-

cent this year. Government ministries were warned as early as August last year of possible shortages, but no action was taken.

John Deary, president of the influential Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), publicly blamed the lack of decisive action on government corruption, charging that top officials delayed decisions in order to make money from the national disaster.

Mugabe is well aware of the many crises, yet he has not taken the decisions necessary to activate the government to run efficiently in the face of its many challenges. Instead of leading Zimbabwe into a new era of a market economy, co-operation with the private sector and new engagement with South Africa, the president has retreated to his tired tactics of urging the public to be loyal to Zanu-PF and socialist-sounding rhetoric.

Mugabe was loudly jeered when he urged a

recent meeting of the Zimbabwe National War Veterans' Association to be active in Zanu-PF. Numerous fighters stood up and told of their grievances: no jobs, no land, no training, no money.

"The party we fought for is dead," said one angry veteran. Others accused Mugabe's cabinet ministers of lining their pockets and looting the civil service with relatives from their home regions. With several top ministers present, the veterans unanimously voted for Mugabe to sack his cabinet and install a new, more responsive government.

Mugabe's dilemma is that he must take action against the political inertia and ossification of his government, but this means redesigning Zanu-PF and throwing out the party's regional power barons. He is afraid of alienating these people and he is not a strongman leader — he has always ruled by reaching consensus within his cabinet and the party's central committee.

But, as evidenced by Mushumba's enthusiastic welcome for the FDR, Mugabe can no longer afford to keep Zimbabwe's politics stuck in its old-style eastern European mode.

AFRICA



Robert Mugabe

A new light to dazzle

W/Week 22/5-28/5/92

ZIMBABWE'S stagnant political scene, long dominated by President Robert Mugabe's powerful but paralysed Zanu-PF party, is to be revived by a new political opposition, the Forum for Democratic Reform (FDR).

The impending launch of the FDR has sparked enthusiastic speculation among Zimbabweans weary of the stultified political status quo.

"This is the party I'm going to join," said store manager Miriam Mushamba, leaning excitedly over the counter. "What this country needs is more competition. Otherwise this government will just stay fat and lazy."

Several months in the making in the southern city of Bulawayo, the FDR has lined up senior black and white political figures as patrons and a detailed platform of proposals to democratise the Zimbabwean system. May 30 has been set for its

*The Zimbabwean government, already like a rabbit frozen in the headlights of a speeding truck, faces a tough challenge from a new opposition grouping. **ANDREW MELDRUM** reports*

official launch, though it is not clear whether it will be a bona fide political party or simply a pressure group to lobby for new government policies.

"They've got good ideas," said Mushamba. "I haven't joined any party before, but I like what these people are saying."

The FDR's "Blueprint for Zimbabwe" includes proposals for a reduction of the cabinet of 52 to 14 ministers, a significant trimming of

the army and air force, the re-establishment of an upper chamber of parliament and a drastic reduction of state economic controls. It also calls for the president to be limited to two five-year terms of office.

Leading liberals, former Rhodesian prime minister Sir Garfield Todd and retired Zimbabwean chief justice Enoch Dumbutshena are expected to be patrons of the new group. This is the first time an opposition movement has offered such a solid platform of well-respected leaders untainted by previous association with the Mugabe government. The six other tiny opposition parties have not managed to put forward such fully fledged challenges.

Although officially a multi-party democracy, Zimbabwe operates as a one-party state. Last year Mugabe acknowledged Africa's new democratic tide and announced his party would

3/62



Preventive measures ... Rangers from Hwange Park remove a rhino's market worth

Photo: Buck Rogers

Better hornless than lifeless

By MARY-LU COLE: **Hwange National Park, southern Zimbabwe**
WHAT is a rhinoceros without its horns? The odd-looking creature looks stranger still without its trademark horns, but it is alive.

By removing their horns, Zimbabwe hopes to save its dwindling rhino population. There is even talk of harvesting the horns on a regular basis to fund conservation efforts.

The rhino war is raging in Zimbabwe because it is home to Africa's largest surviving concentration of black rhinos. Once teeming with rhinos, Africa now has just 4 000 rhinos and 2 000 of them are in Zimbabwe, along the Zambezi River and Zimbabwe's southern savannah.

Last week five armed poachers were killed in a shoot-out with Zimbabwe parks officers. More than 40 poachers have been killed over the

past five years, but the poaching continues unabated. More than 1 000 rhinos have been killed for their horns in Zimbabwe in the past eight years. Zimbabwe parks officials are seeking authority to mount "hot pursuit" raids into neighbouring Zambia to apprehend the rhino poaching gangs. But other parks officials maintain that the armed actions will never effectively protect the rhino population.

"There is no military solution," says Mike Murphree, a parks officer. "We will simply be fighting and killing poachers until all the rhinos are gone."

To deter poachers from killing the rhino that remain, 59 white rhino were dehorned last

October. Using helicopters to spot the great grey beasts, parks department veterinarian Mike Kock darted them with immobilising drugs and lopped off the horns with a chainsaw.

There is evidence that the de-horning exercise may save the rhinos from poaching. After killing two de-horned rhino in Hwange National Park last month, a gang of poachers did not shoot a third hornless rhino.

"We followed human footprints which circled a rhino, but they left it alive," says Hwange warden Frank Potts. "We are sure it was a de-horned rhino, as most of the rhinos in that area were de-horned. If it had had a horn it would have been killed."

Since the international ban on trade in rhino horn began 16 years ago, the black market for the horn has burgeoned. Poaching has caused the world rhino population to plummet by 95 percent since 1976. Continued demand means that the price of up to US\$2 000 a kilogram is paid for rhino horn on the illegal international market. The rhino horn is in demand in Asian countries, where it is used in traditional medicine to reduce fevers, not as an aphrodisiac as popularly believed.

The poaching business is run by international rings. Currently the poachers are hired and outfitted in Zambia and then sent into Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries. There was mounting evidence that the Kaunda government was involved in the poaching and now suspicions are growing that elements in the new Zambian government are also allowing the poaching business to operate.

Zimbabwe's anti-poaching units are thin on the ground due to lack of

funds, so some parks officials have suggested the sales of its stock of rhino horn. The idea of starting controlled sales of rhino horn to protect the remaining rhino population may sound illogical, but that is what Mike Murphree is proposing.

Murphree says if Zimbabwe started trading in legal rhino horn, it could supply user countries with rhino horn on a regular basis, first from its rhino horn stock, worth nearly US\$6-million, and then from its new de-horning programme.

"We would then be in direct competition with black marketeers," says Murphree. "We could supply rhino horn to those countries on a regular basis at a controlled price in exchange for them not bringing in poached horn."

Rhinos regrow their horns at a rate of about seven centimetres a year, so the horn could be continually re-harvested.

"When a rhino is poached, the horn is gone forever," says Murphree. "We can supply rhino horn from live animals in a sustainable way."

Murphree says he is dismayed that last month's meeting in Japan of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites) did not discuss renewing trade in rhino horn. "The money raised from horn sales could fund conservation, support rural communities and fund more anti-poaching teams. The rhino really is threatened with extinction, we only have between 1 000 and 2 000 black rhino left here. The rhino is far more endangered than the elephant, yet few countries debated the future of the rhino at Cites."

Zimbabwe out of the maze as grain arrives

APR 25/5/92

ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's maize stocks have improved dramatically after the successful movement of grain from South African and Mozambican ports during the past month.

There were fears earlier that the transport system would be unable to cope. Trains and road transporters have brought more than 250 000 tons of maize into the country.

In Harare, shops have plenty of mealie meal and long queues have disappeared. The head of a major milling

company said the mills were working around the clock and in the northern half of the country at full capacity.

Production in the southern half, including Bulawayo and Masvingo, was about 60 per cent capacity. The situation there was still difficult.

Maize is still in short supply in remoter areas but more depots are being established to ensure more even distribution.

So far 3 million people have registered for food aid.

Mr Alford Mabena, general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, said last week that six extra locomotives from South Africa had

been hired to keep wagons moving.

He said the railways had set a target of carrying 5 000 tons of maize a day but could carry more than 6 000 tons if the grain was available.

Measures to improve operational efficiency were introduced with World Bank help last year and these were now paying off, he said.

Maize shipments for Zimbabwe from the United States and Argentina have been arriving at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Maputo and Beira.

The head of the state grain board said that in the past

five weeks, 17 000 tons had come in by road through Beitbridge.

South African transport concerns have been guaranteed one-third of the contracts.

This had caused concern to Zimbabwean road transport operators who were upset that the South African firms had been authorised to take loads of goods back with them to South Africa, so reducing business for Zimbabwean companies.

The movement of maize will continue until next year. A further one-million tons is still needed.

Zimbabwe firm on interim rule in SA

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — Zimbabwe will review its relations with Pretoria only when an interim government is established in South Africa because only then will irreversible progress to democracy have been achieved, says Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

In a television interview, he said Harare was looking forward to the establishment of an interim government in South Africa next month.

The main obstacle was the continuing violence which had to stop for negotiations to proceed.

Dr Shamuyarira said Pretoria's destabilisation of neighbouring states had stopped but there was still involvement of South African army units with Renamo in Mozambique. He did not know if the government itself was involved.

He denied that a meeting between President Mugabe and Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama had been scheduled during Mr Mugabe's visit to London earlier this month. But he said "someone" tried to take advantage of Mr Mugabe's presence in London at the same time as Mr Dhlakama to arrange a meeting.

Mr Mugabe would not agree without first consulting President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique, Dr Shamuyarira said.

Zim saved from food scarcity ³⁶²

Sowetan 25/5/92

HARARE - A dramatic improvement in the stocks of maize in Zimbabwe has occurred in the past month as a result of the highly successful movement of grain from South African and Mozambican ports.

Contrary to fears expressed earlier in the year that the transport system would not be able to cope, the railways and road transporters have brought more than 250 000 tons of maize into the country.

In the capital, Harare, shops in the past few days have been able to supply mealie meal freely to customers and the long queues have disappeared. - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

AFRICA NEWS

Zimbabwe keeps SA options open

Sowetan 25/5/92
Sowetan Africa News
Service

HARARE - Zimbabwe would review its position on relations with South Africa when an interim government had been established.

Foreign minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said on Saturday night the installation of an interim government would mean that irreversible progress to democracy would have been achieved.

In a television interview, he said Harare was looking forward to the establish-



CHISSANO

ment of an interim government in South Africa next month.

The main obstacle was the continuing violence which had to stop for negotiations to proceed.



MUGABE

Shamuyarira said Pretoria's destabilisation of neighbouring states had stopped but there was still involvement of South African army units with Renamo in Mozambique.

He did not know if the Government itself was involved.

He denied that a meeting between President Robert Mugabe and Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama had been scheduled during Mugabe's visit to London earlier this month. But he said someone tried to take advantage of Mugabe's presence in London at the same time as Dhlakama to arrange a meeting.

Mugabe would not agree without first consulting President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Zimbabwe building societies threaten revenge

STAR 25/5/92

HARARE — Zimbabwe's building societies are threatening to repossess government ministers' houses in revenge for monetary policies that emptied their coffers, a Harare weekly reported yesterday. (362)

The Sunday Times said the Association of Building Societies of Zimbabwe had given the government an ultimatum to redress its situation by September.

"The repossession of the mortgaged houses owned by ministers and senior civil servants is seen as a punitive measure since ministers are part of the government that is responsible for the plight of the building societies," the paper said.

It said the houses were worth millions of dollars.

Government officials were not available for comment.

Zimbabwe's three

building societies stopped lending money to home buyers late last year, saying they had run dry following the government's introduction earlier in 1991 of higher interest rates for other financial institutions, which drove investors away.

Investors withdrew their money from the societies and reinvested it in high-interest-paying bonds on the local money market. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe's building societies get tough

810ay 2615192 (362)
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that is responsible for the plight of the building societies," the paper said.

It said the houses were worth millions of dollars. Government officials were not available for comment.

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Investors withdrew their money from the societies. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Mugabe a threat to mining'

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chamber of Mines outgoing president Rodney Banks has accused President Robert Mugabe's government of imperilling the R1,1bn-a-year industry's future through political reluctance to buy electricity from Eskom.

Banks told a news conference on the eve of the chamber's annual congress that the electricity crisis, now jeopardising 56 000 jobs at 65 major mines, "could be solved.

"It just needs somebody to make the right decision, and it has not got to be a political decision," he said.

Banks said SA could supply 450MW (200MW virtually immediately) and a further 400MW as soon as Ellisras in the northern Transvaal was connected to the Zimbabwean grid. *81 day 29/5/92*

Zambia hoped to surcharge Zimbabwe for supplying electrical power from Zaire through its power lines. Dreams of acquiring power from Mozambique's long dormant Cahora Bassa scheme might take three years to materialise.

Banks said in a worst case scenario the country stood to lose R750m or more in mineral exports if it failed to act on the SA power option, which was made more at-

~~22/5/92~~ MICHAEL HARTNACK 362
tractive by lack of need for a long-term contractual commitment. *362*

"We don't have to guarantee we are going to take it for five years," he said.

Banks also condemned Zimbabwean cabinet ministers, none of whom would be at this year's chamber congress due to their departure in large numbers for the world environmental conference in Brazil.

Banks believed that with thousands of unemployed and drought-stricken Zimbabweans now dependant on illegal gold panning for a living, the country was losing up to R90m a year in gold exports due to smuggling, much of it in diplomatic bags.

He urged Zimbabwe's central bank to resolve the problem by offering the gold panners a legal outlet.

Speedy action was also needed to remedy the massive environmental damage being done to river systems by the gold panners, he said.

Banks said the current drought posed a grave threat to mining, which needed water for underground plant, processing and the domestic needs of labour.

Bulawayo bombing: ANC points at SA

CT 29/5/90 Own Correspondent

(362)

HARARE. — The head of the ANC bureau here, Mr Max Mlonyeni, said he feared Monday's bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo might be the work of those who were "spreading the violence inside South Africa".

He said no positive theories had been formed yet about the perpetrators of the latest incident.

"We have never really lowered our vigilance because the same military apparatus that was established under P W Botha is still intact."

Zimbabwe authorities have made no comment on the explosion, the first of its kind since 1988.



AFTERMATH . . . Police guard their vehicle in Harare yesterday after students from Zimbabwe University overtook it, slightly injuring the driver, in protest against insufficient study grants. 362 Picture: AP

Zim police, students clash

CT 29/5/92

HARARE. — Riot police wielding batons chased hundreds of student protesters downtown here yesterday to end two days of anti-government demonstrations.

Startled shoppers and office workers watched as police charged the students, who were being urged by their leader to storm the Education Ministry building.

"They have ignored our demands and our pleas. You know what to do next," student leader Mr Paul Chimhosva said before officers abruptly ended the protest. Some students threw rocks at police, and some of the

protesters were hit with batons, but no one was injured. The students also attacked and overturned a police car, slightly injuring the policeman at the wheel.

Students from the University of Zimbabwe have marched downtown on two consecutive days to protest against a 25% increase in tuition fees ordered by the government.

President Robert Mugabe, who two years ago labeled student agitators hooligans and ruffians, ordered the state-owned university closed for a week on May 8 after similar demonstrations on campus. — Sapa-AP

Zimbabwe counts cost of drought

STAR 29/5/92

362

HARARE — With summer at an end, Zimbabwe's farmers are counting the cost of the worst drought many of them have ever experienced.

Over the country as a whole rainfall has been less than half the seasonal average, in many southern and eastern areas it has been a tenth to a third of normal levels.

Crop production has been devastated, with the exception of drought-resistant tobacco, where output has risen six percent to 180 million kg.

Maize deliveries to the state-owned grain marketing board will fall by 90 percent to 60 000 tons, from more than 600 000 tons last year, and an annual average of more than one million tons in the late 1980s.

Cotton deliveries are forecast at less than 90 000 tons (205 000 tons in 1991), soyabeans at 30 000 tons (133 000 tons), while winter wheat production is expected to fall to less than a third of normal levels.

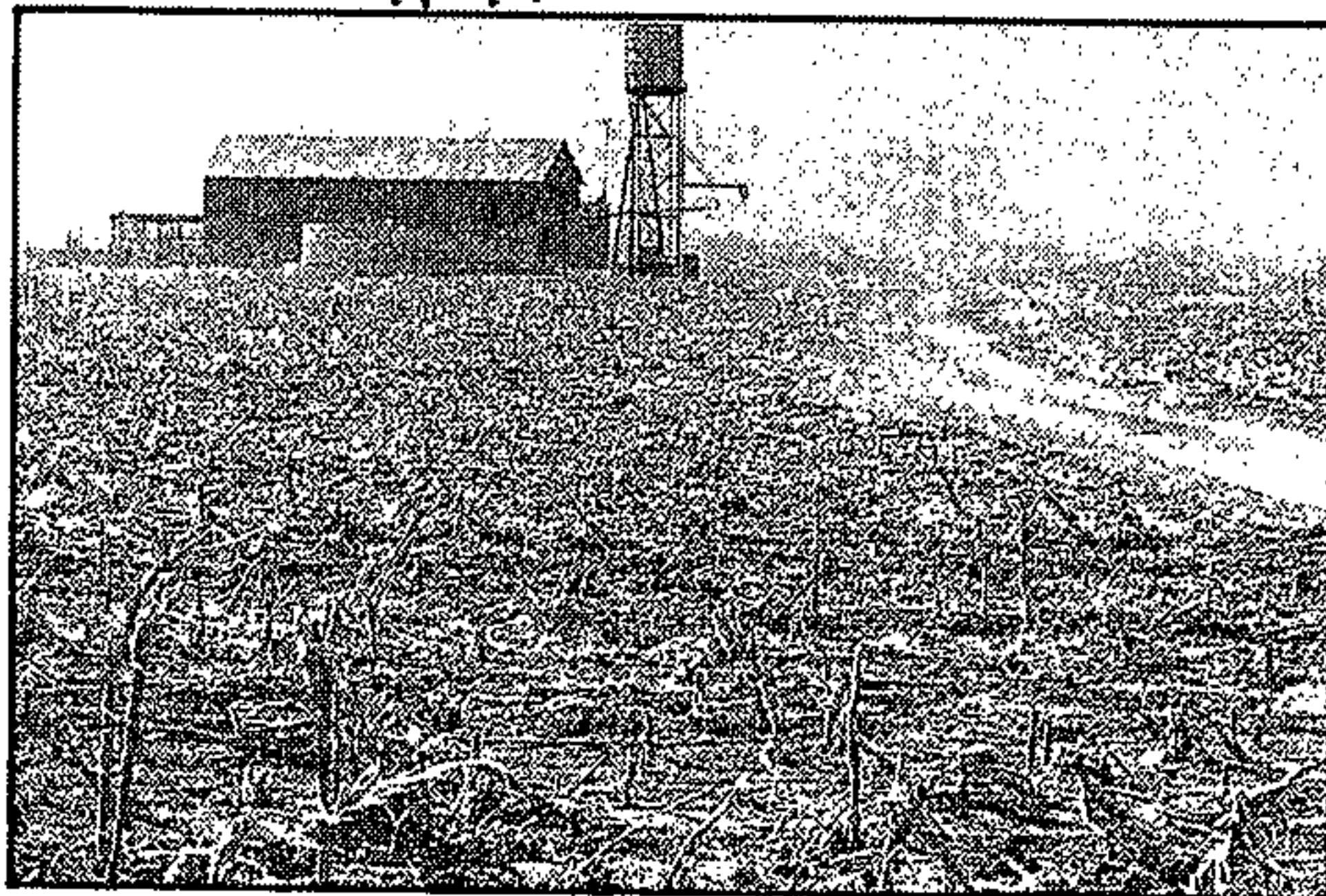
In the lowveld, where rains have been below normal since 1989, sugar production has come to a halt, turning Zimbabwe from a substantial exporter into a net importer.

At Z\$3.7 billion (\$725.7 million) last year, agriculture accounted for almost 20 percent of gross domestic product, though in real terms it was eight percent below the mid-1980s peak.

Flue-cured tobacco accounts for just over half of this, and while there is likely to be some modest growth in the value of its output this year, the rest, with the exceptions of beef and horticulture, will fall catastrophically.

In real terms, farm output in 1992 is projected to slump to its lowest levels for 30 years. The impact on the economy will be devastating.

Growth is forecast to decline



A hot wind blows through the stubble of a ruined maize field

from 3.6 percent last year to between minus four and minus five percent in 1992.

After last year's 45 percent devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar, exports of farm produce in US dollar terms will be sharply lower, with tobacco earnings of less than US\$500 million, compared with \$520 million in 1991 (28 percent of total exports).

The collapse of sugar, cotton, and maize exports and reduced foreign earnings from coffee and tea will cost the country at least \$150 million (10 percent of exports) over the next 12 months.

At the same time, the country will need to import at least \$350 million worth of maize, wheat, sugar and possibly, later in the year, dairy products.

After allowing for some reduction in other imports and higher exports of manufactures and some minerals, the balance of payments impact will exceed \$300 million, pushing the current account deficit above \$1 billion, or 20 percent of GDP.

Financing this will be difficult, given similar emergency food aid demands in the region from Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

The traditional suppliers of

maize to these countries — South Africa and Zimbabwe — will be importing up to seven million tons themselves this year (five million tons for South Africa and two million tons for Zimbabwe).

Compensatory funding will be available from the IMF, but when this and other aid commitments are taken into account there is certain to be an unfilled gap in the region, which for Zimbabwe will mean diverting other aid funds and export earnings to pay for food.

Transport poses an even more formidable challenge than financing. The entire southern African region will need an estimated 10 million tons of food imports this year.

The burden will fall on South Africa, which has initially planned two liner trains daily, each carrying 700 tons of food. The frequency will increase later, but there are doubts as to the capacity of the regional systems in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and, to a lesser degree, Zimbabwe.

In addition to its direct impact on agriculture, the drought will have far-reaching consequences for the Zimbabwean

economy.

The reduced water flow through the Kafue Gorge in neighbouring Zambia has forced Lusaka to suspend electricity exports to Zimbabwe, which this month will impose a 20 percent electric power cut.

This will have serious repercussions on mining and manufacturing, with mining sources warning that output and exports could fall by as much as a fifth.

Some mines are also in difficulty because of the water situation, while mineral exports could be jeopardised by transport congestion.

The country's textile and clothing industry — the main exporter of manufactured goods — has warned of production cutbacks and lay-offs unless it is allowed to import cotton this year.

The banks, already under pressure to contain lending as part of the government's on-off credit squeeze, will be forced to carry farmers' overdrafts through until the 1993 harvest.

Next year's crop and livestock production will remain below average — even if good rains fall — as early plantings will be reduced because of a lack of irrigation.

After a drought-induced surge this year caused by destocking, beef production will fall sharply as cattlemen rebuild their herds.

The dairy sector, like maize, was in crisis before the drought, because of the government's producer price policy, which has pushed farmers into export crops (such as tobacco), horticulture and even game farming.

At best, it will take the industry until 1994-95 to regain average production levels of the late 1980s, while the economy as a whole is unlikely to recover fully from the drought of 1992 for at least two years. — Financial Times.

Students rampage through Harare

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Rampaging university students yesterday overturned a police vehicle in the centre of Harare as the third day of demonstrations in support of increased student grants turned violent.

It was mid-afternoon when the students heard from their leaders that their demands would not be met. They tried to enter the Ministry of Higher Education in the heart of the city but were turned back by riot police.

Hundreds of students then ran through the streets, attacking police and government vehicles and damaging

Police squads broke up student groups, using batons and teargas.

In addition to their demands for higher grants, the students have been calling for the resignation of government ministers whom they accuse of taking control of the administration of the university.

There has been tension between the university and the government for the past 18 months following the passing of legislation giving the government a greater say in the running of the university.

Yesterday's clashes will almost certainly lead to tougher measures by the government regarding student demonstrations.

Riot police seal off Harare university

(362) ARG 30/5/92
HARARE. — Zimbabwe riot police sealed off the university here yesterday and banned student demonstrations after violence at a protest for higher grants on Thursday.

Assistant police commissioner Mr Pius Ndava told reporters "stern action" would be taken against any student who violated the ban.

Armed police surrounded the University of Zimbabwe and no one was allowed in or out.

A student leader told reporters by telephone from the campus that hundreds of students had left for home earlier yesterday before the university was sealed.

On Thursday, about 2 000 students attacked shoppers, overturned a government vehicle and commandeered private cars to take them to their campus when a city-centre demonstration degenerated into a riot. Police said more than 40 students were arrested.

The university's 10 000 students began boycotting classes on Wednesday, arguing that a 25 per cent grant increase awarded by the government had been swallowed by a corresponding fee rise.

The government has opened talks with the students. — Sapa-Reuter.

Cops seal off

Zim campus

CT 20/5/92
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Swedish boost for

thirsty Bulawayo

Star 30/9/92

ROBIN DREW
Africa News Service

HARARE — Sweden has come to the assistance of water-starved Bulawayo and has given R8 million for an engineering design study of the proposed 450 km pipeline from the Zambezi River.

The whole project is expected to cost more than R900 million, and loans to cover the cost have been provisionally negotiated with eight countries.

The pipeline project could take three years to complete and meanwhile Zimbabwe's second largest city is faced with disaster. A trustee of the Matabeleland Zambezi Water Project, Mike Constandinos, said the situation was "absolutely desperate".

Constandinos said the municipality estimated that at present consumption existing supplies from the dams supplying Bulawayo would last until September.

With tighter rationing which could cut the present ration by more than a third, it was expected supplies could last through to December. This could be helped if the next season's rains arrive on time.

As a stop-gap the Bulawayo City Council and the government have agreed to sink 80 boreholes in the Nyamandlovu area 40 km north of the city to tap underground supplies, though no one seems sure of how much water this could produce.

Reservoirs and a pipeline have still to be constructed.

'Epic tragedy shows corrupting influence of power'

South 30/5-3/6/92

THE PEOPLE of Zimbabwe need democratic development, but President Robert Mugabe's government is unable to deliver the goods.

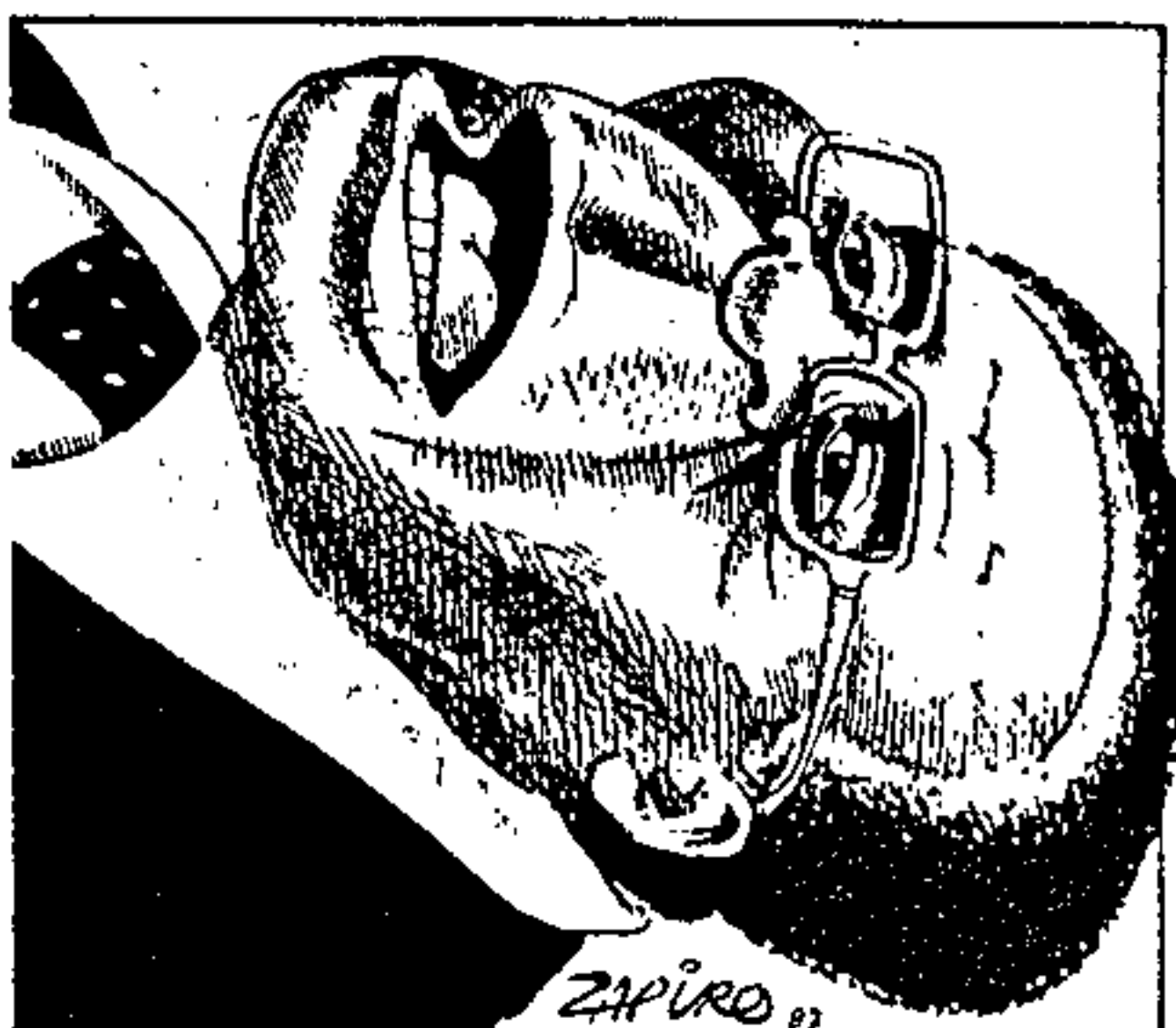
The deputy director of the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, Mr Brian Raftopoulos, says the support base of the ruling Zanu (PF) party is crumbling. However, there is no force strong enough to challenge Zanu's control.

In a seminar paper, "The struggle for democratic development in Zimbabwe", Raftopoulos points to the failure of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) to make inroads into the rural support of the ruling party during the 1990 elections.

"It is clear that Zanu did not provide a credible alternative to Zanu. Its lack of an alternative economic programme was always apparent, stressing a rightwing pro-market liberalisation programme.

"The government's 1991 structural adjustment programme has taken the wind out of Zanu's economic sails. Moreover, Zanu did not address their programme to the rural areas. As a result, Zanu's strength remained in the rural areas," Raftopoulos says.

'Our image as leaders of the party and government has never been so badly tarnished. The public is crying for our blood'



President Robert Mugabe

"In the urban areas, there has been widespread dissatisfaction over the corrupt and coercive tendencies since independence in 1980.

One of the more high-profile cases of corruption was revealed in 1989 when Mugabe set up the Sandura Commission to investigate direct car sales to individuals by Willowvale Motor Industries.

Five ministers later resigned. Mugabe spelt out the implications of the Sandura findings when he declared: "We must now admit we are reaping the bitter fruits of our unwholesomeness and negative

behaviour. Our image as leaders of the party and government has never been so badly tarnished. The public is crying for our blood and they certainly are entitled to do so after watching our actions and conduct."

Raftopoulos says the commission "contained all the ingredients of an epic tragedy: an heroic liberation struggle, the transfer of power, the making of individual reputations within the broader framework of social transformation; and then the antithesis of the corrupting influence of power, the untidy, grubby manipulations of accumulation".

Nonetheless, Mugabe's party has remained in power longer than most other post-colonial governments in Africa. One of the reasons for this has been the continued support for Zanu in the rural areas.

Raftopoulos says peasant support mobilised during the war was consolidated through several policies designed to improve the livelihood of the rural population.

The measures included rural resettlement; a rapid expansion of education and health facilities; agricultural state services such as credit and marketing services; and an expansion of infra-structure linked to a policy of growth points and district service centres.

Despite this, the land question remains a fundamental problem in Zimbabwe — where 80 percent of the population are peasants.

For Raftopoulos, the resettlement programme has been limited in terms of the government's own goals in this area.

By 1985 only 35 000 families of the 162 000 families targeted in 1982 had been resettled. The first Five Year National Development Plan (1986-90) set a new resettlement target of 15 000 families per

year. By the beginning of 1989 only 16 000 more families over the 1985 figure had been resettled.

Raftopoulos says there "seems little reason to believe that the state will move substantially beyond its policy of gradually supporting small black farmers, co-operatives and state farms without risking major falls in production, employment and exports in the established white-dominated commercial sector".

While sizeable chunks of Mugabe's grand scheme have failed, Zanu remains the dominant force in the country. There are no viable alternatives to the left of the political spectrum.

Raftopoulos says the collapse of Stalinism has contributed to the party's rightward shift. But he warns against an unconditional embrace of Western doctrines.

"These are pessimistic times for the grand narratives of socialism, which have rightly come under scrutiny.

While it would be easy for Zimbabwe to "plug into international circuits", the country needs to sit tight "with an embattled optimism", says Raftopoulos.

— **Quentin Wilson**

MUGABE: Cavalcade to catastrophe

SITimes 31/5/92

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Harare students rioted this week, climaxing months of growing tensions in Zimbabwe. CHARIS PERKINS reports on President Robert Mugabe's tenuous hold on power

SITimes 31/5/92

DURING celebrations to mark Independence Day two years ago, Zimbabwe's President Mugabe promised the people an unprecedented economic revival.

"We are now poised for an economic breakthrough, all other things being equal," he announced. "The next five years must certainly experience a dramatic leap forward."

Two years later Zimbabwe hangs on the brink of economic ruin as it goes through the worst drought in its history, made worse by government bungling.

Tens of thousands of people face famine.

As a prophet, Mr Mugabe scores nought. As a president, he would probably receive a score nearly as low from disgruntled Zimbabweans.

"In Africa there has always been a tendency to love and idolise leaders no matter what — especially leaders who won the fight for freedom from colonial rule," said former High Court judge Washington Sansole. "But the Mugabe legend is crumbling fast."

Zimbabweans have become tired of the excuses, and they are not going to accept the drought as the cause of all their ills. The country's maize supply ran out two months before this year's crops were due for harvesting.

THE director of Bulawayo's Legal Projects Centre, Mr David Coltart, said: "Someone has made a blunder of monumental proportions."

"If Mugabe doesn't unravel the mess, he may be forced to hang on to power with the army. People wouldn't be so angry if everyone's belt was tightened at the same time, but while they feel the pinch they watch an increasingly bloated government pass by in grand cavalcades."

Mr Mugabe's cabinet has grown from 15 ministers at independence to 58 ministers, deputies and officials entitled to luxury houses and perks, cavalcades and bodyguards.

More than 160 000 people are employed in the bureauc-

The government abandoned socialism in 1990 and last year launched a five-year economic reform programme backed by the World Bank.

The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme's agenda includes cutting the bureaucracy by 25 percent and reducing the number in the cabinet to 15.

But so far little has been done. "The government is dragging its feet because it is afraid of the political implications," said University of Zimbabwe political and administrative studies lecturer Dr Jonathan Moyo.

THERE is no official opposition to challenge Mr Mugabe. Political opposition in Zimbabwe was crushed in the 80s when the Fifth Brigade, trained by North Koreans, launched a reign of terror in North Matabeleland. It was called Gukuruhundi in Shona — the wind that precedes the spring rains.

In the 1984 drought the government tried to undermine Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu opposition by hampering food aid to Matabeleland. After the 1985 election many of Zapu's leaders were arrested and thrown into detention.

But now, amid the crisis, there is the stirring of an opposition movement.

"Even whites are coming back into the political spectrum — something that would have been unthinkable in the past 12 years," said Dr Moyo.

The white-dominated Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries have begun to make challenging statements in the press. The Commercial Farmers Union no longer minces its words.

A broad coalition of churchmen, businessmen, industrialists, academics, and professional people launched a trust, the Forum for Democratic Reform, yesterday to try to break the government paralysis.

"There is a dearth of politically capable and honest people in this country," said the president of the Confederation of Industries, Mr John Deary.

He warned that up to 15 000 people may be retrenched by companies this year because

of the shortage of water and raw materials, electricity price increases and threats of power cuts by the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority.

Gross industrial turnover is expected to fall by between 16 and 20 percent in one of the worst years since 1980.

Mr Deary blamed the government. "We are now totally convinced that the government had early warning about the three major shortages of power, water and maize," he told the Financial Gazette.

"We have copies of warnings submitted to the government early in August last year."

The drought has threatened to derail the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme. "It could not have come at a worse time," said economics analyst Eric Bloch.

Designed to stimulate industry and business, the programme advocates market-led growth and the reduction of government controls and public spending, but it will cost Zimbabwe US\$13-billion (R36.4-billion), and the country has to channel all its resources into drought relief.

THE programme has been nicknamed Sata-tani Aripano — Shona for "the devil is here" — by many people.

Unable to live off their failed crops, they are now obliged to pay for education and health as the government cuts back on its public spending.

Inflation is running at nearly 40 percent, and shop shelves are bare of sugar, oil, margarine, maize and matches.

When 350 000 pupils graduated from school last year they were forced to join the country's 2-million unemployed.

In the wide avenues of the capital city and the dusty roads of rural Zimbabwe, people have openly begun to voice the same sentiment: that life was better before independence.

"People feel the revolution has been betrayed. What we need is a political structural adjustment programme. The government which led us into this mess cannot lead us out," said Dr Moyo.

Given this background, the government's handling of the drought has been the last straw.

The Commercial Farmers Union and the state-controlled Grain Marketing Board warned in August last year that the country would run out of maize. The government ignored the warning and continued to export maize until as late as December.

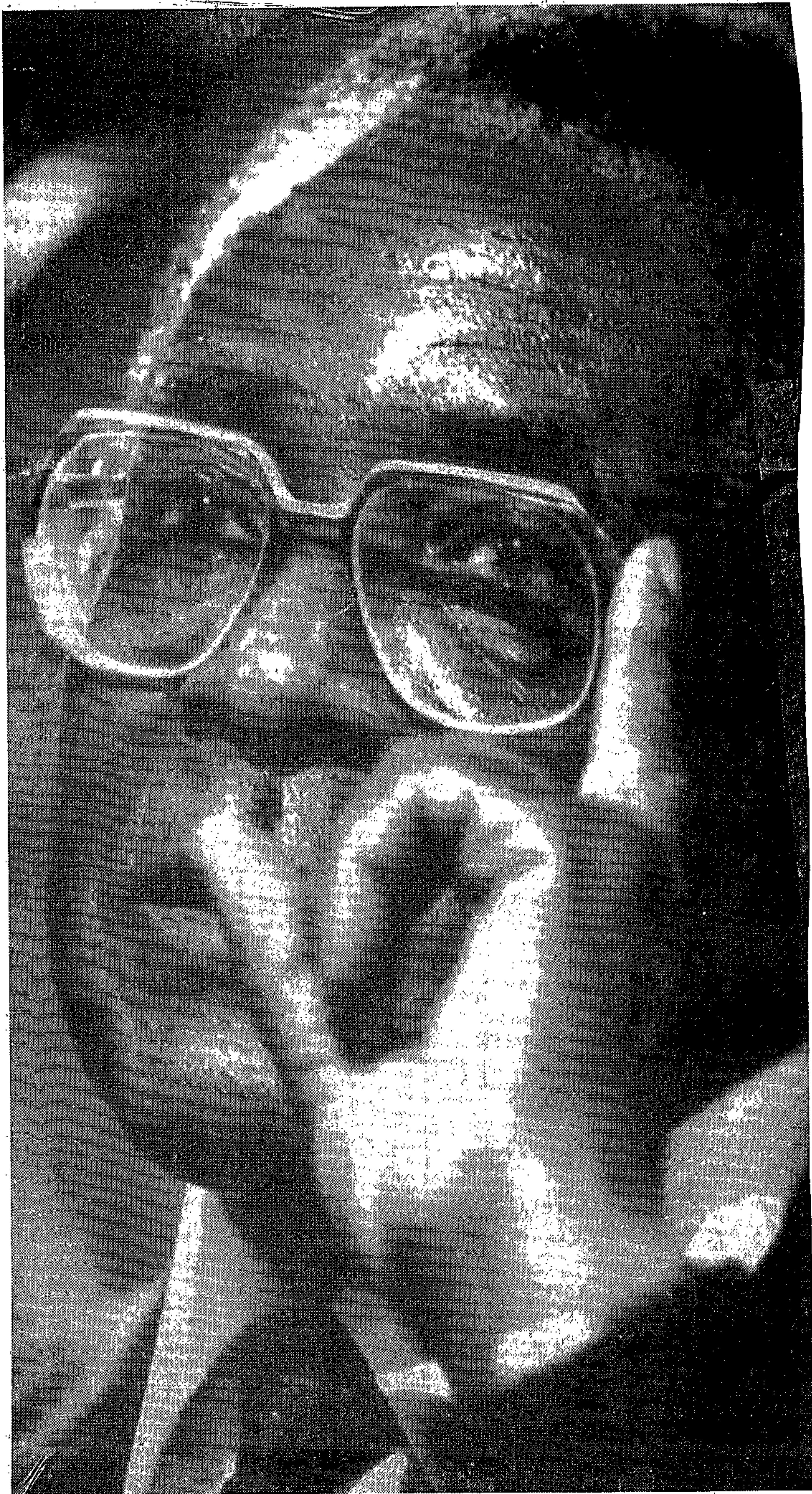
The Southern Africa Foundation for Economic Research says the country would never have found itself in this crisis if not for a change in agricultural policy in 1986.

"The government wanted commercial farmers to diversify into crops which would earn foreign exchange. It asked them to cut their maize production by 50 percent, shifting the responsibility for feeding the nation to rural farmers, who are vulnerable to variations in rainfall," said the foundation's executive director, Dr Joshua Mushauri.

"It put the nation in a vulnerable position."

Zimbabwe is now forced to import maize at three times the price it was paying commercial farmers.

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BROKEN PROMISE: Robert Mugabe ponders how to bring about the economic revival he forecast two years ago

New party for Zimbabwe

A MULTI-RACIAL political organisation led by a group of prominent professional Zimbabweans was launched in Harare yesterday in the hope of breathing democracy into what it sees as the political confusion and economic disintegration gripping the country.

The Forum for Democratic Reform said it would embark on a programme of national debate with the aim of acting as a "source-of-the-news party to correct the general disillusionment that pervades the nation".

St Times 31/5/92

AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS

Zimbabwe gets a new political organisation

Sowetan
HARARE - A multiracial political organisation led by a group of prominent professional Zimbabweans was launched in Harare at the weekend.

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1/6/92.
the aim of acting as a "source-of-the-news party to correct the general disillusionment that pervades the nation".

A statement from former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, the patron of the forum, said: "The history of the country has meant that although we have had a multiparty system in legal terms, in a practical sense, Zimbabweans have little or no experience of such a system."

The formation of the forum comes at a point when the fortunes of President Robert Mugabe's rul-

ing Zanu-PF party are at their lowest ever.

This follows economic hardship caused by State mismanagement and a costly U-turn by the government to ditch its Marxist philosophy for market-oriented policies.

Observers confirm the forum's perception of disillusion among the electorate and the growing frequency of calls for a change of government, as well as a political opposition in disarray.

Organisers were at pains, however, to stress the forum was a "vehicle that will enable all con-

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cerned citizens to come together and consider the creation of a working democracy".

"The country is in dire need of the emergence of political parties that are built upon coherent social and economic platforms, not tribal allegiances," said the opening statement, delivered by interim-chairman Alois Masepe.

The forum's steering committee is composed of six blacks, three coloureds and three whites, perhaps only one of whom has any previous political background. - *Sapa.*

Drought a problem for Zimbabwe mines

B/Bany 2/6/92. (362)
ZIMBABWE's mining output should rise this year provided electricity and water problems could be overcome, Chamber of Mines president David Trott said at the weekend.

"I think production levels will rise providing we get the power ... particularly in precious metals," the new president said in an interview during the chamber's annual conference.

The worst drought on record to hit southern Africa is threatening the country's key mining industry — its largest foreign currency earner — with electricity shortages and water supply problems, particularly drinking water for miners in remote areas.

Trott, Northern Division Mines GM for Lonrho Zimbabwe Ltd, said water for actual mine production was not such a problem.

Many mines were close to old flooded workings and companies had spent large sums on pumps to utilise this water.

But he said a 1% drop in electricity meant a 1% drop in gold output — so a 15%-20% electricity cutback would be "quite drastic".

He said electricity prices to the mining industry — which consumed about 30% of the country's power — had doubled in the last year and further increases were expected.

Outgoing Chamber of Mines president Rodney Banks said the indus-

try's 1991 performance had been very satisfactory.

The production value of all minerals amounted to Z\$1,85bn, which was an increase of 28% on 1990, he said in his opening address to the conference last week.

Banks, MD of Union Carbide Zimbabwe Ltd, said the value of mineral exports, including the beneficiated value of steel and ferrochrome, was estimated at Z\$2,3bn.

This took into account a 46% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against major trading currencies last year which boosted local currency profits.

A further devaluation was expected this year.

Banks said gold output rose 920kg last year to 17,82 tons, the highest since 1964 when 17,90 tons were produced. He believed gold producers would break the 1964 figure this year despite the problems facing the industry.

A recent Canadian-financed aeromagnetic survey revealed a number of potential areas for exploration.

More than half the new exploration applications were for diamonds.

Other current prospects were primarily for gold, nickel, copper, lead and zinc with interest also in platinum. — Reuter.

IN THE Zimbabwean political arena new forces are emerging which contain the seeds for a real challenge to Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party.

The key words are democracy and human rights.

The weekend saw the launching of the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust. It kicked off its campaign for public support with a full-page advertisement in the Sunday papers telling readers they now had the opportunity to work for full democracy in Zimbabwe by becoming members of a movement which was not a political party but which was all about politics.

The weekend also saw the announcement of a new nationwide organisation, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (Zimrights), which has an impressive list of trustees and office bearers in a national council.

Both organisations are setting out to make the people more conscious of their rights at a time when there is a great

Mugabe's regime faces fresh challenge

deal of disillusionment with the ruling party's management of the country.

The Forum for Democratic Reform has as its patron the former Chief Justice, Judge Enoch Dumutshena, who, before he became Zimbabwe's first black judge after independence in 1980, was an opponent of Mr Mugabe in the political field.

Coincidentally Mr Dumutshena's name heads the list of trustees of the Human Rights Association.

The forum, which has 250 founding members including a handful of white liberals whose political experience goes back to fighting Ian Smith in the Rhodesian era, says Zimbabwe faces political confusion and stagnation. It calls the economy dilapidated and tottering, the government corrupt and im-

moral, and it condemns society for tolerating the existence of black marketeers, hagglers, drug pedlars and ruthless profiteers.

Democracy, it maintains, is under heavy siege in Zimbabwe and the government cannot find a way out of the maze. It is time for honest and courageous people to stand up and be counted, it says.

At this stage, however, the forum does not see its role as a political party. It accepts that it could be seen as the source of a new party or a regrouping of parties. But for the present it believes it can best play a part as the vehicle for bringing people together to discuss democratic reform.

Speakers at the inaugural meeting made it clear they believe a viable opposition party is essential for democracy to

A spirit of democratic reform is sweeping Zimbabwe, reports ROBIN DREW of The Star Africa Service.

work, and that there is not one around at the moment.

Former High Court judge Washington Sansole, who left the Bench in 1990 to run his own legal practice in Bulawayo, emerged as a powerful figure in the new organisation. He is interim chairman of the trustees and was by far the most articulate of the official speakers.

Mr Sansole and others said existing opposition parties were either too regional or were built on personalities, and lacked coherent social and economic platforms. They were more like protest movements.

In its appeal for support, the forum said four vital ingredients were missing from the

prevailing system that prevented full democracy.

These were: at least one party other than Zanu carefully built around people who already led in their own fields to offer the electorate a competent and reliable alternative government, free of corruption; a constitution that encouraged the formation of parties with coherent policies; a wide understanding of the merits and workings of true democracy so that people would come to expect the principle of accountability; and the monitoring and reporting to the public of the actions and behaviour of elected officials at all levels.

In the run-up to the launch of

the organisation, the local government-supporting papers ran a vigorous campaign portraying the body as one deeply split over whether to form a party and one divided on racial lines.

The forum dismissed these allegations as rumour, hearsay and distortions, designed to stifle opposition, public debate and constructive criticism, and deeded a pointer to the need for reform.

However, it is apparent there have been problems in fulfilling its role, and some confusion over this led to the withdrawal as the second patron Sir Garfield Todd, a former Southern Rhodesian prime minister.

Sir Garfield is however trustee of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Association along with Judge Dumutshena and Congress of Trade Unions s

ges

retary-general Morgan Tsvangirai and Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president John Deary, among others.

Zimrights has a 24-member national council and its secretary-general is Nicholas Ndebele, a thorn in the flesh of the government when he directed the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace.

It says its formation was the result of an initiative by Zimbabweans from all walks of life concerned about the respect and observance of human rights in the country. It says human rights is an area greatly neglected.

It has appointed people to a long list of positions including areas such as political rights, housing, rural development, labour, economic affairs and legal affairs. □

(362)
Bday 3/6/92

Zimbabwean speaker
EMPLOYER Confederation of Zimbabwe president Shepherd Shonhiwa is to address the Natal Chamber of Industries seminar on affirmative action in Durban today and tomorrow. Sacob director general Raymond Parsons and Saccola chairman Bokkie Botha will also take part in the seminar.

Nkomo's men help Umkhonto, says magazine

Star Africa Service

Former members of Zipra, the guerilla movement led by Dr Joshua Nkomo during the war in Rhodesia, are operating with the ANC's armed wing in South Africa, according to a report in the London news magazine New African.

The magazine says several highly trained former Zipra guerillas have joined the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and are based in the townships near Johannesburg, where they are conducting "undercover operations".

The writer of the article says that during a recent visit to Johannesburg he spoke to a former official of Dr Nkomo's Zapu organisation — whose armed wing was Zipra — who confirmed that former Zipra men were working with MK.

The writer uses the name Thabo Kunene, which is thought to be a nom-de-plume adopted by a freelance journalist living in Bulawayo.

He says the official, who did not want to be named, told him that the former Zipra guerillas were not involved in violence in South Africa but were prepared to help if MK were attacked by white rightwingers.

The ANC is known to have maintained close ties with Zapu during the Rhodesian war.

MK cadres based in Zambia trained with Zipra guerillas there and in Eastern Europe. Some took part with Zipra forces on raids into Rhodesia.

The New African report says more than 500 former Zipra guerillas fled their homes during the disturbances in Matabeleland, when hundreds were killed by the Zimbabwe government's notorious 5th Brigade. Some went to South Africa after the unbanning of the ANC.

Kunene says a former senior commander in Zipra now living in Bulawayo denied any knowledge of former Zipra guerillas being recruited by the ANC in South Africa.

He says, however, that some may have joined up with MK on their own.

● MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda has denied reports that trained former members of Dr Nkomo's Zipra forces had been absorbed into MK and were based in South African townships.

Responding to the New African report, Mr Nyanda said that though the ANC's military wing and Zipra guerillas had once fought side by side against Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia, the relationship between the two forces had ceased to exist since Zimbabwe's independence.

"I know of no presence of former Zipra guerillas in our ranks or even in the townships for that matter," Mr Nyanda said.

By ANDREW MELDRUM: Harare

WITH calls for increased democracy, respect for human rights and efficient government, a new political pressure group, the Forum for Democratic Reform, started up in Zimbabwe and is positioning itself to challenge the Mugabe government.

"Freedom of speech and expression and the right to be heard have been scarce in this country since the days of Rhodesia. Those freedoms are still scarce today and we want that to change," said forum interim chairman Edgar Sansole, a retired High Court judge.

"The failure of political parties up to now is that they have had narrow, tribal bases and have not reached out to the people with a new set of ideas," said Sansole. "Our function is to provide a focus for debate on what has

Forum puts more pressure on Mugabe

gone wrong and how to improve Zimbabwe's government."

The forum took pains at its inaugural meeting in Harare to stress that it is not a political party. But it is apparent the leaders of the discussion group intend to establish a nationwide membership to become a bona fide political party to field candidates in the 1995 general elections.

"Although we have had a multi-party system in legal terms, in a practical sense Zimbabweans have had little or no experience of such a system,"

said retired Chief Justice Enoch Dumutshena, the group's patron. "The forum is an effort to establish conditions for a working democracy in this country."

The forum is led by Zimbabwe's business, legal and religious communities, including Harare's Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. A sprinkling of liberal whites are included in the predominantly black group. Organised labour has one representative on the board. With backing from such a broad spectrum of Zimbabwean

society, the forum could well follow the example of Zambia's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MIMD) and become a coalition of all forces opposed to the Mugabe government.

The impressive political challenge comes when the government's unpopularity is at an all time high and new problems beset it every week. The drought, economic woes and corruption scandals are among President Robert Mugabe's many headaches. University of Zimbabwe students rioted in Harare's city centre last week damaging shops and cars and chanting anti-government slogans.

Yet as these problems pile up like so much uncollected garbage, Mugabe and his ministers do not show any signs of shaking off their old ways and energetically tackling the mess.

-BUSINESS-

Zimbabwe business loses confidence ^{Blmang 51692} (362)

HARARE — Business confidence in Zimbabwe has dropped a record 58% in the past four months largely due to the failure of President Robert Mugabe's government to implement public sector reforms, says the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries.

Releasing a detailed survey of all sub-sectors, the organisation's president, John Deary, said the government was still absorbing more than 50% of the country's GNP.

"The pace of implementing Esap (the economic structural adjustment programme backed by the IMF/World Bank) is very slow and in particular very little has been achieved with regard to public sector reform," he said.

President Mugabe has delayed the programme for almost two years in the face of World Bank demands for rationalisation of Zimbabwe's cumbrous bureaucracy, which has expanded by more than 450% since independence in 1980.

The survey showed the largest drop in

MICHAEL HARTNACK

confidence — 70% — in Zimbabwe's textiles industry, traditionally a major foreign exchange earner. The failure of the cotton crop is feared after several years of falling output, due to depressed prices for growers.

"The perennial problems of foreign exchange for spare parts and the replacement of machinery have yet to be tackled," said Deary.

"The plight of companies is further exacerbated by the drop in consumer demand for most products."

Silence

Deary attacked the government's "conspiracy of silence" in recent months, alleging a lack of communication with the private sector on economic reform.

Due to last year's devaluation, which saw the Zimbabwean dollar fall from parity against the rand to nearly Z\$1,80, the cost of capital goods soared to a level at which few firms could afford them, he said.

ZIMBABWE FM 5/6/92

Trying again

(362)

Crucial talks in Harare this week will set the parameters for Zimbabwe's revamped structural adjustment programme. Top officials from the Zimbabwe finance ministry and the Reserve Bank have been locked in tough negotiations with IMF and World Bank officials over the past month and diplomats say official agreement is close.

But it is not clear whether the politicians will accept the harsh package being hammered out by the economic experts.

Last November, Zimbabwe and the IMF agreed on the terms of an Extended Fund Facility (EFF). This was followed in February by a successful donor consultative group meeting in Paris, where donors pledged more than US\$1bn to see the country through until the end of 1993.

Much has changed since February. The worst drought Zimbabweans can remember has derailed the country's economic structural adjustment programme.

In January, The World Bank was forecasting steady 4%-5% annual growth for the economy. Now it warns that output could fall by a record 8% this year with only a limp recovery likely in the second half of 1993.

In April, Zimbabwe, along with four other African countries — Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt and Nigeria — became eligible for the IMF's highly-concessional Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (Esaf), which provides cheap, long-term money, rather than traditional, relatively costly short-term Fund standby credit.

Financing under Esaf is made available at an interest rate of only 0.5% a year, repayable five to 10 years after each disbursement. Access to Esaf funding is dependent upon the country preparing — with the IMF and World Bank — an acceptable medium-development economic strategy, set out in a Policy Framework Paper (PFP) that is reviewed each year.

If a PFP can be sold to the international agencies and the ruling Zanu-PF government, it will allow the IMF to convert its existing \$465m EFF loan to an Esaf facility and provide an extra \$80m largely in the form of emergency assistance to tide the country over the next year.

Even with this extra support, there will still be a financing gap of \$100m-\$150m. Zimbabwe hopes to obtain some money from the UN conference in Geneva this week but the signs are that it will not be able to finance its \$1bn current account deficit this year and speculation is growing that debt rescheduling might be needed late this year or next.

Prospects for an agreement with the two Washington-based multilaterals are good, partly because Zimbabwe is desperate and has no viable alternative, but also because the Fund and the Bank are anxious to finance an African success story. So they will soften the terms where they can, though this is not simple, since any concession to Zimbabwe would be seized upon by dozens of other drought-hit and recession-ridden African economies.

The terms will be harsh: a big cutback in government spending, accelerated retrenchment of civil servants and restructuring of parastatals. Further Zimbabwe dollar devaluation is also inevitable with some economists believing the rate must fall a further 25% this year to Z\$6,5 to the US dollar.

It is going to be hard to sell those terms to the politicians. Morale in President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party is already at a record low.

In recent parliamentary debates, the normally acquiescent backbench MPs have been venting their anger, dismay and fear that their political gravy-train is being derailed.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero has been lambasted over the past two weeks. "I have never in my life heard such criticism," he lamented last week.

But, as inflation pushes above 30%, unemployment mounts and food queues in rural areas lengthen, the government is poised to become even more unpopular.

The beleaguered Mugabe is expected to reshuffle and reduce his Cabinet in the next few weeks in line with the long-standing promise to rationalise and reduce public spending. But he seems unlikely to drop those whom the public blame for the crisis: Chidzero, Central Bank Governor Kombo Moyana and the highly unpopular Agriculture Minister "Witless" Mangwende. Mangwende could be retired after 12 disastrous years in three ministries. ■

AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS

Drought may be end for Mugabe

Sowetan 5/6/92

(362)

LONDON - Southern Africa's drought could spell an ignominious end for President Robert Mugabe's government, according to *The New Statesman*.

The magazine says Harare's confusion about what it ever meant by socialism has been exposed, destroying Zimbabwe's illusions about itself.

The notion of the country as a powerful and successful model of transition from colonial rule has characterised the government's self-image in the past.

But now it "is in the familiar embrace of the IMF and the World Bank, a

Sowetan Foreign News Service

structural adjustment programme that has brought rocketing prices, public sector redundancies and fees for health and education".

Hardly anyone understands why this has happened. But the anger among those people who should form Mugabe's political base is more profound than routine annoyance at rising prices, *The New Statesman* adds.

This, it says, "is the anger of those who see only

corruption in high places and the empty rhetoric of a government employing the (style of leadership) of its guerilla days as it loses touch with its people.

"The drought has brought a note of panic to the political discussions".

Although there is little sign of concern in central Harare, the government fears what might happen in the "high-density suburbs" (black townships) where there are now long queues for food.

But Mugabe's tactic of keeping the city happy is by ensuring a flow of staples; people in rural areas must

wait for the government food trucks to arrive.

The Press, the magazine reports, is becoming "increasingly stropic" with Mugabe, its letters' pages full of the bitter disillusionment of former freedom fighters and indignant readers asking how the citizens of a free black republic could be reduced in some areas to foraging for wild berries in the bush.

To add to the problems, Mugabe has spent long periods outside Zimbabwe, sometimes in the middle of a crisis.

"There is much sympathy for Mugabe himself,

but a feeling that he is out of touch with his ministers, withdrawn and disillusioned. Some of the sharpest observers believe this government is headed for the same ignominious end suffered by his old friend President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia."

The report concludes: "The irony is that Zimbabwe's decline as the leading frontline state coincides with the growing strength of black power in South Africa. If and when majority rule arrives in Pretoria, Zimbabwe may well be eclipsed."

Kimberley councils unify as ANC stages protest

(263)
STAR 6/6/92
LAYTON BEARD

KIMBERLEY — In the face of opposition from both Left and Right, Kimberley yesterday went ahead with the introduction of South Africa's first integrated city council.

The amalgamation of the Kimberley City Council, the Galeshewe City Council and the Coloured and Indian Management Committees was the culmination of two mini-Codesas held in the city in January and April.

The new council consists of 12 white councillors, seven black, four Coloured and one Indian representative.

"Our message is loud and clear," says ANC regional spokesman Pakes Dikgetsi. "We reject this undemocratic structure."

"It is clear that the whites will always be in the majority when it comes to voting in the new council," he said.

The consolidation initiative was opposed by the

ANC, the Conservative Party (CP) and the Civic and Ratepayers' Associations.

Despite these protests, and about 250 demonstrators at the Civic Centre, the ceremony went ahead.

Kobus Meiring, Administrator of the Cape, said Kimberley showed the rest of South Africa "what perseverance, patience and dedication can accomplish".

"The result of the negotiations are an indication that wide consensus can be reached over community issues," Meiring said.

The ANC has warned that stayaways and consumer boycotts are in the offing.

CP councillors Danie Theron and Roelof van Tonder, who protested against the ceremony by not attending, maintain that they do not have a mandate from their voters.

By TREVOR GRUNDY

THE sounds of opposition music can be heard in Zimbabwe. These

orchestras of dissent come in all shapes and sizes and most of the conductors are veteran political maestros from the past — their batons held together by cello tape, their jackets a bit on the ragged side and their beat hopelessly wrong at times.

But the music is audible, a refreshing programme change from the dreary themes and suites played by ruling party Zanu (PF) since independence turned Rhodesia into Zimbabwe on April 18 1980.

The latest think-tank cum embryonic party to move up the Zimbabwean charts is called the Forum for Democratic Reform. Last week it was officially launched at a Harare hall.

The inaugural meeting was missed by the Forum's patron, former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena (who was mourning the death of his wife) but was attended by about 250 people of all races and a fairly large gathering of the local and international press.

Sitting at the main table were three men, one a top legal brain (like Dumbutshena), his name being Ega Washington Sansole. Without as much as a blink of the eyelids he told reporters not

Zimbabwe's new politics

C/Phen 7/6/92.

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democracy?"

Perhaps what Sansole, Dumbutshena, Reynolds, Cross and others really mean is that 12 years after independence a punch-drunk public has become indifferent about promises made by overweight leaders and ministers who visit the rural areas rather reluctantly like one tends to visit an unpopular mother-in-law.

The economy is in tatters. The government has swung away from a decade of quasi-Marxism towards half-hearted capitalism.

Unemployment is rising. Some 250 000 schoolchildren come on to the job market every year and work is found for no more than 30 000.

The cost of living is sky-high. To top all of that, southern Africa is in the grip of the worst drought in living memory. It has forced "bread basket" Zimbabwe to import two million tons of food this year at prices three times more than what local farmers are paid.

Dumbutshena is a good man to lead the Forum.

He has impeccable credentials as a totally "straight" lawyer who is respected throughout the world. His closest political friend is Robert Jame Chikereena, a cousin of the President, who no longer hides his ambition to take on Mugabe at the next presidential race, in 1995

F. said there would be serious differences between Forum members and added: "Politics is not a love affair. It is about power."

He went on to nod wisely when the Forum's raison d'être was explained to the gathering, with much applause punctuating key remarks about corruption and economic mismanagement.

Said the inaugural statement: "It is clear that this country faces political confusion and stagnation. We are faced with a dilapidated tottering economy and our society has learned to live and let live with delinquent social, political and economic conduct."

Like the oak, the Forum is starting small — only 250 founding members.

It is made up of academics from the University of Zimbabwe, members from small parties which split from Zanu (PF) long ago and businessmen of all races.

At the moment, Forum is shaping up into a "think tank" and has produced discussion papers on constitutional reform, the presidency, the future of parastatals (nearly all of them loss-making and badly managed) and the size of the civil service, the cabinet and the country's security forces.

The Forum's ideas are not revolutionary. Indeed, they appear to advocate slow, carefully worked out reforms.

White liberals abound, but as



OUTDATED... New opposition groups in Zimbabwe are accusing President Robert Mugabe and his Zanu (PF) of having become a flabby bureaucratic urban-based club with its clubhouse (perhaps symbolically) next to the five star Sheraton Hotel.

former high court judge Sandole said: "That's not a bad thing. They're Zimbabweans, like me, and have nowhere else to live."

Businessman Lance Reynolds is one of the Forum's driving forces. Another is Eddie Cross, a well-respected economist.

Church leaders are among the trustees and it's understood worried commercial farmers are prepared to sink millions into

any group which would reverse the draconian Land Acquisition Act.

The government has the power to confiscate any amount of commercial farmland and pay what it thinks "fair" to landlords.

Last Saturday, I spotted half a dozen key members of parties which have sprung up here over the last three years. There were representatives from the Rever-

end Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu (Ndonga) and Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

Several whites sympathetic to Ian Smith, former Rhodesian leader, were in attendance and the Forum could easily become the magnet for grouping all those in an often low-key and disorganised opposition.

The need is there. Zanu (PF) is a flabby and bureaucratic urban-based club

with a huge clubhouse (which cost millions of dollars to build) next door (perhaps symbolically) to the five star international Sheraton.

When ex-guerrillas from the "Chimurenga" war, which started in 1972 against European colonial rule, saw this, one man wagged his finger at the head of state: "This is not the same Zanu (PF) we brought home in 1980."

"The Party is dead," the free-

dom fighter declared, "and churches and burial societies are attracting more people than the party."

Forum members complain about the absence of real democracy in this country.

But, as one journalist pointed out at the meeting's news conference: "There are five or six parties in this country and none is interfering with you. How can you say there's no

or 1996. Many political observers believe the Forum will be turned into a political party by the end of this year. Who will lead it then remains to be seen.

But there are thousands of urbanites longing for change.

The radicals say that Zanu (PF) has hijacked the revolution. Businessmen say the country's leadership hasn't a clue.

There are demands to dramatically reduce the civil service — 60 000 in 1980, maybe as high as 200 000 today — but none does anything.

"This government is paralysed," says Ian Smith, whose picture appeared on the front page of the June edition of popular magazine *Parade*.

"People are not only disenchant, they are angry," said Smith.

"Democracy is in tatters," adds prize-winning author Chenjerai Hove in *Horizon* magazine.

Comments the weekly *Financial Gazette* in an editorial: "The tragedy facing this nation is the absence of a credible position group with clearly defined programmes and objectives and workable and convincing solutions to the problems that this country is experiencing at the moment."

Democracy in Zimbabwe isn't dead, but then again, it isn't exactly on fast forward — it's on hold.

Maybe the many-faceted Forum and its middle class and middle-of-the-road approach can get the whole process working again.

tions of the accord.

Zimbabwe in talks with SA

S/Times 7/6/92

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe has authorised Transport Minister Denis Norman to hold a second meeting with his South African counterpart, Dr Piet Welgemoed, in Pretoria on Tuesday to seek help in averting famine in Zimbabwe. (362)

Police shoot fleeing man

Fisherman's body found

THE body of Durban angler Jayseelan Naidoo, 32, was found at Tongaat — more than 40km from where he fell into the sea.

Farm couple hurt in attack

AN elderly couple were attacked and robbed on their farm near Bronk-

Zimbabwe and SA to sign historic accord

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has approved a second meeting tomorrow between Transport Minister Denis Norman and his SA counterpart Piet Welgemoed to seek Pretoria's help with Zimbabwe's food crisis, sources say.

PATRICK BULGER reports an SA Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed Norman's visit and said the two ministers would sign an agreement on co-operation of drought relief efforts.

The spokesman said the agreement would be historic as it would be the first ministerial-level accord between the countries since 1980.

On April 1 the Zimbabwean cabinet, act-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ing during Mugabe's absence in Ireland, dispatched Norman to Cape Town for the first ministerial-level contact.

Since Norman's talks with Welgemoed, an average of two SA trainloads of maize have been arriving daily, but Mugabe's officials have reportedly outraged SA's Foreign Affairs Department by saying discussions were "purely technical" and indicated no thaw in Mugabe's censorious attitude to "the apartheid regime".

In response apparently, Harare trade mission former head Nico Nel has not been

replaced by SA since he finished his posting in mid-May.

A bungle over maize-producer prices and delays in building an essential dam flattened Zimbabwe's once mountainous maize stockpile and wrecked its sugar industry for the next two seasons. As a result, Mugabe must import about 1.9-million tons of maize and at least 300 000 tons of sugar.

Norman said last week that accelerated imports since April meant the country now had enough maize to avert food shortages until the year end.

Sources said he was expected to sign a "memorandum of understanding" tomorrow.

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PLEASE
ATTACH
STAMP

University expels all 10 000 students

HARARE. — The Council of the University of Zimbabwe on Saturday expelled all 10 000 students on the campus and suspended the SRC indefinitely.

It ordered that every student had to re-apply if they wish to complete the second term.

The council's action follows recent disturbances involving students at the campus.

New vice-chancellor Professor Gordon Chavunduka said he supported the decision taken by the University Council to expel students because there had been a break-down of law and order.

All the students will have to sign a new contract before they are re-admitted. (362)

"The Council directed that the finance committee of the university should meet urgently to determine the amount that must be paid by each student re-admitted into the UZ ... to defray the costs of damages caused to property at the UZ during the recent student disturbances," said a statement issued after a five-hour meeting.

It also said it would take "whatever action was necessary" to ensure that discipline was maintained. — Sapa

CT 8/6/92

Drought the end for Mugabe?

GARNER THOMSON

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Southern Africa's drought could spell an ignominious end for President Robert Mugabe's government, according to The New Statesman.

The magazine says Harare's confusion about what it ever meant by socialism has been exposed, destroying Zimbabwe's illusions about itself.

The notion of the country as a powerful and successful model of transition from colonial rule has characterised the government's self-image in the past.

But now it "is in the familiar embrace of the IMF and the

World Bank, a structural adjustment programme that has brought rocketing prices, public sector redundancies and fees for health and education".

Hardly anyone understands why this has happened. But the anger among those people who should form Mugabe's political base is more profound than routine annoyance at rising prices.

This "is the anger of those who see only corruption in high places and the empty rhetoric of a government employing the (style of leadership) of its guerilla days as it loses touch with its people. The drought has brought a note of panic to the

political discussions."

Although there is little sign of concern in central Harare, the government fears what might happen in the "high-density suburbs" (black townships) where there are now long queues for food.

But President Mugabe's tactic of keeping the city happy by ensuring a flow of staples, means people in rural areas must wait for the government food trucks to arrive.

The Press, the magazine reports, is becoming "increasingly stropky" with Mr Mugabe, its letter pages full of the bitter disillusionment.

Corruption rife

ZIMBABWEAN Cabinet Minister Edison Zvobgo, in a rare admission of allegations of corruption, said yesterday there was a high incidence of it in government, the news agency, Ziana, reported.

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812/6/92

Zimbabwe stops students' grants

B/pam

10/6/92

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HARARE — The Zimbabwe government yesterday announced it was withdrawing the grants of all students known to have been involved in campus violence in recent weeks.

Last week, students demonstrating for an increase in their grants rioted several times in the city centre, smashing shop windows, overturning vehicles and assaulting passers-by.

The decision follows the expulsion at the weekend of all University of Zimbabwe (UZ) students, a move strongly criticised yesterday by Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) secretary-general Morgan Tsvangirayi, who said the move was "morally unjustified".

On Saturday the government-dominated UZ council, the institution's supreme body, expelled all students and suspended indefinitely the students' representative council.

But the council agreed that all students presently registered at UZ could apply to re-register in the second term.

The council also agreed that there would be no extension to the university calendar and that the readmitted students would have to bear the consequences of missing classes during

the recent disturbances.

The concession was nevertheless condemned by Tsvangirayi, who said: "There is no such thing as collective punishment. One should be punished only for the wrong one has done."

The union leader said that the UZ Council had no authority to expel any university student.

"The only person with powers to expel a student is the vice-chancellor, who can only do so after proving beyond reasonable doubt that the student had committed an offence warranting dismissal," he said.

He said the appointment of government secretaries to the UZ Council had undermined the institution's independence.

In a statement published yesterday in *The Herald*, the country's main daily newspaper, the government said all 15 members of the SRC, another 41 who had been arrested for public violence and an unknown number found guilty by the university's disciplinary committee of damage to property and theft were "advised to seek alternative funding for their education".

In early May, students demonstrating on campus stormed the kitchens, smashed equipment and stole tons of maize. — Sapa.



Zimbabwe Transport Minister Denis Norman, left, and his SA counterpart Piet Welgemoed sign a bilateral agreement in Pretoria yesterday to streamline the transportation of maize to drought-stricken southern African countries.

Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

SA, Zimbabwe sign aid pact

KATHRYN STRACHAN

SA AND Zimbabwe signed an agreement in Pretoria yesterday to streamline the transport of urgently needed drought relief to Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Denis Norman and his SA counterpart Piet Welgemoed signed the "memorandum of understanding" at the Union Buildings — the first agreement signed between the two countries since Zimbabwe's independence.

In a joint statement the ministers said the agreement represented a response by the two governments to the severe crisis caused by the drought ravaging southern Africa.

The memorandum provided for the reciprocal recognition of road transport permits issued by the authorities of both countries. The aim was to reduce red tape which could have undermined the transportation of maize supplies for Zimbabwe and countries to the north.

Norman said the agreement between the two countries constituted only one component of a broader co-ordinated effort between nations of the region as a whole.

Norman said 9 000 tons of maize were being carried into Zimbabwe every day by rail, but it was necessary to make more use of road transport to import the 1,6-million tons of maize needed this year.

Harare cuts grants to unruly students

STAR 10/6/92

(362)

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government announced yesterday it was withdrawing the grants of all students known to have been involved in campus violence in recent weeks.

This is a further demonstration of a crack-down which has been launched against student politics.

Last week, students who were demonstrating for an increase in their university grants went on the rampage smashing shop windows, overturning vehicles and assaulting passers-by.

On Saturday, the university council announced it was expelling all students and suspending the students' representative council in an effort to restore discipline at the deeply troubled institution.

A statement published yesterday in The Herald said all 15 members of the SRC, another 41 students who had been arrested for public violence and an unknown number who were found guilty of damage to property and theft had been "advised to seek alternative funding for their education. — Sapa.

Civil servant fraud costs Zim R8,4m

(362)

CT11/6/92

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government had lost more than R8,4m through fraud and theft by public servants in the past 12 months.

Speaking at a conference on public administration, assistant police commissioner Frank Msutu said in the same period 26 cases of corruption had been reported involving over R420 000 in bribes offered to civil servants.

The 350 cases of theft and fraud involved both senior and junior officers, he said in a paper which urged closer supervision of "sloppy control measures" in departments.

He said issuing of false invoices and payments to bogus companies was widespread.

Msutu criticised Zimbabwean company registration practice, which allowed unverified names and addresses to be supplied for directors who turned out to be fictitious.

In another paper, researchers Chakanetsa Rukobo and Ngira Mhembe said corruption was encouraged by rigid and over-centralised decision-making machinery.

Zimbabwe's minister of state for the public service, politburo member Dr Eddison Zvobgo, acknowledged that "irregularities" had become a serious problem, discouraging investment and the creation of employment.

'No wider trade'

ZIMBABWE Transport Minister
Denis Norman said yesterday the
drought relief agreement he
signed in Pretoria on Tuesday did
not open the way to a wider trade
accord.

31 p.m.
11/6/92

(362)

Call to overcome fears of new SA

Star 11/6/92

DENIS Norman, one of Zimbabwe's three white Cabinet ministers, believes South Africa should have a "proving time" in which to adjust to whatever constitution emerges from Codesa.

Viewing South Africa's constitutional negotiations from a Zimbabwean perspective, Mr Norman suggested "checks and balances over a limited breathing space".

Mr Norman was interviewed in Johannesburg after signing an agreement in Pretoria to facilitate the movement of emergency grain shipments to his country.

Asked his views on Codesa, the former head of the white farmers' union in Zimbabwe said other countries must avoid trying to write a constitution for South Africa.

"I think this would be a fatal mistake. I think it just has to evolve. But if Zimbabwe's experience is anything to go by, a proving time is probably essential."

Recalling that the Zimabwean constitution devolved Lancaster House in London barred changes to key clauses for the first seven years, Mr Norman said: "It was during those seven years that we ac-

Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Denis Norman views SA's constitutional negotiations from a Zimbabwean perspective.
GERALD L'ANGE of The Star Africa Service reports from Harare.

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Denis Norman... a constitution has to evolve.

tually got to grips with the problem. And then, when they wanted to make constitutional changes, everyone accepted them without a murmur."

When the parliamentary seats for whites were abolished "it didn't seem to make any difference."

Asked whether he meant that only a part of the constitution should be implemented immediately, Mr Norman said: "The constitution that is worked out must be the final one, but I think you need to ease into it rather than declare it overnight. People must get used to the changes taking place."

It was, essential that "the

whole range of players" should take part in constitutional negotiations. "As long as everyone is a participant, the final refinements in the constitution will come."

No direct comparison could be made between Zimbabwean and South African constitutional making, since the two situations differed, Mr Norman said.

Given the wide gulf between the parties in Zimbabwe, the country could not have got so far down the road without Lancaster House and Britain's mediation. South Africa needed only agreement between its internal parties.

Once the elections were held under the Lancaster House con-

stitution "the goodwill was very rapidly established again."

Asked whether he saw a problem in that whites in Zimbabwe no longer had political power, Mr Norman said: "Not at all. We have no political power of our own, but every white adult has the vote."

Three whites were elected to parliament and there were three in the Cabinet — an increase since independence. Whites still had influence, especially in the economy.

"I don't think anyone would expect or even desire political power any more; it's an anachronism. We are a small minority — but can participate in the areas we want to."

Mr Norman said the future might not be as good as South African whites had hoped but it would not be as bad as they perhaps feared.

"I think fear is the big problem. Once you overcome fear, it's not so bad. Everyone is apprehensive that they are going to lose their property, their livelihood, their lives, their influence or whatever, and at the end of the day it usually doesn't happen. Life goes on."

Mr Norman said his two visits to the country to discuss

the emergency grain transport with his South African counterparts should not be seen as the abandonment of Zimbabwe's no-contact policy with South African ministers.

The visits would not have taken place were it not for the drought situation.

His government was expecting to import grain for the next two years. The emergency arrangements now in effect were working well, with good co-operation between Zimbabwe and South Africa, through which half of the emergency imports was coming.

Even if good rains fell next summer, Zimbabwe would still have to stock up.

If there was another drought next summer, the situation would be "too horrifying to contemplate". Water rather than food would be a major problem and industries could close down.

The large cost of food imports would set back Zimbabwe's economic recovery programme, Mr Norman said.

But he saw a silver lining — the drought would bring the countries of the region closer together. "If we can solve this one — and I am confident we can — it will be an indication that the other problems of the region are also solvable." □

Zimbabwe GDP going down

BIDAY 12/6/92
HARARE — Zimbabwe is facing the worst decline in economic output since the depression of the thirties with its GDP set to fall 7% this year, according to the country's top economic commentator.

University of Zimbabwe professor of business studies Tony Hawkins is quoted in the Financial Gazette, an independent weekly, as saying it will take three years for the economy to recover, assuming the current drought, the worst in the country's history, is broken and normal rains fall.

By 1995, said Hawkins, an analyst for major international banks, the Financial Times and The Economist, "per capita incomes in Zimbabwe will be no higher than at independence 15 years previously, and lower than at the peak of the sanctions boom in 1974".

He blamed both the drought and government's failure to stick firmly to the austere economic structural adjustment programme (Esap) embarked on last year.

His remarks are the most damning serious analysis of the Zimbabwean economic crisis, which is assuming increasingly political proportions as ordinary Zimbabweans

find their wage packets no match for inflation of about 30%.

"At independence 12 years ago, the government promised its supporters the earth — jobs, houses, land and better living standards," Hawkins said. "Today those hollow promises, like Banquo's ghost, have returned to mock those who so unwisely created so classic a crisis of expectations."

The official reform programme itself was "fatuous" for declaring that it would be completed in five years, and was based on "a naive, misplaced confidence in the prescriptions of the World Bank and the donor community".

Hawkins dismissed as "nonsensical" policies laid down by the World Bank, which was backing the Esap with a \$175m loan, that assumed that Zimbabwe's "systematically eroded institutional capacity" could allow the economy to grow at a steady 5% a year.

Businessmen, he said, "should have rumbled the wasteful, self-serving short-termism of the donor industry, recognising that there was scant prospect of salvation from that quarter". — Sapa.

Business Report

New rates boost Zim tobacco

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Reserve Bank gave a boost to the country's key tobacco industry, while banking sources expected help for farmers struggling against the worst drought of the century.

The bank set new rates for bills used by merchants to finance purchases on the tobacco auction floor, cutting the rate on the 210-day B4 bill to 31,25% from a penalising 36,25%.

Rates for the B1 120-day, B2 150-day and B3 180-day bills were consolidated at 32,25% compared to the previous 27,75%, 30,25% and 34,25% respectively.

Market dealers also expected the Bank to provide some funds to commercial banks for onward lending at concessionary rates to farmers hard hit by drought.

Tobacco is Zimbabwe's biggest foreign currency earner after gold. Banking sources said the money for farmers was likely to come from international institutions like the IMF and World Bank rather than international commercial loans.

They said rates being offered to Zimbabwe overseas were no longer as attractive as they had been last year. They said overseas banks saw the drought and lack of performance in the country's 18-month reform programme as drawbacks. — Reuter

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Zimbabwe facing its worst depression since the 1930s

STAN 12/6/92

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HARARE — Zimbabwe is facing the worst decline in economic output since the depression of the 1930s with its gross domestic product set to fall seven percent this year, according to the country's top economic commentator.

Tony Hawkins, professor of business studies at the University of Zimbabwe, is quoted in the Financial Gazette, a weekly independent business newspaper, as saying it will take three years for the economy to recover, assuming the current drought, the worst in the country's history, is broken and normal rains fall.

Mr Hawkins, who is a respected analyst for major international banks as well as for the Financial Times and the Economist, says: "By 1995 per capita incomes in Zimbabwe will be no higher than at independence 15 years previously, and lower than at the peak of

the sanctions boom in 1974."

He blames both the drought and government's failure to stick firmly to the austere economic reform programme (known as the economic structural adjustment programme, or ESAP) embarked on

last year.

His remarks are the most damning serious analysis of the Zimbabwean economic crisis, which is assuming increasingly political proportions as ordinary Zimbabweans find their wage packets no match for inflation of about 30 percent.

Cut rates for farmers

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"At independence 12 years ago, the government promised its supporters the earth — jobs, houses, land and better living standards," says Mr Hawkins. "Today those hollow promises, like Banquo's ghost, have returned to mock those who so unwisely created so classic a crisis of expectations."

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He dismisses as nonsensical policies laid down by the World Bank, which is backing the ESAP with a \$175 million loan, that assumed that Zimbabwe's "systematically eroded institutional capacity" could allow the economy to grow at a steady five percent a year.— Sapa.

w/maul 12/6-18/6/92 AFRICA
Progress in peace talks

■ THE latest round in the drawn-out peace talks between the Mozambique government and the Renamo rebels could be decisive. For the first time, military issues are on the agenda, including a ceasefire, the demobilisation of troops, the formation of a new army and the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops. It is also the first time that observers from the United States and the British, French and Portuguese governments will play a part. (362)

Mozambique's humanitarian crisis, heightened by the first deaths resulting from the regional drought, has brought increased pressure from the international community on Renamo to return to the negotiations. This round has been postponed several times as Renamo tried to reopen the constitutional questions of the electoral process and political parties, matters which were settled during the past year.

ZIMBABWEAN president Robert Mugabe has described as "savage" the behaviour of University of Zimbabwe students who were expelled following campus protests two weeks ago. (62)

Addressing more than 900 Zimbabwean student teachers studying in Cuba, Mugabe threatened "hard rules" in future, and said only the poor would be exempt from paying school fees at colleges. The government this week withdrew grants from some students and suspended the SRC.

12/6-18/6/92

University boycott ends with mass expulsion

W/mc 12/6-18/6/92

By ANDREW MELDRUM

THE sweeping action to expel all 10 000 students at the University of Zimbabwe is widely viewed as a sign that the Mugabe government has no idea how to control the students' anti-government protests.

The mass expulsion is not so much an effective show of strength as a blanket action to attempt to paper over the widening cracks that have become glaringly apparent, not only at the university but throughout Zimbabwe as a whole.

The move against students is not as drastic as it seems. All students can apply for re-admittance for the new term which starts on June 29, but authorities will screen out those identified as "trouble-makers". The university went through a similar weeding out process last year without success in reducing the students' anti-government protests.

The closing of the university was ordered to end a three-week class boycott and violent protests. The students were demonstrating for a 40 percent rise in their government grants to meet rising book prices and living expenses. They also angrily denounced the Mugabe government, as they have regularly for years, for corruption, inefficiency, its maintenance of a de facto one-party system and for a general lack of democracy.

Police blocked the students from marching into the city centre and the demonstrations became violent. An estimated Z\$580 000 of campus property was damaged, mostly kitchen equipment. Police were also blamed for provoking the students and looting university food stores.

The next week the students were permitted to

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march into the city centre and the police showed a new sense of restraint, not using force even when taunted by the youths. But when word came from the Ministry of Higher Education that the full increase demanded would not be granted the students became violent and went on a rampage, smashing shop windows and overturning government vehicles.

The students lost a great deal of popular support as a result of their city centre outburst. After that the closure of the university seemed certain.

To try to restore order to the university's Mount Pleasant campus the government appointed Gordon Chavunduka as vice chancellor. The well-respected Chavunduka, a sociology professor, had been nominated for the post but his appointment was delayed, apparently because the government believed he was too independent to be relied upon as a loyal member of the ruling Zanu-PF.

Chavunduka did little to restore credibility when he announced on national television: "The University of Zimbabwe is the finest on earth."

President Robert Mugabe has maintained the answer to the university's problems is increased discipline. Infuriated by the students' anti-government protests four years ago, he demanded that order be established on the campus. The University Amendment Act was drawn up to increase government control over the campus.

Students and lecturers protested against the Bill, charging the new political control of the university board would seriously erode academic freedom. The controversial Bill was pushed through parliament and signed into law at the end of 1990.

The drought in Zimbabwe has brought about a sharp increase in illegal gold panning as a means of getting ready cash. But the operations are risky and harm the environment. **Charles Rukuni** reports:

Sou. Trin. 13/6-17/6/92
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AT LEAST 10 people have lost their lives and several more have been arrested following illegal gold panning operations in the southern part of Zimbabwe.

In widely-publicised incidents in the past nine months:

- Father and son Messrs Harry and Douglas Coventry were caught by two police detectives buying processed gold from illegal panners along the Runde river, in southern Zimbabwe on August 15 last year.

There was a shoot-out with the officers and one escaped and returned with a heavily-armed police team.

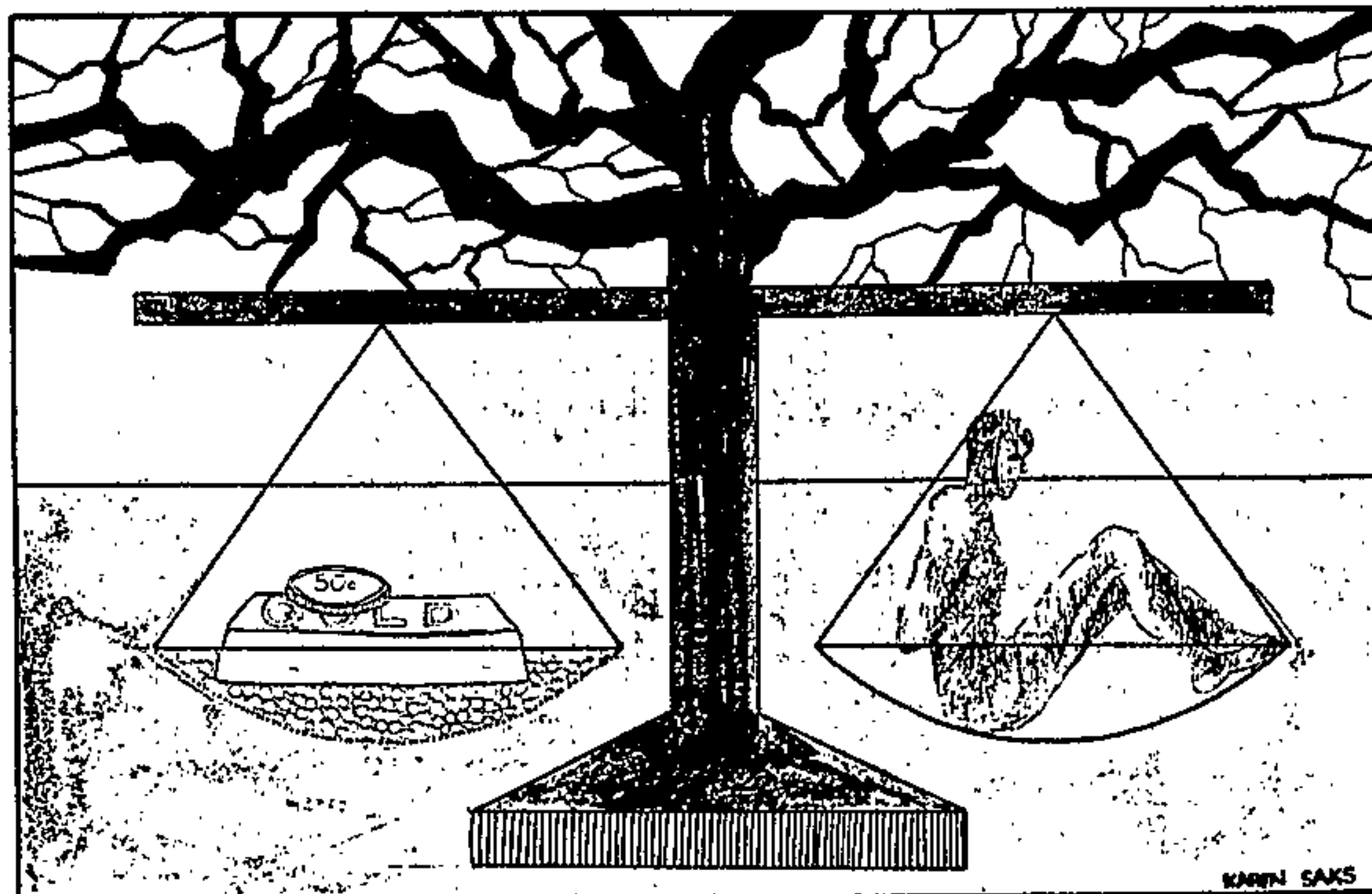
The Coventrys were arrested. The police recovered two bottles of processed gold and ZIM\$14 387 (about R8 000) in cash.

- Isaac Bhangeni was gunned down by three men at his home in the Nyamuyabura resettlement scheme about 15 kilometres outside Bindura in Mashonaland central on September 5, 1991.

Bhangeni was reported to be a middleman for a small-scale miner. The gunmen removed some gold and Bhangeni's weighing scales.

- Three panners suffocated on December 20, 1991, in the disused Antelope 3 mine, about 40 kilometres west of Kwekwe, when they made a fire inside the shaft to blast gold-containing rocks. It took rescue teams two weeks to retrieve their bodies.

Gold rush leaves a trail of death and destruction



- Four panners were trapped underground and died on April 20 this year in Filabus, Matebeleland when a section of the river bank under which they were excavating collapsed. Police said the panners could have been rescued had their colleagues reported the incident promptly. They did not as they were afraid of being arrested for illegal panning.

In several other incidents panners have drowned when rivers in which they were operating flooded.

Despite the risks, illegal gold panning is increasing. Because of the crippling drought, increasingly more people are resorting to this trade which brings in ready cash.

The president of the Small-Scale Miners' Association of Zimbabwe, Mr Giles Munyoro, estimates more than 100 000 people are involved in gold panning.

Unfortunately, most operations are along the country's major rivers like Runde in Masvingo; Insiza, Musingwane and Mtshabezi in Matebeleland; and Mazowe in Mashonaland. This has resulted in siltation of the rivers and dams connected to them.

Some panners are carrying out on-the-spot gold dust testing, using mercury, which is poisonous and therefore a health hazard for people living downstream.

The panners are aware of the environmental hazards they are causing but say it is a question of survival: "It's better to drown while searching for gold than to die of hunger," they say.

The panners do not discriminate when it comes to selling gold and in most cases sell to unscrupulous traders who resell at exorbitant prices outside the country. While gold normally fetches ZIM\$60

(about R34) a gram, the sharks are taking advantage of the Zimbabwean panners' desperation (because of the drought) and are now paying as little as ZIM\$20 (R11) a gram which is not even enough for a bucket of maize.

The Chamber of Mines says although illegal panners produce about two kilograms of gold a day, they only sell 1,5 kilograms a year to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe which is the only authorised buyer of gold. The government is losing some ZIM\$100 million (about R56,8 million) a year through these illegal sales.

To control the gold panning and to save the rivers from further degradation, the government has passed regulations setting out how panners should operate. The regulations authorise panners to seek alluvial gold along the country's public streams and rivers provided

they obtain the necessary permits from their local councils. The permits cost ZIM\$20 (R11) a year for each 50-metre stretch and can only be issued to people over 18 who are resident in the area of operation.

Although they can operate either as individuals or as co-operatives, panners are expected to be "of good character" by the government and to sell all their gold to the Reserve Bank or its agents.

The regulations also state alluvial gold operations should be confined to the bed of the river and diggings should not exceed a vertical depth of 1,5 metres. The operators are not allowed to use any mechanical equipment and should refill areas they have mined as they continue with their operations.

The councils which issued the permits are required to keep records of all permit-holders and the gold obtained and sold by each operator. Anyone who flouts the regulations is barred from being issued with another permit for five years and can pay a fine of up to ZIM\$2 000 (about R1 100) or be jailed for six months.

The councils are, however, failing to implement the regulations because of the drought. But the government's aim to preserve its rivers has received a boost from the Canadian government which has offered ZIM\$5 million (about R2,8 million) for the rehabilitation of rivers damaged by the panners.

The money will be used to teach panners working methods that will result in the least disruption to the environment and damage to the rivers. Crash courses on panning will be conducted at the School of Mines in Bulawayo and those who complete courses are expected to teach others. — AIA

Come back Smithy, we need you!

Star 13/6/92 (362)

HARARE — Is President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe out of touch with his people and reality?

At the end of March he went on a luxury holiday to Ireland as personal guest of a colourful Irish-American multimillionaire, leaving behind a country stricken by famine — the result of not only the worst drought in the country's history but also government delays in ordering food in time.

Near-shock

He left behind a people in a state of near-shock from skyrocketing prices of basic commodities as the government introduced economic reforms.

During recent weeks, thousands of Zimbabweans in rural and urban shopping centres have queued, sometimes for days on end, in the hope of being around for the arrival of a truck delivering maize meal, the staple food.

HOW to mismanage a country and lose favour with the population: the Robert Mugabe story as told by JAN RAATH.

Only the presence of riot police at most supermarkets at the time of a delivery has so far ensured the tension among the hungry crowds did not erupt into violence.

Only days after Mugabe's departure, Joshua Nkomo, appointed acting president, decided the critical situation needed extraordinary measures. He dispatched Transport Minister Denis Norman to Cape Town to meet his counterpart there.

Norman's visit broke one of Mugabe's cardinal rules for dealing with South Africa: it forbade Zimbabwean Ministers from making contact with their South African counterparts.

Since independence in 1980, relations between the two gov-

ernments had been tightly restricted to officials from the two countries, although South Africa has continued to be Zimbabwe's largest trading partner throughout post-independence.

Mugabe's semi-hands-off policy was seen by observers as a way of avoiding giving South Africa political recognition.

Out of step

However, Nkomo's move held more significance than for just the foreign policy of a country seen as out of step with the dramatic changes in South Africa. This is especially so after a fortnight when Nigeria, whose President Ibrahim Babangida, current chairman of the Organisation of African

Unity, invited President F W de Klerk to visit Lagos, and Ivory Coast lifted all restrictions.

Nkomo made his decision to send Norman without consulting Mugabe, sources said, telling the Cabinet that he was constitutionally the wielder of executive power and that the food situation was desperate.

Only days before he went on holiday, Mugabe chided countries "rushing" to recognise South Africa in the wake of the referendum that backed De Klerk's reform programme, saying it was "hasty and deceitful" to do so. This move, observers say, has severely undercut Mugabe's authority and registered a lack of confidence in his leadership.

But concern over an apparent lack of ability to act swiftly and firmly has been present for some time, senior government officials say. Mugabe was warned in July 1991 that maize imports would have to be ordered almost immediately to avert food shortages.

But he waited for five months to give his approval, by which time it was too late.

In April 1991, the government launched its economic reform programme, which not only introduced market reforms that are taking the prices of most commodities out of the range of lower-paid workers, but also requires major government cuts.

Delegations

A year later Mugabe has done nothing to cut his 55-member Cabinet.

Instead of visiting the drought-stricken rural areas, Mugabe is pictured by the national media as still receiving delegations consoling him over the death of his wife — more than two months ago.

In February, as the dimensions of the drought became clear, Mugabe was championing legislation to seize land from the country's 4 600 white farmers, responsible for over 85 percent of marketed agricul-

tural production. After angry denunciations of his attacker he bowed to the criticism and introduced amendments.

"The way things are going shows the president is deep out of touch," said a Western diplomat. Influential academic Jonathan Moyo, writing recently in a regular column in the independent Financial Gazette was more direct: "There is virtually a national consensus that the government, which has squandered the opportunity and privilege to govern the country well, now belongs to the dust of political history."

But few were prepared for the depth of political disillusionment expressed by Thabisi Nhari, writing in this month's issue of Parade, an independent monthly magazine: "Mr Smith (formerly prime minister of white-ruled Rhodesia) where are you?" he asked.

"Please start campaigning for the 1993 elections. Even black Zimbabwean will put you back in power." — DPA.



SHEDDLING WHILE ZIMBABWE WILTS: Is President Robert Mugabe out of touch with his people?

It's relocate or cull as catastrophe decimates wildlife

Star 13/6/72,

HARARE — Zimbabwean wildlife authorities this week begin a radical plan to save thousands of wild animals from slow starvation and to rescue one of Africa's most unique wildernesses from ecological collapse.

Without the rescue operation, every hippopotamus, buffalo, wildebeest, Lichtenstein's hartebeest, sable antelope and several other species in the Gonarezhou National Park in the south-eastern lowveld will become extinct in the area.

This is according to Dr Colin Saunders, former

chairman of the National Parks Board, who has been put in charge of the rescue. "It's no longer a crisis," he said, "it's a catastrophe."

The park, 500 000 ha of fiercely rugged sandstone hills and plains on the border with Mozambique, is threatened by the worst drought in the country's history.

A private wildlife capture unit is setting up camp to cull or translocate 2 000 elephant, 1 500 buffalo, 5 000 impala, all the remaining hippo and as many of the other vulnerable species as possible, including the surviving lone white rhino and two black rhino.

Carcasses

The scene at Gonarezhou confirms Saunders's dire words. The banks and broad, dry, sandy bed of the Runde River, which winds for nearly 100 km through the park, is littered with wildlife carcasses.

At Bengi Weir, usually a deep pool shaded by tall trees, there are four hippo cadavers, lying side-by-side where they gave up the struggle perhaps a week earlier, as well as the sun-stiffened hides covering the now

ZIMBABWE'S
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catastrophic
drought has taken
a drastic toll of the
country's wildlife.
A massive rescue
operation has been
launched at
Gonarezhou
National Park,
reports a SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.



fleshless carcasses of several antelope.

Even though it is mid-day, when the game hunts for shade and sightings are rare, there are impala, baboons, nyala, sable and two elephants — one of them shoeing the other animals away in an apparent attempt to preserve the shallow, grey sticky pool, now the only source of water.

"And it's early days yet," says Tommy Warth, a veteran hunter now running a hippo-feeding operation at the hotel he owns just outside the nearby town of Chiredzi.

The hippo, with the species's pattern of highly selective grazing and daily need to submerge in deep water, have been the first to fall. Normally with a population of more than 2 000, Gon-

arezhou's diminishing river system is estimated

by National Parks officials to have cut it to about 600. But a flight over the rivers last week found only 81 alive.

The park's predators are reaping a grim bumper harvest. Warth recently watched two lions sitting in the dust next to a dying buffalo able only to twitch an ear or tail, the cats too blasé to bother with the exertion of killing.

Dead

The drought, says Saunders, is "the worst, by all parameters — heat, low rainfall and low humidity". In February, temperatures soared to a record 47 deg C. From all over the lowveld, reports came in of birds, bats and insects dropping dead out

of the air.

The lack of moisture and searing temperatures ensured no new grass grew this year: the spiky clumps of pale grey grass occasionally breaking up the bare earth is growth from the previous year, and utterly nutritious.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife management clearly recognises the desperation of the situation. Saunders, as a private citizen albeit with prodigious credentials in wildlife circles, and the two wardens of the park have been instilled to manage the emergency with authority to override established government procedure. Saunders says: "Our brief is to rescue whatever we can, and hold it for restocking the park

after the rains come. Whatever we cannot rescue, we are going to have to cull. I know we are heading into controversy, but unless we reduce the population, nearly everything will die."

Saunders's three-man executive committee has been given a budget of 500 000 Zimbabwe dollars (R265 000) to do an operation that he conservatively estimates will cost more than 10 times as much.

Killing

The elephants present the biggest problem. The park has an estimated population of 6 500, and an optimum carrying population of 3 000. Saunders says he is sick of killing and wants to move as many as possible. He has takers from private game ranches for 600 but, according to Clem Coetsee, the contractor with the task of moving the game, "no attempt has ever been made on this scale".

The job needs a small fleet of heavy trucks with specially adapted low-bed trailers and powerful winches, all beyond the means of the operation's tiny budget. "If we don't get the money, we will have to shoot them," says Coetsee. Sapa.

Third World plea for cash

SINCE 14/6/92

RIO DE JANEIRO: Third World leaders at the Earth Summit yesterday pleaded with their colleagues from industrialised nations for a long-term program of economic assistance.

On the summit's penultimate day, Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said economic growth was necessary to alleviate "the poverty that is the cause and consequence of environmental degradation".

Delegates said Britain and Japan have resisted a commitment to donate 0.7 per cent of gross national product in aid by the year 2000.

"It would be a disaster if we didn't get

an agreement on financing," one European delegate commented.

Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe said the international community had to formulate new financial and technological transfer policies in favour of Third World countries to enable them to overcome poverty and contribute to environmental development.

Mr Mugabe said: "An international economic system, which limits the economic activities of the south to the extraction and export of natural resources, is completely inconsistent with the values which we seek to implement today."

AFRICA

Mugabe plea on poverty

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Sowetan 15/6/92

HARARE - President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has arrived home from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he attended the historic Earth Summit which ended yesterday.

Mugabe addressed the summit on Saturday and called on the international community to formulate financial policies to enable developing countries to overcome poverty and contribute to environmentally safe and sustainable development. Sowetan 15/6/92.

On Friday Mugabe signed the Bio-diversity Treaty on the preservation of plants and animals, and the Framework Convention on climate change, key treaties which it is hoped will combat world environmental degradation.

The president said the summit had helped bring rich countries in the north and poorer nations of the south closer together.

Before attending the Earth Summit, Mugabe paid a one-day official visit to Cuba where he held talks with President Fidel Castro.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe was "in solidarity" with Cuba which is reeling from the combined effects of the disintegration of Eastern Europe and a United States economic embargo.

Mugabe also told 1 000 Zimbabwean student teachers studying in Cuba that their services were greatly needed in Zimbabwe and that the Cuba-Zimbabwe teacher training programme would continue. - Sapa.

'Morals' hinder closer Zimbabwe links to SA

Bl Day 16/6/92 (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe co-operated more with SA than any other African state but remained bound by its "moral sense", senior finance minister Bernard Chidzero said yesterday. He hit back at University of Zimbabwe Professor Tony Hawkins who last week urged President Robert Mugabe's government to "come off the fence" and follow other African states in forging closer economic relations with SA.

"We are still courting each other. If he wants us to get into bed with SA — no," Chidzero said.

He said Mugabe's government had sent Transport Minister Denis Norman to SA for discussions with his counterpart Piet Welgemoed on urgent movement of Zimbabwe's 1.9-million tons of drought-relief maize, and was engaged in negotiations with Pretoria on a new trade treaty.

SA and Zimbabwe are each other's largest trading partners on the continent.

Certain political conditions remained to be met by SA, Chidzero said. He indicated that Mugabe intended to continue holding back on formal recognition until after a final transfer of power, but was committed to increasing future co-operation.

Hawkins's claim that the government lacked political commitment to its economic liberalisation programme was "infuriating". The government had begun to reduce public sector spending and subsidies without IMF or World Bank pressure.

"The economic structural adjustment

MICHAEL HARTNACK

programme is not going to be abandoned. The programme was not just decided on by government, it was also agreed to by the central organs of the ruling party (Zanu-PF)," Chidzero said.

He said the party had adopted the programme and all its implications.

Its failure would be a failure for Zimbabwe as a whole.

Chidzero did not, however, respond to Hawkins' criticism of delay in pruning Mugabe's large cabinet and 189 000-strong bureaucracy.

He described Hawkins, internationally respected head of the university's business studies department, as "combining two rather interesting qualities — being a professor and a dubious journalist".

Hawkins warned last week that Zimbabwe's economic liberalisation programme was in "dire trouble", judging from statements by Vice President Joshua Nkomo and other cabinet members who blamed runaway 35% inflation on donor nations' hostility to subsidies.

He said if economic liberalisation had been implemented two years ago, "with even a modest semblance of vigour and commitment", Zimbabwe would be far better placed to face the drought.

Chidzero yesterday estimated that the drought had cost Zimbabwe R2bn. He said the programme would be able to "catch up" if good rains fell this year and next.

ESS

Dollar's decline gives Zimbabwe mines a lift

HARARE — The depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar benefited the mining sector last year with the price of gold at the end of 1991 at Z\$1 828,2 an ounce compared with Z\$1 029,5 at the beginning of the year, according to the Zimbank's latest economic review.

The Ziana news agency reported yesterday that the depreciation of the dollar offset rising imported costs during the same year, thereby ensuring the feasibility of gold production.

During the quarter ended December 1991, the Zimbabwe dollar depreciated by 22,3%, 28,5%, 24,8%, 31,0% and 28,9% against the US dollar, sterling, the rand, the Deutschmark and the yen respectively.

Production in the mining sector increased by 2,8% during the first nine months of 1991 compared with the preceding year. *362*

"Activity in the mining industry is expected to continue to be strong in 1992, as exports remain competitive because of the depreciation of the dollar," the review said. *8/04/92*

The largest volume increases were for coal at 9,4% and gold at 6,7% while nickel recorded a volume increase of 2,0% during the same period.

However, the largest drop in production of 6,6% was in asbestos and copper production declined by 4,7%, according to the review.

It said the decline in copper output reflected the depressed world market price for the commodity while asbestos continued to suffer from the worldwide campaign against use of the commodity because of its toxic side effects.

It said the extent to which the high gold price ensured feasibility in the mining industry was also affected by rapidly escalating costs to local industry, primarily due to imported inflation.

Higher interest rates and the effects of the drought were likely to be significant factors affecting mining in 1992, the review said. — Sapa.

Sweden aids Harare 362

SWEDEN will grant Zimbabwe Z\$390m over the next two years to support the country's economic reform programme, it was reported in Harare this week. The two countries agreed that priority should be given to developing the infrastructure for imports, health, education, transport and public administration.

copy 17/6/92

Farmers call for 'maize incentives'

31 Day 18/6/92 362
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwean tobacco farmers believe the country's grain silos could be filled with maize next year if their government came up with the right financial package.

At yesterday's Zimbabwe Tobacco Association annual congress, president Mick Taggart made a veiled reference to President Robert Mugabe's recent attack on white commercial farmers' "immoral" preoccupation with cash crops.

"I can assure government that if realistic commodity prices are offered with adequate incentives in foreign exchange for capital items ... the Grain Marketing Board would be inundated with maize," Taggart said. He appealed to his 1 400 members to expand maize production.

Sapa reports that tobacco farmers are significant contributors to the country's maize production, but after a producer price held static for several years, the volume of maize from the commercial farming sector has slumped drastically.

With Zimbabwe's grain stockpile obliterated by a bureaucratic pricing

bungle, government is being forced to import more than 2-million tons.

Agriculture Minister Witness Mangwende noted that tobacco had weathered the season better than any other crop and was set to earn some R1,2bn, R140m more than the previous year. Intake of all other summer crops had been "negligible" and the drought represented an unprecedented calamity for 800 000 peasant farming families and their livestock.

The association, which represents growers of the country's major export, set a 180-million kg tobacco crop target for the 1992/93 season.

Taggart castigated Mugabe's officials for failing to consult the association fully on the implementation of the five-year economic liberalisation programme, and "apparent slowness by the public sector to tighten its belt". Excessive public expenditure and the budget deficit were the major causes of Zimbabwe's high inflation rate and tight money supply, he said.

Taggart said Mugabe's controver-

sial Land Acquisition Act had struck at international confidence in the long-term future of Zimbabwe's tobacco industry. The Act enables nationalisation of commercial farmland with limited appeal to the courts for compensation.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Lusaka that the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) has asked SA to lend 1 000 railway wagons to help alleviate a shortage which has hampered hauling maize to Zambia.

Sapa-AFP reports that the Beira Corridor Group, an organisation of Zimbabwean businessmen monitoring regional transport links, says in Harare that Mozambique's ports of Beira and Maputo have performed better than expected in the huge operation to move drought relief food.

In its latest newsletter the group said that more than 95 000 tons of grain and stockfeed had been transported to Zimbabwe by road and rail in the first six weeks of relief movements through Beira, while a further 17 000 tons had gone into central Mozambique.

Mugabe: Back is against the wall

Sunday 18/6/92

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HARARE - Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is facing the toughest political and economic challenges of his career as opposition grows to his 12-year rule.

For months, Mugabe has largely ignored accusations of mismanagement from across the political spectrum, even from his own followers within the ruling Zanu-PF party.

But the addition of church leaders to the growing chorus of critics has seriously alarmed the president, officials and political commentators say.

Adding to his woes are the soaring cost of living associated with an 18-month-old economic reform programme, a tumble in business confidence and the worst drought of the century in Southern Africa.

Zimbabwe's eight opposition parties plan to hold a national convention this coming Saturday to form a united front against Mugabe.

So far the opposition has made little impact against Zanu-PF rule. But a more broad-based consensus could seriously challenge a government which many diplomats and political analysts believe has outlived its popular mandate.

Zanu-PF, which holds 147 seats in the 150-member parliament, comfortably won two recent by-elections against the fragmented opposition. But only eight percent of eligible voters bothered to cast their ballots - a dramatic pointer to public apathy.

Last month the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops' Conference and an Anglican Church bishop led a group of prominent academics in launching a Forum for Democratic Reform to oppose what they called "irresponsible administration and lip service to democracy".

They dismissed the opposition parties as ineffective.

FOCUS

"We are all praying that the forum does not become the kind of opposition he (Mugabe) has always dreaded," said one junior aide.

"God forbid the forum turns out to be what we fear it is," he added.

Its founders say the forum "is not a political party but a political forum about politics which may lead to the formation of a political party".

Mugabe's camp is jittery that the Roman Catholic Church, which backed the ruling Zanu-PF party during a seven-year bush war and helped it win power and black majority rule in 1980, could pull the carpet from under it.

Zanu-PF's weekly newspaper, *The People's Voice*, said the church should remain a critic outside party politics and promising war if its aim was to remove the ruling party.

"If a particular church or priest begins to organise or to use funds to support a particular party which we oppose, we will be left no option but to oppose that church or that cleric," it said in an editorial.

"A collision course will have been set between such clerics and churches and Zanu-PF," the paper added.

Mr Nicholas Ndebele, secretary-general of the newly formed Zimbabwe Human Rights Association, said the forum's roots in the church made it difficult to discredit, a tactic successfully employed against most Zanu-PF opponents.

"The government cannot easily tarnish the image of the church by saying it collaborated with those who wanted to perpetuate minority



Robert Mugabe . . . rocked by Zimbabwe's worst drought.

rule," he said.

"Any miscalculated propaganda could backfire because most people's patience with the government has run out," he added.

The Forum for Democratic Reform said it would be a watchdog against corruption, economic plunder, political confusion, repression and stagnation.

"Evidence abounds that the government knows not the way out of this maze, yet the situation cries out for quick and resolute corrective action," the Forum said in a launching statement.

Mugabe's personal popularity has fallen to an all-time low. Critics accuse him of indecision and of preferring to travel the world rather than face problems at home.

A major Cabinet shuffle to halve

the ministerial posts from the current 33 has been expected since January.

The International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which are backing Zimbabwe's 18-month-old economic reform programme, are pressing hard for a cut in government spending, currently more than 50 percent of gross domestic product.

Mugabe has so far resisted pressure to cut the size of the Cabinet, although a move is expected before the next state budget in late July.

"He thinks if he drops them (Ministers) they will join the opposition and he is not ready to take such chances," one political observer said. - SA Press Association-Reuters.

Drought relief for Zimbabwe

(362)
HARARE The Netherlands will give over R33 million to finance Zimbabwe's drought relief programme, reports Ziana national news agency.

The Netherlands Embassy in Harare said yesterday that an estimated R11,5 million would be for food aid, and would be channelled through the World Food Programme.

Sowetan 18/6/92
Supplementary

A further R21,5 million would finance food imports for the supplementary feeding programme.

The feeding programme would be undertaken by the Ministry of Health, and would benefit 750 000 children under the age of five in areas most affected by the drought. - Sapa.

Counting the water days ³⁶²

TOWNS and cities in Zimbabwe are counting their water supply in days now with Chegutu (formerly Hartley) on the main road between Harare and Kadoma down to 10 days.

Emergency measures are concentrating on drilling boreholes to tap underground water, though in Chegutu's case water will be supplied from Harare's main dam, Manyame, through a short pipeline and a canal.

Swatara
19/6/92

STAR 20/6/92.
Starvation kills 5 children (362)

HARARE — Five children have died of hunger in the Chiredzi district of Zimbabwe. Community workers said yesterday the children, all under five, had died between March and April, when there was no food at the Grain Marketing Board depot due to lack of transport. — Sapa.

Mugabe boosts top brass, ignores cost

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Ignoring World Bank pressure for government economies, President Robert Mugabe has approved back-dated promotions for the two military members of his Soviet-style politburo.

A clutch of 17 other promotions was announced of subordinate generals, brigadiers and colonels, which observers believe must stem from Mr Mugabe's anxiety about his government's rising unpopularity in the face

of widespread economic distress.

Twice since independence in 1980 Zanu (PF) has been seized by fear of coup plots, first imputed against former Rhodesian army veterans, then against officers who had served with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu forces in the Rhodesian bush war.

Always focal to Mr Mugabe's plans to maintain army loyalty was Tapfumaneyi Mujuru (previously known as Rex Nhongu), who from June 1 became a full general, with commensurate pay

and benefits, while Air Marshal Josiah Tungamirai became Air Chief Marshal.

The pay scale for General Nhongu's newly-created rank is believed to exceed R100 000 a year (including substantial tax-free benefits) in a country where many of the 1.1 million in formal employment must be content with a minimum wage below R80 a month. General Mujuru, from Mr Mugabe's Zezuru section of Zimbabwe's Shona people, has commanded a largely Kar-

anga army since the last Rhodesian army veteran, Lieutenant-General Sandy McLean, was retired in 1981, a year after independence.

Defence Minister Mr Richard Hove denied the creation of more generals, brigadiers and colonels dashed international donors' hopes of reducing Zimbabwe's government spending burden. Zimbabwe is currently in the grip of runaway inflation, mass unemployment and the worst drought in a century.

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STAR 22/6/92 (362)

'More starve in Zimbabwe'

MUTARE — Although drought relief distribution in Zimbabwe's Manicaland province is completed within two weeks of each monthly allocation, the number of people in need is increasing and in some areas the help they are getting is inadequate, Ziana news agency reports. Resident minister for Manicaland province Moven Mahachi said on Friday grain depots had been established in all the seven districts to supply remote areas.

Minister raps Zimbabweans

CHITUNGWIZA — Zimbabwe's Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Witness Mangwende yesterday castigated those calling for the shelving of the country's economic reform programme and warned workers not to allow themselves to be used by people with hidden political agendas. Mr Mangwende challenged those calling for the shelving of the economic structural adjustment programme to offer an alternative, the Ziana news agency reported.

SPM 22/6/92 (362)

Making a name for themselves

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

^{STATE 22/6/92}
HARARE — Among the 2 400 graduates who were capped by President Mugabe, as chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, at televised graduation ceremonies at the weekend was Kurima Kwaramba.

His name in the Shona language means "farming has failed". He obtained a Bachelor of Sci-

ence Honours degree in agriculture.

Another graduate who raised a laugh and received rousing applause from the packed hall was an Economics graduand with named Pakuramunhushokoanowanda Mupambirei, which roughly means "growing up with plenty to think about".

The new vice-chancellor, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said the university was at the

crossroads. Its function was to teach, carry out research and perform a public service. It could not do this in conditions of perpetual turmoil and unrest.

The government must be ready to discuss issues with staff and students, but last term's boycott by students had to end, he said.

All students were expelled at the end of the last term.

6 000 jobs go as textile plant closes

HARARE — One of Zimbabwe's leading textile manufacturers has shut down temporarily and laid off more than 6 000 workers, saying it has run out of cotton lint and cannot afford to buy fresh supplies at a new high price.

Cone Textiles production director Alberto Pellagatta told reporters yesterday his company had closed the previous day while it negotiated with the state-owned Cotton Marketing Board.

"We are closing because we have run out of lint and the CMB is refusing to supply us," he said.

But a spokesman for the cotton board said Zimbabwe, whose cotton lint supply this year fell to 17 000 tons from 120 000 in 1991 because of the severe drought, had enough lint to last until September.

Cone Textiles says it cannot afford to buy cotton lint in Zimbabwe at Z\$8 a kilogramme, up from May's price of Z\$3,88.

"If we pay what the CMB is asking, we will never be able to export. Locally, the market has shrunk by 40% because of high prices and the high cost of (borrowing) money on the market," Pellagatta said. The CMB said the market set the price. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe to introduce land tax, says Mugabe

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government would introduce a land tax in 1992/93 to discourage people from holding under-utilised land, President Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Addressing Zimbabwean legislators when he opened the third session of parliament, Mugabe said his government would also speed up its land distribution programme.

"In the 1992/93 financial year, a land tax will be introduced to discourage people from holding under-utilised land," he said.

Under land legislation gazetted last month, the government has powers to acquire rural land for resettlement through a process of designation and compulsory purchase.

Mugabe also said new trade legislation and amendments to existing laws governing businesses would introduced to promote investment.

He committed the Zimbabwean government to continuing with its two-year-old economic reform programme despite the devastating drought gripping the country.

"In line with government's policy of promoting investment, the granting of permits to investors whose proposals have been approved by the Investment Centre will be expedited. "Related to this, the Zimbabwe Investment Centre Bill will be introduced this session," he said.

Other bills concerning business to be considered this session were the Companies Amendment Bill, which

would enable companies to be formed with only one member, the Small Claims Courts Bill, and the Civil Matters (Mutual Assistance) Bill, which would provide for the enforcement of foreign judgments.

The Civil Evidence Bill, Estate Agents Amendment Bill and the Prevention of Corruption Amendment Bill would also be introduced.

The government would also introduce more export incentives, including the progressive increase of the export retention scheme along with the open general import licence (OGIL) to 70% by June 1993 to ensure availability of sufficient money for the economic structural adjustment programme (Esap), Mugabe said.

"Subject to the drought and external assistance, a review of the position will be carried out," he said. Promising the government would vigorously pursue trade liberalisation in the coming year, Mugabe said more items would be placed on OGIL, as pledges by international donors increasingly translated into actual flows, supplementing Zimbabwe's own export earnings.

He said the programme would be monitored closely to maximise availability of foreign currency to productive sectors, including allocations under various export incentive schemes.

Since Esap's success depended on good export performance, Mugabe said his government would redouble its efforts to promote exports.

"Market intelligence indicates that in spite of the unprecedented drought, Zimbabwe can still make significant gains in export earnings during the next 18 months."

If a study now under way proved positive, the government would establish an export processing zone to enhance the country's export competitiveness and to create such conditions as would attract more investment.

The government would consult with industrialists on investment requirements to help the industrial sector attain its targets spelt out in the country's second five-year national development plan, he said.

The president said the government deficit would be further reduced in 1992/93 and the tax structure would be rationalised in order to strengthen the equity and efficiency of the system.

On domestic deregulation, he said, various rules governing small to medium-scale enterprises and the informal sector would be relaxed to improve the investment climate.

Preparations to set up a monopolies commission to seek information on the extent of competition within various sectors in industry were under way, he said.

"Government will step up the competitiveness of the financial system and the development of new money market instruments. The Banking Act will have to be amended accordingly," he said. — Sapa.

Sawetani 23/6/92

Soldiers benefit ³⁶²

HARARE - THE Zimbabwean government has acted to still unrest in the armed forces with promotions, including that of army commander Lieutenant-General Tapfumaneyi Mujuru (formerly Rex Nhongo) to full general.

The air force commander, Air Marshal Josiah Tungamirai, becomes an Air Chief Marshal. Seven colonels are now brigadiers.

The move is said to have nothing to do with the planned reduction of the Defence Force.

Mugabe encouraged by SA interim talks

ZIMBABWE is encouraged by the important steps taken towards the formation of a nonracial interim government in South Africa.

The country hopes the people of South Africa will have the wisdom to move expeditiously towards an eventual fully democratic order, President Robert Mugabe said on Tuesday.

His comments at the opening of a new session of parliament were clearly aimed at reducing tension in the wake of last week's massacre.

Mugabe said South Africans should be wise enough to remove such obstacles including those which

arose from the violence which had gripped parts of the country and stood in the way of positive change.

The stage in the transition from apartheid to a nonracial democracy had reached a critical point, he said.

Mugabe said Zimbabweans faced great challenges in overcoming the painful but unavoidable effects of economic reform which had been exacerbated by the worst drought in living memory.

He said the government remained committed to the economic structural adjust-

ment programme (which aims at encouraging free enterprise and leaving market forces to control the economy).

The government intended accelerating its land resettlement programme but in remarks which will please white farmers he said: "We shall remain mindful of the need to maintain a viable, vibrant, efficient and highly productive agricultural sector."

He also announced government's intention to build strategic reserves of maize and other essential grains to last for at least two harvest periods.

Sowetan
Correspondent

Sowetan 25/6/92

AFRICA BRIEFS

w/may
19/6-25/6/92 (362)

Zimbabwe squelches demo

■ THE rift between the Mugabe government and the trade union movement grew wider as the police prevented unions from holding anti-government demonstrations last week.

"Zimbabwe is like a police state," charged Morgan Tsvangirai, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU). "The extent of the repression to prevent a peaceful demonstration is shocking. It shows the government is in a high degree of panic."

Police banned the gatherings on Saturday and then deployed massive numbers of riot police to prevent any demonstration.

The Zimbabwe unions intended to protest against the government's Labour Relations Bill because "it is designed to fragment and weaken the trade union movement", said Tsvangirai.

Former chief justice might turn to politics

26/6/72 MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — Former Zimbabwe chief justice Enoch Dumbutshena, 71, says he might enter active politics when he completes his service on the judicial benches of Transkei and Namibia.

Defending his acceptance of the position of patron of the newly formed Forum for Democratic Reform, Dumbutshena told a news conference: "We have been conditioned to think a ruling party can do what it wants."

"The forum is not a political party. It is there to teach our people what democracy is all about."

While Zimbabwe was not a dictatorship under the rule of President Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF), neither was it democratic, he said, because of the denial of basic rights of free assembly, legitimate protest, free speech and fair reportage in the national media.

As a judge he had noted how few Zimbabweans were aware of their rights.

Meanwhile, one of the men on the forum's initial list of trustees yesterday announced he was dissociating himself from it as it was tantamount to a political party.

Anglican Bishop Peter Hatendi of Mashonaland said in an advertisement in the semi-official national daily, the Herald, that the forum was originally "apolitical" and formed "to discuss patriotically and democratically matters of national interest". The forum had been transformed into a political party, he said.

"The aims of the podium and the pulpit are rarely compatible," he stated.

Dumbutshena said that although he could not at present "give my political views because the judiciaries for whom I work might be disturbed by my reply... when the time comes for me to retire, certainly I would become a politician and an active one".

He denied allegations by Zimbabwe's media that black "stooges", seen by whites as moderates, were being manipulated by a white liberal clique, as allegedly happened under the governments of Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead before 1962. He also rejected claims political figures such as James Chikema and Eddison Zvobgo were covertly linked to the forum.

'Reform delays keeping foreign investors away'

6160005 26/6/92 (362)
HARARE — A major Zimbabwean civil engineering contractor has warned the country is losing opportunities and credibility with foreign investors because of the delay in implementing essential policy measures under the economic reform programme.

There was a lack of dynamic, vigorous and speedy implementation of the programme, said Bob Stumbles, chairman of Gulliver Consolidated Ltd, whose main business is dam and road construction.

"The government must be congratulated on moving from ideology to pragmatism. There is cause for concern, however, that the impetus appears to be lacking for a dynamic, vigorous and speedy implementation of the whole programme," Stumbles was quoted as saying by Ziara, the domestic news agency.

He said delays by senior civil servants, who were in

the position to implement the programme, boldly, were resulting in the loss of opportunities, and a waning of credibility by foreign investors and others towards the potential of Zimbabwe.

"The terrible drought has not helped. Nevertheless, indecision or non-decision does not achieve anything. Such an attitude gives rise to the malaise of procrastination and stagnation."

He said while the private sector was committed to the success of Esap (the economic reform programme), it expected efficient management and swift performance on the part of the public service.

"If all aspects of Esap were pursued simultaneously as a complete package and not in prolonged phases... the programme would be better balanced in its course, and could attract the investment so desperately needed." — Sapa.

The scorched earth of an African paradise

DURING hours of driving through the north-east of Zimbabwe, and over the escarpment into the Zambezi Valley, miles and miles of maize stood wilting, stunted, and some of it was the third or fourth time of planting that season. The plants should have been 10 or 12 feet high, full, glossy, loaded with long cobs. This was in February of this year, with two months to go of the rainy season. In those two months little rain fell, and that mostly sporadic and in violent storms. The tobacco crop — hundreds of thousands of pounds worth — of a friend of mine was destroyed in an hour by hail.

Zimbabwe's rains are always chancy: this is not the first drought in the land. Most of the country has 20 or 30 inches a year — enough, when it comes. But the drought this year is being described as a once-in-a-century drought, though the records do not go back that far.

From end to end of the country crops have failed. Dams have dried. The big Kyle dam in the centre of the country designed to water an always dry area is empty. Rivers are low, or disappearing. The "great grey green greasy Limpopo river" is dry, except for the odd pool where desperate animals crowd and women queue with their pails and tins.

This area is where long before this bad year people were leaving their villages to try and find other homes, where for years women have been getting up at three of four in the morning to walk miles to fetch a

Doris Lessing reports from Zimbabwe

precious can of water. Even before this bad season children were dying of dirt-diseases because there has

been brought low by bad government. Malawi is poor and has a despotic ruler — Banda. Mozambique is ruined by war and by the deliberate "destabilisation" policy of white South Africa, the effects of which continue now. Botswana is a success, but it has only one million people in it and is trying to keep its balance after new discoveries of mineral wealth. Namibia and Angola are still righting themselves after vicious and prolonged war. South Africa is economically sound and could have a fine future, if politics permit.

Surrounded by the unpredictable and by failure, Zimbabwe thrives. Its meat is some of the best in the world. The pig industry is exemplary — sausages, hams, pork products are better than anything we have out of specialist shops. Its poultry industry does well. It grows more maize than it needs. But this

year a quarter or more of the cattle will die from thirst and hunger. The pigs and poultry are being killed because there is no food for them.

In Europe we are bombarded with tales of disaster and pleas for help. It is not surprising that the famous "compassion fatigue" sets in. Perhaps this is not a failure of compassion but of belief that much good is done by charity. We all know of aid stolen by local officials. We know that aid sent to Ethiopia was stolen by the former Soviet Union. And when aid does reach those for whom it is meant nothing long-term seems to be achieved, for year after year the same countries appeal.

But Zimbabwe has a working and well-tryed infrastructure. One consignment of food aid has reached there, and it was fairly distributed. There was not enough of it — that is the trouble. This year may make

or break Zimbabwe: bring down a successful country. It is not in anyone's interest that this only truly developing country in the region should be allowed to fail for lack of a small amount of aid. The harm done by this year's drought will not be healed in a season: it will take three or four years to restore the cattle industry, the pig and poultry farms. But this is a short-term prospect compared with the decades it is reckoned Mozambique will need to recover, the years required to put Zambia right.

Meanwhile, it is only June, with five months to go until the rains. Easy for us to say "a million starving", "two million without water". Hard to put flesh on the figures. A man in tears telephoned last week to say he is having to shoot his calves as they are born. Another to say he was in Mashvingo, listening to the groans of dying

cattle. A woman agricultural worker tells how in her area even the wild animals are dying. A man who works in the kitchen of a friend bought with his pitiful savings two cows. For an African there is no greater symbol of wealth and success than a cow. But the cows have died from hunger.

An enterprising woman, who is a casual labourer and cannot find real work, decided to rear chickens to sell the eggs to help pay the school fees introduced by the government. She has had to kill off her little flock.

In an area where rainfall is usually 66 inches a year, this year there has been only 15 inches. Last year, 12 inches. The river, the fall-safe for that entire mountain region, fed by a large catchment area, is so low it is not expected to last until the rains. The hundreds

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Scorched earth

Continued from page 9

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of people dependent on it hold what seem to be continuous church services, singing and dancing prayers for rain. The most helpful thing would be to sink boreholes, so at least people will have enough to drink and cook with. But boreholes, if too many, can lower the water-table. Which raises the question: is the drought in southern Africa just a temporary blip on the weather chart, or a change in the climate? I have heard people who know the bush say trees are appearing there normally associated with semi-desert country. And if you fly low over the country the soil of whole areas, which were green and productive, is brown and cracked and in danger of crumbling into erosion.

It seems two approaches are needed. One is immediate and carefully targeted aid to keep people alive this year, and will necessarily be part of a general plan for the whole of afflicted southern Africa. The second should consider what must be done if the drying-up is long-term. But there have been successive dry seasons before — and the friend in Cape Town writes to say that for the first time in years the rains are coming normally in Cape Province. So perhaps...

Doris Lessing has a book, African Laughter, Four Visits To Zimbabwe (Harper Collins), coming out in October.

← *Wendell in Malawi* 26/6 - 2/7/92

26/6 - 2/7/92

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not been enough water to wash them. The government mobile water tanks have been visiting some villages for months.

Yet Zimbabwe should not be going hungry this year: usually it feeds itself and exports food. There are three reasons for the food shortage.

First, the government decided to ignore the rule that in a drought-prone country a year's supply of food should be in stock. They donated maize to Ethiopia and sold it, notably to Mozambique. So the silos were empty even before the crops failed. It is said that IMF experts approved this course, for their priority is always to see that foreign currency is earned to pay off interest on debt.

Second, the government set the maize prices so low that farmers — white and black — having protested to the government that this was a short-sighted policy, grew other crops that would earn foreign currency. Again, foreign experts approved: the disastrous effects of foreign "experts" on Africa are no longer doubted by anyone. The third reason is that the rains failed.

Zimbabwe is a successful country. It is the only country in southern Africa that has been doing well. Yes, some members of its government are corrupt and yes, it is sometimes incompetent. Perhaps the second fact is more of a handicap than the first. It seems countries can go along quite satisfactorily with thieves for rulers, or at least for a time. But I have more than once heard visitors returning to Zimbabwe after travelling through other African countries say: "What are you people grumbling about? Compared to any other country in Africa, Zimbabwe is a paradise."

All around Zimbabwe countries are in disaster. Zambia to the north

th.
say.
W. M.

Blow to Zimbabwe forum

STAR 27/6/92

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HARARE — The Forum for Democratic Reform, the newest entry into Zimbabwe's political opposition front, has suffered a major blow with the resignation from its hierarchy of one of Zimbabwe's top churchmen.

The Rt Rev Peter Hatendi, Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the largest diocese in Zimbabwe, confirmed this yesterday in the Weekend Gazette.

He said he was resigning as one of the forum's trustees because it had changed its aims from being a vehicle for the discussion of national issues — and had become a political party.

He is the second lead-

ing Zimbabwean to withdraw from the forum, formed last month to provide a platform for debate on the formation of a credible opposition. Forum officials said former Rhodesian prime minister Sir Garfield Todd had resigned, also because he believed it had become political.

Observers see the opposition, composed of about a dozen small parties, as being deeply divided and offering no coherent voice against the increasingly unpopular ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front).

The Herald, the country's main daily news-

paper, in an editorial this week urged another leading churchman, Catholic Bishop the Rt Rev Patrick Mutume, to resign from the forum's board.

Mutume, it said, "must make up his mind: stay on and mix politics with his religious work or pull out and concentrate on his work as a servant of the Lord".

It dismissed the forum as a body run by "lightweights and opportunists and white liberals who date back to the UDI (unilateral declaration of independence) era".

It was also certain "the white liberals have taken over as the ideological pace-setters". — Sapa.

Prissy colonial rules harming city trade

C/pnen 28/6/92.
AFTERNOON, one of Bulawayo's leading supermarkets, deploys about five security guards to ward off young boys and girls selling fruit and vegetables from outside its premises.

The supermarket, part of a nationwide chain, also sells similar items.

It considers the vendors both a menace to customers doing their weekend shopping, and a potential threat.

But all the security guards can legally do is drive the youths off the supermarket premises.

The youths can hawk their oranges, onions and beans to customers who park their cars in the public street.

As it is, the young boys and girls mainly fear the State police — the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

If caught, the youths are usually fined five Zimbabwe dollars if it is a first offence, but their products are confiscated and supposedly sold at an auction.

The cat-and-mouse game between the police and the youths has been going on for years — from before independence.

Although the laws governing the sale of vendors' products and the licensing of vendors are enacted by the local authorities and not the central government, they are enforced by the State police and not the municipal police.

Calls by ministers Bernard Chidzero (Finance, Economic Planning and Development) and Joseph Msika (Local Government, Rural and Urban development) for local authorities to relax their by-laws to allow open trade, have been well received by the public.

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But it appears local authorities, still using the pretext of sound town planning, will not give in easily as they claim such a move would result in environmental and health hazards "too ghastly to contemplate".

Chidzero said: "Zimbabweans should not be prisoners of the colonial legacy and challenged councillors to visit any of the capitals of the former colonial "masters" to see how the informal sector was flourishing without any adverse effects or the deterioration of health and planning standards.

"This is what we should be emulating, rather than guarding jealously or blindly our orderly and clean cities while unemployment is rising to uncontrollable levels," Chidzero said.

Although deregulation is part of the government's economic structural adjustment programme (Esap), there is now an urgent need to move faster because economic hardships brought about by both the Esap and the drought.

Rigid regulations will therefore not serve any purpose except to make the government more unpopular as it has failed to deliver the goods promised under the Esap, namely increased investment and jobs.

Local shops now report an average of six cases of shoplifting a day.

When schools opened in mid-May nearly 90 percent of the pupils were sent back home because they had not paid their fees.

In Bulawayo alone some 25 000 householders have so far failed to pay their rents and owe the council more than 19-million Zimbabwe dollars. — AIA

ANTAGONISM

towards the Zanu
Government of President
Robert Mugabe has
flared again in the form of
unrest at the University of
Zimbabwe.

Zim students put boot on Mugabe

Clifford 28/6/92

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As campus officials

prepare for the start of the
third term tomorrow,
students faced with
declining living standards
are threatening to continue
the boycotts and street
demonstrations which
brought riot police to the
university last term.

The latest round of
student activism, featuring a
series of demonstrations
in the centre of the capital
which turned violent at
the end of May, led to the
expulsion on June 6 of
more than 10 000 students
and the decertification of
the Student Representatives
Council (SRC).

Students had been
demanding higher grants
and more investment in
social infrastructure in the
wake of steep increases in
the cost of living and critical
overcrowding at the
university, which now
houses three times more
students than it did in 1980.

The current expulsions
mark the first time the
government-appointed
university council has levied
the strongest available
penalty on the student body.

Many university staff
see the expulsions as a sign
of both government's
mounting frustration with
student opposition and its
growing fear that student
protests will spill over into
the wider arena of politics
and draw in other
disaffected groups.

Government and senior
university officials,
including vice-chancellor
Gordon Chavunduka,
argued that the
expulsions were necessary
because of unacceptable
student violence.
"The student demands
are justified because the
high cost of living and
their payouts are no longer
adequate, but the violence
has spoiled any further gains

for the moment," said
Chavunduka.

The demonstrations
followed student
disturbances on campus
in the first week of May, in
response to government's
refusal to meet SRC
demands of a 20 percent
raise in grant payouts. At
that time government
ordered a heavy police
presence on campus. The
outcome was running battles
between security agents
and students, during which
dining hall kitchens were
ransacked and vandalised,
forcing the temporary
closure of the campus.

Many observers,
including some Zanu
members of parliament
and senior university
officials, blamed police
provocation and student
frustration on a
government paralysed on
the issue of a university
policy. The deans of all the

university's faculties
published a statement
calling on the government
to settle the grant dispute.

One week later it
appeared the state would
give in to student
demands, as Minister of
Higher Education David
Karimanzira announced a
25 percent increase in
grant payouts. The SRC
undertook to study the
new payout scheme, but said
it was committed to
"negotiating before
demonstrating" in the
future. It appeared the crisis
had been amicably
resolved.

But on May 26 the
Ministry of Higher
Education announced a
25 percent across-the-board
fee increase at the
university - and the battle
was resumed.

Class boycotts were
reimposed by the SRC and
street demonstrations in

central Harare began. The
crisis simmered as
university officials
scrambled to negotiate a
compromise with the State.

On June 5, the last day
of term, it appeared the
conflict could be resolved
through dialogue after the
SRC agreed to halt
campus demonstrations over
the holidays and pursue
negotiations with university
and ministry officials
before the resumption of
classes on June 29.

But the next day, the
government-appointed
university council
readopted a hard line by
expelling all students who
damaged university property
and forcing others to sign
documents promising
obedience to rules
designed - according to
Chavunduka - to "restore
discipline within the student
body".

For many
commentators, the
unilateral decisions of the
council underline the
government's continuing
grip on the university
administration and the
nervousness within senior
ranks of Zanu concerning
the party's slipping popular
authority. - AIA

Amnesty accuses Zimbabwe

HARARE — Amnesty International has accused Zimbabwean police of failing to account for the recent deaths of at least 10 people in custody. One of the 10 suspects was a 15-year-old boy who died on the day of his arrest for alleged theft.

STAR 29/6/92.

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STAR 11/1/72
One meal a day

HARARE — A relief scheme by which more than 1 million children in Zimbabwe will get a meal every day provided by the government with the help of relief agencies began yesterday.

Initially, 750 000 children under five will benefit. — Star Africa Service. (362)

Harare food scheme

HARARE - A massive relief scheme has been launched so that one million children in Zimbabwe will get a meal every day - even if it means using army trucks.

Initially 750 000 children will benefit but this number will increase as the effects of the drought worsen. The meals will be provided by the government with the help of relief agencies.

Village development committees will establish storage and cooking areas to ensure the food reaches vulnerable groups.

Masvingo and Matabeleland north and south will be the first areas to be provided with food, some of which will be ferried to remote areas by army trucks.

At the official launching of the scheme yesterday the chairman of the National Drought Relief Committee, Mr John

Sowetan Africa News Service

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Nkomo, said R85 million had been set aside for the project.

Meanwhile, Zimbabweans have rallied to a drought relief scheme started by an early morning radio announcer, Noreen Welch, who encouraged children to phone in pledges of donations.

More than R200 000 in cash and kind has come in from listeners all over the country with schools to the forefront in raising money.

Last weekend a convoy carrying food and provisions drove from Harare to Bulawayo to help people suffering in a particular area of Matabeleland.

ZIMBABWE FM 3/7/92

Belts tighten

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When Zimbabwean Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero presents the 1992 budget at month-end, he will announce an unparalleled package of public spending cuts.

This is the central message of an IMF report, leaked last week, on Zimbabwe's economy. It predicts that, even after drought relief payments of more than US\$400m, or 6% of GDP, government spending will fall more than 6% of GDP during 1992-1993 to 41.7%, from 48% in the current year.

The report says that public spending in the new fiscal year, which started this week, will rise to Z\$12.6bn (US\$2.5bn), from a revised Z\$9.5bn (US\$1.9bn) in 1991-1992. But, as a share of nominal GDP, it will fall by a massive six percentage points.

Just where these far-reaching cuts will come will be disclosed on July 30. But the outline is clear: capital spending programmes will be delayed, semi-State company subsidies will be reduced and civil servants retrenched, the Cabinet and defence spending will shrink.

The first signs of the year-long promise to shrink the Cabinet came at the weekend, when President Robert Mugabe announced the abolition of the Ministry of Political Affairs, staffed by five Ministers including senior Minister Didymus Mutasa.

The IMF report says that 6 000 civil service jobs were to have been axed by June 30,

continued

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revenue measures, swingeing spending cuts and a promise to impose positive real interest rates (implying nominal interest rates of upwards of 35%). Coming at a time of growing redundancies, rampant inflation and a steep decline in living standards, it constitutes the most serious threat to Mugabe's political future since he took office 12 years ago.

If a viable opposition was waiting in the wings, Mugabe would be in deeper trouble. Fortunately for him, the one-party state set up by agreement with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party has left the electorate with no option. This is bound to change as the economic crisis deepens and dissension over Chidzero's programme grows within the ruling party. ■

FW's loss, Mugabe's profit

W/maul 3/7-9/7/92

Robert Mugabe's continued hardline attitude towards South Africa was seen as out of step with the rest of Africa, but Boipatong has changed that.
By **ANDY MELDRUM**

THE intense spotlight turned on South Africa's constitutional crisis at the Organisation of African Unity's summit may have been bad news for President FW de Klerk, but it was good news for Robert Mugabe.

The furore surrounding the Boipatong massacre has driven the OAU back towards a hardline stance against the Pretoria government, a position Mugabe has long favoured.

Just six weeks ago it appeared that the summit of African leaders in Dakar, Senegal, would discuss the possibility of accepting South Africa into the OAU. De Klerk had been given a red-carpet welcome by the Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, who was the OAU secretary-general. Other meetings with African heads of state were in the making and it seemed that OAU membership for South Africa was just around the corner.

Mugabe was portrayed as isolated and out of step for insisting that any relaxation towards South Africa should be implemented slowly and strategically.

The Boipatong killings have strengthened the hand of Mugabe, who heads the frontline states delegation. The neighbouring states of southern Africa came in firmly behind the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress by urging the OAU to back new international measures against the Pretoria government.

Beset by problems at home, Mugabe was happy to capitalise on the endorsement his South African policy won at the summit.

"The OAU has called on the United Nations



Leaders meet ... Nelson Mandela and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat at the OAU conference in Dakar.

Photo: AP

Security Council to urgently debate the South African situation to draw international attention to the endless wave of violence," said Mugabe at a Harare press conference after his return from the Dakar summit. He said a UN Security Council meeting was tentatively scheduled for July 11.

He said the OAU was calling for a UN presence in South Africa. "If things get worse, perhaps a peace-keeping mission might be the ultimate answer."

Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku stopped in Harare after the Dakar summit to confer with Mugabe over the South African situation. Anyaoku, a Nigerian, will proceed to South Africa to monitor the situation for the Commonwealth. Mugabe said it was crucial to keep South Africa in the glare of international publicity.

ANC president Nelson Mandela appealed to the OAU to have South Africa banned from the Barcelona Olympics but Mugabe said he believed it was too late to call off South African participation in the games. "Decisions like that take time and I'm afraid too many countries urged quick action to get South Africa in the games. Now participation will go ahead even if it is clear that the De Klerk government is not committed to majority rule," he said.

"De Klerk has said that he is against a 'winner take all' system. What does he want? Loser take all? Surely he must realise that is what majority rule is about. He cannot refuse that concept without refusing democracy. Is he for majority rule or not? He must take a stand."

Mugabe said that to avoid renewed international sanctions and other measures against South Africa, De Klerk should "stop dragging his feet on establishing democracy ... He must stop the maintenance of a clandestine force which is using violence to neutralise parties working for majority rule."

Mugabe also charged that elements in the South African military were continuing to support Renamo rebels in Mozambique. "We have reports of helicopters going from South Africa to Mozambique to drop arms to Renamo. The South Africans will deny it, just as they deny their police are involved in violence. But their denials about Renamo have existed since before the Nkomati Accord (in 1984) and time has proved that they have indeed continued to support Renamo."

Despite his criticisms, Mugabe said he was optimistic that the situation in South Africa would improve. "I am hopeful that De Klerk will heed the international call," said Mugabe. "We have urged him from the OAU and from the Frontline States and the Commonwealth. Soon it will be the United Nations. And I am hopeful that De Klerk will do what needs to be done to return South Africa on the path to democracy."

CLIP 517192
Mugabe reshuffles Cabinet (362)

ZIMBABWEAN President Robert Mugabe on Friday announced a long-awaited Cabinet reshuffle, dumping 12 ministers and six ministries, but appointing three new ministers and establishing one new ministry for National Affairs, Job Creation and Co-operatives.

The move followed pressure from Western donor agencies to slash government spending in line with the country's economic-reform programme. But, with 46 ministers – a number that includes deputy ministers and provincial governors – the Cabinet is still one of the largest in Africa.

A mass graves continued to be unearthed in rural Matabeleland – the site of conflict between government forces and ex-Zipra dissidents between 1983 and 1987 – villagers and human rights groups are intensifying their pressure for the publication of findings of a 1983 commission of inquiry into the disappearance of thousands of villagers in the area.

This is despite official denials of complicity in the disappearances of mostly Ndebele villagers who fell victim to the infighting between the old Zanu led by President Robert Mugabe and the now-defunct Zapu led by Joshua Nkomo.

The two parties merged in 1987, paving the way for the end of the dissident era between 1983 and 1987. Nkomo is now Zimbabwe's vice-president.

At the height of the political squabbles between the two parties, Mugabe deployed the crack North Korean-trained 5th Brigade to crush the insurgency.

The brigade, then

composed mainly of Mugabe loyalists, allegedly led to the "disappearance" of thousands of people.

The government has consistently denied any knowledge of their whereabouts. Instead, it blames former dissidents.

On June 22, workers clearing a disused mine shaft in Kezi district of Matabeleland south discovered human remains whose state cannot be linked to pre-independence killings by the Rhodesian forces.

The discoveries have renewed demands by the people of Matabeleland and human rights organisations for the government to publish the findings of a 1983 commission of inquiry into the activities of the 5th Brigade.

Similar mass graves

CLP 517192

Denials as war atrocities exposed

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were unearthed earlier this year in Gwaai, Matabeleland north. And last year a court ruled that several people who went missing in Slibela were killed.

The disappearance of people here continues to be a sensitive subject. Public debate appears to have been suppressed by the government to maintain peace and national unity.

Those who have called for the publication of the findings of the commission have been labelled "enemies" and "opportunists" wishing to sabotage the unity between Zapu and Zanu.

Such labels have been hurled at human rights organisations like the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, the Bulawayo Legal Project Centre (BLPC) and the newly-formed Zimbabwe Human Rights

Association.

The government is not keen to discuss the matter publicly.

Meanwhile, the ongoing suppression of the information continues to cause hardships and heartache for the surviving relatives of the feud.

Many cannot inherit estates or obtain birth certificates for their children without the death certificates of those who disappeared.

Such death certificates can only be obtained after an inquest by a court or after an application has been made to the high court seeking to declare a person missing and dead.

As things stand, there is no legal evidence of the deaths. Widows are most affected. At a traditional level, certain rituals cannot be

performed for these widows.

Initially, people had pinned their hopes on Nkomo to use his influence within the government to put the record straight.

However, in 1990 Nkomo told AIA "not to open old wounds" by investigating such sensitive issues.

Today, it appears he has not changed his attitude.

Following the Kezi findings in his home area, he rushed to the scene and issued a statement warning people not to say anything about the remains until the government issues a statement.

Government procrastination has spurred people to break their silence and officials are being questioned at almost every public appearance.

Civil rights activists, however, are not interested in apportioning blame: they want the now-cosily ensconced politicians to pay war reparations. – AIA

ic members gin training

WILSON ZWANE

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) is preparing its members for a new constitutional dispensation by having them trained in government. **8/02/92**
Official Mzwanele is leaving for the US for a few weeks for study at the Newt Institute. **6/7/92**
At the weekend it was five civic leaders knew how government worked.
During his stay in the US he would talk to educationists about establishing a "local government training programme" for ACO members. Foreign governments would be approached for funds.
He said that in spite of its members having received training in government, the organisation would not contest future local government elections. But individuals would be free to contest elections under party banners.
In the new SA there will be a strong, independent movement to ensure councillors deliver the goods to their constituencies."

SADF 'will not allow chaos'

PRETORIA — The SADF would not permit forces of chaos and violence to take over and destroy the country, Defence Minister Gene Louw said in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

He told a Defence Day parade the SADF had the experience and expertise to deal with revolutionary tactics. It was ready to support the SAP in safeguarding SA from anarchy.

Louw said he would not speculate about the control of a future defence force. The force was alert, however, to all possibilities and aware of certain groupings' aim to seize power.

Should the ANC and its allies decide to turn their backs finally on negotiations, and opt instead for aggression and conflict to force its will

GERALD REILLY

on the country, appropriate action would have to be taken, Louw said.

He said the defence force was a bulwark of stability and security in the current climate.

The system of national service and volunteer service, as well as the citizen force and commando systems, could not be changed overnight.

Control over the defence force would be negotiated when a transitional constitution came into being. The armed struggle would have to be abandoned and clarity reached on so-called private armies.

Louw said a democratic country could only have one defence force.

Zimbabwe cabinet reshuffle 'too little'

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's budget-cutting Cabinet shuffle came under criticism on Saturday, with one opposition leader calling it "too little, too late".

Mugabe trimmed his Cabinet from 55 ministers to 46 on Friday as part of prescribed economic reforms.

Cuts in government spending have been recommended by donor nations to revive Zimbabwe's ailing economy and encourage foreign aid and investment. The cost of government consumes half of the national income.

The Zimbabwe Human Rights Association said the reshuffle fell far short of expectations of businessmen, academics, labour movements, peasants and the unemployed. **(362)**

Zimbabwe Industries Federation president Bill Moore said the shake-up seemed pointless as the Cabinet remained too big.

Opposition leader Edgar Tekere, who accuses Mugabe of giving unnecessary posts to loyalists, said: "Once again we have half measures. It's too little, too late." — Sapa-AP.

Summit on peace postponed

THE national peace committee had postponed this week's meeting of all signatories to the peace accord for a few days, chairman John Hall said yesterday.

Hall said the meeting scheduled on Wednesday had been postponed after some delegates asked for more time to prepare.

"The delay is for a few days and the alternative date will be decided on Wednesday," Hall said.

Sapa reports peace committee spokesman Val Pauquet said at the weekend a committee meeting on July 30 was still to be attended by President F W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Inkatha also called for the committee to discuss "mock trials" allegedly

held by the ANC Midlands region where government and Inkatha leaders were sentenced to death.

Both Inkatha and the NP rejected the ANC's explanation on the mock trials, said Pauquet.

The complaint had been referred for investigation to a legal task group who had agreed to assist the peace committee with alleged contraventions of the peace accord.

Chapter Nine of the accord makes provision for complaints regarding transgressions of the code of conduct for political parties and organisations to be referred to the committee or for arbitration.

Hall said: "This is the peace accord in action. Complaints of this nature

are serious and test the fabric of the accord. This allegation will now be addressed."

Earlier, Inkatha said the mock trials meant the party would continue to refuse to participate in local dispute resolution committees in the Natal Midlands.

Inkatha spokesman Kim Hodgson said the trials, presided over by ANC official Reggie Hadebe, had issued instructions to ANC supporters to report any sightings of 12 Inkatha leaders to Umkhonto we Sizwe, whose members would carry out the death sentence.

In a letter to the peace committee on Friday, the ANC defended the actions of its Midlands branch, saying the trials had not been conducted with a view to vilifying anybody.

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**Zimbabwe
imports**

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HARARE - Zim-
bwe's Cold Storage
Commission has ex-
ported about 50 tons of
beef to South Africa to
test the market. Official
comment from the
parastatal meat market-
ing company could not
be obtained.

Sowetan 8/7/92

Zimbabwe beef for SA

ZIMBABWE's Cold Storage Commission has exported about 50 tons of beef to SA to test the market for the resumption of beef exports. Beef industry sources said the consignment included high quality and processing beef.

Commission officials visited SA last year to begin negotiations with the SA Meat Board over quotas of Zimbabwean beef.

But hopes for a quick re-entry were dashed by increased slaughtering in SA in the wake of the drought.

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Zimbabwe offers cheap holidays with a smile

BIDAY 9/7/92

Reports by DIANNA GAMES

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THE only thing Zimbabwe does not have is the sea. Otherwise it is the perfect destination for SA tourists — cheap, beautiful and accessible.

Its tourism industry has had its blows over the years, but in the past decade the number of tourists has been building up. Now its resorts are almost filled to capacity year-round.

SA tourists, who make up the greatest number, began trickling back after independence. In 1991 South Africans made up 35% of the country's 500 000 visitors.

Although petrol is expensive, the currency exchange rate — at more than two-to-one — compensates for this. Food is cheap and although commodity shortages are the norm, most things can be found.

Even though the governments of the two countries have been at loggerheads for many years, service with a smile has survived.

The country offers a diverse range of attractions from five-star luxury to remote bush camps, from trout fishing in the eastern highlands to tiger fishing on

the Zambezi.

Most of the country's attractions lie on its borders. The ideal way to see everything is to keep as close to them as the roads allow. Much of Zimbabwe is four-wheel drive territory, but the main roads are in excellent condition and as tourism increases, roads in more out-of-the-way areas are being upgraded.

The number of hotels and camps in resort areas is increasing all the time. In Victoria Falls alone, two hotels have opened in the past two years and a third is under construction.

A spinoff of the tourist boom has been the mushrooming of safari and tour operators, who have left virtually no stone unturned in their quest to offer "the original African experience". There are now nearly 100 registered private operators offering packages. Almost anything can be arranged — from champagne breakfasts on the Zambezi to horseriding in the game reserves.

Because the country is

gearing up increasingly to international tourists, prices are rising, especially for the catered holiday.

As a result of the weak Zimbabwe dollar, prices for hotels and safaris are mostly quoted in US dollars. However, a two-tier system operates to keep the country affordable for tourists within the region.

Currency

Visitors from several southern African countries may pay the Zimbabwe dollar rate, although hotel bills must be paid in a currency other than the Zimbabwe dollar.

Visitors from SA must ask for the Zimbabwe dollar rate when making inquiries or booking.

There are plans to change the system later this year into a discount system based on seasonal demand.

While Victoria Falls, Hwange, Kariba and Great Zimbabwe are the country's main attractions, they are just a few of the things to be enjoyed, especially

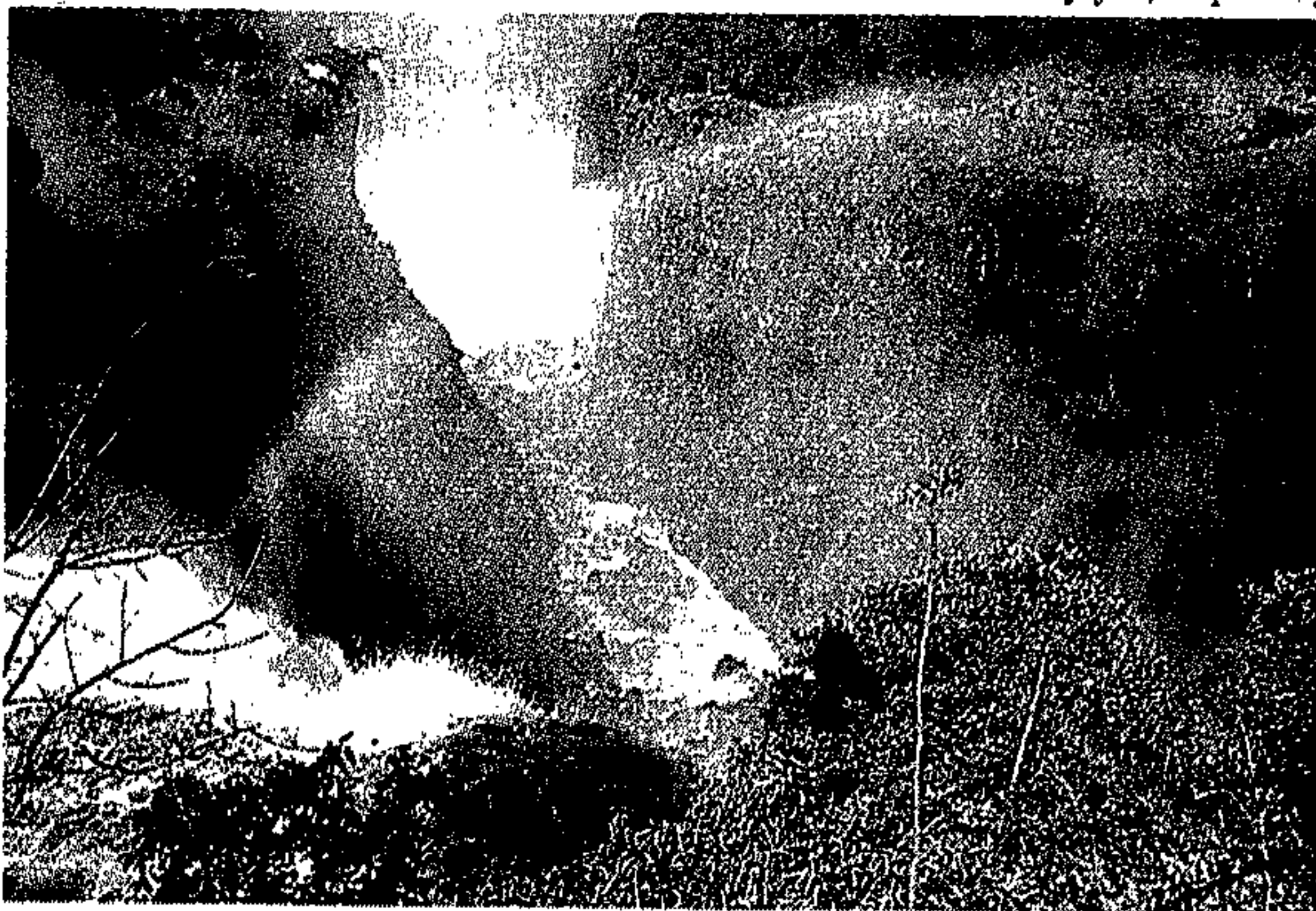
for travellers with their own transport.

A great deal of Zimbabwe is national park. The National Parks Board has clean, inexpensive lodges and camps throughout the country. Numbers of people in most camps are kept low, but there are plans to expand to cope with increasing demand.

Zimbabwe has become part of a regional initiative to sell several countries as a package, including Zambia, Botswana, SA, Malawi and Kenya. However, the initiative's success hinges on political stability in all the countries concerned, and thus its success is not yet assured.

In addition to daily flights to Harare and Bulawayo, and coaches from Johannesburg several times a week, there is now a once-weekly train service directly to Harare.

Visas are necessary for SA passport holders. These cost R65 for a single entry and R100 for a double entry.



The spectacular Victoria Falls.

Houseboating a rare treat for sun-lovers

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THE massive Zambezi river around the river. There are all kinds of Kariba

er is integral to Zimbabwe's tourist industry, providing the pivot for a large section of the country's tourist development.

The 2700km river also supports a vast amount of wildlife along its banks.

The tourist season in the Zambezi Valley is year-round — temperatures vary from hot to very hot.

Victoria Falls, the country's best-known tourist resort, is enjoying a huge boom with two new hotels opened in the past year and another being built.

Most famous of its hotels is the grand old colonial Victoria Falls Hotel, which dates back to 1905. It overlooks a bridge into Zambia.

Accommodation in the village can vary between Z\$10 a night for campers to Z\$500 a night in top hotels.

Almost all entertainment, bar the Makasa Sun Hotel's casino, revolves

canoeing safaris above the falls and white-river rafting below it, flights over the falls or cruises on the river, not to mention walks along the edge of the falls.

A short drive from the town is Hwange National Park, which abounds with game. Also a morning's drive from Victoria Falls is Milibez, where motorists can catch a ferry for the 22-hour ride up the length of Lake Kariba to Kariba town.

Explore

Houseboating on Lake Kariba offers a rare treat for sun worshippers and fishermen — it is probably the best way to explore the 5 000km² of harnessed Zambezi that rests along Zimbabwe's western border.

Failing that, there are several exclusive camps and a hotel catering for tourists away from the

which can be reached by boat or small aircraft.

Kariba itself boasts a variety of accommodation, including four hotels and a casino.

The lake is a prime spot for tiger and bream fishing, and fresh water prawns are bred there.

The gorge below the dam wall is the starting point for canoe safaris along the Zambezi.

The trips are becoming increasingly popular. Visitors are taken along the spectacular northern border, where the Zambezi River hosts some of the biggest concentrations of large mammals in the country.

Mana Pools, a favourite getaway for Zimbabweans, is the only easily accessible place for tourists along this stretch. However, many private operators offer exclusive safaris in the area.



The massive Kariba dam wall.

Mountain ranges not to be missed

WHILE Zimbabwe is best known for its wildlife and bush, there are many other attractions which tourists with whirlwind itineraries usually miss.

For instance, nestled in its eastern corner are three mountain ranges — the rolling uplands of Nyanga in the north, the lush forests of the Vumba further south and the jagged Chimanimani — all of them overlooking Mozambique.

A favourite haunt of locals, this is Zimbabwe's playground of lakes and lush forests, trout streams, waterfalls and huge vistas.

Private lakes at Zimbabwe Sun's Troutbeck Inn and Montclair Casino Hotel are stocked with trout for guests. The latter hotel offers gambling.

surrounded by panoramic views and lush rain forests, is to reopen in December after a 10-year closure. It was a popular resort before the bush war.

Nyanga is home to the country's highest mountain, Nyangani, some of its most scenic routes and it is also an historic area, rich in ruins, caves and iron age artifacts. It has huge wattle and conifer plantations, tea and coffee estates and deciduous fruit farms.

Compelling

The Matobo Hills are the most compelling reason to visit Bulawayo. A short drive from the city, the range is best known for the grave of Cecil John Rhodes in a huge granite dome, but it is a unique 2 000km² area

formations, interspersed with wooded valleys and lakes. There are thousands of ancient rock paintings.

In the southeast is Great Zimbabwe, the ancient stone ruins believed to have been the capital of an early empire several centuries ago and one of the oldest existing ruins in Africa.

Although some of the walks are steep, the stonework is worth a look and photographs do not do it justice. The original soapstone Zimbabwe birds, now reproduced as a national emblem, have been removed for protection to a nearby museum.

On the road between Beit Bridge and Masvingo, the nearest town to the ruins, are several large informal craft stops where basic pottery and beautiful wood

Zimbabwean industrialists slate govt

VICTORIA FALLS — The Zimbabwe government's failure to meet economic structural adjustment programme targets was the main topic of debate during the second day of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries congress yesterday.

Government ministers — particularly the architect of the export-driven economic reforms, senior finance minister Bernard Chidzero — will be expected to explain why implementation of the

programme was so slow.

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A discussion paper quoted industrialists saying government had failed to meet programme targets for the period ending 1991 because of the lack of planning, bureaucratic delays and the use of inappropriate policy measures.

On Wednesday Chidzero said critics should first get their facts before accusing government of inaction. — Sapa.

BLOOM 10/7/92

The commission consists of three advocates — Lewis Skweyiya, Gilbert Marcus and B Mabandla.

Sapa-Reuter reports the ANC yesterday formally handed over to the Tanzanian government its camps and farms there. The handover in Mgorogoro marked the

ing party.

"It was the people of Tanzania who made a great sacrifice for the liberation of southern Africa. It is only fair that the complexes be handed over to them and not to CCM," civil rights lawyer Mabere Marando said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Taxi 'war' over Zimbabwe route

THEO RAWANA and WILSON ZWANE

SA's taxi operators were using strong-arm tactics in an attempt to force Zimbabwean bus companies to abandon the Beit Bridge-Johannesburg route, a source said yesterday.

These tactics included abduction and intimidation. *BIDAY 10/7/92*

SA Long Distance Taxi Association (Saldta) president Peter Rabali said he could not say if Saldta members were involved, but confirmed his northern Transvaal region had been in dispute with Zimbabwean bus operators.

Rabali gave the names of three Zimbabwean bus companies involved on the route as Shoeshine, Countryboy and Matambanazo.

The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, said taxi operators had attacked Zimbabwean bus drivers in central Johannesburg three times this week. Three days ago, a Zimbabwean bus driver and his conductor were abducted by taxi operators, while another attempted abduction was foiled by police intervention on Wednesday.

Rabali was non-committal on the incidents, but said Zimbabwean bus operators had reneged on an agreement with his organisation.

This agreement stipulated that only one bus should run the route each day.

"Now the Zimbabweans have flooded the market and left our men with no fares on a route they initiated," said Rabali.

Forum cancelled after police raid

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE proposed establishment of a joint negotiations forum including the Pretoria City Council and the Central Transvaal Civics Association (CTCA) was cancelled this week after a police raid on the parish church of CTCA president Father Sman-galiso Mkhathshwa.

Mkhathshwa, who is also general secretary of the Institute of Contextual Theology, was awarded R25 000 by the Law and Order Minister in 1988 following allegations of torture. *BIDAY 10/7/92*

Civic representatives said at a Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber meeting this week that the raid on Monday, as well as alleged intimidation of other civic leaders in the PWV region, was threatening the local government negotiation process.

Civic leaders in the Metropolitan Chamber said they had asked government officials to put pressure on the police to stop the alleged victimisation of civic leaders.

CTCA general secretary Star Vilakazi said up to 50 police officers and soldiers had taken part in the three-hour raid on the St Charles Lwanga Catholic Church in Soshanguve.

He claimed a number of people had been assaulted.

A police spokesman said a pistol and ammunition had been found in the living quarters of a Catholic church in Soshanguve after a raid on Monday afternoon.

There had been no arrest during the incident, he said, although police were looking for the owner of the weapons.

SAAF takes off to help in Angolan election

THE first of several SA Air Force aircraft, which would assist the Angolan government with an air structure for that country's general election in September, left Waterkloof in Pretoria yesterday.

The three Hercules C-130s and two light planes would prepare the installation in Angola from where the SAAF would operate before a contingent of about 60 members with helicopters and light aircraft joined them, an SAAF spokesman said.

The operation was the largest assistance task conducted by the SAAF to an African country, he said.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

The SAAF would assist officials in registering voters living in remote areas. The move followed a request by the Angolan government supported by the UN representative in Luanda, Margaret Anstee.

The SAAF's task mainly would consist of communication flights. The contingent would be rotated monthly.

The election on September 30 would be conducted under UN supervision and great effort was being made to get voters registered in time.

Sects under fire

HARARE - President Robert Mugabe has urged Christian churches to expose and denounce the activities of so-called religious movements which claim to have found the way to God but whose practices showed their love for money, power and the corruption of young minds.

Mugabe told the Zimbabwe Council of Churches that church-run hospitals, health centres and schools had made a big contribution to the people of Zimbabwe.

Sapa-Reuter-AP-AFP

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Sowetan 10/7/92

Multiple gains for Mugabe in Mozambique negotiations

By ANDREW MELDRUM

SEEKING a dramatic breakthrough in the stalled Mozambican peace negotiations, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe met Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama in Botswana and emerged with a promise that the rebel commander would agree to an immediate ceasefire.

Appearing on Zimbabwe television last weekend, a smiling Mugabe said: "The deliberations went very well ... Dhlakama said he is for peace in Mozambique. He is for a ceasefire almost immediately, but guarantees must be given so that after the ceasefire there are no arrests or harassments, no restrictions of the Renamo party. He wants Renamo to be treated like a movement that would want to be elected to power."

Mugabe was filmed sitting with Dhlakama, Botswana's President Sir Ketumile Masire and a beaming Tiny Rowland, chairman of the multinational Lonrho. Mugabe specifically thanked Rowland for setting up the meeting.

Lonrho has extensive holdings in Mozambique, including a gold mine, hotels and vast agricultural lands. The company is facing serious economic difficulties in London, so Rowland must be hoping to achieve a speedy Mozambican settlement that will make his holdings more profitable.

Sitting with his wife, the bespectacled Dhlakama simply said: "It was a good meeting. I confirm what President Mugabe has just said. Together we can try to get a solution because this war is not good, not just for Mozambicans but for all of us here."

If Mugabe is able to turn the ceasefire promise into a reality, he will achieve a major regional settlement that has eluded the Mozambican negotiators in Rome for nearly two years. He said he would speak to President Joaquim Chissano as soon as the Mozambican leader returns from a trip to the United States.

In Washington this week, Chissano responded cautiously to the offer of a ceasefire, saying some scepticism was justified as Renamo had used delaying and obstructionist tactics in the Rome talks. He said he looked forward to meeting with Mugabe and that he was open to a ceasefire, adding "the ball is in Renamo's court".

Chissano said Mozambique's new constitution guaranteed the right to form political parties and pointed out that there were already 15 registered parties. After a ceasefire, Renamo would be free to operate like any other party, he added.

A successful ceasefire and peace process would mean that Mugabe could withdraw some 7 000 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique and achieve considerable economic savings. And, taking a page from the book of former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, Mugabe would be able to dispell domestic political problems with a stunning international victory.

Mugabe needs such a dramatic accomplishment to obscure the fact that Zimbabweans have greeted his long-awaited cabinet reshuffle with a shrug. The reshuffle, announced last week, left Zimbabweans complaining that the cabinet of 43 remains much too large and retains too many of the same faces.

Under domestic pressure as well as from the World Bank and donor nations to reduce the size of his government, Mugabe deliberated nearly a year before announcing his new cabinet. He managed to reduce his cabinet from 32 to 26 ministers, but he included nine deputy ministers and eight provincial governors.

"No deputy ministers are needed as all the ministers have secretaries to carry out those functions," commented John Makumbe, chairman of the University of Zimbabwe's political science department. "The only reason Mugabe has deputy ministers is because he's afraid of the political threat they would represent outside his government."

Army's 1983 orgy of death detailed

STAR 13/7/92

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

(362)

HARARE — Gruesome killings by the Zimbabwe Army's 5 Brigade in Matabeleland 10 years ago during its campaign to crush dissidents and their supporters have been detailed in a widely read independent magazine which says thousands of civilians died in the army crack-down.

The publication, Horizon, sent a team to tour the Tsholotsho area of Matabeleland, where it says the traumatised people suffered the largest number of deaths at the hands of the North Korean-trained unit.

At the time in 1983, the Roman Catholic bishops in Zimbabwe accused the mass media of failing to keep the people informed of a reign of terror caused by wanton killing, beating, burning and rape.

They said then that hundreds of innocent people had been killed or maimed by government forces.

In turn President Robert Mugabe, who was then prime minister, said it was shocking and reprehensible that people with little real knowledge or appreciation of the situation facing the country should presume to lecture to the government on the morality of the anti-dissident campaign.

Allegations of security force brutalities were given wide publicity in the foreign media.

The revival now of the tragic events of a decade ago coin-

cides with the new spirit of openness in Zimbabwe, says Horizon, which recalls that the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, in its last annual report, called on the government to publish the report of the commission of inquiry into alleged violations of human rights in Matabeleland.

The magazine says the killings in Tsholotsho began after the arrival of 5 Brigade troops in January 1983 at a base near Pumula Hospital.

It says many witnesses recounted incidents in which the soldiers, referred to as butchers, travelled from village to village, rounding up residents and forcing them to watch the execution of those suspected of being dissident sympathisers.

The villagers, according to the report, were frequently forced to dig mass graves for the victims.

At other times the victims were herded into huts which were set on fire.

Others were beaten to death or stabbed with bayonets.

Villages and dates where the atrocities were committed are listed in the report.

Says the magazine: "At Gula-likabili on February 12 (1983), villagers were forced to dig a hole in the ground and 12 of them were made to lie in the bottom before being executed. The survivors were forced to fill in the grave and then made to dance on top of the grave singing songs in praise of Zanu (PF) and denouncing Zapu."

Outraged Zim farmers 'to head for Zambia'

HARARE. — Many white commercial farmers, who bitterly opposed government plans to nationalise half of their land, have decided to emigrate to neighbouring Zambia as the land acquisition law comes into effect.

More than 300 farmers plan to start farming in Zambia, and the exodus is thought certain to have adverse effects on Zimbabwe's backbone industry, agriculture.

Under the Land Acquisition Act passed early this year, the Zimbabwean government will nationalise about six million hectares of prime agricultural land. Hundreds of thousands of blacks from crowded areas who were promised land during the guerilla war will be resettled.

The government empowered itself

to seize "designated" property, paying what it deemed a fair price.

On Friday, 13 properties covering about 6 800ha were the first to be designated for resettlement under the new act.

Zambian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Mr. Gibson Nkausu confirmed that Zimbabwean farmers had indicated their desire to start farming in his country.

A Zimbabwean government official said: "We have heard these stories but there are no statistics to show that any farmers have left Zimbabwe."

A foreign investor in Zambian agriculture must produce a minimum of \$35 000 (about R98 000), and Zimbabwean foreign exchange restrictions could stand in the way of farmers' moves to leave. — Sapa-AFP

Zimbabwe govt to buy farms

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Thirteen farms in Zimbabwe, seven owned by whites and six black-owned properties, are to be acquired by the government in the eastern province of Manicaland to resettle families who will have to move when the lake fills behind the giant Osborne Dam currently under construction.

The farms are the first to be designated for acquisition by the government under the controversial law which came into force in May despite strenuous objections.

The government has given repeated assurances that productive farms will not be taken for resettlement.

However, several of the designated farms are highly productive, an official of the farmers' union said yesterday.

Commercial Farmers' Union director David Hasluck said the union had not been given notice of the action. He had not yet been able to contact the affected farmers, but approaches would be made to government officials.

The notices in the Government Gazette, inviting the owners who object to the bid to take over their properties to do so by August 10, were signed by the former Minister of Agriculture, Dr Witness Mangwende.

A government-appointed compensation committee will decide what compensation should be paid for properties acquired under the Act.

The farms earmarked for resettlement cover nearly 6 800 ha. According to a report 620 families will need to be resettled.

Democracy worth dying for activist

LUSAKA — Freed opposition leader Chakufwa Chihana said yesterday he would continue campaigning for democracy in Malawi even if it meant a death sentence for sedition.

"Many people have died for democracy in this country, why should I be spared?" he said. "My death will hasten the demise of the one-party state."

Mr Chihana (52), head of the opposition Democratic Alliance, was released on bail on Saturday after being held for three months without charge.

He was arrested on April 6 when he returned home from a conference in Zambia at which he called for a pro-democracy congress in Malawi.

The Malawi government has been widely accused of human rights abuses, including the torture, detention and assassination of its opponents.

Speaking from his attorney's home in Blantyre, Mr Chihana said he was kept in solitary confinement and denied reading material in prison.

He was locked into leg irons for more than a month and repeatedly interrogated, he said.

"I heard no news from the outside world," Mr Chihana said. "Being in prison is like being sealed in a bottle. You hear nothing."

In May, at least 22 people were killed in riots touched off by the government's failure to bring Mr Chihana to court.

Judge James Kalaila granted Mr Chihana bail of \$2 500 (about R7 000) on Friday and ordered him to appear in court today in

the former capital of Zomba, where he is expected to be formally charged with sedition.

Mr Chihana said President Kamuzu Banda's government was "in tatters" and had failed to suppress demands for political reforms in recent months.

"There is no way it can be resuscitated or reformed," he said. "Democratic change is the only alternative."

Dr Banda, who led the former British colony to independence in 1964, outlawed political opposition and declared himself president for life. Believed to be in his 90s, he has said that his nation of 8 million people supported one-party rule.

But it has shown signs of acceding to Western pressure for democratic reforms and an end to the alleged human rights abuses.

Western nations last month froze \$74 million (about R210 million) in aid to Malawi to press for reforms.

The government has released 18 detainees and says the International Red Cross will be allowed to visit prisons next month for the first time in two decades.

Among 10 detainees released on Friday was Aleke Banda, a former Cabinet minister held without trial for 12 years. He is no relation to the president.

Mr Banda's son-in-law, businessman Krishana Achutan, was detained on May 16 after he appealed on the British Broadcasting Corporation for the release of Mr Banda, said to be suffering from high blood pressure. Mr Achutan remains in custody. — Sapa-AP.

Seeds of optimism supplant gloom on Zimbabwe's farms

STAR 13/7/92

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NOT JUST light at the end of the tunnel, but the rosy glow of a new dawn is how one Zimbabwean farmer described the prospects for his community which not so many months ago was in the grip of despair.

The gloom and despondency existed because of the feeling among the farmers that they were no longer wanted by President Mugabe's government as it pressed ahead with legislation aimed at taking half the white-owned land for resettlement under terms which they felt threatened their continued existence.

The talk then was of giving up farming, of going to Zambia or of devising legal schemes to try to outwit the government. The whole atmosphere was clouded with suspicion and hostility from both sides.

Today the talk is of how to raise the money to finance the next crop, of the difficulties facing farmers because of the drought, of how to carry over losses from the last season, and of the cost of inputs and high interest rates. There are immense difficulties but they are the sort of problems that farmers have faced before and overcome.

The optimism of the farmer quoted at the start is probably not generally shared to the same extent by many of the 4 400 white farmers. But there is no doubt that there has been a remarkable change of mood.

Last week at the annual congress of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Alan Burl, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union — the body representing white farmers — said: "We have the farmers, we have the expertise. We stand ready to face the challenges of the coming year."

Of the government's latest policy statement on agricultural production which came out at the beginning of the month, Mr Burl said: "I want to place on record here that this is without a doubt one of the best policy statements and documents to come out on behalf of agriculture for many years."

"I wish to thank the ministry for producing the document when it did, giving farmers time to react for next season and also acceding to many of our requests to deregulate the majority of the controlled commodities, and setting floor

Zimbabwe's farmers' prospects, recently at an all-time low after the Land Acquisition Bill, have improved, reports ROBIN DREW, Star Africa Service.



Hosts of sunflowers . . . continued development of agriculture is the Zimbabwean government's most urgent priority.

prices which are realistic under today's circumstances."

He was sure producers would react positively, and that the ball of production was now moving into the farmers' court.

There is clearly a link between the drought and the devastating effect it had on farming operations and the support which the commercial sector has been accorded.

In the policy document in which the pre-planting price for maize was set at Z\$900 (R500) a ton, an increase of 64 percent,

the government said measures were dominated by the need to achieve a rapid recovery from the drought.

Production incentives were directed towards an increase in output to meet immediate needs, to rebuild stocks and to provide essential raw materials for the industrial sector.

It said: "The continued development of the agricultural sector is the most urgent priority of the government's economic policy."

On the acquisition of land for

resettlement, the document had only this to say: "The further development of the government's land policy is directed towards ensuring that land taken for resettlement is allocated to farmers who can increase the levels of output from the land in question. Measures to ensure this are currently being considered."

Farmers, too, seem pleased with the appointment of a new Minister of Agriculture, Kumbirai Kangai, generally regarded as a pragmatist who would appreciate the contribution that commercial agriculture makes to the economy.

The million black families in the communal, resettlement and small-scale farming areas are to be given special assistance in the coming season in the form of contract ploughing as well as crop packs consisting of seeds, fertilisers and chemicals.

The aim is to have these families cultivating at least 1 or 2 hectares, with half under maize and the rest either sorghum, millet, sunflower, groundnut or cotton.

With their contribution and with the revival of maize production in the commercial areas, the target is to produce 2.5 million tons of maize and to start on the process of rebuilding stocks.

Some are doubtful that this target can be reached. Quentin Haarhof, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, believes that, given a good rainy season, 2.1 million tons is a more realistic figure and that Zimbabwe will have to import next year as well before it gets back to self-sufficiency.

Grain producers had asked for a pre-planting price of Z\$1 000 but accept that the Z\$900 does make production viable, and they make the point that there will be a review of the final price to be paid before the harvest.

Mr Haarhof, while cautious regarding the ability of the farming community as a whole to recover sufficiently from past troubles, says he is confident many farmers will increase production.

It is all a far cry from the warnings that the passage of the Land Acquisition Law would mean doom for farming and the country. □

Zimbabwe farmers eye Zambia

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ARC 13/1/92

HARARE. — Many white farmers, who bitterly opposed government plans to nationalise half their land, have decided to emigrate to Zambia as the Land Acquisition Act comes into effect.

More than 300 white farmers plan to start farming in Zambia, and the exodus is thought certain to have adverse effects on Zimbabwe's backbone industry, agriculture.

Under the Land Acquisition Act passed early this year, the government will nationalise about 6-million hectares of prime agricultural land. Hundreds of thousands of land-hungry blacks from crowded areas who were promised land during the guerrilla war, will be resettled.

The government empowered itself to seize "designated" property, paying what it deemed a fair price.

The Act has been unpopular with whites farming on prime land, who feel the measure is designed to seize land without adequate compensation.

On Friday, 13 properties covering about 6 800 hectares were the first to be designated for resettlement under the new Act. — Sapa-AFP.

Harare acts to seize first farms

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government has taken the first official step in its controversial plan to seize privately-owned farm land with the gazetting of 13 commercial farms to be taken over for the resettlement of several hundred peasant farmers.

The Herald, the country's main daily newspaper, reported on Saturday that the Government Gazette had listed the 13 farms, covering 6 800ha in the Makoni and Mutema districts in the east of the country, which would be "acquired" over

the next two years. (362)

The farms — seven are registered in the names of black farmers — were the first to fall victim to legislation passed in February this year which allows the government to buy farms for a resettlement process.

The controversy had serious racial overtones and was viewed by many in the government as a means of taking back land from the descendants of white colonists who arrived in these parts a century ago.

Almost half of the area is

in the name of the De Kock brothers, relatives of Wickus de Kock, former Rhodesian Front cabinet minister who left in the '70s to settle in SA.

Much of the bitterness in the controversy stemmed from government's initial aim to deny farmers the right to challenge in court the price set by government. But after warnings by Western donor nations that aid would be cut off, the government backed down and restored that right to farmers. — Sapa.

Mugabe's reforms 'set to fail'

HARARE — The failure of President Robert Mugabe's government to cut public sector spending is seriously undermining its five-year economic structural adjustment programme (Esap), says Zimbabwe's leading merchant bank.

It had "kept none of the fiscal restraint promises it made" and continued spending sums equivalent to more than 50% of the country's GDP, twice as high as the prudent figure for any economy that hoped for growth, said the quarterly guide published by the First Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe (FMB), an Anglo American subsidiary.

"If half the money raised in taxes and loans in the last 10 years had been left with the taxpayers and lenders — Z\$50bn (R28bn) at today's prices — there is no telling what investment and productive employment growth might have taken place," the review says.

"In his 1990 budget speech (Finance Minister Bernard) Chidzero said the government had decided to reduce the size of the bureaucracy, the number of civil servants having risen to 181 402 in 1990 from 62 035

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

in 1980. (362)

"The phased reduction promised has resulted in the civil service numbers rising a further 10 000 to 191 479," the FMB review says.

It also charges that with limited national resources, Mugabe's government "chose to deflect the needed corrective measures on to the business sector in the form of monetary controls".

A major disincentive to growth persisted in "the generally uncompromising attitudes displayed to business people by senior civil servants in the technical ministries.

"As long as government maintains this state of affairs, the best efforts of our business sectors, of our trading partners and of new investors, donor agencies, the World Bank and the IMF will continue to deliver mediocre to poor results and we will see the country placed in danger of forfeiting support at every level," the report says.

Mugabe in bid to woo hungry, angry

STAR 15/7/92 (362)

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe, his popularity at its lowest since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, embarks on a politically risky tour of his drought-hit nation today to try to drum up support from the hungry and angry.

Zimbabweans, reeling from the worst drought in southern Africa this century, blame Mr Mugabe's government for failing to heed experts' early warnings about the drought that has decimated livestock and crippled the key farming sector.

Foreign aid organisations say virtually half Zimbabwe's population of 10 million needs food relief, but only about 2 million get it now.

"Now that some of the food is getting through to the people, he hopes to capitalise on this and explain that at least some action is being taken," one aid official said.

"But the people are angry and hungry. It will be interesting to see how they react at his political rallies."

Mr Mugabe has not addressed public political rallies in rural areas for nearly two years.

Political analysts say the 68-year-old president's popularity has fallen to its lowest level

over allegations of economic mismanagement and corruption.

Compounding Mr Mugabe's problems is a growing unease among ordinary people about the effects of a tough, 18-month economic reform programme aimed at reviving the country's flagging economy and reducing State controls on industry.

The economic reforms, backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, have increased the cost of many basic goods, pushing annual inflation to a record 40 percent.

While urging the rest of Zimbabweans to tighten their belts, Mr Mugabe has so far resisted demands by the IMF and World Bank to drastically cut State spending, which is at present swallowing up close to 53 percent of the country's gross domestic product.

The Zimbabwean leader launches his four-month "meet-the-people" tour in the southern Matabeleland province.

The area is one of the worst hit by the drought that has also devastated Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia and parts of east Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Africa in brief

Mugabe's delicate mission (362)

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His popularity is at its lowest since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. *Howe fan 15/7/92*

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NEWS IN BRIEF

B/DAY 16/7/92 (360)
Zambia to privatise

ZAMBIA's government had passed a Privatisation Act which set ways more than 130 firms would be pared from the state sector, officials said yesterday.

The Act provides for a privatisation agency of representatives from the ministries of trade, commerce, industry and finance, and trade union and private business groups, to plan and manage the five-year programme.

Zimbabwean economy 'bleak'

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's economy is heading for its worst slump in more than 50 years and the outlook for next year promises even more discomfort, according to a report released in Harare yesterday by the London-based Standard Chartered Bank.

In the latest issue of its quarterly business trends report, the bank said prospects for this year and next year were bleak due to a trio of factors.

The international recession would finally begin to affect the economy; the drought would start to hit manufacturing growth; and the government would be forced into accepting austere and politically unpopular IMF programmes.

It forecast increased industrial unrest as workers found themselves squeezed more and more by declining living standards and increasing retrenchments.

Industrial agitation would also be

exacerbated by a fall in gross domestic product of up to 9% this year, a worsening of 8% in the balance of payments deficit, and the likelihood of a devaluation in the Zimbabwe dollar by about 20% by the end of the year.

The bank predicted a budget deficit widening to more than 9% of GDP this financial year and even worse next year.

Zimbabwe is entering the second year of a five-year economic reform programme, initially estimated to cost \$15bn, to try to breathe life into an economy seriously weakened by more than a decade of state controls.

But the bank said the original reform programme started last year had been "dramatically altered" as a result of the drought, the government's new close relationship with the IMF and "lengthy programme

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slippages" that had occurred in the implementation of the economic structural adjustment programme (Esap).

Zimbabwe currently has no viable alternative to borrowing under the IMF's enhanced structural adjustment facility (Esaf).

The Zimbabwean government is trying to win about \$550m on the Esaf's concessional terms, but this implied that "the government will have to grit its teeth and agree to politically unpopular policies," the bank said.

The conception of Esap being a five-year programme was "unrealistic" and a regime of long-term reform featuring tight monetary controls with positive interest rates (matching the rate of inflation) and substantial cuts in state spending would have rather to be implemented, the bank said. — Sapa.

Shocked farmers hold thumbs as land loss looms

STAL 16/7/92

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REGINALD Bennett (70) and his son Gordon (34) between them have 800 Friesian/Holstein dairy cattle on adjoining farms and they supply the Mutare dairy with 20 per cent of the city's milk.

Mr Bennett, sen, started his dairy herd at Cynara Estate with five cows in 1947 when he returned from war service.

With his wife Jane they raised four children and developed the property into the highly productive farm it is today, surviving three attacks during the guerilla war. Irrigated pastures were planted and nine dams built.

It is a battle to keep going today because of the drought. The dams are empty, the pastures cropped down to the dust. Hay is brought in from areas to the north hundreds of kilometres away. The Bennetts are still in business.

On Saturday Jane Bennett drove to town, where a friend asked her: "Have you seen the morning paper?" She hadn't.

She drove back to her husband with the news that their farm and the one run by Gordon were among 13 to be taken over by the government to resettle some of the 600 peasant families who will be displaced when the large Osborne Dam under construction nearby floods their communal lands.

"It was a terrible shock," said Mr Bennett. "How would you feel to read in the paper that something you had spent your life building up was to be lost?"

There is still hope that it won't be. Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai has promised to consider favourably objections from productive farmers if their properties are designated. Mr Bennett's clearly falls into this category.

He and other farmers in the area — including Commercial Farmers' Union provincial chairman John Meikle — point out that there is enough under-utilised land in the district to resettle the 5 000 people who will have to move when the dam is completed in two years' time. From the Bennett property one can see an abandoned farm.

Up the road are three more productive farms which have been designated. Two are leased by Rob Thompson (46) from the brothers Wickus and Neil de Kock, who now live in South Africa. Wickus, a former Rhodesian Cabinet minister, now farms near Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal.

Last year Mr Thompson grew 65 ha of tobacco worth Z\$1 million and ran 1 500 head of cattle. Because of the drought he has

Farmers in the eastern border region of Zimbabwe whose properties are the first to be designated for resettlement under the contentious Land Acquisition Act are perplexed and distressed by the government's action. ROBIN DREW of the Star Africa Service visited Manicaland to talk to them and heard that there was still hope.

cut his stock to 800. He is preparing his tobacco seedbeds for next season's crop.

"I would put a bullet through my head if they take it away," said Mr Thompson. "I was shocked and distressed and I still have not received an official letter."

The notice designating the properties appeared in last Friday's Government Gazette. It

was headline news in a morning newspaper. Officials say letters have been sent to owners.

At Lee Farm, another designated property, owner Simon Ballance was away, playing cricket for the Zimbabwe Country Districts team against a visiting South African XI.

His brother Tim said the property had been bought in 1986 after it had first been of-

fered for sale to the government, which had expressed no interest.

Since then Simon, who is married with two young children, had spent Z\$500 000 improving curing facilities for his tobacco crop. He has 200 head of cattle, is building a dam and plans to add ostrich farming to his activities.

Not only the properties of white farmers have been earmarked for government acquisition under the new law, which authorises a government committee to fix compensation without giving farmers recourse to the courts.

Benny Arnon Nemaunga has been growing fruit and running cattle on his 244 ha farm for the past 12 years. He and Onias Nyatsanga say they have no idea why their farms were chosen for resettlement.

One view is that local officials overstepped their authority and ignored policy in choosing farms in active production.

The farmers' union's Mr Melkile said he was confident good sense would prevail.

He referred to statements made by President Mugabe that only qualified, selected people would be resettled on land acquired under the Act, and to repeated assurances by ministers that productive farmers need not fear.

"I would like to believe these decisions can be reversed," he said. "Just when farmers were looking confidently to the future ... this designation happened. Confidence will be affected badly if this does turn out to be the first shot."

Another prominent farmer in the area, "Hammy" Hamilton, said he had been flabbergasted by the resettlement move. He

agreed that there was plenty of other land available for the settlement of people displaced from the dam. For years — as a member of the board of directors of the regional water authority — he had strongly cautioned that this land be given to the displaced.

Commercial Farmers' Union director David Hasluck said Harare that he had had a meeting with the Agriculture Minister Mr Kangai.

Mr Kangai was informed that his officials that his predecessor, Dr Witness Mangwendo had signed a notice designating certain properties. Mr Kangai said he had been assured that farms were not being utilised.

The Commercial Farmers' Union will help to prepare a case for objections to designation, which have to be submitted in writing to the minister before August 10. □

Zimbabwe denies SA arms claim

HARARE — Zimbabwe has denied allegations by South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha that its army is helping liberation movements to take arms to South Africa, Ziana news agency said today.

Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said in a statement. "Zimbabwe has no weapons bound for South Africa, and the Zimbabwe National Army has never assisted the ANC or the PAC to carry arms bound for South Africa."

"While Zimbabwe supports the political struggle of the liberation movements, it has never involved itself in the armed conflict or violence there."

"To the contrary, we have recommended all parties to negotiate peacefully for the end of apartheid and transfer of power," Mr Shamuyarira said.

The statement said Mr Botha told the Security Council special meeting on South Africa this week he had information that the ANC/SA Communist Party alliance had issued instructions to its representative in Harare to transfer weapons stored in Masvingo to the border with Transvaal, for movement into South Africa.

He said the weapons included automatic assault rifles and grenade launchers and would be transported with the help of the Zimbabwe army. — Sapa.



Call for resumed negotiations . . . Foreign Minister P. W. Botha addresses the United Nations Security Council yesterday.

Picture: AP

Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told the Security Council yesterday the Government had received information this week of a conspiracy by the ANC-SACP alliance to infiltrate weapons into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

The weapons included automatic assault rifles and grenade-launchers and were to have been transported to the northern border of the Transvaal with the assistance of the Zimbabwean army. Mr. Botha said the weapons were stored at Masvinga, in Zimbabwe, and that the Government had learnt that the instruction to move them to South Africa had come from the ANC-SACP alliance in South Africa.

Council told of ANC plot to bring weapons into SA from Zimbabwe

He declined to elaborate on the matter after his speech, Zimbabwe representatives at the U.N. said they had no information about the matter. No ANC officials were available for comment. Mr. Botha said a major cause of death in the violence in South Africa was the use of AK-47 assault rifles. "Only two days ago, the ANC-Communist Party alliance, in a public statement, admitted to the existence of arms caches inside South Africa," he said, before going on to describe the alleged conspiracy to smuggle weapons from Zimbabwe.

"These reports should be seen against the background of the admission by an ANC National Executive Committee member, Joe Modise, of an ANC arsenal located outside Luanda . . . If these reports are correct, it is a cause for grave concern. "However, there is no reason for all the more reason for us to talk about these matters rather than simply walking away from the negotiating process."

Reprieve for Zim farmers

(362) CT 17/7/92

HARARE. — Some of the farms designated for seizure by the Zimbabwean government may remain in private hands, according to the Commercial Farmers' Union.

Union vice-president Mr Anthony Swire-Thompson said yesterday the planned confiscation of 13 commercial farms, the first due to be taken over in terms of the Land Acquisition Act, which grants the state sweeping powers to seize land for resettlement, would be re-examined by the government.

He said that recently-appointed Agriculture Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai had assured senior union officials this week that no productive farms would be seized. He had agreed to "look at the whole thing again".

Mr Swire-Thompson said Mr Kangai believed that at least some of the farms had been mistakenly designated by Agriculture Ministry officials.

"It looks as if somebody just drew a line on the map without any examination of the farms involved," Mr Swire-Thompson said.

One of the farms, owned by dairy producer Mr Reg Bennett, produced 20% of the milk in the eastern province of Manicaland.

The union was not "terribly concerned" about the other farms.

He said there appeared to be an anomaly in the selection of the farms for designation because excluded from the block was one "owned by a politician and totally under-productive".

81 DAY 1717/92
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Zimbabwe to rethink planned confiscation of commercial farms

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government has ordered a re-examination of the planned confiscation of 13 commercial farms, the first to be taken over since the passing of legislation granting the state sweeping powers to seize land for resettlement.

Commercial Farmers' Union vice-president Anthony Swire-Thompson said yesterday recently appointed Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai had spoken to senior union officials this week to assure them that no productive farms would be seized. He had agreed to "look at the whole thing again".

On Friday last week, the government gazette published a list of 13 farms covering 6 800ha in the Makoni and Mutare districts in eastern Zimbabwe, officially designating them for seizure in terms of the Land Acquisition Act passed earlier this year.

Swire-Thompson said Kangai believed the designation of some of the farms had been mistakenly included.

One of the farms produced 20% of the milk in the eastern province of Manicaland. But the union was not "terribly concerned" about the other farms, he said.

The owner of one of them was an absentee landlord and it was not being productively used.

Listed in Friday's gazette was a farm, comprising about half the total area designated, owned by former Rhodesian cabinet minister Wickus de Kock and his brother, Neels, both of whom live in Nelspruit.

"We are happy to see farms like that go," Swire-Thompson said.

He said there appeared to be an anomaly in the selection because excluded from the block was one "owned by a politician and totally underproductive".

The appointment of Kangai as agriculture minister appeared to have taken much of the sting out of the issue. He went out of his way to assure farmers the government would not embark on a "willy nilly landgrab".

Kangai took the post on July 5, replacing Witness Mangwende who was widely seen as a "hatchet man" put in the job in 1990 specifically to tackle the land issue.

It was also reported yesterday that Zimbabwe's biggest bank urged the government, besieged by crippling drought, to press on with unpopular reforms. In a stinging attack on the government Standard Chartered Bank said there was no alternative to drastic action.

"Since Zimbabwe, in its present dire straits, has no viable alternative to an IMF package, the government will have to grit its teeth and agree to politically unpopular policies."

The bank called on the government to persist with the 18-month-old economic structural adjustment programme to purge state control of Zimbabwean industries. The five-year programme, backed by the IMF and World Bank, raised prices, pushed annual inflation to a record 40% and fuelled unemployment. — Sapa-Reuter.

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INCE

Sales and commission

Itinerant Mugabe fails to meet people's aspirations

STAR 18/7/92 (362)

CHRIS CHINAKA

HARARE — Zimbabwe's embattled President Robert Mugabe, on a public relations campaign to boost his flagging political fortunes, has been jolted by a cool reception at the start of a nationwide tour.

Zimbabwe is enduring tough economic reforms as well as its worst drought this century.

Small crowds turned up at two mass rallies in south-western Zimbabwe this week when he launched his four-month "meet the people" tour.

The turnout — about 5 000 people at the first meeting and 1 000 at the second — was sharply lower than his last rallies in 1990 when tens of thousands turned up to see and hear him.

Mugabe assumed power at Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 and has ruled with minimum opposition since.



MUGABE: Popularity has taken tumble.

Political analysts say his popularity has fallen to its lowest level ever amid charges of economic mismanagement and rampant corruption in his government.

They explain that his traditional rural power base has shrunk due to government incompetence in handling drought relief operations.

About half of the country's 10 million people need food aid to avert mass starvation caused

by the worst drought in living memory, but experts say only 2 million people have so far received assistance.

The people Mugabe addressed in Matabeleland North province on Thursday told him they had "got nothing" from his administration. They listened to him in stony silence and were clearly unconvinced by his promises of help after presenting him their list of urgent needs.

In the town of Bubi yesterday, Mugabe told a meeting of local leaders that the Land Acquisition Act was already in place and there was no going back on the issue of land acquisition by the government to resettle people.

He said the government would not take a no for an answer in acquiring land to resettle hundreds of thousands of landless Zimbabweans. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe women's fight for children and heritage is a screen hit

SOUTH 18/7-22/7/92

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ZIMBABWE'S second locally made feature film, "Neria", has been such a hit in Harare that it has out-grossed the Hollywood blockbuster "Terminator 2".

"Neria" appeals to women audiences as it centres around a theme that affects many African women — inheritance and the custody of children.

It portrays women's solidarity and support for their sisters battling against traditional customs which often exploit and oppress women.

Topping the list of local box office hits, the film set a new record when it raised more than ZIM\$250 000 (R425 000) after a run of 14 weeks on the local cinema circuit.

The script was written by award-winning Zimbabwean novelist Tsitsi Dangarembga and is based on the childhood experiences of the film's director, Mr Godwin Mawuru, whose father died when he was a boy.

After the death of her husband in a car accident, 35-year-old mother of two Neria (played by Jesesi Mungoshi) loses her possessions and property, as

required by the Zimbabwean tradition, to a brother-in-law.

Her husband's family also tries to take over the guardianship of her children and there is the expectation by the family that Neria will become the second wife of her brother-in-law, Phineas (Dominic Kanaventi).

When Neria's daughter becomes sick, Phineas says he is too busy to attend to the child, forcing Neria to find alternative transport to the hospital.

Desperate for redress, Neria consults a friend, Connie (Kubi Indi), who advises her to take her case to a community court.

Community courts were set up by the government soon after independence to hear customary, inheritance and traditional African marriage law cases.

The court rules in Neria's favour and appoints her son as heir to his father's estate.

The decision outrages Phineas, who takes it to the High Court.

For Zimbabweans, the film represents the progress that has been made in the struggle for women's rights, which have long been held hostage to tradition.

— AIA

TWO Zimbabwe farms belonging to former Rhodesian information minister and reputed local Broderbond leader Wickus de Kock and his two brothers are under threat of a government takeover.

The farms, in the eastern districts, have been earmarked for peasant resettlement.

Tenant Rob Thompson, 46, who has leased the farms since 1962, said officials of President Robert Mugabe's "Department of Resettlement" told him last week he could be ordered to vacate the land near Mutare "in minutes" after an order was signed designating it for resettlement.

The two holdings are known as Wilderness Farm. Totalling 2 200ha, they have been owned by the De Kock family for four generations. But they are now wanted by the government to resettle some of the 600 peasant families to be displaced by the rising floodwaters of the nearly complete Osborne Dam.

The peasants have objected to being moved to more distant land which is unoccupied.

EX-Minister's farms face seizure

From STimes 19/7/92
Michael Hartnack in Harare and Cas St Leger

"It is one of the best tobacco farms in the district," said Mr De Kock, now farming tobacco in Nelspruit with his brothers Neels and Fanie.

"I still haven't been formally advised of this. The first I heard of it was two days ago when a friend called me from Zimbabwe."

"The farm has been in our family since 1941. It was the best of our property. We always said we were going to keep it for our grandchildren."

"I don't know if we will be given com-

pensation. If we are given cash, we will reinvest in Zimbabwe. I have no axe to grind. I understand that people must be resettled because of the Osborne Dam."

The authorities have ignored three farms immediately adjoining the dam site belonging to local Zanu (PF) party secretary Enoch Mumbaaka, totalling more than 3 000ha.

Wilderness Farm was thought to have a free-market value of more than R2-million and an annual turnover of a similar figure when President Mugabe passed his controversial Land Acquisition Act last year. The Act was aimed at clearing the way for nationalisation of all 5-million hectares of the "maize and to-

bacco belt" stretching north and east of Harare, and currently owned by 4 500 commercial farmers, mostly whites.

The scale of proposed government compensation was not disclosed when outgoing agriculture minister Witness Mangwende gazetted a government notice designating Wilderness and 11 other properties for compulsory takeover. Last year Mr Mugabe suggested owners might have to be content with a sixth of current market rates.

He says he wants the 7-million inhabitants of Zimbabwe's 19-million-hectare "communal lands" resettled, and targeted white farms owned by absentees, multinational corporations and those with mul-

title holdings.

Mr Thompson said that despite the drought, Wilderness Farm will earn Zimbabwe more than R560 000 this year in foreign currency from its tobacco production. The farm employs nearly 300 people.

When Mr De Kock resigned from Ian Smith's Rhodesian government at the height of the 1972-80 bush war, he made an emotional speech to parliament which hinted he had been torn between his loyalty to Rhodesia and to Afrikanerdom. Although no public confirmation was ever made, Mr De Kock was reputed to be one of the senior figures in the Rhodesian membership of the Broderbond.

He praised former South African prime minister John Vorster, who was at that

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time bitterly unpopular among Rhodesian whites for allegedly sacrificing Rhodesia "to make Africa safe for apartheid".

Mr De Kock, a former Rhodesian rugby captain, praised South Africa's stricter segregationist approach when he addressed parliament on July 1 1976.

"No matter what happens, no matter what principle is accepted in this country, I pledge myself that I will remain loyal to this country and I will fight on," he said.

But in his last speech to parliament the following year, before he emigrated to South Africa, Mr De Kock said: "I also have a life to live, a private life."

"I made my position clear long before other people began to wake up to the facts of life... I am going to leave this country shortly. I will do it with pride. It will not be by the yellow route."

Mr De Kock's farm and constituency were in one of the worst guerrilla-infested areas, where nightly attacks were taking place on white homesteads.

Probe demanded into Zim killings

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Catholic Justice and Peace Commission has demanded an inquiry into "people in this country who are above the law".

Commission chairman Mr Mike Auret fled Rhodesia in 1978 after making allegations of atrocities by Mr Ian Smith's security forces, and was detained by President Robert Mugabe's government in 1987. He issued a statement at the weekend detailing a list of recent murders which had gone unprosecuted. CT 20/1/92 (362)

Mr Auret was joined by opposition leader Dr Emmanuel Magoche in deploring the government's announcement of the withdrawal of charges against three members of the Central Intelligence Organisation after the May 1990 disappearance of Harare secretary Miss Rashiwe Guzha. The 32-year-old former guerilla had the previous day broken off a stormy love affair with CIO director Mr Eddison Shirihuru.

Mr Auret recalled the murder of army captain Edwin Nleya, found hanging after he tried to expose a poaching and smuggling racket by his superiors in Mozambique, the shooting of opposition leader Patrick Kombayi in Gweru, and repeated deaths in custody.

NEWS Mews movers to end 16-year civil war in Mozambique after one million die

Chissano, Mugabe talk on civil war

SOBETAN 20/7/92
■ Chissano visits Zimbabwe
in search of end to 16-
year civil war:

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano, his country crippled by a 16-year civil war, held talks yesterday with his Zimbabwean counterpart on ways of ending the conflict that has killed more than a million people.

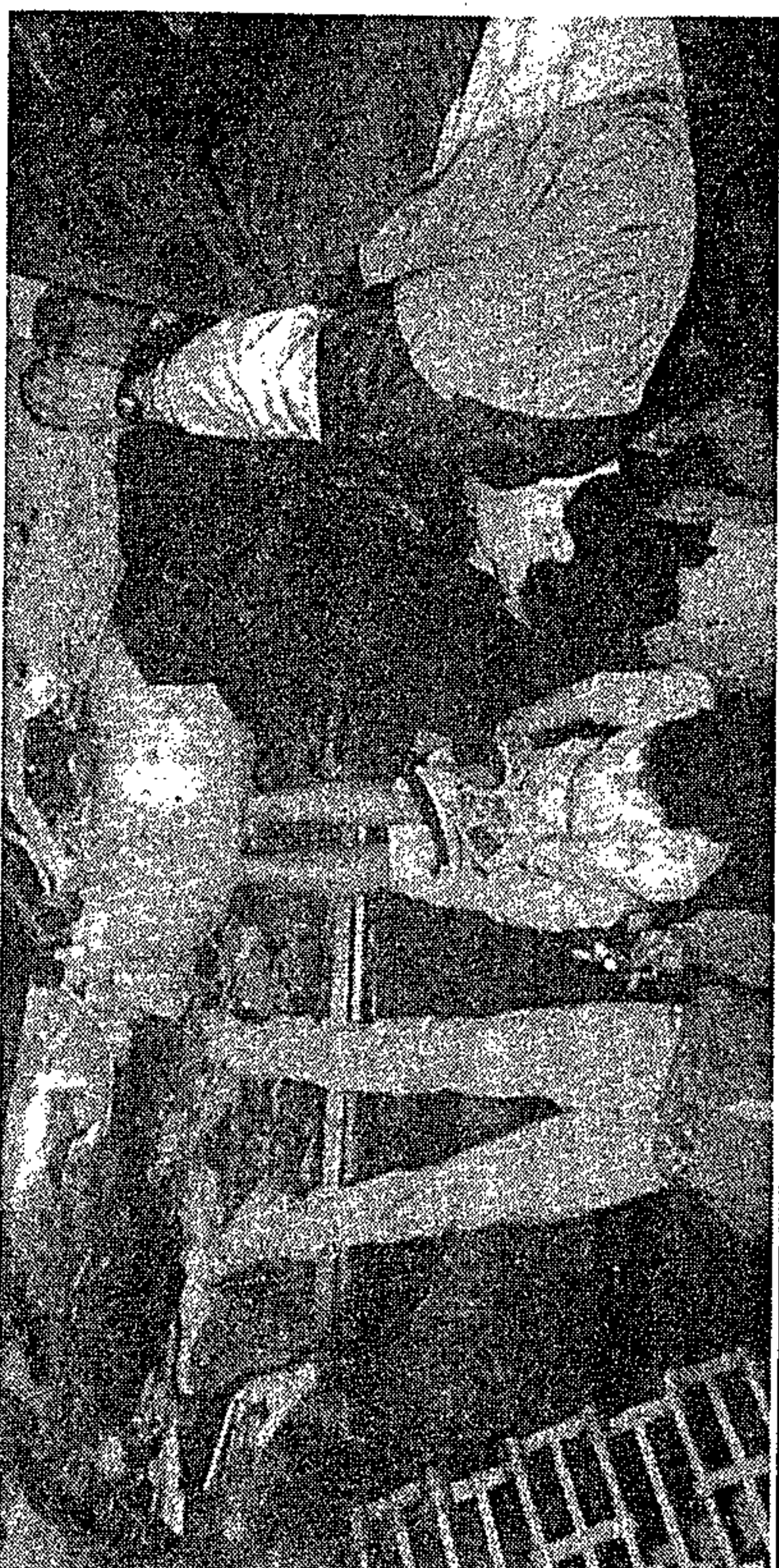
Zimbabwean officials said Chissano, who on Saturday met State President Mr FV de Klerk whose Government once backed Mozambican rebels, would brief President Robert Mugabe on the De Klerk

meeting.

He would also update Mugabe on latest international efforts aimed at reaching a ceasefire between the Mozambican government and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

"The two men want to compare notes and see what other moves they can take (to stop the war)," one official said.

MNR and Maputo government officials, meeting in Rome on and off for the past two years, reached an accord last week under which each side pledged to allow free movement of humanitarian aid to thousands of war-displaced people inside Mozambique. ~ *Sapa-Reuters*.



Police and nurses look over the body of a man killed when a powerful car bomb ripped through the fashionable Miraflores suburb in Lima, Peru. At least 10 people were killed and 60 injured. The car bomb was one of three in the capital. Four police stations were also attacked.

Call for crisis meeting after Mugabe's anti-Semitic jibe

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Jewish Board of Deputies is seeking an urgent meeting with President Robert Mugabe over an anti-Semitic gibe he reportedly made to a crowd in Matabeleland.

The government-controlled Bulawayo Chronicle reported that while he explained his plans to nationalise white land, during a rally in the Bubi district, Mugabe said: "Commercial farmers are hard-hearted people, you would think they were Jews."

Shortly afterwards he told a German television crew: "White people had better face the land problem now, rather than be deprived by force in the future. If white people had hearts, they would understand. But if they do not, hard luck."

Veteran white liberal politician and Central African Jewish Board of Deputies president Muriel Rosin said: "In other countries, remarks like this have started a wave of anti-Semitism." She said her eight-member board had held a crisis meeting in Harare on Sunday to discuss a letter to Mugabe, which was dispatched yesterday.

"We have requested with the utmost urgency an audience with the president as, throughout history, our experience has shown that such statements by those in power have often been the forerunner of

extreme anti-Semitic actions," she said. "We would not want it to happen here."

She said Zimbabwe's Askenazi and Sephardi Jewish communities were small: "That is 1 007 souls, counting every Jew — man, woman and child. But they have done a hell of a lot for this country."

She said that when Jewish community leaders met Mugabe after Zimbabwe's 1980 independence, they broached the subject of his formal recognition of the PLO, which has an embassy in Harare. "He made it absolutely clear to us that politically they (ruling Zanu-PF party members) were anti-Israel, but were not anti-Semitic."

Rosing said that in the 60 years since she emigrated to the then Rhodesia from Britain to marry a leading local surgeon, she had never encountered anti-Semitism.

At the weekend, Mugabe consulted Sir Timothy Bell, image adviser to Britain's Tory party, on how to generate investor confidence in the face of "negative publicity" generated by the drought and the Zanu-PF plan to take over 6-million hectares of maize and tobacco belt currently owned by 4 500 whites.

Dry Swaziland, Lesotho reeling

GENEVA — A major international relief organisation said yesterday Swaziland and Lesotho had been especially badly hit by the drought sweeping southern Africa.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) said at least 40% of the 800 000 people of Swaziland would soon need emergency food aid as the country underwent its worst natural disaster in living memory.

"The figures of those affected ... are rising daily as whole communities, proudly self-sufficient just a year ago, succumb to the ravages of a searing drought which has reduced the harvest to 30% of normal."

At the same time, basic rations provided in a government relief operation were already being reduced by 30% as supplies threatened to run out.

In Lesotho the drought was hitting hard in mountain districts. In one hospital, one tap was being used for one hour a day for all hospital needs.

The IFRC weekly bulletin quoted Lesotho Red Cross official Roland Mokomo as saying the age-old community help system could be breaking down "with neighbours and relatives apparently unable to help those even more unfortunate than themselves". — Sapa-Reuter.

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(362)
BIDAY 21/7/92

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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...bringing troops to his country.

Remark by Mugabe hurts Jews

■ Jewish community expresses deep concern:

(362)

Sowetan 22/7/92

HARARE - The Jewish community in Zimbabwe has expressed deep concern about a remark by President Robert Mugabe last week during his visit to Matabeleland North.

According to the *Chronicle* newspa-

per of Bulawayo, Mugabe, when asked by peasant farmers to allow them to graze their cattle on white-owned land, said: "I agree with you. Commercial farmers are hard-hearted people. You would think they were Jews."

"They have vast portions of land but very few are willing to let cattle from communal lands graze there."

Mugabe's reported remark has been seen as particularly hurtful as the Jewish community in Bulawayo has been very active in aiding drought-hit people in Matabeleland.

'People own Zimbabwe'

HARARE - Zimbabwe does not want to chase whites out of the country, but they must become part of the people, President Mugabe said this week. (362)

The people own the land, he said.

"Zimbabwe is ours but the land is not. That has to stop." Mugabe said there was concern about the Land Acquisition Act. - *Sowetan Africa News Service. Sapa-Reuter.*

Sowetan 23/7/92

ZIMBABWE'S BUDGET ^{FM 24/7/92} Quarts from pints ⁽³⁶²⁾

Zimbabwe Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero has many critics to silence when he presents his 1992 budget next week (July 30). Countervailed against the World Bank and IMF demand that he cut public spending by some Z\$2 bn (US\$400m) — as well as his own central bank, which is fighting a losing battle against inflation — are the big spenders in the Cabinet.

Strong opposition to spending cuts is likely to come from President Robert Mugabe. He is now touring rural areas to assess the effects of drought while the people, like Oliver Twist, are asking for more.

Chidzero will have to produce the toughest budget of his career if he is to satisfy the all-important donor community. His chances are not good.

Says one leading economist: "There are two certainties about this budget — higher taxes and some creative accounting to fudge the size of the underlying deficit."

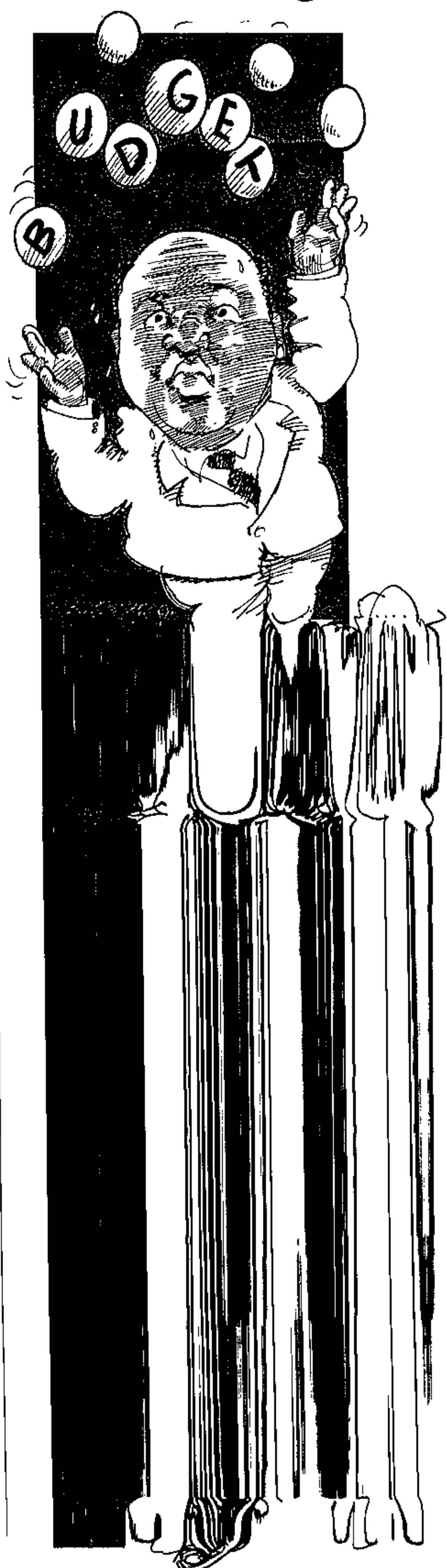
In 10 previous budgets Chidzero has repeatedly promised to cut spending but in the past five years government profligacy has

while raising an extra Z\$300m in taxes.

He is expected to impose a temporary drought surcharge on both corporate and personal income taxes, thereby reversing reformist moves to lower direct tax rates. He will also have to raise more from indirect taxes, possibly higher import duties and extra taxes on alcohol and tobacco. The spending cuts will have to be across the board but few analysts believe Chidzero can cut enough to satisfy the IMF.

Hence the expectation of fudged figures to inflate revenues. This at a time when revenues are falling sharply with GDP (likely to plunge 7% this year).

The figures are also likely to understate spending, which is rising steeply as annual inflation moves towards 40%. ■



absorbed half of the GDP while the deficit has been running at close to 10%. This time Chidzero agrees with the IMF that spending should be cut to 42% of GDP, a six-percentage-point reduction, and that the deficit should be held to no more than 8.5% of national output. In round figures, that means slashing Z\$2bn from a Z\$14.6bn budget

Briefly

STAR 25/7/92 (362) Bombing: ANC man in court

HARARE — A bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo in May had its sequel when a man appeared in court this week under tight security. The proceedings were in camera, while heavily armed policemen stood guard outside the courtroom. The Chronicle newspaper identified the man only as a member of the ANC, saying a former Rhodesian Army member was believed to have been his accomplice. The bomb damaged the house but caused no injuries. — Africa News Service.

affirmative action

W

HEN Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980, a presidential directive was issued to speed up the employment of blacks in responsible positions in the civil service.

No such directive was issued for the private sector, which was expected to take its cue from government in the atmosphere of reconciliation then prevailing.

By the mid-eighties, however, allegations were increasing from ambitious young black professionals, who had the ear of government ministers and civil servants, that the private sector had not taken up black advancement in a meaningful way.

They said that where black advancement had taken place, it was usually in a limited number of areas such as personnel management and public relations, which effectively kept blacks out of any real decision-making positions.

In addition, the rash of appointments of black directors and top managers immediately after independence had slowed down to a trickle.

It was also alleged that where blacks were appointed to management positions, some of their responsibilities were transferred to white managers, which kept blacks out of critical areas of decision-making.

The private sector body for industry, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), agreed to look into these allegations and find out why their members — the largest employers in the country — were so slow to implement change.

CZI found that black and white managers had completely different views on the issue, with black managers saying the allegations were all too true and the white managers saying they were not.

Black managers said black advancement

In black and white: Zimbabwe's case

South 2517-2917192

usually took place at middle-management level, but no managerial training was provided for advanced managerial skills. They said this was because employers were afraid to upset outspoken white managers with deep-rooted prejudices.

They also suspected that black managers were paid less than white managers at the same level. This was because company policy on the recruitment and pay scales of managers was never spelt out in full.

Some also claimed that racial prejudice had become more subtle since independence. While some blacks might be promoted, their appointments were "window dressing" and they became very frustrated because they did not have the power to actually do anything in the company.

It was particularly tough in the companies owned by white family groups. These companies said they did not want to admit strangers to top management, but this often only meant blacks, as they had been known to appoint whites from outside their families or even expatriates.

The white managers tended to have two different ways of responding to this issue.

One was that it took years of practical experience before anyone could become a manager — and blacks had generally been denied this and now had to "catch up".

The other was that "of course" black advancement was taking place, and the complaints were coming from blacks who were

prejudiced against all white managers and wanted their jobs even if they were not qualified to take them.

They claimed the civil service had been able to show rapid progress in black advancement because of the early retirement packages for white civil servants, something the private sector could not afford to do.

As to what could be done to promote black advancement, all the managers agreed that greater sensitisation of top brass in the private sector was needed.

They did not think a presidential directive was needed for the private sector as this could be counter-productive when the country was trying to attract investment.

By the early nineties, the government was again making noises about what could be done to make white companies more sensitive to this issue — and the CZI commissioned another study.

This was conducted by a South African exile, Dr Bridget Strachan. She found dramatic changes at middle and junior management, but found that black advancement had been slower at senior management and "very slow" at top management.

Where black advancement had taken place, it had been because of a positive attitude by top management and good human resource development and training programmes. Where it had been slow, it had been due to the negative attitudes of top management in general and the management

structure in particular.

"There is no doubt that the recession of the late eighties had meant that there was little economic growth and that little advancement of blacks could meaningfully take place.

"This had once been seen by blacks as an excuse for their lack of advancement, but those who were in top positions soon came to realise that this was indeed an important factor," said Strachan.

This is an important lesson for South Africa, where economic growth has been poor in recent years — and might not improve immediately under a new government, no matter what policies are adopted.

This time, the study was not kept under wraps "for members' eyes only" and widespread publicity on its findings, which were more detailed than the previous one, started a major public debate.

But the government still held back from legislating against discrimination or making affirmative action mandatory.

This was largely due to the constitutional constraints imposed by the Lancaster House settlement, but also due to the lack of vision in labour legislation about manpower and human resource development.

Trade unions, in particular, were not encouraged to negotiate with employers on this issue, mainly because what was initially a self-styled "socialist" government did not want the unions to be corrupted by capitalism — the state would lay down wage levels and working conditions.

This socialism had another effect — the state neglected to promote the small business sector and the development of entrepreneurial skills among blacks because it was more interested in co-operatives (which didn't work).

As a result, blacks had little chance either in the formal or informal sectors to learn business skills and position themselves to move up the entrepreneurial ladder.



affirmative action

July 25 to July 29 1992

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In black and white: Zimbabwe's case

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ANC man faces bomb charge in top-secret Zimbabwe trial

PARAMILITARY police squads toting machine guns sealed off the regional court this week for a secret trial — reportedly of an ANC member charged with bombing an ANC house.

The trial opened the week after Foreign Minister Pik Botha claimed the ANC was still caching weapons in Zimbabwe and planning to infiltrate them into the Transvaal.

It is the first case since independence in 1980 in which the authorities have tried to conceal not only the witnesses and proceedings, but even the name of the accused and the findings of the court.

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Bulawayo

Despite widespread condemnation from international jurists, the practice was initiated during the 1972-80 bush war in an attempt to conceal cases of prominent people, such as tribal chiefs, who aided guerrillas.

It fell away when Mr Robert Mugabe came to power, but a 1985 Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restriction Act) was passed, allowing its re-introduction even when there was no state of emergency.

The Bulawayo Chronicle claimed the ANC member

charged with causing the explosion at the organisation's property in Jungle Road, Trenance, on May 26 had an accomplice — name and fate unknown — who had been a member of the Rhodesian forces.

In January 1988 South African agents car bombed the same premises, killing a Zambian civilian and injuring two ANC cadres allegedly operating a "safe house" for ANC guerrillas.

Former Rhodesian security force members Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Phillip Conjwayo are still under sentence of death for the 1988 incident, but the man prosecutors claimed had mastermind-

ed it, Christopher "Kit" Bawden, fled to Johannesburg.

An ANC spokesman in Harare said Zimbabwean security police had discussed the May bombing with them but had not invited them to send an observer to the trial. He said the ANC had not been notified of the accused man's name.

A spokesman for the South African trade mission, which should be informed of any South African citizens held in Zimbabwean custody in terms of diplomatic protocols, said they had also been left in the dark about the case.

NEWS

Zimbabweans fed culled animals as drought bites

STAR 27/7/92

(362)

BENJI WIER — Swaying unevenly, a starving bull elephant heads for a drying water hole reduced to glutinous black mud. Another elephant, too weak to drag itself free, has died knee-deep in the mire.

As southern Africa suffers its worst drought this century, thousands of animals have died and officials are shooting many more to feed the increasingly desperate population.

About 10 000 hungry villagers near the Gona-Re-Zhou National Park in south-eastern Zimbabwe are fed meat from animals which have been herded into corrals and slaughtered with assault rifles.

Colin Saunders, head of the animal culling operation, said 5 000 impala, 2 000 elephant and 1 500 buffalo need to be killed before November, when the next rainy season should begin.

The meat from the culled animals has been targeted for children with malnutrition.

Mavis Ndofu, who lives near the park, said 70 cattle had died in

her five-family village, typical of the plight faced by small rural communities in Zimbabwe.

Subsistence farmers and their families are now dependent on food aid, mainly imported corn meal, distributed in nearby towns. But Mrs Ndofu said she had not seen meat since a National Parks truck came four weeks earlier.

Rivers and water holes here have dried up for the first time anyone can remember, killing some 400 hippopotami through starvation and sunburn. Of less than 50 survivors counted by park rangers, some 20 hippos will be lured into giant pens for shipment to a private dam.

Conservationist Tommy Warth said adult hippos had recently been foraging for grass 16 km from water pools — more than twice the maximum distance the nocturnal grazers usually cover.

National Parks warden Headman Sibanda said large areas of the wilderness reserve have received no rainfall at all in the past two years. Overall average annual rainfall has dropped to 13 cm,

about 25 percent of normal.

On patrol a few hours earlier, Mr Sibanda fired a heavy caliber shot into the brain of a dying elephant, "to put it out of its misery".

He said several hundred buffalo and antelope were among animals targeted for a rescue and breeding programme on commercial game ranches in parts of Zimbabwe that have not been so hard hit by the drought.

Ray Sparrow, whose 75 000-acre (30 375-hectare) game ranch lies adjacent to Gona-Re-Zhou, said the drought's damage will be felt for years to come.

Dead birds have dropped out of shriveled trees, tortoises, snakes, rodents and insects have disappeared and predators are killing more animals than they can eat.

At night, Mr Sparrow builds fires around his isolated homestead to keep lions away from his animal pens.

"The lions are killing with wild abandon," he said. "I'd rather not think about what will happen if we get another drought next season." — Sapa-AP.

Tough times ahead for Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

(362)

STAR 27/7/92

HARARE — Zimbabweans are bracing themselves for a tough budget to be delivered by Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero on Thursday as the country staggers along in a severely depressed condition.

Analysts and commentators are warning of an economic collapse as the tight money-supply position reaches critical proportions.

Economist Eric Bloch said last week that previously successful enterprises were now hovering on the brink of disaster and numerous liquidations were becoming ever more imminent. Hundreds of workers had been laid off.

Policies of the Reserve Bank aimed at controlling inflation, now at about 40 percent, have resulted in spiralling interest rates which have sent the money market into disarray.

Lending rates by the banks

range between 35 and more than 50 percent. The financing of the tobacco crop, imports of maize and commitments to the parastatals have meant even more pressure on the limited funds available.

The independent weekly Financial Gazette said in an editorial: "The greatest tragedy of being led by a government that is obsessed with political considerations is that while it fiddles with politics, the entire economy degenerates, squeezing the life out of the productive sector and ultimately creating a nation of paupers."

The paper said the productive sector was under a collective siege but the government continued to postpone meeting the pledges it had made to reduce its spending when it grudgingly ushered in the economic reform programme. Banks were leading a hand-to-mouth existence and the money market had become a minefield, it said.

Even the government-

owned press has become critical of the failure to reduce government spending. The Chronicle in Bulawayo said every commentator on the recent Cabinet reshuffle had condemned the exercise as a non-event.

In its latest review, the First Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe (FMB) said that apart from general statements of intent, the government had kept none of the fiscal-restraint promises made and repeated frequently since 1989.

The past year had been characterised by severe shortages of local currency as the government continued to draw heavily on the already reduced domestic savings pool, forcing up interest rates, adding to inflation and further distorting the already severely distorted distribution of funds as monetary controls were enforced in place of desperately needed fiscal savings, it said.

The Reserve Bank has

drastically curtailed assistance to the banking sector, or provided support only at penal interest rates.

The FMB said: "If half the money raised in taxes and loans in the last 10 years had been left with the taxpayers and lenders — Z\$50 billion (R85 billion) at today's prices — there is no telling what investment and productive employment growth might have taken place."

The bank warned that even if it started now, the long overdue reduction in government spending would take time to become effective. But only from this process would there be development of more productive capacity and more employment.

In financial circles there is concern that Dr Chidzero may impose a surcharge on income tax in order to raise millions needed to pay for food imports and drought relief.

'Africa must not block imports'

362
8/10/87 28/7/92
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — For the sake of a better future, African economic groups must look outwards and not block imports, Zimbabwe's leading economist Prof Tony Hawkins said here yesterday.

The head of business studies at the University of Zimbabwe said it was impossible to talk of all sub-Saharan Africa as a single unit, but it was conceivable that West Africa, southern Africa and East Africa might separately group together around Nigeria, SA and Kenya.

"Bear in mind that the critical thing is to make it outward-looking, rather than inward looking — trying to keep out imports," he said.

Hawkins said for real regional co-operation to develop, governments had to relinquish power and autonomy, which they were most reluctant to do.

"You have to have a cultural change," he said, noting Africa's record of creating inefficient parastatal monopolies behind tariff barriers, which can act as vehicles for politicians to create "patronage" jobs. Hawkins said fear of post-apartheid SA dominating a regional grouping seemed more prevalent the closer countries lay to Pretoria.

SA and Kenya welcomed the prospect of co-operation, but neighbouring Zimbabwe feared for its manufacturing industries, noting SA's major advantages of scale and technology.

Experience suggested the sub-Saharan problem lay with weak, inefficient implementation of reforms, he said.

He attacked dependence on commodity exports, noting that as the developed world's high-technology industries became more efficient, they required less and less raw materials, meaning depressed prices.

Obstacles remain to economic integration

8/10/87 28/7/92

ALTHOUGH ample opportunity had arisen from the end of political constraints on SA trade, there were still many obstacles to SA's reintegration into the world economy, a visiting UK academic said yesterday.

Jesmond Blumenfeld, of Brunel University in West London, is a Bradlow fellow of the SA Institute of International Affairs and is in SA to finalise a paper on incorporating the domestic economy into the international arena.

"SA has a long history of state intervention in resource allocation. Shedding this history will be very difficult regardless of who is in power or what government the new SA has," he said.

Industrialisation had always been subject to political manipulation and the attainment of international competitiveness was a complex task. Manufacturers still imported an overwhelming majority of their capital goods, intermediate goods and spare parts, he said.

Although a stable political settlement was needed to attract foreign investment he cautioned against the belief that this was all SA needed to regain its position in the world economy. Structural problems also plagued the domestic economy.

A highly competitive international capital market made it difficult to attract investment. This constituted a chicken-and-egg situation: foreign capital would not flow back into SA until political and economic stability was guaranteed. This, however, could not be achieved until there was investment.

Blumenfeld said there was a conflict between job creation and the kind of goods SA could produce competitively for export.

HILARY GUSH

The manufacturing industry was traditionally capital intensive: the price of capital relative to labour was still cheap and it would be difficult to reverse this trend and generate labour-intensive practices.

"The cliché that SA is the gateway to southern and central Africa is certainly true and the contribution of export earnings from the regional market should not be knocked.

"On the whole central and southern African countries are poor and thus SA's reliance on the regional market for salvation is dubious," he said.

Blumenfeld was sceptical of the success a regional common market would have; trade relations with African countries would continue on a bilateral basis.

He hoped SA's neighbours would become exporters of commodities besides migrant labour, water, live animals and electricity. Financial sanctions which had prevented SA's return to international capital markets were still in place.

This was clear from the inability of the World Bank and IMF to lend to the SA government.

Blumenfeld cautioned that an end to financial sanctions would not lead to a huge inflow of capital, although funds for infrastructural projects and technical assistance would become available.

He suggested that export incentives should be moved away from those set out in GEIS and towards supply-side measures. Rebates on training programmes and substantial investment in human capital were examples.

Past atrocities are haunting Mugabe

362
8/10/87 28/7/92
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Escalating fury over the discovery of bodies in disused mine-shafts threatens to undo all President Robert Mugabe's recent efforts to revive political support in Matabeleland for his government. 8/10/87

The controversy over the bodies — believed to be opposition supporters killed by government troops — has overshadowed Mugabe's recent tour of Zimbabwe's western provinces — once the stronghold of former Zapu leader, vice-president Joshua Nkomo.

Mugabe travelled around promising land to drought-stricken peasants, but the tour was plagued by the revival of memories of the 1981-87 Matabeleland unrest when thousands were killed.

Churchmen have appealed to SA's Archbishop Desmond Tutu to join them in a march to Antelope mine in memory of all opposition supporters allegedly killed by Mugabe's security forces. Most atrocities were blamed by Amnesty International on his North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade. 28/7/92

Churches have demanded an apology to the people of Matabeleland for the victimisation of civilians during the violence that preceded Mugabe's 1987 unity pact with Nkomo, payment of damages for burned homes and businesses, and support for orphans.

They also want publication of a report on the atrocities — kept secret by Mugabe for the past seven years — prepared by former chief justice Enoch Dumutshena. 8/10/87 28/7/92

The Zimbabwe Human Rights Association at the weekend called for a new inquiry into all cases of those who died in mysterious circumstances.

'Africa must not block imports

6/10/84 28/7/92
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6/10/84 28/7/92

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The Zimbabwe Human Rights Association at the weekend called for a new inquiry into all cases of those who died in mysterious circumstances.

Zimbabwe braced for austerity

HARARE — Drought-hit Zimbabwe is bracing for a tough year ahead, with the likelihood of higher taxes and cuts in government spending being unveiled in the budget due tomorrow.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero faces hard choices in trying to keep his 18-month-old economic reform programme on track while battling southern Africa's worst recorded drought.

Chidzero last year projected a 1991-92 budget deficit of 7.6% of GDP. However, a Standard Chartered Bank economic bulletin expects it to top 9%.

The bulletin also projected a worst-case scenario fall in GDP of 10% this year, the worst since 1931.

Economic and political analysts agree that Chidzero's main task for 1992-93 will be to bring public spending under control, as pledged in his export-oriented reform programme.

Bankers quoted a leaked IMF document as saying the government had agreed to cut public spending to 42% from 48% of GDP. It would achieve this by a 15% across-the-board cut in spending and by suspending or delaying a number of capital projects. Even so, Chidzero would have to raise Z\$300m in extra cash.

— Sapa-Reuter.

'Show Mugabe the skeletons'

STAR 29/1/92

(362)

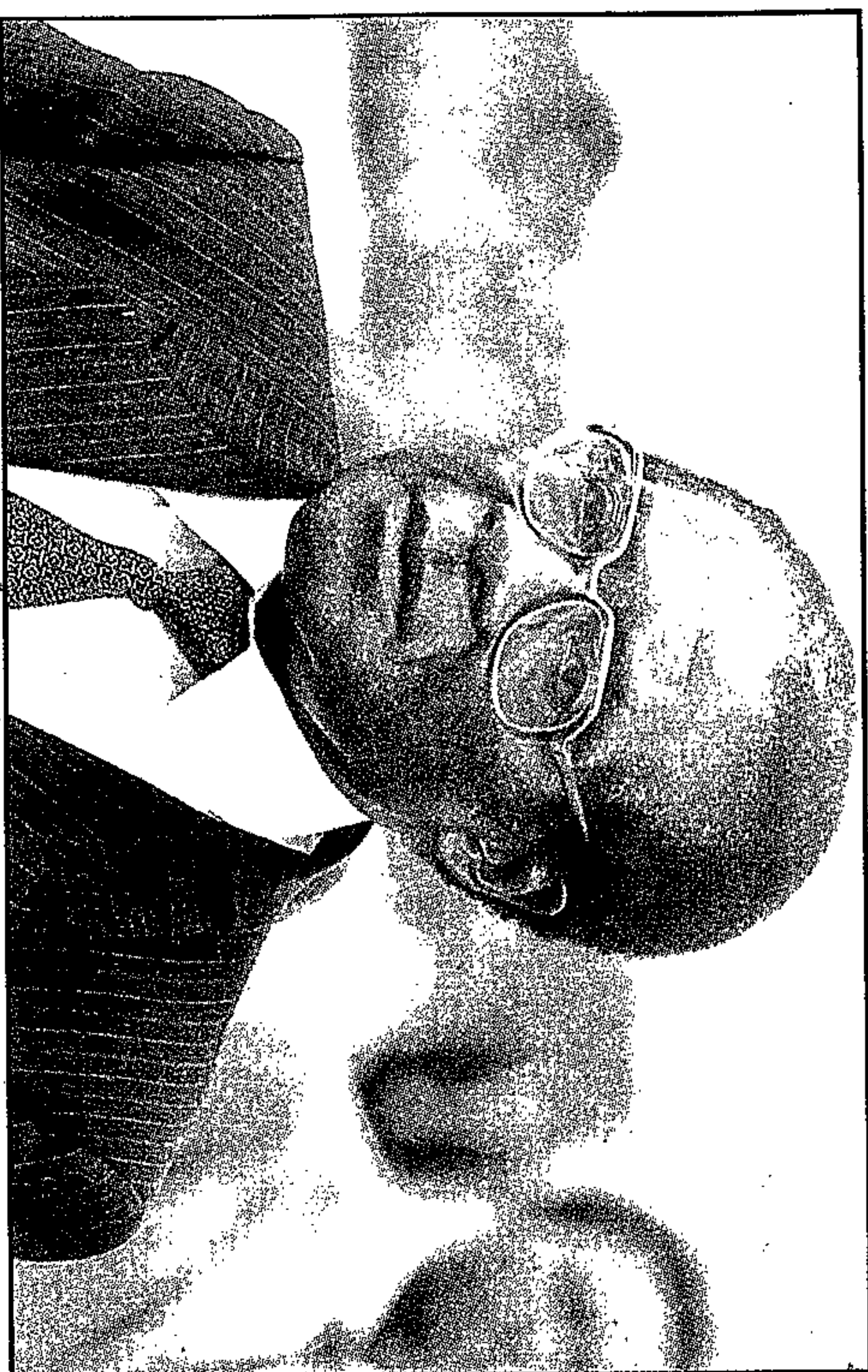
Political skeletons are tumbling out of the Zimbabwe government's cupboard as searchers discover the bones of civilians killed and tossed down mine-shafts by government troops during the dissidence of the Eighties, reports ROBIN DREW of The Star Africa Service in Harare.

WHEN President Mugabe toured areas of Matabeland earlier this month, a local newspaper took to task the organisers of the visit for not showing him the extent of suffering in areas where the drought has reduced living to mere existence.

The grim reality was to be found in the remote villages, said The Chronicle — "villages full of weak, emaciated adults sitting forlornly propped against the walls of their huts, sullen-faced children with distended bellies and sunken eyes... a countryside strewn with skeletons and dying and dead animals".

Instead Mr Mugabe was taken around projects, district council offices and other places where the local party leadership could show what a wonderful job it was doing.

"Show him the skeletons," said the headline of an editorial on the presidential tour. Skeletons of another kind, however, have been appearing in pictures and stories and the



Robert Mugabe... said stories of atrocities by troops had been exaggerated.

president will certainly not be taken to see these.

They are the remains of human victims of atrocities allegedly perpetrated during the anti-dissident campaigns of 1982 and 1983 by Zimbabwean army soldiers.

The killers from 5 Brigade and later the Presidential Guard were castigated from the pulpit and in foreign newspapers for a reign of terror when attempting to crush the dissident rebellion.

Mr Mugabe and his Cabinet denied there was any evidence

of atrocities and said those who claimed death squads were at work should produce the bodies.

"It is all a bloody lie," said the army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nkhomo (now known as General Tapfumaneyi Mujuru), when correspondents were taken on a trip through the operational area in Matabeland in May 1984.

Bodies did not surface on that trip. The reporters were not allowed to talk privately to the people they met. Surrounded by heavily armed

troops, they were warned they would be taken out of the area immediately if they disobeyed orders.

In recent weeks, however, nearly 10 years after the horror stories first appeared, evidence is being uncovered of brutality on a massive scale.

And it is the drought which brought Mr Mugabe to Matabeland which has been a factor in reviving the story.

The first skeletons were found by teams pumping water from a flooded mine-shaft.

A Zimbabwe TV team made a film of the discovery, including interviews with local people who said the victims had been killed by soldiers based near the Antelope mine south of Bulawayo. But the film has not been screened.

An investigation of alleged atrocities in the Tsholotsho area north of Bulawayo was undertaken by an independent magazine, Horizon, which carried interviews with villagers who gave detailed accounts of killings by 5 Brigade troops.

This week, on the front page of the largely government-owned Herald was a photograph of a skeleton being lifted from a mine shaft in the Slibela area east of Bulawayo. Local people, said the paper, believed the remains were of one of the people who were killed or disappeared during the dissident unrest.

In Harare, the secretary-general of the newly formed Zimbabwe Human Rights Association, Nicholas Ndebele, said the association wanted a full police investigation into the Antelope mine discovery.

Churchmen have also called for the publication of the report by a commission of inquiry appointed by the government to look into alleged atrocities.

Mr Mugabe said at the time that the stories had been exaggerated. "Maybe there have been incidents which went beyond our control, incidents which happen in a situation of war," he said.

But now the skeletons are being counted. □

Zim pay rise defies Bank

262 CT 30/7/92

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's government, under pressure from aid donors to trim huge state spending, yesterday gave civil servants a 10% to 15% wage rise, a day before announcing the country's 1992/93 budget.

Labour Minister John Nkomo told reporters the state could not afford a higher increase because the economy had been hit hard by Southern Africa's worst drought this century.

Agriculture is Zimbabwe's mainstay and has been devastated by the drought, which has resulted in closures of several companies and large-scale retrench-

ments.

Bearing in mind the state of the economy and the effects of the drought, the government has awarded the civil service a general salary increase based on the sliding scale rule, of 15% at the lowest paid levels tapering off to 10% at the higher levels," he said.

International aid donors, chiefly the World Bank, have demanded that the government cut its spending and bloated civil service, which accounts for more than 50% of GDP, for the country to receive more aid.

Last year civil servants were awarded a 9% to 11% salary increase and the government promised them another rise in the year if the economy improved, which it did not.

Nkomo said that last year the mining industry, one of the main export earners, registered no real growth while the drought had cut agricultural output in 1992 by up to 70%.

The manufacturing sector, which showed a positive growth rate in the first half of the year, was now also strained, its problems compounded by the drought, he said. — Sapa

Zimbabwe braced for tough year

Star 30/1/92 (62)

HARARE — Drought-hit Zimbabwe is bracing for a tough year ahead, with the likelihood of higher taxes and cuts in government spending in the budget due today.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero faces hard choices in trying to keep his 18-month old economic reform programme on track while battling Southern Africa's worst drought on record.

Mr Chidzero last year projected a 1991-92 budget deficit of 7.6 percent of gross domestic product. A Standard Chartered Bank economic bulletin expects it to top nine percent.

The bulletin also projected a worst-case scenario fall in GDP, the total of goods and ser-

vices produced within the country, of 10 percent this year — the worst since 1931.

Economic and political analysts agree Mr Chidzero's main task for 1992-93 is to bring public spending under control, as pledged in his export-oriented reform programme backed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"The problem starts and ends with the insatiable demand for funds from the public sector and parastatals which is choking off the private sector," an international banker said.

Bankers quoted a leaked IMF document as saying the government

had agreed to cut public spending to 42 percent from 48 percent of GDP.

It would achieve this with a 15 percent across-the-board cut in spending and by suspending or delaying a number of capital projects. But even so, Mr Chidzero would have to raise Z\$300 million (\$60 million) in extra cash.

Economists say a special levy on individuals and companies was possible to help finance emergency drought relief. Taxes on luxuries such as tobacco and alcohol could rise — along with fuel prices.

Some economists speak of a cut of 20 000 in the bloated civil service, which has soared to around 190 000 from

62 000 in the 12 years since independence. "Productive jobs are being sacrificed because non-productive jobs are being protected," said John Robertson, chief economist for the First Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe.

President Robert Mugabe disbanded four ministries and fired seven ministers in a cabinet shuffle early this month. He later gave eight provincial governors ministerial rank, for a net gain of one.

Annual inflation is around 39 percent and government efforts to curb price increases have boosted key money market rates to over 40 percent. — Sapa-Reuters.

NEWS FEATURE Zimbabwe human rights leader demands full police investigation

Skeletons haunting Mugabe

Sowetan 30/7/92

(362)

IN THE OPEN Discovery of bodies of

people murdered by troops causes a stir.

HARARE - Political skeletons are tumbling out of the Zimbabwe government's cupboard as searchers discover the bones of civilians killed and tossed down mine shafts by government troops during the dissidence of the '80s reports Robin Drew of the *Sowetan* Africa News Service.

When President Robert Mugabe toured areas of Matabeleland earlier this month, a local newspaper took to task the organisers of the visit for not showing him the extent of the people's suffering in areas where the drought has reduced living to mere existence.

The grim reality was to be found in the remote villages, said the *Chronicle*, "villages full of weak, emaciated adults sitting forlornly propped against the walls of their huts, sullen-faced children with distended bellies and sunken eyes... a countryside strewn with skeletons and dying and dead animals".

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"Show him the skeletons," said the headline over an editorial on the subject of the presidential tour.

Skeletons of another kind, however, have been appearing in pictures and stories and the president will certainly not be taken to see these.

They are the remains of human victims of atrocities allegedly perpetrated during the anti-dissident campaigns of 1982 and 1983 by Zimbabwean army soldiers.

The killers from 5 Brigade and later the Presidential Guard were castigated from the pulpit and in foreign newspapers for carrying out a reign of terror in an attempt to crush the dissident rebellion.

But official spokesmen for Mugabe slammed the churchmen and the Western Press. Mugabe and his cabinet denied that there was any evidence of atrocities and said those who claimed death squads were at work should pit-duce the bodies.

"It is all a bloody lie," said the army

commander Lt General Rex Nhongo (now known as General Tapfumeneyi Mujuru) when correspondents were taken on a bizarre trip through the operational area in Matabeleland in May, 1984.

Bodies did not surface on that trip. The reporters were not allowed to talk privately to the people they met. Surrounded by heavily-armed troops and CIO operatives, they were warned that they would be taken out of the area immediately if they disobeyed orders.

Thrown down a mine shaft

Nhongo several times threatened to arrest a *London Sunday Times* reporter, Peter Godwin, who had written extensively on the alleged atrocities, including claims that bodies had been thrown down a mine shaft at the Antelope Mine. In recent weeks, however, nearly 10 years after the horror stories first appeared, evidence is being uncovered of brutality on a massive scale.

And it is the drought which brought Mugabe to Matabeleland which has been a factor in reviving the whole sad story.

The first skeletons were discovered by teams who were pumping water from a flooded mine shaft to augment the regular water resources that are dwindle-

ding in the current drought.

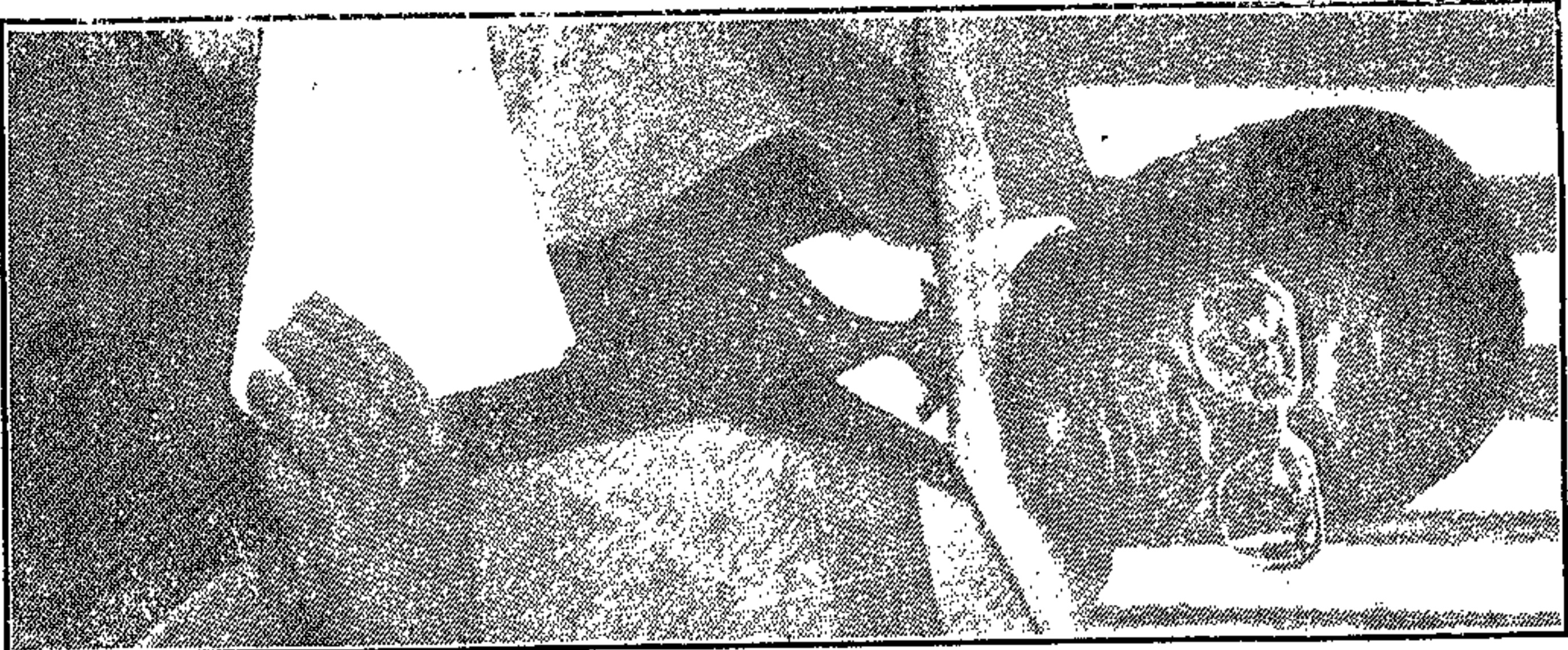
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An investigation of alleged atrocities in the Tsholotsho area north of Bulawayo, was undertaken by an independent magazine, *Horizon*, which carried interviews with villagers who gave detailed accounts of gruesome killings by 5 Brigade troops.

Last week the independent *Financial Gazette* said there was mounting anger over the government's failure to explain the recent discoveries.

This week on the front page of the largely government-owned *Herald* was a photograph of a skeleton being lifted from a mine shaft in the Silobela area east of Bulawayo. Local people, said the paper, believed the remains were of one of the people who were killed or disappeared during the dissident unrest.

In Harare, the secretary-general of the newly-formed Zimbabwe Human Rights Association, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, said the association wanted a full police investigation into the Antelope Mine skeleton discovery.



President Robert Mugabe.

CA

By ANDREW MELDRUM:

Harare

THE disappearance of a pretty young woman has thrown the harsh glare of publicity on to Zimbabwe's shadowy Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and the government's human rights record in general, at a time when President Robert Mugabe appears increasingly beleaguered.

Rashive Guzha was an attractive computer typist who was having an affair with Eddison Shirihuru, the CIO's powerful deputy director. When she broke off the relationship, workmates heard heated phone conversations. After one such phone call she left her office on May 30 1990 and has never been seen again.

Spotlight on shadowy CIO

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Despite a lot of circumstantial evidence, the Zimbabwe police did not mount an investigation into Guzha's disappearance until her family demonstrated publicly. Zimbabwe's independent weeklies picked up the cause, with a series of front page exposés linking Guzha's disappearance to the CIO.

The public heat grew until three CIO officers, including Shirihuru himself, were charged, some 18 months after the event, with kidnapping Guzha. When questioned in court why the charges were filed so long after the crime, police testified they did not initially investigate

because of their fear of the CIO.

Last week Zimbabwe's attorney-general dropped all charges in the Guzha case saying the police had failed to provide sufficient evidence.

Human rights groups fired off a salvo. Nicholas Ndebele, director of Zimrights, a newly formed civil rights watchdog, accused the government of putting the CIO above the law. Ndebele charged that CIO officers "are in every pub, listening to conversations and brandishing pistols".

Zimbabwe's Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace said the withdrawal of charges

against the CIO officers highlights a "serious and disturbing" trend in which many crimes are not prosecuted. The commission cited several unprosecuted crimes including the death of army captain Edwin Nleya who was found hanged in January 1989 after he attempted to blow the whistle on illegal ivory poaching within the army.

Amnesty International called for an independent investigation into those crimes and nine deaths in custody, in which torture is suspected, between 1990 and 1991.

The CIO, which features in most of the cases, has operated

under a shroud since its formation in 1964 by Ian Smith's Rhodesian government.

Charged with gathering foreign intelligence, the 50-odd CIO officers did such things as monitor BBC broadcasts, but its first director, maverick Briton Ken Flower, did claim the dubious credit of creating the Renamo rebels to combat Marxism and majority rule in Mozambique.

At independence Mugabe merged the police Special Branch into the CIO, charging it with domestic and foreign intelligence surveillance and giving the organisation the powers of arrest. The CIO's budget, in the president's office under special services, has risen from Z\$3-million in 1979/80 to Z\$70-million in 1991/92.

Drought levy in Zimbabwe adds 5% to tax rate

BIDAY 31/7/92
MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero yesterday imposed a 5% drought levy on Zimbabwean taxpayers, pushing the top rate of personal tax to 57,75% for incomes above R26 815 a year.

"The drought which has devastated Zimbabwe is the first of its kind in a century," Chidzero told parliament, warning that it would increase government spending by more than R1,1bn in the R8,1bn 1992/93 budget.

"I am certain that all Zimbabwean taxpayers are more than ready to join the battle against the drought," he said, to derisive jeers from backbenchers.

Chidzero said the drought had caused "very severe shortages of essential commodities", pushing up prices and fuelling inflation he feared would touch 45% in the coming year. He said 4-million of Zimbabwe's 10-million people needed food relief, but vowed to continue his controversial five-year economic structural adjustment programme backed by the World Bank and IMF.

Zimbabwe University business studies head Prof Tony Hawkins said: "The thing that stands out most in the budget is the dependence on foreign aid and foreign borrowing — roughly financing a fifth of total spending. Dr Chidzero has cut spending by 16% and with inflation at 45% that is a reduction of 20% in real terms — which is pretty savage."

Despite demands from international donors to open the economy even more drastically to market forces, Chidzero retained R547m allocated to subsidies and conceded 35% of government's recurrent spending would again fund salaries of a 185 000-member bureaucracy which grew more than threefold since 1980.

Chidzero has set aside R1,1bn to service Zimbabwe's international debts and has calculated on receiving R612,8m in foreign aid.

The World Bank and IMF, pressing for liberalisation of the Zimbabwean economy, are likely to be concerned over funding for loss-making government parastatals.

In addition to R55m set aside to cushion the effect of the five-year structural adjustment programme on lower income groups, and R131,6m for public assistance during the food crisis in drought-stricken rural areas, Chidzero has committed R22,3m to make up losses by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and R373,7m for agricultural subsidies and losses.

Only R8,3m is provided for buying land under Mugabe's plan to resettle peasant families from overcrowded areas on the 5-million hectare "maize and tobacco belt" — worth more than R3bn at market prices.

The two education ministries receive R1,3bn, nearly 30% more than last year, as Mugabe continues his drive to keep 2,6-million children in school.

Chidzero hoped the coming year "with the prospects for peace in Mozambique now brighter than ever before" would see substantial cuts in the R740m defence vote.

Zimbabwe emerged from the last financial year with a R1,1bn deficit, almost identical to foreign borrowings.

From April 1993 Chidzero hoped to reduce the top rate of personal tax from 55% to 50%, but in the meantime taxpayers faced the 5% drought levy. Companies would pay a 5% levy on their 42,5% flat rate for 1992 and 1993.

He also announced a R0,05/l duty on beer, R0,88/l on spirits, R0,29 on wine and R0,12 on a packet of cigarettes.

BEIT BRIDGE BORDER

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FM 31/7/92

Some great northern prospects

A steady increase in traffic over the Beit Bridge border between SA and Zimbabwe has been noted over the past three years. The lifting of sanctions by countries in sub-Saharan Africa and, more recently, drought relief for Zimbabwe, have triggered moves to improve infrastructure on both sides of the line.

Zimbabwe is nearing completion of an enlarged border post and SA's Department of Public Works has decided to bring forward its own plans to ease congestion. It sees separation of commercial vehicles from private, taxi and pedestrian traffic as the key to alleviating bottlenecks. Expenditure of R12m will provide facilities to streamline inspections (meaning inspection pits, fork-lifts, separate traffic lanes and a State warehouse) and furnish ample parking for those waiting their turn.

As an interim measure, land adjacent to the bridge has been cleared for commercial vehicle parking. Personnel will be increased substantially.

The Department of Transport has recorded increases of 18,3% and 3,4% for ordinary passenger traffic and commercial vehicles respectively over two years — 1989 and 1991. But the increase in actual numbers of all vehicles from 13 940 in April 1991 to 25 118 for April 1992 gives a more vivid picture of developments. For 1992-1997,

the department is budgeting for an annual 8% increase in passenger traffic and 5% in commercial traffic — and, thereafter, annual 4% and 2,5% increases respectively.

The Department of Public Works' announcement that it will commit R12m to the revamp coincided with a visit by the Meridien Group, which has been looking to buy land in the immediate area over the past few months.

Meridien — developer of Midrand's new CBD and part-owner and redeveloper of the Grand Central and Lanseria airports — is considering a mixed-use commercial development.

Certain oil companies have also been approached by individuals to commence some sort of service station development at the bridge.

Government's commitment to Beit Bridge is what developers have been waiting for.

Observers believe that in addition to a garage operation, there is potential for food outlets, grocery, motor spare and luxury item retailers, restaurants and a hotel group. Catering group Fedics is also interested in these projects.

The border closes between 8 pm and 6 am daily (though this is extended during holidays). This could provide a niche for limited service hotel accommodation for the many truckers, or for tourists. Feasibility studies will take these factors into account.

According to Messina mayor Jack Klaff — whose town has a population of 15 000 and is 10 km away from the border — retail demand is greatest for white and electronic goods.

National retailers, however, have inspected the area in the past, he cautions, and have not felt demand in the town sufficient to

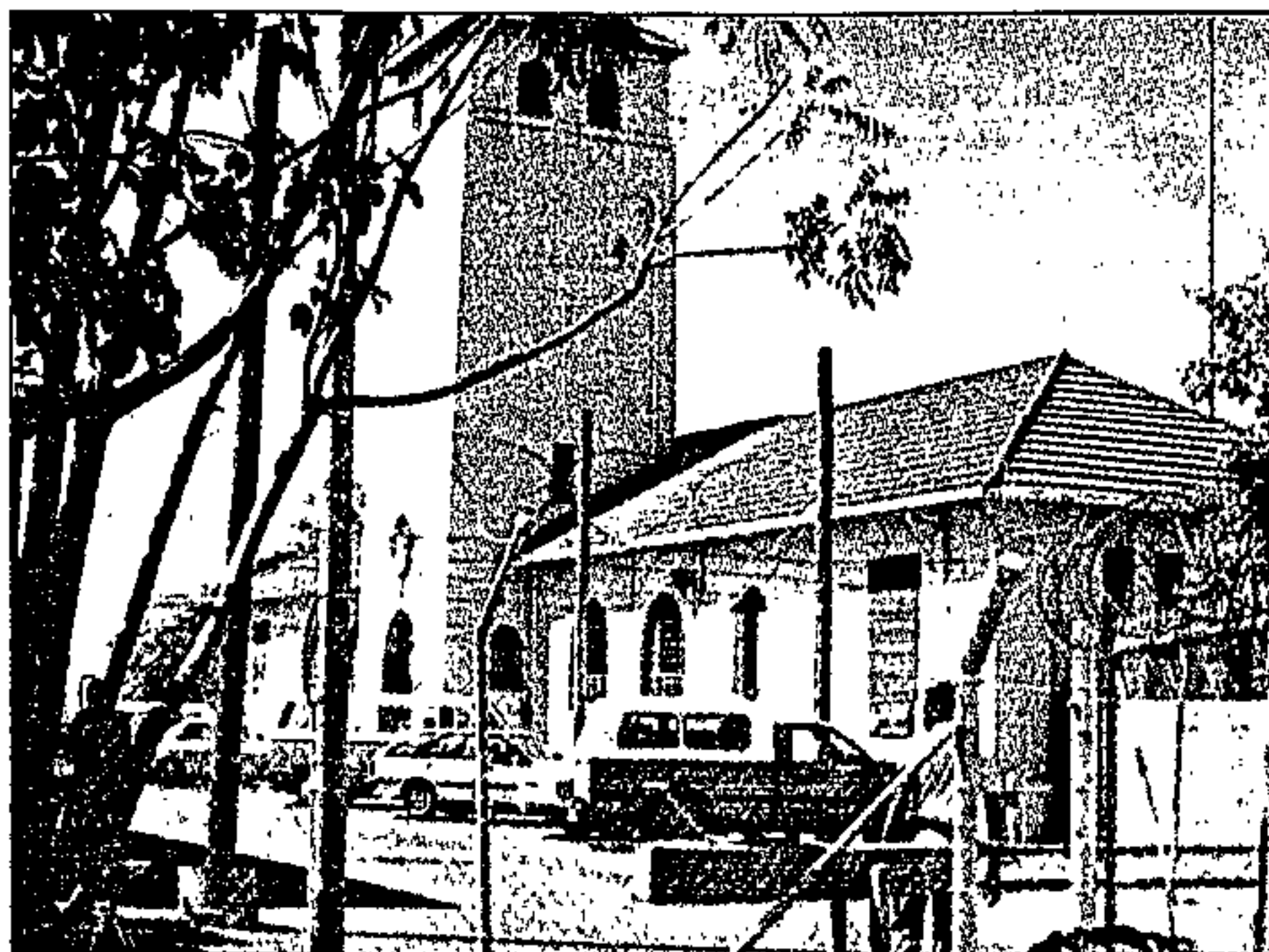
De Beers chairman Harry Oppenheimer will officially open the mine on August 14 and, in the interim, 200 houses have been built for mine workers in the town.

Klaff says demand is so great for rented accommodation that an ordinary three-bedroom, two-bathroom house — if one can be found — is letting at R2 500 a month. Commercially zoned land is currently priced at R100/m².

Klaff hopes Messina will be a conduit for tourism in the area. The mooted Limpopo River Valley Reserve (*Property* May 29) may one day help fulfil that dream.

Meanwhile, the Department of Public Works will put its construction tenders to the market in January 1993. These will be followed — a few months before the project's scheduled completion in early 1994 — by tenders for duty-free shops. This retail component is envisaged as an important income earner for the department.

The allotted R12m does not include housing for additional staff. Five houses have been bought so far. Another three are under negotiation and 30 more will be built in the next couple of years.



Beit Bridge border post today ... what tomorrow?

warrant entry. Instead, they have opted to set up shop on the N1 — the Great North Road to Zimbabwe — in the northern Transvaal's regional centre of Pietersburg. The Game group is the most recent case.

Klaff believes these retailers have ignored the potential of the transient population — some say as many as 100 000 people a month go through Messina.

He says the town's existing hotel, the Impala Lily — always fully booked — plus a second hotel, the soon-to-be resuscitated Limpopo Inn, should be able to cope with increasing traffic.

The Limpopo Inn closed down some years ago — "when Messina was going down the tubes" — and was converted into a military barracks. It was recently sold on auction to a Durban syndicate for R400 000.

Messina's emergence into a bustling town has been underscored by the development of De Beers' Venetia Mine, 80 km away.

DURBAN

FM 31/7/92

New lease of life

A R400m fund has been established by the Durban City Council to kickstart some of the city's most ambitious development projects. However, city management committee chairman Peter Mansfield believes this is just the beginning.

He says: "It should provide the impetus for the private sector to invest heavily when they realise the profit potential of participating in the schemes."

Allocations for the projects are:

- ☐ The Victoria Embankment (R29m);
- ☐ Point (R125,5m);
- ☐ A new regional library and cultural/education centre (R89m); and
- ☐ An international conference/convention complex (R154m).

Mansfield says raising the R400m will have little or no impact on rates — an average increase of 14,8% has just been announced (1% down on last year). He adds that though the council doesn't have the money in the bank, it knows where it will come from. It will be generated between now and 1997, primarily from the city's capital development fund which should bring in R160m; and unit trusts realising R25m.

Additional funds will come from the sale of council-owned land and the balance from interest earnings and other surpluses.

Zim's 5% drought levy on taxpayers

(362)
6/3/17/11

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's senior Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero yesterday imposed a 5% drought levy on Zimbabwean taxpayers, pushing the top rate of personal tax to 57,75% for incomes above R26 815 a year.

Chidzero warned parliament that increased government spending forced upon it by climatic conditions would top R1,1bn in the R8,1bn 1992/93 budget.

Chidzero said he feared inflation would touch 45% in the coming year. He said four million of Zimbabwe's 10 million people now needed food relief, but vowed to continue his controversial five year economic structural adjustment programme backed by the World Bank and IMF.

● Spending this year is to rise 19% to R8,15bn, nearly 15% of it on drought-related projects from feeding malnourished rural children to a maize subsidy of R500 per tonne.

Despite tight controls on spending for 1992/93, Chidzero is left with a budget deficit of R1,556bn, or 9% of GDP, almost the same as last year at a time when the economic reforms demanded it go 1% lower.

● Economists gave a cautious welcome yesterday to the budget, but questioned whether Zimbabwe, reeling from harsh reforms aimed at reviving a collapsing economy, would be able to raise the \$160m it needs in foreign aid, up from \$70m in the past year.

AFRI

Smith's good ideas³⁶² *w/maif*

By ANDREW MELDRUM:
Harare 31/7-6/8/92

IAN SMITH last week led an assortment of Rhodesian-era parties attempting to cloak themselves in new, majority-rule colours to form a coalition to oppose Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe.

Smith chaired the meeting which brought together the Reverend Ndaningi Sithole and his Zanu-Ndonga party, the United African National Congress (UANC), once led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and now headed by Edward Mazaiwana, and the predominantly white Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), formerly Smith's Rhodesian Front. Some officers of Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) also attended the meeting.

ZUM holds two and Zanu-Ndonga the only other opposition seat in Zimbabwe's 150-seat parliament, so the new coalition brings together what little opposition that exists in Zimbabwe.

"The main opposition political parties resolved to form a united front dedicated to the task of removing from office the present government," Sithole said. "For the past 12 years their performance has been characterised by unscrupulous corruption, nepotism, fraud and incompetence associated with the philosophy of a one-party communist dictatorship."

Smith was at the meeting for his "good ideas", Sithole said. The ever-dour Smith said he would advise the coalition but would not be an active member.

The new coalition with old familiar faces plays into Mugabe's hands. Faced with mounting dissatisfaction he is currently on a speaking tour of Zimbabwe's rural areas in which he is trying to discredit all opposition as parties which want to return the country to Rhodesia.

Mugabe's more challenging opposition comes from the newly formed Forum for Democratic Reform, which is calling for improved respect for human rights and accountable, free-market economic policies. As yet the forum is merely a discussion group and has not yet launched itself as a political party.

Mugabe's party is facing growing unpopularity and could well be vulnerable in the 1995 elections, but political analysts agree that only new faces and new ideas will successfully challenge Mugabe, not old figures from the days of Rhodesia.

Zim needs to import 5 000t of maize a day

HARARE. — Zimbabwe will have to import nearly 5 000 tons of maize a day until May next year when the summer crop will start being delivered to the grain marketing board, the national news agency Ziana reports.

The chairman of National Foods Ltd, Mr Roy Lander, said here that the importation of maize was a mammoth exercise which would have to be sustained until the national food security situation improved.

(362) CT 3/8/92

Zim Aids cases increase

HARARE. — The number of Aids cases in Zimbabwe has reached 14 023 by the end of June, up from 12 514 at the end of March this year, according to the Aids Control Programme.

CT3/8/92

Call for Zimbabwe to review SA visa

HARARE — The Zimbabwean hotel industry has urged the government to urgently review visa requirements for South African visitors, Ziana news agency reports.

Calls to the same effect have also been made in parliament recently.

Hotel and Restaurant As-

sociation of Zimbabwe (Haraz) president Graham Dickens estimates complete removal of current restrictions could result in 25% more tourists annually from SA, already Zimbabwe's largest single source of visitors.

"We recommend, at very least, an urgent move by government to make acquisition of visas easier and cheaper for South Africans," said Dickens.

He said South Africans were complaining of experiencing delays and other problems in acquiring visas from the Zimbabwean

mission in SA.

Visa sales currently total about Z\$12m in foreign currency annually.

Dickens said if the number of visitors were to increase by 50 000 annually, and each spent at least Z\$2 000, Zimbabwe would earn a further Z\$100m.

"This is surely preferable to the lower figure earned from visa sales," he said.

"Haraz will therefore ask the relevant authorities to take urgent action, so as to enable the hospitality industry to maximise its earning capacity in the national interest." — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's 'unrealistic' budget slated

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwean government is in for a "nasty shock" as there is only a slim chance it will be able to muster the anticipated Z\$10bn revenue proposed in the 1992/93 national budget, according to economist Eric Bloch.

Addressing a meeting on Monday in Bulawayo, Bloch questioned the government's rationale in increasing anticipated revenue when in past years the forecast figure had never been reached.

"(Finance Minister) Bernard) Chidzero definitely went to a school different from mine, where he learnt that two and two make five," he quipped.

He said the government had received less than hoped for in the previous financial year and revenue should therefore have been decreased as the country was facing an economic downturn.

Chidzero last week announced the country's biggest budget to date, saying the government hoped to earn Z\$10bn, an increase of more than 25% over last year's figure.

Bloch said there would be little revenue as more and more people were turning to the social welfare department for the payment of school fees and most businesses were experiencing a reduction in profits.

Commenting on the proposed expenditure of Z\$12.9bn, Bloch said more money should have been channelled to capital rather than recurrent expenditure.

He questioned the 14.6% decrease in the transport and energy ministry's allocation, saying more funds were needed in this department for the refurbishment of power supply stations.

"How could the defence ministry's allocation be increased at a time when we are looking at peace?"

He said money was instead needed to "defend" the economy and fight off starvation because the country's energy reserves were running out. — Sapa.

to slash real spending by 20% in a year.

The budget targets a 16,6% rise to Z\$12,9bn in a year during which, conservatively, inflation will average 35%. Fiscal drag — revenue growth caused by inflation — will cover much of this increased spending with the drought-relief tax and higher taxes on drink and tobacco bringing in an extra Z\$253m. If the Z\$2bn being spent on drought relief this year, and the Z\$600m paid in drought relief in 1991/1992, are left out of the picture spending rises from Z\$10,5bn to Z\$10,9bn — or only 4%. In real terms, excluding drought-relief spending, government expenditure will fall by about 30% this year. Chidzero forecasts a deficit of about Z\$2,8bn before aid grants or 9% of GDP, little changed from last year's 9,1%.

Fragility of the spending targets was exposed even before Chidzero delivered the budget last Thursday when pay hikes for civil servants of 10%-15% were announced. These were well outside Chidzero's 7,3% target for civil service pay increases this year and can be met only if lay-offs accelerate dramatically from 4 000 in the past year. At the same time President Robert Mugabe, on his countrywide tour to assess drought damage, continues to promise people more in an effort to deflect mounting criticism of his administration — promises that cannot be squared with Chidzero's planned austerity.

The sole innovation in the budget was the introduction of a new withholding tax on interest paid by financial institutions — designed to encourage savings. At present companies pay 47,25% on interest income (45% basic corporate tax rate and the 5% — of 45% — drought levy) while this year the top marginal rate for individuals will be 57,75% (55% plus the levy). The new interest withholding tax will be payable at 20% by building societies and 30% by banks and other financial institutions. So a high-earner will now pay 20% on interest from building societies and 30% on that from banks, rather than the basic 57,75% personal income tax.

Chidzero says the aim of the new tax is twofold — to encourage savings and to help the building societies, which are in trouble because government, for political reasons, will not allow them to raise mortgage lending rates. They have been haemorrhaging as cash flowed to the banks and money market where yields on 90-day negotiable certificates of deposit are close to 40%. Few analysts expect the outflow of funds from the societies to be reversed, certainly not while inflation is at 40% or above.

The Minister had little to say about the state of the economy but, here too, he was pessimistic. He believes real GDP could fall by 10%-12% this year, primarily because of the drought, while inflation, now 39%, will be about 40%-45% this year. Exports will fall both this year and next while drought-related imports will add Z\$3bn to the import bill which last year touched Z\$7,4bn, leaving a trade deficit of Z\$1,9bn. This year the trade gap is forecast to widen to more than Z\$3bn.

Business reaction has been muted. Indus-

try is unfairly complaining that not enough has been done to curb money supply growth, since by relying on net foreign borrowing of Z\$1,9bn, and only Z\$94m of local borrowing, Chidzero has eased the pressure on the domestic money supply. A worrying feature of the budget though is the heavy dependence on aid grants of Z\$800m and foreign borrowing which, between them, will finance 21% of the budget.

ZIMBABWE FM 7/8/92

Targets or tokens (362)

There are no surprises in Zimbabwe's 1992 budget. Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero predictably imposed a 5% drought surcharge on both corporate and individual taxpayers, to bring in Z\$200m in new revenue, and raised duties on drink and tobacco for a further Z\$53m.

But the main focus was on expenditure; here Chidzero provided Z\$2bn for drought-relief while cutting a notional Z\$2,5bn from total outlays.

That, at least, is the game plan. Harare economists are sceptical and say that the proposed reduction in public spending from 49% of GDP in 1991/1992 to just over 41% this year is unattainable. The argument is that the spending cuts are the IMF's agenda rather than Chidzero's. He has put them in the budget more to stay onside with the donors than with any real expectation of enforcing them. According to this view, Chidzero is well aware it will be impossible

Zimbabwean farmers ponder a 'Great Trek'

HARARE — Talk of a new "Great Trek" by white Zimbabwean farmers facing nationalisation of their land overshadowed their annual congress yesterday.

The phrase was used by Acting President Simon Muzenda, who said farmers planning to move into Zambia and Mozambique were "overreacting".

But 4 000-strong Commercial Farmers' Union deputy director Jerry Grant said land reform plans had caused farmers "to look north and east for opportunities".

Muzenda, who opened the congress on Wednesday night, said cries of anguish by white farmers over government plans to nationalise about half their land had created a climate of "persecution".

Reviewing the industry, Grant said attempts to ensure farmers' security of tenure and the right of appeal to the courts over compensation had been only partly successful.

It was ironic neighbouring countries had "welcomed the prospect of attracting commercial expertise to their impoverished agricultural industries".

Zimbabwe's large-scale commercial farmers, almost all of them white, pride themselves on their productivity.

Some 200 of them, representing all dis-

tricts, swapped their traditional shorts and open-necked shirts for suits and ties and headed for town in their Mercedes-Benzes and pickup trucks for the annual talk shop which ended yesterday.

This year there were two main topics — the worst drought on record and the recently passed Land Acquisition Act, which enables the government to acquire 5-million hectares for resettlement of peasants from overcrowded communal lands.

Some 4 000 farmers own around 28% of the land in a country of 10-million people.

They produce 81% by value of all crops and livestock marketed in the country's agriculture-based economy.

When talk of moving to neighbouring countries first surfaced, President Robert Mugabe said: "Let the whole shoot stop farming. The people of Zimbabwe will not perish as a nation".

But yesterday confrontational rhetoric was replaced by attempts at bridge-building. Muzenda said there was "enough land in our country for Zimbabweans who genuinely want to make a living from farming", and Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai said the government would nationalise under-utilised land first to avoid loss of production. — Sapa-AFP.

Namibia moves to liberalise transport laws

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Cabinet has approved draft legislation to amend the Road Transport Act to liberalise certain transport operations in the country, Information-Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said yesterday.

The Cabinet has also mandated the works, transport and communications ministry to work towards removing re-

strictive provisions in the legislation giving rise to a monopoly.

About 50 large trucks jammed central Windhoek for an hour last Friday while the Namibia Truckers' Association handed a petition to President Sam Nujoma.

The NTA, representing small operators, claimed there was collusion between large operators regarding the allocation of transport permits. — Sapa.

Renamo 'no' on offer to end fighting

ROME — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said yesterday he had offered rebels an immediate cessation of hostilities to end 16 years of civil war, but that this had been rejected by Renamo.

Chissano, who met rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome on Wednesday for the first time, said negotiators were instead drawing up a calendar for a general ceasefire that could be signed at an African summit within the next few months. It was possible, he added, a ceasefire calendar would be approved by the two sides later yesterday.

"I proposed an immediate cessation of hostilities. A truce is the wrong word, as it implies a pause before the fighting resumes... but Dhlakama rejected this," Chissano said in a media interview.

"I told him my armed forces were willing to stop immediately. I said my officers were ready... but he said his men were not prepared... and probably not disposed to obey."

"I told him it was better to have a few ceasefire violations here and there, even if it involved clashes between entire battalions, rather than go on with generalised fighting and the systematic killing of innocents." — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwean rethink on land resettlement

(362) CT 7/8/92

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Incoming Minister of Agriculture Mr Kumbirai Kangai has signalled a break with the land resettlement policy that has prompted many farmers to think of moving to Zambia, saying under-used land cannot be identified without the co-operation of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

In a speech applauded by farmers at their annual congress yesterday, Mr Kangai promised to reconsider the earmarking of 13 productive farms near Mutare for the resettlement of people displaced by the building of the Osborne Dam.

He hinted that the plan — the last

action by his predecessor, Dr Witness Mangwende, before being given the education portfolio — might have been a "mistake".

Mr Kangai's conciliatory approach appears to be a break with Dr Mangwende's policy for the settlement of land-hungry peasants in the six million hectare "maize and tobacco belt".

"I would see no good reason for any genuine and productive farmer to worry about the government's policies on land," Mr Kangai told the congress.

He emphasised that under-used or derelict land, and land owned by absentees or foreigners, would be targeted first.

Mugabe faces his toughest test yet

Star 7/8/92

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PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe's political fortunes are at the lowest ebb since independence. A severe drought on top of the short-term effects of a stringent economic adjustment programme has intensified discontent among organised workers, students, businessmen, farmers and guerilla veterans.

Reacting to this crisis, Mr Mugabe has cut the size of his Cabinet from 21 to 18. The most significant change has been the promotion of a former leader of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU guerillas, Dumiso Dabengwa, to the post of Minister of Home Affairs.

The reduction in the number of ministries has been generally welcomed, but critics feel the Cabinet is still too large and express disappointment at the retention of several of the less effective old-time Ministers.

Among the most vociferous critics of the government's policies (though not of Mr Mugabe himself) are members of the Zimbabwe National War Veterans' Association which represents the interests of the former guerilla army. Critics at the association's annual meeting urged Mr Mugabe to throw out the rest of his government colleagues and to take a firmer personal role as president.

Mr Mugabe responded unsympathetically to this criticism. He has already alienated one of his other formerly strong constituencies — the trade union movement, a former adjunct of the ruling party.

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is at odds with the government over new controls and restrictive legislation affecting collective bargaining. Their militancy has been sharpened by growing unemployment.

Discontent is widespread among both commercial farmers and peasants. The discontent among the latter was the reason

for the government's recent controversial decision to take over, without recourse to law, farms at fixed terms of compensation. But critics claim the redistribution of land will not ease the problems of landless peasants in the near future.

Corruption continues to be a serious source of public disquiet. A senior Minister, Edison Zvogbo, publicly confirmed the prevalence of corruption in the public service.

The current political turmoil has given rise to the formation of new political groupings. The most prestigious of these is the non-party National Forum which has brought together prominent opposition figures — including the former Chief Justice, Enoch Dumbutshena, and a former Prime Minister, Sir Garfield Todd. The Forum has produced a blueprint which proposes major constitutional changes as well as changes in government structures and policies.

Summing up the reasons for Mr Mugabe's winter of discontent, political commentator Jonathan Moyo dates the decline in Mr Mugabe's fortunes to the adoption in 1987 of the constitutional change providing for an executive presidency.

He writes: "When Mugabe was Prime Minister he was always up and about as head of government. There was no doubt that he was supervising his Ministers and was generally in charge of things. In parliament, he was there to explain and defend government policies. He used to give interviews to the press. But since then Mugabe has not only disappeared from the public eye, he has also apparently become estranged from his own Ministers".

It now remains to be seen whether Mr Mugabe's new team of Ministers will be able to recoup the government's fortunes, but this won't be easy in the present difficult economic conditions. □

SA taxis face Zimbabwe permit ban

SA TAXI drivers hoping for a cash bonanza from transporting thousands of soccer fans to Zimbabwe for next weekend's historic Africa Nations Cup could be stymied by a ban on permits. *BIDAY 10/8/92.*

The tournament is the first official international outing by a SA squad since SA came out of sporting isolation.

The threatened ban, as well as possible attacks on SA taxis in Zimbabwe, are the results of a row which has developed between transport operators in the two countries.

Zimbabwe Transport Organisation (ZTO) members have instructed their president Ben Mucheche to ask Transport Minister Dennis Norman to cancel all permits

 THEO RAWANA 362

for SA taxis in Zimbabwe.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that the Matabeleland branch, representing the bulk of Zimbabwe's bus owners, has also suggested a ban on all cross-border trips in view of the danger to their employees.

The row has escalated as a result of the alleged abduction of a Zimbabwean bus driver and his conductor by SA taxi operators on July 5 and the ensuing stoning of SA minibuses in Bulawayo on July 25.

The feud stems from SA's accusation that the Zimbabweans were "flooding" the Beit Bridge/Johannesburg route with buses and taxis and squeezing local operators out of the lucrative market.

SA Long Distance Association (Saldta) president Peter Rabali has denied that the two Zimbabweans were abducted by members of his organisation, but is working feverishly to get the issue resolved.

The alleged abductions came in the wake of reports of assaults on and threats against Zimbabwean crews plying the Johannesburg route.

"Our people are not getting permits to cross into Zimbabwe because of lies spread by the bus operators," Rabali said.

He said he would go to the highest authority to get the matter cleared up before the big game on Saturday.

A spokesman for the Matabeleland operators said the ZTO wanted the two men back — "dead or alive".

Paper joins

Mugabe and

Jews row

Star Africa Service

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's semi-official newspaper, The Herald, launched a vitriolic attack at the weekend on critics of President Robert Mugabe who stirred controversy last month when he remarked that white farmers were so hard-hearted "you would think they were Jews".

The Herald said the reaction by the Jewish community, which called the statement derogatory, and by what it called "the gutter Press" which also condemned the reference to Jews, was unjustified.

It said Mr Mugabe's remark was no more derogatory than "an Englishman telling another he is a miser like a Scotsman".

The paper said Jews had been putting pressure on the government to change its policy towards Israel.

The Herald added that blacks were just as insulted when they were reminded that Jews contributed to the economy and gave blankets to poor black children.

Harare's rail boss puts case for SA

B/DAY 10/8/92.

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STEPHANE BOTHMA

BULAWAYO — SA's urgent admittance to the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) is vital to ensure quick solutions to rail transport problems in the region, says National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) GM Alvord Mabena.

Addressing a group of SA journalists invited to Zimbabwe last week to observe the movement of drought-relief maize to Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, Mabena said the quicker SA's integration took place, the sooner solutions could be found.

"In reality, we operate under a political umbrella over which we have no control," he said.

A Transnet spokesman said SA's admittance to the SADCC would guarantee Spoornet's immediate participation in the Southern African Transport and Communication Conference based in Maputo.

Mabena said SA's exclusion from the SADCC meant every decision taken at that forum had to be discussed separately with Spoornet, which led to delays.

An estimated 4.3-million tons of drought relief grain will be required by Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia over a period of 18 months, with the bulk being received at SA ports and transported by Spoornet to Zimbabwe through Beit Bridge.

Zimbabwe will receive 2.5-million tons, Zambia 1-million and Malawi 800 000 tons.

Since the start of drought-relief maize shipments in December, NRZ has moved a total of 642 218 tons.

"The movement of this large amount of maize has made the crea-

tion of an integrated regional system possible and has made us realise how important it is to work together," Mabena said.

Two years ago NRZ took a decision to commercialise its operations with the "full blessing of the government", and although passenger services still operated at a loss, the carrying of freight — including the relief maize — was currently viable.

Mabena said he had no doubt the NRZ could cope with the local and transit movement of maize — all controlled by Spoornet's operations room in Johannesburg.

NRZ southern area manager Joseph Mtunzie said only 20% of Zimbabwe's rolling stock was tied up in the movement of relief maize.

"We are on schedule with the movement of maize and all is going very well," he said. Teething problems caused by a lack of communication had been solved.

Five Spoornet trains, each consisting of 34 maize wagons, cross into Zimbabwe every day.

Two other maize corridors, one from Beira and one from SA through Botswana are also being used.

□ Sapa reports from Windhoek that more than 200 delegates from 10 southern African countries comprising the SADCC began arriving in Windhoek yesterday for a meeting to launch an economic community for the sub-region.

At the end of a week of meetings, leaders of the 10 countries will arrive for a summit on August 17 at which the new economic dispensation is to be announced.

Market reforms squeeze Zimbabwean economy

B/DAG 11/8/92

HARARE — Free market reforms and the ending of government subsidies, combined with a severe drought, are provoking rising unemployment and popular unrest in Zimbabwe.

"Esap (the economic structural adjustment programme) is killing us. The prices (of basic goods) keep on rising every other day because of this Esap. I think there is going to be trouble . . .," says Chihota, a 32-year-old carpenter.

Introduced as part of IMF and World Bank-inspired reforms 18 months ago, Esap has resulted in nearly 10 000 job losses in industry in a country with 75% unemployment in the formal economy.

The economy is close to collapse as a result of a global recession and government mismanagement.

The reforms have dramatically increased prices of basic goods, pushing inflation to a record 40%.

The government warned that other prices would go up soon.

Trades unions, the opposition and Zimbabwe's consumer council have condemned the price increases, saying it was time Zimbabweans said "enough is enough".

Drought has also raised anger against President Robert Mugabe,

whose support had hit bottom over allegations of government corruption. As well as hurting Zimbabwe's mainstay agriculture industry, it has left virtually half the population in need of food aid, most of it imported using limited foreign exchange.

Zimbabweans criticise Mugabe for apparently not heeding early warnings by experts to prepare adequately for the drought. (362)

Mugabe exported 500 000 tons of maize to Zambia and Mozambique to bail out allies threatened by mass rebellions over food shortages.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero last week called for sacrifices all round. "The whole journey (of the five-year economic programme) has to be travelled and completed. There is no choice."

The IMF and World Bank want the government to trim its bloated civil service and cut government spending, which accounts for 50% of GDP.

Last month Standard Chartered, Zimbabwe's largest bank, urged the government to impose higher interest rates and devalue the currency, warning GDP would fall up to 10% this year from modest growth of 3.6% last year. — Reuter.

Bulletin on AIDS issues

CAPE TOWN — An AIDS newsletter is to be launched by the Medical Research Council later this month.

Editor Dr Malcolm Steinberg, head of the MRC national AIDS research programme, said the quarterly AIDS Bulletin was prompted by the dearth of accurate, user-friendly information on AIDS issues.

"By providing information on AIDS education, prevention, care and research, we hope to raise the awareness of all interested individuals about the disease."

The first edition will include an interview with ANC health representatives Cheryl Carolus on the movement's AIDS policy and the draft of SA's AIDS charter on the rights of AIDS sufferers.

The bulletin is available on request from PO Box 19070, Tygerberg 7505. — Sapa.

Rail campaign keeps the millions from starving

STEPHANE BOTHEMA

DESPITE the fact that National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) delivers 5 000 tons of maize to Zimbabwe daily, the country's government estimates that maize shipments will have to be dramatically increased to feed its citizens adequately.

Maize imports estimates were revised last week to 2,5-million tons from 1,6-million tons to cater for household and stockfeed needs as the drought forces more people to rely on government supplies.

SA's Spoornet delivers thousands of tons of maize, either commercially bought or donated by the World Food Programme, to Beit Bridge with Harare acting as a distribution centre for relief supplies sent to Malawi, Zambia and Zaire.

Maize donated by the US, Argentina, Mexico and Australia is received by Portnet at SA's major harbours and is transported by Spoornet to Zimbabwe. At Beit Bridge, control

of Spoornet's rolling stock is taken over by Zimbabwe.

At the Grain Marketing Board in Harare, supplies are distributed either to trucks carrying maize in sacks to Malawi and Zambia or to grain silos from where local millers produce maize meal.

Processed maize reaches rural areas by road.

The board receives and dispatches about 1 000 tons of maize on a 24-hour basis daily, says operating manager Philemon Makumbirafa.

"We operate on an almost hand-to-mouth basis," Makumbirafa says, explaining that almost everything received was sent out the same day.

Privately owned Bak Storage of Harare handles the same capacity as the board on a daily basis.

Since the import of maize started in April this year, 314 300 tons had been also received by rail and road

from Beira, NRZ eastern region area manager Norman Shoko said.

NRZ had so far received about 700 000 tons of maize from SA, of which 400 000 was destined for Zimbabwe, 100 000 for Malawi and 200 000 for Zambia, he said.

Eight-million tons of maize will be imported by SA, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Zaire in the 18-month period which began in April.

Referring to Zimbabwe's increased demand for maize, Shoko said NRZ could easily handle the flow of additional produce.

"We are geared to move this mammoth amount of food and so far nobody is starving because of transport problems," he said.

The entire distribution operation is being planned, controlled and overseen at Spoornet's operations room in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, where all the countries receiving food aid are represented.

CSIR prepares water relief for Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — An SA water expert returned home at the weekend to prepare emergency relief schemes for the drought-stricken cities of Mutare and Bulawayo.

CSIR water quality information system programme manager Dr Peter Ashton finished a four-day inspection of the worst crisis areas with a visit to Matabeleland.

He said a CSIR team had already found an aquifer of water-bearing rocks outside the eastern border town of Mutare, whose residents were limited to a few hours of water supply from their taps every second day.

In Matabeleland, the CSIR team was examining the Nyamandlovu aquifer, northwest of Bulawayo, where householders were rationed to 300l a day. The CSIR fears taps will run dry in a few weeks.

Co-operation in tackling regional water problems featured in talks which took place in Harare last week between Zimbabwean officials and SA Foreign Affairs chief director (Southern Africa) Gert Grobler. Grobler reportedly told the Zimbabweans that SA desired to develop a "more constructive" relationship with its neighbour.

Sources in Harare said Grobler discussed further technical co-operation between Zimbabwe and SA in other sectors, including transport, health, agriculture and telecommunications.

SA is assisting in the transportation to Zimbabwe of an estimated 2,5-million tons of maize.

The truth must be told before the

STAR 12/8/92

362

DEFP in the Matabeleland bush a strange and moving ceremony took place yesterday that was full of meaning for South Africa in this week of debate about a general amnesty.

It was Zimbabwe's National Heroes' Day and thousands of people of all races gathered at a place called Pupu, scene of that country's equivalent of the Battle of Isandlwana, for a ceremony conducted according to ancient African religious rites to propitiate the dead of a century of inter-racial and intertribal violence.

The dead of all the conflicts from the colonial wars to the war of liberation, and all the atrocities between and since. To appease them so that the living can overcome their country's long legacy of conflict.

It may sound esoteric and other-worldly, and indeed it was a profound spiritual occasion, yet it was also down-to-earth. Twelve years after independence, after Robert Mugabe surprised the whites with his call for racial reconciliation, Zimbabwe finds it cannot live with all the unexorcised ghosts of its past.

There is too much unatoned guilt, too much unpurged anger

and grief, for real reconciliation and nation-building. So representatives of all the afflicted sectors of Zimbabwe's population, from aged sons of Lobengula's regiments to white settlers, Zipra and Zanu guerrillas and the Minister of Security who sent the ruthless Fifth Brigade into Matabeleland in the '80s, gathered in Pupu to lay those ghosts.

Their means for doing so was truth and acknowledgment. To stand together and admit what was done and read out the names of those who died at one another's hands. Through catharsis to put the past to rest.

It is a need that is fundamental to the healing of a nation's wounds after times of great conflict. The Germans know that, as do the priests of all the great religions. There are two powerful plays running in Johannesburg that carry the same message: Ariel Dorfman's "Death and the Maiden" and Athol Fugard's "Playland", both stressing the corrosive force of suppressed guilt and unrequited anger.

South Africans should ponder this lesson at a time when the Goldstone Commission is urging a general amnesty for political of-



Allister Sparks

fenders, and the Government, spurred by the latest disclosures that top officials may have been involved in the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and three black activist colleagues in 1985.

The ANC, which has its own skeletons in the cupboard of exile politics, may end up agreeing despite initial objections. Britain, the United States, even the United Nations, are all in favour. All are keen for a settlement and they don't want the fear of retribution to get in the way.

Sweep it all under the carpet, is the chorus theme. In the interests of reconciliation.

But beware. The ghosts will haunt us, as they have haunted Zimbabwe. One can't have a Nuremberg trial after a negotiated settlement, but indemnifying the guilty isn't the same as suppressing the truth of what happened. The facts must come out. The victims and their families are

entitled to at least that much appeasement.

We cannot have national reconciliation on the basis of covered-up crimes, for that is to build on foundations of deceit and corruption. And we cannot hope to have an open democracy if we start with an official suppression of the truth.

The Matabeleland ceremony is an object lesson. Pupu, 150 km north-west of Bulawayo, is the site of a battle between Major Alan Wilson's pioneer column and Lobengula's elite Mankwame regiment in the Ndebele War of 1893.

The pioneer column was closing in on Lobengula, and the Mankwame turned to fight a rearguard action to give their chief time to escape. Wilson and his 39 men perished in the fierce battle, but 3 000 of the Ndebele warriors fell before their Gatling guns.

The whites, being the ultimate victors in the war, built a shrine to the victims of what they regarded as an heroic last stand, but to the Ndebele it was also a place of heroic resistance.

Seventy years later Pupu was the scene of more interracial violence as Zipra guerrillas fought their war of liberation against

ghosts can be laid

Corbett

white Rhodesia. The guerillas tore down Major Wilson's shrine and put up their own to their war dead. Meanwhile the ordinary villagers suffered from the depredations of both sides.

Ten years on and there was more killing, as Mr Mugabe sent his notorious Fifth Brigade to crush what he believed was incipient rebellion in Matabeleland.

Yesterday representatives of all these elements gathered at Pupu. The ceremony was conducted by aged priests and elders of the Mwali cult, an ancient African religious sect still untouched by Western faiths. It was attended, too, by the Chief Rabbi of Bulawayo and representatives of most of the country's Christian denominations.

For weeks Mwali priests, some more than 90 years old, consecrated the ground with secret rituals before any outsiders were allowed upon it. At the ceremony the elders conducted a valediction for the dead.

They read the names of those who died on both sides in the battle of 1893. Zipra commanders read the names of their dead, and finally there was the roll, gathered by an organisation called the

Masela Trust, of those who perished in the repression of the '80s.

After this there was the symbolic slaughtering of two black and two white goats. Then a feast.

Among those present was Jeremy Brickhill, a white Zipra commander who was blown up and grievously injured by a car bomb in Harare in 1987 — seven years after the war had ended.

After months in hospital and dozens of operations to reconstruct his shattered body, Mr Brickhill went to see the South African agents who had blown him up — in Chikarube Prison, where two were under sentence of death, and in Johannesburg.

Like Dorfman's Paulina Salas and Fugard's Gideon le Roux, Mr Brickhill felt a compelling need to hear the truth. "I had been to school with some of these people. I had to find out why this happened," he told me.

"I bore them no ill-will. I felt no need to take revenge. They, too, were victims of a process they didn't understand. But I had to speak to them. I had to know.

"For me, going to that prison and bringing it all out was the equivalent of what we are doing at Pupu." □

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Moscow campus tense after Zimbabwean killed

MOSCOW — Angry students overturned cars and hurled firebombs at the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University after a police officer fatally shot a Zimbabwean student, authorities said yesterday.

Gideon Chimusoro, 25, was killed on Tuesday night by a police officer near the university, according to students and a Zimbabwean embassy spokesman.

Rioting broke out on Tuesday night and was halted by police at about 3am yesterday. More violence occurred yesterday afternoon during a memorial rally for Chimusoro. Two dozen helmeted riot police beat and kicked about 100 students who temporarily blocked a street during the memorial rally in front of the university. Students responded by hurling bottles and rocks.

"We were trying to organise something peaceful and something short. But what they've done is come out and start beating up guys," a Nigerian student said.

Scores of Interior Ministry riot troops, known by the Russian acronym Omon, sat in buses or stood in the shade at the university throughout yesterday.

Once an important Soviet propaganda tool for training students from the developing world, the university has become a burden for the Russian government.

It has been the site of protests this year by its students, who complain that their stipends have been cut back to almost nothing. Many say they cannot afford even the plane fare to return home.

Many African students also complain of racism by Russians. — Sapa-AP.



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13/8/92 miners

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Mugabe (362) may pull Star 13/8/92 out troops

HARARE — President
Robert Mugabe said yes-
terday he would consider
withdrawing some 7 000
Zimbabwean troops from
Mozambique once the
Maputo government and
its rebel foes concluded a
peace accord to end 16
years of civil war.

Mr Mugabe, who bro-
kered peace talks last
week in Rome between
Mozambican President
Joaquim Chissano and
rebel leader Afonso
Dhlakama, referred to a
ceasefire agreement
signed by the two bellig-
erents at the Rome talks.
The accord commits
both sides to end hostili-
ties on October 1.

"We can now review
the deployment of our
troops along the Beira
and Limpopo routes to
the sea," he said.

● European Community
governments yesterday
urged Mozambique to
honour the peace pact.

"The Community and
its member states urge
both sides to maintain
the goodwill brought
about by this break-
through and to refrain
from further armed con-
frontation so as to pre-
vent additional loss of
life before October 1," an
EC statement said. —
Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe troops may withdraw

■PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe said on Wednesday he would consider withdrawing the contingent of around 7 000 Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique, once the Frelimo government and Renamo concluded a peace accord to end the 16-year civil war. Mugabe told army chiefs that the deployment of troops along the Beira and Limpopo routes to the sea was a "large drain on our national resources". Zimbabwe spends 70 percent of its annual defence budget on troops in Mozambique protecting its trade routes to the sea from attacks by Renamo.

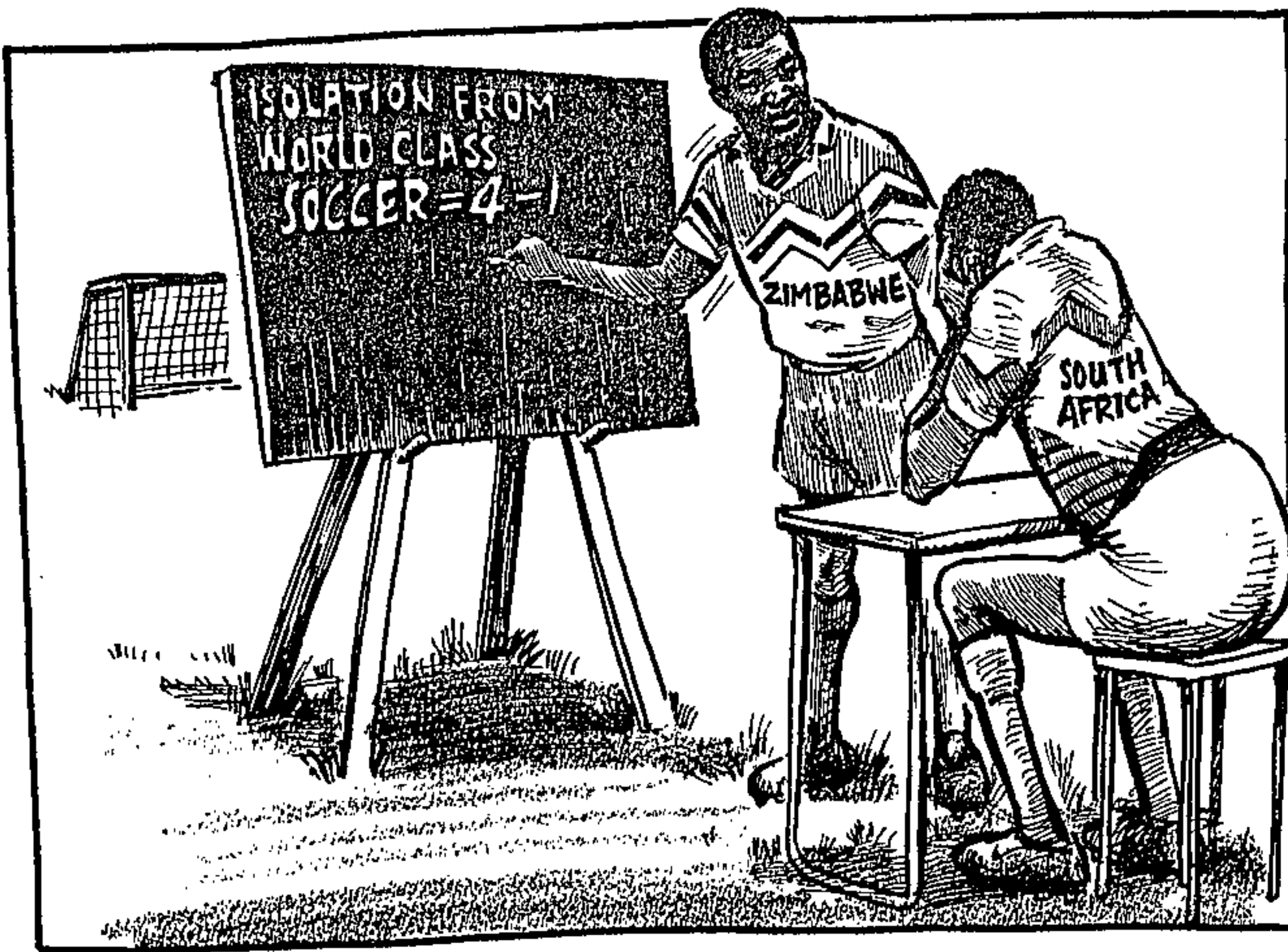
6/11/92 14/8 - 20/8/92
Sapa-Reuter, Sapa-AFP

Praise for Zim (362)

HARARE - The World Bank has praised Zimbabwe for the speed with which food supplies were imported and distributed. Zimbabwe is importing more than two million tons of maize because of massive crop failure due to the drought and the government's failure to ensure adequate reserves were kept in stock. - *Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter-AP-AFP.*

Sowetan 18/8/92

FOCUS Ian Smith 'asked' to bring together opposition leaders



focus on Zimbabwe

HARARE - Ian Smith, the man who defied Britain in declaring white Rhodesia's independence in 1965, is back on the political stage after 12 years of black majority rule in Zimbabwe.

He says he has no aspirations to lead the country but if called upon will work as an opposition adviser to help break the dominance of President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu-PF).

"I wouldn't take the leadership of the country, that's out of the question," Smith said in an interview.

"I don't believe it's possible to have anyone but a black man to lead this country. It would be irresponsible (for a white) and it would fail. We can't change history."

Mugabe and his Zanu-PF have hit hard times, with the worst drought on record in southern Africa compounding economic problems that have sent prices spiralling and left many of Zimbabwe's 10 million people without jobs.

The popularity of the black majority government that has ruled since Smith conceded defeat and Zimbabwe achieved independence in 1980 is at an all-time low.

Smith has re-emerged into the limelight as part of a move by the fragmented opposition to offer a credible alternative to Mugabe.

He was asked - he says "as a neutral" - to chair a meeting of opposition leaders last month to create a unified anti-government group.

"For a long time I've been deeply concerned about the developing situation... (the country) is going into bankruptcy and chaos," he said.

"I find more black people talking to me these days than white people - they all say we've got to get rid of the government."

The government has lashed back at Smith, deeply hated by Mugabe. And political analysts question the potential of an opposition headed by old and largely-discredited names from the interim period between white and black majority rule.

Fighting among themselves

"One of the weaknesses as far as the opposition is concerned is the fact that they are divided and fighting among themselves - four or five different parties all feeling they should be top dog, should be leader...." Smith said.

"For a long time I've been trying to organise these people and get them to come together to provide some sort of opposition to the government."

"They finally seem to have seen the weakness in what they are doing."

He left active politics in April 1987 after being suspended from parliament for urging white South Africans to rally behind their minority government to defeat economic sanctions.

Back in politics is Ian Smith, the man whose Unilateral Declaration of Independence for white Rhodesia in 1965 shocked the world. Now he wants to help break the dominance of the Mugabe government in Zimbabwe.

Sowetan 18/8/92.

(362)



Ian Smith ... back on the political stage.

"I am happy to get out. Forty years (in politics) is enough," he said at the time.

Smith (73) defied Britain with a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) for Rhodesia on November 11, 1965.

Although mellowed with age, he has no regrets over UDI. His only regret, he said, was that he trusted the word of the British Government.

"I shouldn't have trusted the word of the British Government. They deceived us on so many occasions. We were dreadfully betrayed," he said.

He expects to complete his memoirs by the end of this year, "setting the record straight."

Some attitudes appear to have changed, however.

The man who once upheld white rule in Rhodesia urged South Africans last March to vote "yes" in President FW de Klerk's referendum for negotiations to end white rule.

He warned of tough times ahead for South Africa.

"South Africa has the most complex political problems this world has ever known, getting together people of different races, culture."

"It is a tremendously difficult problem with no easy solution to it ... they can't try to rush it." - Sapa-Reuter.

Bulawayo court names SA trialist

(362) MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO — The name was disclosed yesterday of an SA national, Kenneth Nzima, secretly put on trial here last month for bombing an ANC house.

Provincial magistrate Nicholas Ndou remanded Nzima to October 6 when he will stand trial in open court on charges of bombing ANC premises in Morningside, Bulawayo, on December 18 1990, and possessing arms of war including a .22 pistol, two blocks of TNT, a phosphorous grenade and a petrol bomb.

When Nzima was charged in July, heavily armed police ringed the court, excluding the Press and the public. In the confusion the Bulawayo Chronicle reported the mystery accused was an ANC official.

In December 1990 an explosion caused extensive damage, but no casualties, at a house occupied by ANC refugees. Another explosion in May this year damaged the garage of the ANC house in Trenance which in 1988 was the scene of a fatal car bombing by SA agents.

Ndou yesterday permitted Nzima, 30, to change his plea to not guilty on the charge of bombing the ANC house, after Nzima obtained representation by advocate Kennedy Si-banda, who later said his client was not an ANC member. Nzima pleaded guilty to possessing the weaponry.

Out for the count

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's first nationwide census in ten years suffered a setback yesterday when census takers downed pencils to grab their places in the monthly pay queues. (262)

Planners of the week-long exercise persuaded the government to close schools a week early to recruit thousands of teachers as enumerators, but forgot the monthly trauma of government pay day, when queues up to 400m long usually form outside building societies and post offices.

8/08/92

Drought kills 155 000 cattle

HARARE. (362) Over 155 000 head of cattle belonging to Zimbabwe's peasant farmers have died owing to the drought in the first seven months of this year, 15 000 of them in July alone, it was reported here yesterday.

The National Early Warning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture said 9 000 cattle had died in a single week in Masvingo province.

The loss of peasant-owned cattle threatens the coming maize crop because without cattle farmers will be unable to plough. — Sapa

Zimbabwe poised to buy Eskom electricity

By Derek Tommey

A major breakthrough in South Africa's economic relations with Zimbabwe — and a major boost for South Africa's electrical engineering industry — is likely in the next few days.

Early next week the Zimbabwean government is expected to consider — and hopefully to approve — a proposal to buy large quantities of electric power from South Africa.

Officials of Eskom, which produces most of SA's electricity, confirmed yesterday that negotiations had been taking place with Zimbabwe, but were not prepared to say any more at this stage.

Electrical industry sources say the Zimbabwean announcement could be followed shortly by Zambia agreeing to the purchase of South African power.

These developments follow a meeting in Lusaka on July 21 of representatives of Eskom, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

Because of the drought it appears to be a matter of some urgency for Zimbabwe and Zambia to obtain electric power

from South Africa.

Both countries are dependent on hydro-electric power for a significant portion of their requirements.

But the drought has lowered river levels to such an extent that both countries could run out of electricity by the end of the year if the rains do not return.

However, even if there are good rains later this year, it is believed that Zimbabwe and Zambia are likely to go ahead with plans to buy South African power.

This makes a great deal of sense. South Africa has a huge surplus of generating capacity.

Peak demand in South Africa is about 26 000 megaWatts, while Eskom's generating capacity is around 36 000 mWs, and it has other generating sets on order.

Eskom power would cost much less than Zimbabwe and Zambia would have to pay if they decided to build their own power stations to make good the shortfall. Just as important, it is immediately available.

The expected increased sales, though small in relation to total capacity, would help Eskom cover its overheads and in-

crease profitability.

Should the Zimbabwe approve the proposal, it is planned to strengthen the power line between Eskom and Botswana Power Corporation and Zimbabwe by installing a new 500 mW line from Iscor's Matimba power station to Gaborone and Francistown and then to Bulawayo.

Industry sources suggest the cost could be in the vicinity of R350 million.

No details are available about how Zambia will be linked to the South African system.

The construction of the line would help the South African electrical engineering industry, which is going through a lean patch.

Being the closest to the action, it should be able to win most of the business.

A positive announcement by Zimbabwe next week would be a major triumph for Eskom's chief executive, Dr Ian McRae.

It would be the first stage in the dream he has had for several years of a sub-Saharan electricity grid.

The grid could provide power to the region's 200 million population and create major markets.

AFRICA

Mugabe's arms-buying spree angers aid donors

By IDEN WETHERELL

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe this week denied persistent reports that Zimbabwe has ordered 70 tanks worth Z\$1.6-billion from the British engineering firm, Vickers.

The reports, emanating from British defence industry sources, were published in Harare's *Financial Gazette*.

However, it has also been learnt this week that an order for five British Aerospace Hawk fighter-trainer aircraft has been placed by the Zimbabwean Ministry of Defence.

Mugabe, in refuting the tanks report, referred to an order six years ago for Soviet Mig 29 advanced fighter aircraft, worth Z\$2-billion (R1-billion). That deal fell through, he said, when the Soviets subsequently asked for Z\$500-million (R200-million) up front. In any case, he added, the order had been placed at the height of tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe. "The tension between us and South Africa has been diminishing," he said, removing the need for such sophisticated aircraft.

The British Aerospace deal, expected to be worth some Z\$140-million (R70-million) is a more modest arrangement. The airforce of Zimbabwe already has Hawks in service, but it will undoubtedly generate consternation among aid agencies and donor governments, coming at a time when the government is under pressure from the International Monetary Fund and donor governments to cut spending, particularly in non-productive sectors of the economy. Past government extravagance and an unprecedented drought have combined to create an economic crisis that is biting into all levels of society.

The budget announced at the end of last month, far from cutting back on expenditure, actually increased it. Most notably, the Ministry of Defence walked away with an allocation of Z\$1.3-billion (R650-million), only just behind Education, but way ahead of other ministries. Wildlife management, which generates huge tourist revenues, by comparison received Z\$37-million (R18-million), and Higher Education Z\$388-million (R194-million).

Within the Defence appropriation, Z\$784-million alone was allocated to salaries and allowances. At a time when the threat from South Africa has diminished, Zimbabwe has no enemies in the region. Occasional Renamo banditry on the eastern border and along the Beira corridor is unlikely to be successfully confronted with tanks.

The Zimbabwean government has recently been appealing for drought relief assistance from Europe and North America, and the response has been prompt and generous. The understanding has always been implicit that Zimbabwe would meanwhile put its own house in order, particularly with regard to its spending priorities.

There have been few signs of progress so far. Minister of Finance Bernard Chidzero referred in his budget speech to the retrenchment of 5 000 civil servants. In a public service of 191 000 that has grown fourfold since independence, this is a drop in the ocean.

Furthermore, Chidzero told construction workers recently that in addition to defending the country, the army had to be maintained at current levels in order to provide employment and avoid unrest. "We have increased the Ministry of Defence's salary bill to keep the boys content so that they do not turn against us," he said.

The perception that the armed forces, like other government departments, are maintained as a form of sheltered employment for ex-combatants and the party faithful is bound to generate resentment from already overburdened taxpayers.

And aid agencies are equally concerned that money spent on tanks could more usefully be applied to the relief of rural distress. "If it is true, then the British Aerospace order will seriously dent the country's donor credibility," one Scandinavian agency worker said. "What we need right now are boreholes, not military hardware."

Statistics released in the World Bank's 1992 World Development Report show that Zimbabwe is the third largest military spender in Africa after Libya and South Africa.

Keegan a hesitant starter^{ARG 22/8/92}₃₆₂ for Exco

■ Will he or won't he? City councillor Mrs Joye Gibbs has been vigorously trying to push-start deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan into running for the executive committee chairmanship. He's not convinced.

CLIVE SAWYER

Municipal Reporter

THE line from Mrs Joye Gibbs' Muizenberg home has been buzzing this week.

"The campaign has been going well," she says of her one-person crusade to launch deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan as an opponent to Mr Louis Kreiner's bid to take over as executive committee chairman.

Pressed for detail, she says: "Wait until next week — we have a strategy that should not be given away right now".

Mrs Gibbs does not regard it as too much of a setback that the "group of 12" — the alliance of which she and Mr Keegan, as well as outspoken councillor Mr Arthur Wienburg, are members — has decided not to endorse any particular candidate.

Architect, former mayor and present deputy chairman Mr Louis Kreiner looks set to cruise easily into the top job.

Unless Mr Keegan throws his hat into the ring.

But will he? Should he?

■ Asked for comment, Mr Keegan said last night: "If a majority of my colleagues were to approach me to enter the race to take over the chairmanship of the executive committee, I would do so."

He said that next week he would be offering himself for re-election as deputy mayor.

WHEN 200 writers met in Harare during the seventh Zimbabwe International Book Fair, sharp differences emerged over the interests they felt they must serve.

The fair, attended by about 100 exhibitors from 24 countries displaying books on the environment, was opened on August 4 and ran simultaneously with a Zimbabwean writers' workshop.

Published and unpublished writers and officials from the Zimbabwe Writers' Union (ZIWU), Zimbabwe Women Writers (ZWW) and the Budding Writers' Association of Zimbabwe (BWAZ), as well as publishers and booksellers, critically examined their role in society and discussed how they could influence change.

Acclaimed novelist Chenjerai Hove and other writers told the workshop writing should reflect the society they



it) in "To Kill A Mockingbird"

'Writers must fight'

SOYTH 22/8-26/8/92 (362)

live in, highlighting the problems and expectations of the under-privileged.

Hove said politicians often deny people their economic and political independence and freedom and this should be exposed.

"I think writers should be free and forceful enough to record these (issues) without the fear of being harassed because literature, imaginative as it is, reflects on society.

"African politicians have perfected the art of censorship and harassment as part of their attempt to control minds and ideas," he said.

But it was wrong for artists to expect politicians to give them freedom, added Hove. They should fight for it.

"We should not ask for freedom from anyone as if we are a special group. If we do not have it, it means the society we write for does not have it also. We have to fight for it," he said.

Writer Fiona Lloyd said local playwrights were harassed late last year by people believed to be Zimbabwean secret service agents because their writing was critical of the government.

Others argued that writers had imposed self-censorship and that literature had been limited by African values and cultural limitations to a point of destroying individual initiative.

"What we need is liberation literature that destroys the colonial hangovers in which Africans imitate western values and themes," said Freedom Nyamubaya, a powerful Zimbabwean poet and former combatant.

She argued that literature should reflect the African heritage and values, and be accessible to all, particularly children.

The writers accused each other and

themselves of failing to project the poor social conditions in their countries. Some were harangued for preferring to play it safe by writing to please publishers and politicians.

Little attention was given to the misery caused by misplaced political decisions, drought, the status of women, oppressive cultural demands and lack of educational facilities in rural areas, the writers said.

"The majority of us are not discussing books and how they should save mankind. We are talking about writing to make money," argued David Mungoshi, a Zimbabwean author.

Local language writers felt they were not being given adequate recognition.

Most writers expressed concern over the high cost of books and duty on imports, saying this defeated the campaign against illiteracy.

Last year, President Robert Mugabe described the import duty on books as a "stupid tax." Nothing happened afterwards and the duty is still required on all literature imported into Zimbabwe.

However, the government this year gave the book fair organisers US\$100 000 (about R270 000) to enable local publishers to buy essential books at preferential rates from external publishers. Ford Foundation, an American philanthropic agency, also donated US\$20 000 (about R54 000).

The highlight of the fair came when local writer Charles Mungoshi became a 1992 joint winner of the prestigious Noma Award For Publishing in Africa.

Mungoshi's entry was a children's book titled "One Day Long Ago, Stories From a Shona Childhood."

TAMBAYI MUCHUKUCHI

362
STAN 24/8/92

1-m may be forced to quit dry Bulawayo

HARARE — About a million people may have to be relocated from Zimbabwe's second-largest city, Bulawayo, which is expected to run out of water next month, an official said yesterday.

The worst drought in living memory has decimated huge tracts of southern Africa, including Zimbabwe's Matabeleland province, of which Bulawayo is the provincial capital.

The head of Bulawayo's engineering services, George Mlilo, estimated the city had enough water until the end of September. "I don't want to think what disaster we will face if rains don't come in October," he said.

The city was home to virtually half the country's important industries — manufacturing, agriculture and building, Mr Mlilo said.

Most Bulawayo-based companies were operating at about 75 percent capacity.

To try to combat the shortage, the city was carrying out emergency plans to drill 400 boreholes and had imposed severe water rationing.

The drought has left half of Zimbabwe's population of 10 million in need of foreign food aid.

— Sapa-Reuter

Water: Bulawayo may run out

HARARE. — A million people might have to be relocated from Zimbabwe's drought-stricken second city, Bulawayo, which is expected to run out of water next month, an official said yesterday.

The worst drought in memory has scourged huge tracts of Southern Africa, including Matabeleland, of which Bulawayo is the provincial capital.

"My estimate is that we just have enough water until the end of September. I don't want to think what disaster we will face if rains don't come in October," said

Mr George Mlilo, head of Bulawayo's engineering services.

"We would have to think of relocating the population of Bulawayo and honestly I don't know what we would have to do with the various industries."

Bulawayo is home to virtually half of the important industries in Zimbabwe — manufacturing, building and agriculture.

To try to combat the critical water shortage, Bulawayo City Council has embarked on emergency plans to drill more than 400 boreholes and has also imposed severe water rationing.

Mr Mlilo said most Bulawayo-based companies were operating at about 75% capacity, thanks to efforts to drill their own boreholes.

"If we don't get rain, these companies will be forced to close and lay off workers. In the building industries alone, we have more than 200 000 people employed there, with each supporting a family of seven on average," he said.

The drought has left half of Zimbabwe's population of 10 million in need of foreign food aid. — Sapa-Reuter

24/8/92
Visas may be easier

HARARE - South Africa's new trade representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Andre Brink, has suggested that visas be issued at entry points like airports and border posts to speed up travel between the two countries.

He told the *Financial Gazette* that a reciprocal visa system would lead to greater trade and tourist travel. Under the present system introduced after Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, visas have to be obtained in advance from the trade missions oper-

ating in both countries. Zimbabwe charges for its visas but South Africa does not. There have been complaints in obtaining Zimbabwean visas.

Journal ticket sales probe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Football Association has established a committee of inquiry into reported ticket racketeering during last weekend's historic international which saw Zimbabwe beat SA.

One of the ticket books was reported stolen at Beitbridge and tickets were apparently on sale in SA.

Tickets on sale in Zimbabwe for the equivalent of R27 were reportedly sold to SA fans for R50, while R112 tickets were touted at R200.

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Zimbabwe halts taxi permits

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The taxi "war" between Zimbabwean and South African drivers has taken a new turn with Zimbabwe's Transport Ministry stopping the issue of permits for the Bulawayo-Johannesburg route to its own operators.

Almost all long-distance minibuses operating between Zimbabwe and SA had been grounded except for those whose permits were for two months at the time these measures were enforced, Limpopo-Zimbabwe Transport Company director Mark Ndebele said at the weekend.

He said 42 vehicles and 60 crew members in his company had been left idle, with no income. An urgent meeting was being sought with Transport Ministry chiefs.

He said the authorities said they had imposed the measures because of the disappearance of the Country Boy bus company crew in SA.

Ndebele claimed SA drivers were continuing to operate in Zimbabwe, but were flouting the terms of their permits.

There has been no official comment from the authorities.

There was a temporary truce in the taxi war last weekend when thousands of fans flocked to Zimbabwe for the historic Zim-

babwe-SA soccer international, assisted by news that the missing bus crew had not been abducted by rival drivers but arrested by SA police for allegedly attempting to smuggle ivory. Business Day traced the missing men to a Johannesburg jail.

Last month, Zimbabwean riot police had to disperse a stone-throwing mob in Beitbridge who vowed to prevent all SA minibuses taxis from crossing the border until the missing Zimbabweans were found.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that representatives of SA's National African Federation of Transport Organisation (Nafeto) met Zimbabwe's Transport and Energy Minister Denis Norman in Harare on Friday to appeal against the withdrawal of bus permits from Nafeto members operating between Zimbabwe and SA.

The transport ministry in Zimbabwe recently suspended all permits to SA minibuses operators after Zimbabwean drivers and passengers were harassed.

A Ministry official who attended the meeting said no decision had yet been made and the SA representatives were asked to contact Norman tomorrow.

Taxpayer to rescue of ailing Mugabe party

STAR 25/8/92

(362)

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — A Bill to come before Parliament soon will mean that once again the taxpayer will be helping to fund the ruling Zanu (PF) party led by President Mugabe.

Parties with more than 45 seats in parliament — and that means only Zanu (PF) at the present time — will get invaluable government financial assistance.

It will enable the party to employ full-time workers in an effort to boost its steadily dwindling support.

President Mugabe, currently touring the country to assess the impact of the drought, has used the occasion to rally support for Zanu (PF) and to meet local leaders.

Earlier this year he abolished the ministry of political affairs which had been the vehicle for channelling taxpayers' money to the party, a move which legal sources, including the respected former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, described as unconstitutional.

Mr Mugabe has urged MPs to give the new proposal full backing and has already castigated those who may oppose it.

The Bill will certainly draw attack from opposition groups which are maintaining a torrent of criticism.

Much of it is expressed in independent publications such as the Financial Gazette and its sister Weekly Gazette. The Modus Group which publishes the newspapers plans to bring out a daily to challenge the largely government-owned Herald and Chronicle dailies.

The independent publi-

cations have themselves come under fire from party heavies such as Minister Didymus Mutsaers, a loyal Mugabe follower, who this weekend said the "opposition" press had replaced criticism of imperialism with endless criticism of the government and Zanu (PF).

"I am utterly against destructive and useless criticism which only leads us to fight each other in catastrophic ways we see today in Yugoslavia and Somalia," he told a national youth convention.

Typical of the hard-hitting criticism now witnessed in Zimbabwe was a column in a recent edition of the Weekend Gazette which said Mr Mugabe was still a Marxist-Leninist.

"There are many Marxist-Leninist leaders who have paraded through history leaving a

blood-spattered path as they went," said the article after referring to the activities of the Central Intelligence Organisation and the dropping of charges concerning the disappearance of a Harare woman.

The column, by "The Rover" was headed: "Are Marxist-Leninists all like Josef Stalin?"

The article also dealt with the discovery of skeletons in mine shafts in Matabeleland and said Mr Mugabe and Vice-President Joshua Nkomo would have to confront that problem soon.

"Pretending that this terrible part of our history did not happen is not going to obliterate the massacres from the memories of the people of Matabeleland. It might do the reverse in fact, making them so traumatically alienated that they would itch for revenge as long as they lived," said the article.

Soweto City Council's split grows evident

SERIOUS divisions within the Soweto City Council again came to the fore yesterday when the town clerk's office was temporarily occupied by a faction within the management committee.

Led by vice-chairman Jabu Mnguni, the faction demanded that the town clerk intervene on their behalf with Mayor Alfred Nyathi and management committee chairman Payne Tshabalala.

Political divisions within the council first became apparent when delegates failed to attend the monthly meeting of the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber earlier this month.

Special meetings to bridge differences have ended in chaos while the monthly council meeting has been postponed three times this month. — Sapa.

Water curbs prove a mistake

BULAWAYO — Officials said yesterday they had stopped shutting off the drought-hit city's water supply because the measure wastes more water than it saves.

Inhabitants of Zimbabwe's second biggest city "stockpiled" more water than they needed before the daily shutoffs, city engineer Peter Sibanda said yesterday.

Councillor Mike Constandinos said Bulawayo's water reserves were now about 8-million cubic metres, enough for about 10 weeks' supply to the city's 1-million people.

"We're cutting it fine, and if it doesn't

rain the whole city will have to start shutting down," Constandinos said. The rainy season normally starts in November.

Before southern Africa's worst drought this century, five dams serving Bulawayo held about 400-million cubic metres.

Constandinos said plans for a 400km pipeline from the Zambezi River were being delayed by "political wrangling", but it would not be ready for at least a year anyway.

Aid donors were ready to finance a \$2m feasibility study and eight Western nations were ready to help finance it, he said. — Sapa-AP.

Residents save 'too much water'

362

ARC 26/8/92

BULAWAYO. — Officials have stopped shutting off this drought-hit city's water supply "because the measure increased wastage instead of conserving water."

Inhabitants of Zimbabwe's second city "stockpiled" more water than they needed before the daily shutoffs, said city engineer Peter Sibanda.

The shutoffs were intended to save water during the day, he said.

Councilman Mike Constandinos said Bulawayo's water reserves were now depleted to about eight million cubic metres, enough for about 10 weeks for the city's one million people.

The rainy season should begin in November.

"We're cutting it fine, and if it doesn't rain the whole city will have to start shutting down," Mr Constandinos said.

Before southern Africa's worst drought this century, five dams serving Bulawayo held about 400 million cubic metres.

Mr Constandinos said a pipeline from a small underground lake 50km north of Bulawayo was unlikely to be completed this year.

He said plans for another 400km pipeline from the Zambezi river were delayed by "political wrangling" between city and government officials.

Aid donors were ready to finance a 2 million-dollar feasibility study and eight western nations had indicated willingness to help finance the 200million-dollar project, Mr Constandinos said.

"We've confirmed the money is available but we can't get a decision from the government," he said. — Sapa-AP.

Eskom seals Zimbabwe deal

ESKOM is expected to announce today that the Zimbabwe government has given the go-ahead for a multimillion-rand electricity project linking SA with Zimbabwe.

It is believed the Zimbabwe government approved plans for a R200m, 500MW connection between Bulawayo and Eskom's Matimba power station in the northern Transvaal.

Work has already begun on upgrading links between Eskom and Bulawayo via the Botswana Power Corporation at a cost of more than R100m.

The Zimbabwe government has traditionally resisted pressure from the business sector to buy power from SA. However, its Transport and Energy Minister Denis Norman announced earlier this month that Zimbabwe planned to import 50MW from SA.

Today Eskom CE Ian McRae is expected

(32) PETER DELMAR and
MICHAEL HARTNACK

to disclose further progress towards developing a power grid linking most of sub-Saharan Africa, including the breakthrough with Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the worst electricity blackout in Zimbabwean history left the whole country in darkness for up to seven hours on Tuesday night, underlining the country's fragile power system. By yesterday afternoon some sections of the country were still without power.

The Zimbabwe Electrical Supply Authority (Zesa) warned that load shedding was to be expected as generation capacity fell short of demand, due partly to the falling level of Lake Kariba and the rationing of water to old-fashioned thermal power stations. Zesa said more power cuts could be expected.

26/8/82
LUG/15

New Zimbabwe paper

ZIMBABWE's state-controlled dailies are to get their first taste of independent competition since 1980 when the Daily Gazette goes on sale here at the year-end.

Modus Publications, publishers of the weekly Financial Gazette and Weekend Gazette, confirmed yesterday it would intensify its challenge to the parastatal Mass Media Trust (362)

STAR 28/8/92

Mugabe apologises

HARARE — Zimbabwean Jews yesterday accepted President Mugabe's explanation that his recent remark about "hard-hearted Jews" was not intended as a slur.

At a rally last month, Mr Mugabe criticised white farmers in the drought-stricken south-west for not letting peasants graze cattle on their land.

"These people are now behaving like Jews, hard-hearted Jews," he said.

The remark brought a barrage of criticism from opposition parties and the Jewish community, who said it could generate anti-Semitism.

At a meeting requested by the Central African Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Mugabe said he intended to compare the farmers' actions with Israeli policies in denying Palestinians a homeland. — Sapa-Reuter.



Eskom CE Ian McRae addresses a Johannesburg news conference yesterday.
Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

Eskom unveils plans to take power to Zimbabwe

PETER DELMAR.

ESKOM yesterday unveiled plans to bring short-term relief to energy-strapped Zimbabwe.

Warning that because of the drought, SA's northern neighbour would face electricity shortages by the end of the year, Eskom CE Ian McRae said a number of projects were either in the pipeline or already being implemented to bring power to Zimbabwe.

Power would start flowing to Zimbabwe next month and by November Eskom would be supplying 40MW. Improvements to the Messina-Zimbabwe links would cost some R7m.

McRae told a news briefing in Johannesburg a link from Eskom's Spitskop power station near Ellisras to Gaborone would supply another 40MW to Zimbabwe, probably by May next year, at a cost of R145m, of which R100m would be borne by Eskom. McRae said the Zim-

"finalising its final decision" on a R315m link from the Matimba power station in the northern Transvaal to Bulawayo, which would take about 18 months to complete.

The improvements to the supply system would eventually enable 500MW to flow from SA to Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The fragile state of Zimbabwe's electricity supply system was illustrated by an eight hour blackout this week after the country was simultaneously cut off from its main power sources at Kariba and Hwange.

The short-term Eskom supplies could make a major contribution to meeting Zimbabwe's current maximum demand of about 1 600MW.

president Nelson Mandela was de-
nounced as a sellout and stooge.

several very senior black officers and their
addition to the general staff would be for
"functional stream" of the force over the
next two years.

28.308

31.891

AIDS inquiry appeal

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE SA Law Commission yesterday appealed to the public to submit evidence for its investigation into the legal and ethical aspects of AIDS.

The investigation was appointed by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee in March.

Matters that would receive attention include legal questions concerning HIV testing, notification of infection, and discrimination against infected people. Meanwhile, DP Health spokesman Mike Ellis yesterday criticised the "debacle" within the government AIDS unit in recent months.

"With 400 new cases occurring daily, every day that the prevention programme fails to operate fully means the lives of more South Africans are threatened," Ellis said.

National Health director-general Dr Natalie Stockton said the department could not comment on the findings of an independent investigation into "internal problems" because former AIDS unit head Dr Manda Holmslaw had appealed against the findings. Stockton said the AIDS unit had been dissolved as a separate entity.

Violence kills 6 229 study

NEARLY 6 229 people — about 8,5 a day — died in 5 700 incidents of political violence since July 1990, says a new study released today by the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

The HRC says vigilante actions were responsible for 5 060 of the deaths while 352 died as a result of security force action.

The report names 126 people killed by hit squads during the period. "Hit squads are characterised by the clear possession of expertise in the use of weapons, explosives and chemicals."

"They are highly focused in their objectives, which are to eliminate identified and designated political opponents," the HRC says.

Right-wing violence claimed 44 lives in 207 incidents.

"An extraordinary feature of right-wing attacks has been the diligence with which the state has investigated them, and the extremely high rate of

success it has had in making arrests and obtaining convictions.

"What is clear is that the capacity and ability exists for the solution of crimes of political violence."

Of those killed, 346 were commuters, 295 of whom were killed on trains, the HRC says. About 16 936 people were arrested.

The study lists 49 "major massacres" in which more than 10 people had been killed at one time.

Of the 5 700 incidents analysed in the report, 1 790 were security force actions, 2 782 vigilante attacks, 225 hit squad assassination attempts and 207 right-wing attacks.

The organisation says the political affiliation of about half of those killed since July 1991 could be determined. Of these 274 were ANC supporters while 234 supported Inkatha.

Zimbabwe freezes SA taxi services

THEO RAWANA

(362)

THE Zimbabwean government had put a hold on all cross-border operations by both its own and SA taxis following feuds between the two sides, National African Federated Transport Organisation (Nafeto) president Peter Rabali said yesterday.

Rabali said 50 of his association's minibuses, which operated between Johannesburg and Harare and Bulawayo, had been badly affected by the decision.

In the meantime an arrangement will be followed whereby Zimbabwean bus operators will drop passengers on their side of the border and SA taximen will pick them up on the SA side.

The reverse will apply on the SA side of the border and the arrangement will stay in place until Zimbabwean and SA operators reach an agreement.

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W/Mant 28/8 - 3/9/92

Lights out in Zimbabwe (362)

■ MILLIONS of Zimbabweans were without electricity for nearly eight hours from Tuesday night until early Wednesday following the breakdown of the country's main electricity grid. Huge traffic jams built up in the capital Harare and in other towns throughout Zimbabwe when the power failed at 6.30pm, plunging the country into darkness and disrupting telecommunications.

Officials from Zimbabwe's Electricity Supply Authority told reporters that a grid, channelling power from the country's two major stations at Hwange and Kariba in the north, had broken down.

You can't keep a good Smith down

w/mail 28/8 - 3/9/92

(362)

IAN SMITH is a name most would expect to find in a "Where are they now?" series. It was more than a quarter of a century ago that Smith was prime minister of Zimbabwe, when it was still called Rhodesia and the British prime minister was Harold Wilson. He was the man with the granite face, who wore suits that looked as though they had been borrowed from a man with broader shoulders, the man whose UDI gave the word unilateral a new meaning.

But Smith has always played according to his own rules and is not the kind to take on the role of yesterday's man just for the convenience of others. Indeed, it looks very much like he's planning a comeback.

And why not? In politics, 73 is no great age. He appears fit and vigorous, and certainly still has his marbles. Former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda has gone, so why shouldn't President Robert Mugabe be ousted in Zimbabwe? If, and when, this happens, "good ole Smithy" will be waiting in the wings.

The idea may be preposterous, but then his whole career has been built on preposterous ideas.

The fact is that the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu-Ndonga Party, the United African National Congress Party, Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement, the National Democratic Union and the predominantly white Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe — Smith's former Rhodesia Front — have recently come together in a coalition opposing Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF Party.

Smith's public participation in the leadership of the coalition could be a liability at this stage, but he was present at its launch. Sithole said Smith was there for his "good ideas" and Smith said he would advise the coalition but would not be an active member.

Smith says that all he wants is to retire to the peace and tranquillity of his farm — but he's been saying that since the day he entered politics.

Zimbabwe is in imminent danger of catastrophe: the worst drought this century, combined with monstrous mismanagement, has turned a food-exporting country into an importing one; inflation is heading towards 50 percent; there is widespread corruption; and there is the time-bomb of Aids. About a quarter of the population and more than half the Zimbabwean army is esti-

Rhodesia's 'good ole Smithy', the man with a granite face and his own set of rules, is not the kind to assume the role of yesterday's leader just for the convenience of others. The idea of his making a political comeback may be preposterous — but then his whole career has been built on preposterous ideas.

By **RICHARD BOSTON**



mated to be HIV-positive.

Mugabe has all but admitted that he is not in control and he gives every impression of being out of touch with his colleagues, with the people and with reality. The armed forces and the secret police grow ever stronger, the students and the trade unions more defiant, the foreign policy seems to be run from the City of London and the economic policy by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

What one does get, unprompted, is kind words about Smith.

I recently heard an experienced and well-informed journalist talking about how Smith's predictions about Mugabe's government had come true, and speaking quite warmly of Smith.

It was hard to believe that he had been deported by Smith's government. Surely the man was a monster, the journalist was asked. Yes, came the reply, a monster and an oaf and stupid and cruel, but Mugabe had outdone him in terms of monstrosity, oafishness, stupidity and cruelty.

A Shona veteran of the liberation war, whom I met on the train from Bulawayo to Harare, said: "Our brothers and sisters died for nothing."

Mugabe lives in a fortress and never goes anywhere without a motorcade of Mercedes Benzes and 50 outriders.

Smith is more accessible. His phone number is not listed, but I found it in five minutes. I rang, the call was answered instantly and a voice said: "Smith." I asked if I could talk to him. "My diary's in the next room. Can you hold on please?" As easy as that. At his house, next to the Cuban embassy, the door was opened by Smith.

No intermediaries, no protection — not even a guard dog.

Without prompting, he said he was busy writing his memoirs. "It's important to put over the truth," he said. A few days before, a BBC2 crew had been there and they seemed to think that there had been racial discrimination in Rhodesia. This showed they had been subjected to communist propaganda, he said.

I also was under the impression that there had been racial discrimination in Rhodesia. Had I also been taken in by communist propaganda? He replied that since independence in 1923 blacks had always had equal access to the franchise, but they had preferred their own forms of government through chiefs and headmen. They had boycotted elections. But weren't they disqualified by financial and property requirements? Yes, but not because they were black. They had also to be able to read and write.

Smith doesn't think people should have the vote if they can't read the name on the ballot. He said the Mugabe government had got over the illiteracy problem by using symbols — a donkey, or whatever. He said this without a trace of a smile. Either he is a wonderful deadpan comic with a terrific sense of timing, or else ... I'm not sure what he is.

I said education was compulsory in Britain. Same here in Rhodesia, he said. For the whites. So wasn't that racial discrimination? Smith explained that teaching for all would have been financially impossible, it would have cost more than the whole of the national budget. And anyway, it was the fault of the British government.

A train of argument I didn't quite catch led him to say that "they" were primitive. "They"

didn't have the wheel. Few Smith interviews go by without reference to the non-discovery of the wheel.

He's also fond of telling about how well he gets on with "his" Africans — "We had the happiest Africans in the world" — who never hesitate to come to his back door to discuss their problems. How come, someone asked him at a public meeting, they always come to your back door?

And, he added, when he walks in town these days, people stop him — more blacks than whites — and whereas they used to say, "hullo Mr Smith", now they say, "hiya Ian".

He has no security. Mugabe's ministers each have 20 guards. Mugabe has about 200. When Smith was prime minister, people eventually insisted he had a bodyguard. Once he walked to the barber's shop for a haircut — and forgot to tell the security man. Whatever one may think about this man, who is either extremely stupid or far, far more clever than he lets on, there is no doubting his courage. And I might as well get it over with and say now that he is absolutely charming.

Smith said the day Mugabe won the election in 1980, his secretary phoned and asked Smith to come see him. Mugabe had personally told him that "they had inherited this breadbasket of Africa, with its wonderful infrastructure, and he said we're going to keep it that way. And I was impressed by the way he spoke, like a civilised Westerner".

Things pretty quickly went wrong. Smith said to Mugabe: "I haven't criticised you. I've appealed to my backbenchers not to do so. I said it's only fair to help this government. I said, 'I am deeply concerned at this new one-party stance, which is damaging the economy and is mistrusted by industrialists and financiers. If you go on like this, I will have to speak out'."

For the first time, Smith said, he could see that Mugabe was displeased with him — "because you don't accept criticism under the Marxist-Leninist system" — and after that, Mugabe refused to see him again.

Smith is not a bitter man, but this indicates his philosophy. Mugabe is living in an ivory tower. He's got a de facto one-party system. Five of Tekere's candidates were murdered, others were intimidated. His bureaucracy is three times as big as Smith's was. His cabinet is the biggest in the world.

I made some reference to Smith's government being illegal. "We were nothing of the sort," he exclaimed, all injured innocence. But the United Nations had said it was illegal. Well, it was illegal of the UN to say so, he replied. Everyone had the wool pulled over their eyes and this had been confirmed by leading British constitutional lawyers. Could he name one of these leading British constitutional lawyers? Not off-hand, no, it was a long time ago, he couldn't remember.

Turning to the new United Front Party, I said that so far it seemed to be simply anti-Mugabe. What was the positive policy? First,

Smith said, was to "sack this present bunch of gangsters. They've got bigger houses, bigger farms than we ever had. Exorcise this malignant nepotism, incompetence. And the people are starving".

I threw in the name of one of his predecessors as prime minister, Garfield Todd. There was irrefutable evidence, he said, that Todd was in support of terrorism at Shabani Mine. Had Todd been charged and tried for this offence — if holding an opinion is an offence? The commissioner of police had sworn affidavits and a High Court judge had reviewed the case and heard the evidence in camera, to prevent intimidation of witnesses. So that's all right.

The long and the short of it is that, in the Smith version of events, everything either didn't happen and was just communist propaganda, or else it was justifiable under the circumstances, or else it was all the fault of the British government.

So, I said, everyone was always out of step except for you? He thought about this for some time before indicating this was a fair assessment of the situation. — The Guardian

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By BOBBY JO KELSO

ECONOMIC reform has wreaked havoc on Zimbabwe's public health care system, prompting exorbitant increases in medical fees and about 200 doctors to leave the country in search of higher pay elsewhere.

The increases in fees pinch tight on Zimbabweans already struggling to cope with inflation near 40 percent and price hikes for commodities once heavily subsidised. This month, the price of bread alone skyrocketed nearly 60 percent.

Earlier this year, some hospital fees shot up an average of 200 percent. The Harare City Council, beset with a US\$34-million deficit, is poised to boost fees at its health facilities by up to 100 percent in October. Private clinics, already beyond the financial means of most citizens, are upping fees as well.

At Chitungwiza Hospital on the outskirts of Harare, severe staff shortages force some patients to wait up to three days for medical care. There have also been reports across the country of patients dying in hospital queues, or at home because they could not afford the high cost of treatment or an ambulance.

As the government continues to slash social spending, Aids can no longer be considered "the greatest threat" to public health. Instead, Health and Child Welfare Minister Timothy Stamps contends, that notoriety now belongs to the country's economic structural adjustment programme (Esap).

"The biggest health crisis is the inevitable

Economic reform is the

Greatest threat to health

decline in the standard of living as a result of Esap," Stamps says. "We've got to be realistic. We have this deal that health care should be paid for, but those costs cannot be borne by the average family."

In April, the government tried to help. It decided to increase to \$80 from \$30 the monthly income a family can earn and still be exempt from paying medical bills. As of this week, however, that increase had yet to be implemented and hospital officials said they had not been told when to take the action.

Universal and low-cost health care has long been one of the most touted achievements of the government. Since independence, Zimbabwe has established at least 1 000 health posts and 80 more clinics are expected to be built this year. The life expectancy of 64 years is among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa.

But these achievements seem to be fast eroding, and could jeopardise the reform programme itself. Curbing population growth, for instance, is considered the key to lasting economic progress. Yet the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council has been forced to join other

parastatals in ending subsidised expenses.

The 1992-93 budget dealt a harsh blow to the council. The parastatal requested \$5-million for its programmes, which are already targeted for cuts. Although it received \$2.6-million, about an 18 percent increase, officials say the programmes remain chronically underfunded and outpaced by inflation.

"If Esap is to succeed, we need a lot more funding because without a planned population every effort toward reform will just be a joke," says Dr Alex Zinanga, council executive director.

Other doctors are also asking for more money — for themselves. The Zimbabwe Hospital Doctors' Association has lobbied for significant salary increases and better benefits since as early as 1986. Economic reform, however, prompted the inevitable: a mass exodus of doctors to neighbouring countries. Doctors in government hospitals won a 40

percent salary boost in April after a 10-month battle by Stamps on their behalf. But the increase did little to persuade needed doctors to return. Some local physicians earn as little as \$7 200 a year without benefits, a salary nearly doubled by South Africa and Botswana.

Ironically, health workers have not been spared from the cutbacks despite a shortage of staff in most medical facilities. Many who remain in the country find themselves working overtime or facing the budget axe.

Nearly 800 health workers have been retrenched and 400 nursing posts abolished in the last year.

These cutbacks coupled with the flight of doctors have further victimised many Zimbabweans struggling just to get by.

Villagers who live near clinics lacking doctors must travel long distances for care and, upon arrival, wait in lengthy queues for services sometimes 200 times more expensive than before.

Both the sick and their health providers could soon join the growing number of disillusioned and angry Zimbabweans agitating for change, beginning with abolition of the unpopular economic reforms. Health care, once a source of pride for the Zanu (PF) government, could soon become just one more political liability.



Timothy Stamps

kick the habit

Zim relaxes visa rules

STimes 30/8/92

ZIMBABWE has relaxed visa rules for South Africans to help boost trade and tourism. (362)

Zimbabwe chief immigration officer Elasto Mugwadi was quoted as saying that from September 9, South Africans could apply for visas on entry into the country instead of doing so weeks in advance.

Red tape blocks pipe

362

S/Times 30/8/92

ZIMBABWEAN red tape over clearing a foreign currency allocation is holding back a life-and-death race to rescue the city of Bulawayo from the drought.

South African contractor KBH Industrial and its Zimbabwean partner, Morewear Industries, have only four weeks in hand to complete a R29-million pipeline from the parched city to the Nyamandhlovu region of water-bearing rock 47km to the north-west because dams will run dry by the end of September.

Sources last week dismissed as "political brinkmanship" warnings by Bulawayo city engineer George Milo that more than 800 000 residents might have to be evacuated.

But they confirmed the risk of massive industrial

**From
Michael Hartnack
in Harare**

shutdowns so residents could receive water.

Former mayor Mike Constandinos this week raged at the unexplained delay in rubber-stamping the R29-million civic project for which funds had

been raised privately from Sweden and Britain.

Mr Constandinos said the senior Minister of Local Government, Zanu (PF) national chairman Joseph Msika, continued to argue about the constitution of the water project trust fund despite the "obvious urgency" of the drought crisis.

Zim inflation tops 40% ⁽³⁶²⁾

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's annual inflation pushed above 40% in July for the first time and may hit 45% this month, economists say.

The economists said year-on-year inflation rose to 41% in July from 39% in June. *cf 31/8/72*

The price of maize meal, the staple food for most of Zimbabwe's 10 million people, rose by 50% at the beginning of August while bread went up by 65%.

Inflation for low-income families jumped to 44,5% (43%) and for high-income groups to 36,4% (35,1%).

Zim relaxes visa rules

HARARE. — Zimbabwe, Pretoria's main trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa, has relaxed visa rules for South Africans to help boost trade and tourism, the semi-official Herald newspaper said here at the weekend.

It quoted Zimbabwe chief immigration officer Mr Elasto Mugwadi as saying that from September 7 South Africans could apply for visas on entry into Zimbabwe instead of doing so weeks in advance.

Zimbabwean industrialists have in

recent months lobbied President Robert Mugabe's government to scrap or relax rules for South Africans, arguing that current requirements were stifling trade and tourism development.

● Meanwhile, in October the country will for the first time present its human rights report to the OAU Human Rights Convention in Gambia. It will be one of only four African countries that will report on their human rights status at the convention. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP

(362) CT3/8/92

B/DAY 31/8/92

Visa rules relaxed

ZIMBABWE has relaxed visa rules for South Africans to help boost trade and tourism. (362)
Zimbabwe chief immigration officer Elasto Mugwadi said at the weekend South Africans could apply for visas on entry into Zimbabwe from September 7.

Farmers owe 362
R90-m *lower*
1/9/92

HARARE - Zimbabwe's state-owned Agricultural Finance Corporation says farmers owe it about R90-million in unpaid loans but it plans to give them more help to recover from the worst drought of the century.

"Our objective this season (1992/93) is to keep the farmer on the land," AFC general manager Mr Taka Mutunhu said at the weekend. The drought has cut output in agriculture, Zimbabwe's mainstay industry, by about 70 percent this year and left more than half the country's 10-million people in need of food aid. - Sapa-Reuter; AFP.

Police, squatters injured in battle

362

■ Riot cops called in to evict the homeless from farm:

Sowetan 2/9/92
HARARE - At least nine policemen and scores of civilians were injured on Monday in a fierce battle between hundreds of squatters and riot police attempting to remove them.

The *Herald* newspaper reported yesterday that a police raid to remove about 200 squatters from a camp on a farm at Mazowe, 35km north of Harare, turned into a pitched battle as the squatters fought back with catapults, axes and knobkerries.

Police were initially forced to retreat and only took control after bringing in reinforcements of about 300 riot police, who

baton-charged and teargassed the squatters.

Their makeshift homes and belongings were torched, the *Herald* said.

The *Herald* described hundreds of bewildered squatters lining the road with the remains of their possessions, as they sought new accommodation.

The battle appears to have ended a dispute between the white farm owner and the squatters, who earlier this year frightened off a court official and his police escort trying to evict them. - *Sapa*.

BUSINESS

Zimbabwe govt should 'take its own medicine'

B/DAY 3/9/92 362

HARARE — Unless President Robert Mugabe's government is prepared to take its own unpalatable economic medicines, the country does not have a hope of recovery, the chairman of the Zimbabwean Finance Houses Association warned yesterday.

In an outspoken statement, Jeff Dick said: "Worthwhile companies face liquidation and the country's entire base is threatened by government failing to take its own pills."

Failure to implement the essential goals of the five-year

MICHAEL HARTNACK

overstaffed and ministry spending is subject to serious overruns.

"If the government does not make an effort to take its own medicine and apply stringent economies in its own backyard, everyone in the street will suffer."

Dick said despite some improvements and attempts to modify the "excesses of parastatals", cuts in the 192 000-strong civil service had been woefully inadequate.

It has expanded from 40 000 before

time required for state approval of investment to try to woo foreign companies and create jobs.

Approval of foreign investment by the newly established Investment Centre would take 45 days under the terms of a new Bill instead of several months. The new rules were contained in amendments to a Bill published on Tuesday. It is virtually certain to be passed by Parliament because of the ruling ZANU-PF's huge majority.

Local economists estimate that more than \$300m in foreign investment has been lost to Zimbabwe.

COMPANIES

Aussies net 24% of mine plan

AUSTRALIAN-based Delta Gold has expanded its platinum interests in Zimbabwe by acquiring a 24% stake in the Mhondoro Joint Venture on the Great Dyke.

A Delta spokesman said the joint venture area had "higher grades of platinum group metals (pgm)" than the adjoining Hartley Platinum project of which Delta owns 100%. *B10AM 3/9/92*

Both lease areas are on the Hartley Complex of the Great Dyke which has the largest known pgm deposit outside of SA still to be developed.

The deposits were discovered in the early 1970s, but never developed. Australia's BHP Minerals is funding a trial mine and conducting mineral processing as part of a feasibility study on the Hartley Platinum project. BHP will be entitled to a 67% stake should the project go ahead.

Delta paid £500 000 to Plateau Mining plc, the former holders of the stake in the lease new area. Rio Tinto Zimbabwe and

JONO WATERS

Anglo American Zimbabwe both have a 38% interest. *(362)*

However, analysts said production costs would be critical to exploiting the Mhondoro project at a profit. *(P)*

Imported capex costs in Zimbabwe would be high as a result of the devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar last year, and electricity was in short supply.

Analysts indicted that if costs were contained and grades came up to Delta's expectations, the Mhondoro operation could succeed. But overseas clients were still nervous about supply from SA and the development of a platinum mine in Zimbabwe could be seen as a diversification of diversifying risk, they said.

Delta said if the mine went ahead the planned stoping width would be 1.2m — similar to that presently at Northam.

Trade with Zimbabwe hits R2bn

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Bilateral trade between Zimbabwe and SA rocketed to Z\$3,746bn (R2,140bn) last year, says the trade and industry officer of the SA Trade Mission here.

Trade Mission representative Henning Visser disclosed a 37% increase from Z\$2,7bn (R1,5bn) in 1990, with Zimbabwe importing Z\$2,896bn (R1,654bn) worth of goods from SA and exporting Z\$850m (R485m).

The gap between Zimbabwean imports and exports widened.

In 1990, Zimbabwe imported Z\$1,062bn (R606,8m) worth of goods from SA and exported Z\$796m (R455m).

Visser believed Zimbabwean export earnings from SA were poised to improve because of the steep devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

"The weakening of the Zimbabwe dollar is already paying off dividends and much better results are likely by December."

Traditionally Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, SA dispatched a huge contingent this year to the international trade fair in Bulawayo after years of being cold shouldered by President Robert Mugabe's government, which had led the international drive to impose sanctions on SA.

Forty SA companies are exhibiting at the regional export fair being held in Bulawayo.

COMPANIES

W & A to list Zimbabwe firm

MARCIA KLEIN

(362)

THE W & A group was consolidating its Zimbabwean interests in a new company called FSI Holdings, which would list on the Zimbabwe stock exchange next month, chairman Jeff Liebesman said yesterday.

He said 32.5-million shares of 100 Zimbabwean cents each would be offered at 140c a share from September 14. This would see local institutional and other shareholders hold 57.9% of the company's shares, while W & A would hold 42.1%.

Of the Z\$45.5m raised, Z\$5m would be used "to buy the entire shareholding of the bolt and fastener manufacturer BMA". Liebesman said this company had considerable synergy with existing businesses, which included belting producer General Beltings, industrial rubber manufacturer Pigott Maskew and tool, hardware, tractor and tyre distributor EW Tarry.

Liebesman said the Zimbabwe listing "marked another advance in the group's policy of building its core businesses globally", and sub-Saharan Africa was an important region in this process.

The consolidation and expansion of the Zimbabwean interests would enable them to upgrade technology and capacity.

Gentyre would support the Zimbabwe operations with machinery and raw materials, which would enhance local and export earnings. National Bolts would provide technical expertise and machinery to BMA in order to increase its product range, especially for the export market.

The new company expected attributable earnings of Z\$2m in the year to end-December, said Liebesman.

Disaster faces Zimbabwe as food runs out

ARGUS/9/92 (362)

TREVOR GRUNDY
Argus Africa Service

HARARE. — Millions of Zimbabweans woke up yesterday morning to hear on the radio and read in the newspapers that the government had cut drought relief allocations from 15 kg of maize a month to five kg.

A statement explained the dramatic food reduction which will affect between four to six million people during what is the worst drought in living memory. It also spoke of nationwide food shortages.

Deputy Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Ms Florence Chitauru said: "The capital allocation has been reduced from the recently announced 15 kgs a month to five kgs due to a shortage of rain in the country.

"It is hoped the new allocation will ensure that no person will die and it will avert mass starvation in the country."

Leaders of the one million-strong Zimbabwe Farmers' Union (ZFC) were stunned.

"How on earth can people live on that amount?", asked a ZFC executive.

Black Farmers' Union president Mr Gary Magadzire has expressed his amazement at the sudden move so shortly after President Mugabe said in Mutare that drought-affected blacks would receive 15 kg of mealie meal a month.

The president also had promised they would receive seed and fertiliser packets to start planting crops again when the rains came in October, as well as massive assistance in the

form of tillage units and ploughs.

"A crisis of expectation could be upon us soon," said Mr Mike Norman, general manager of the Harare-based Seed Co-op, which recently won a government tender for a meagre 8 000 tons of seed maize instead of the expected 40 000 tons for all crops — an amount necessary to supply enough food and cash crops to 800 000 family units.

This would enable each family unit to cultivate two hectares of land this year.

The government promised that each of the 800 000 farmers would have two hectares of land for food crops (mainly maize) and half a hectare for a cash crop.

Now, enough seed maize has been bought from the Seed Co-op to supply 800 000 units with only half a hectare for a food crop, possibly maize.

Right now, between four to six million Zimbabweans are receiving supplementary feeding programmes because of the drought.

This year, Zimbabwe needs to import 2.5 million tons of maize, mainly from the Americas via South African and Mozambican ports.

If rains arrive between October and January, food arrivals will slow down because rains always hinder the movement of grains from ports to railways.

Already, thousands of animals have died because of the drought. Most rural dwellers are without draught power to break up a rock hard earth before planting begins.

September 5 to September 9 1992

Southbooks

Learning lessons from Zimbabwe

Book All Schools For All Children

Author Julie Frederikse

Publisher Oxford University Press

Price R34.99

respect

Harare-based author Julie Frederikse's fourth book draws parallels between the Zimbabwean education system and attempts to desegregate education in South Africa.

SOUTH Africa is one of the last countries in the world to end legalised racial segregation in education.

With the halting moves to desegregate schools under way for only two years, parents are already experiencing difficulty with access to the best schools in the country.

After the introduction of the Model C formula, a good education seems set to become a privilege of the middle and upper classes only. South Africa is not unique in this

She interviewed pupils, parents and teachers in Zimbabwe and South Africa about the integration of schools, standards of education, teaching in state schools and education development in rural areas.

The sometimes innocently candid comments of pupils in Harare's middle-class suburbs echo the experiences of black and white children in South Africa.

"I would urge black people in South Africa to send their children to (open) schools so their children

mix with whites. It will help them to get on with one another," said a Zimbabwean mother of four who sent her children to integrated schools. "And for the whites, if they think blacks are not very intelligent, they will learn to respect them."

But the message from the children struck in Zimbabwean township schools is that not much will change for most black children here.

"We don't have enough teachers and some of the teachers go to the beer hall, come back drunk and can't teach," said a pupil in a township school in Harare.

The book ends with ideas for workshops which could be held at integrated schools to help promote understanding and reduce conflict



between children of different races. This book is highly recommended for pupils, parents and teachers as it gives an opportunity to learn from the experiences of a school system which has recently undergone huge changes. **REHANA ROSSOUW**

Africa in brief

New Bill under fire

HARARE - A new Bill to fund Zimbabwe's political parties, to be promulgated into law soon, is likely to prove to be one of the most unpopular and discriminatory acts there.

The Bill states that for a political party to qualify for state financial assistance, it has to be registered and have a minimum of 15 seats in the 120-seat parliament. The ruling Zanu would be the only beneficiary of the funding.

Sowe for 7/9/92

Muzorewa's new mission

Source for 7/9/92

HARARE - Retiring United Methodist Church head Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the short-lived 1979 Zimbabwe/Rhodesia government, has hinted he might return to politics to save Zimbabwe from its "hell-like economic situation."

Punishing debt trend

continues

8/08/92 7/9/92
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The collapse of companies into liquidation and individuals into insolvency in the three months to end-July is a trend likely to continue until at least the end of the year, Absa economists Adam Jacobs says.

According to Central Statistical Service figures, the number of liquidations of companies and close corporations for May-July increased by 6,1% to 507 compared with the same period last year. Compared with the previous three months — February-April — there was a reduction of 28,7%.

Liquidation of individuals and partnerships increased by 18,5% in April-June to 1 115 compared with the same three months last year. Compared with January-March there was a decrease of 0,4%.

Jacobs said there were indications of the heavy toll being taken by the recession on companies and individuals tapering off. But there was no hope of any significant easing until towards the end of the first half of the new year.

Drought aid teams poised for action

8/08/92 7/9/92

(362) (288)
RAY HARTLEY

WATER supply teams from SA were poised to provide emergency drought relief assistance in drought-stricken areas of Zimbabwe and Mozambique should they be asked to do so, Water Affairs spokesman Simon Forster said last week.

Forster said the UN had asked SA to help with regional emergency water supplies a fortnight ago, but this would take place only when formal requests from neighbouring countries were received.

He said SA's Foreign Affairs Department had given the go-ahead for the drought teams to go into action as soon as possible.

Training

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed SA would help neighbouring countries where possible if official requests for assistance were made by their governments.

Forster said although there had been no official contact with Mozambican officials, technical liaison was taking place.

Water Affairs was already training technical staff in Mozambique and private companies, including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, were helping supply water in southern Zimbabwe, he said.

SA was already supplying about 800 000 Mozambican refugees in Gazankulu with emergency water, Forster said.

Reports early last week said more than 100 000 people in Mozambique's Manjacaze district faced death because of the drought and civil war in the area.

Forster, who serves on the Water Supply Task Force (WSTF), said SA teams could help stem the tide of refugees from Mozambique by supplying emergency water to drought-stricken villages there.

The WSTF is a joint government/community initiative to supply water to areas where traditional water supplies have run out.

ANC economic policy spokesman Derek Hanekom said SA was in a better position than its neighbours to cope with the drought because it was economically better off and the drought did not affect the whole country.

He said it was ironic that SA had to compete with poorer countries for offshore aid money, while local money allocated to drought relief did not find its way to impoverished communities.

Forster said SA has begun a comprehensive study of the giant Inkomati basin, which covers large areas of the three countries, with a view to determining how water should be distributed there in the long term.

Forster said preliminary results indicated the basin, which includes the Okavango delta in Botswana and the Zambezi River, was drier than previously thought.

Bulawayo school in pitch for SA pupils

MICHAEL HARTNACK

362

HARARE — A Bulawayo private school, faced with falling numbers of pupils because of the drought, is launching a recruitment drive among SA parents who want to get their children away from township violence.

"In view of the continuing violence and disturbances in SA, and Zimbabwe's impressive achievements in education, families may be attracted by their children being able to complete their schooling in peace and stability," said Speciss group of colleges MD Rob Blair.

By studying in Zimbabwe, SA children would be able to acquire internationally recognised Cambridge "GCE" ordinary and advanced level certificates, which provide SA matriculation exemption, he said.

Enrolment for secondary schooling at his group's Abercorn College in Bulawayo had recently dropped to about 100 as the drought caused severe economic hardship among the middle-class families who have traditionally provided most of its scholars.

Total cost B/DAY 7/9/92.

He said the water shortage in the city, which has caused households to be rationed to 300 litres a day, had not affected the operation of the college.

Blair said recruitment was aimed at black SA middle-class families. The total cost (including boarding privately in the homes of approved local families) was about R15 000 a year.

The scheme for South Africans is on the lines of that offered to hundreds of Angolan and Mozambican children who have gone to foster parents while completing English courses at Speciss colleges.

Blair said it was ironic there was now a reverse flow to Zimbabwe of pupils seeking education, after the exodus of Zimbabwean children to SA schools in the early years of independence.

The Speciss college in Harare had recently conducted a month-long computer course for ANC staff from SA, Blair noted.

Drought forces power cuts in Zimbabwe

STAR 7/19/72

(362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe plans to start rationing electricity power supplies to consumers next week to cut national consumption by 20 percent to ease the effect of a major shortage of energy facing the country.

The Sunday Mail newspaper yesterday quoted Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) acting general manager Canaan Chikwana as saying he was awaiting approval from the Ministry of Energy before introducing cuts. The cuts included a system

of limits for consumers and penalties for those who exceeded them.

He also disclosed that Zimbabwe and Zambia have signed an agreement to cut their consumption of water used by their power stations at Lake Kariba on the Zambezi River, which forms the border between the two countries.

Drought has reduced the flow of the Zambezi to its slowest for decades and the level of water in Lake Kariba, which turns the turbines in the Zambian and

Zimbabwean power stations on either side of the dam wall, to its lowest since commissioning in 1960.

The rationing of power is expected to deliver a critical blow to Zimbabwe's economy, already reeling from the effects of drought, recession and an austere economic reform programme.

Major consumers in the mining and industrial sectors have warned that they have already cut consumption to what they regard as the limit.

Mr Chikwana said a committee composed of Zesa officials and private-sector representatives would meet this week to discuss implementing the ration system.

Observers believe that Zambian energy officials have been greatly concerned at Zesa's almost unrestrained use of water through its power station on Kariba's south bank, instead of carefully controlling output to enable both countries to use the water for as long as possible. — Sapa.

FSI Holdings

IT WAS incorrectly stated
on Friday that W & A's
Zimbabwean company FSI
Holdings would use Z\$5m of
the Z\$45,5m raised in its
listing to buy BMA, and
that it expected attribut-
able earnings of Z\$2m for
the year. In fact it will use
Z\$25m and expects earn-
ings of Z\$22m. Business
Day regrets the errors

362

Zimbabwe massacre sites found

STAR 8/9/92

362

HARARE — More unidentified graves and human remains have been discovered in the western province of Matabeleland, according to a newspaper which said they were victims of the notorious Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army in the early 1980s.

The Sunday News said its reporters had been shown sites near the village of Figtree, 40 km west of Bulawayo, where human skulls and bones still lay on the ground.

Villagers were quoted as saying they had been forced by soldiers to bury bodies after the corpses had been mutilated by

vultures and dogs.

Yesterday Defence Minister Moven Mahachi expressed "regret" over the atrocities that took place in Matabeleland when the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade put down an insurgency by former guerillas loyal to the Ndebele-based Zapu party of Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Mahachi also appealed to people "not to open old wounds".

His statement was interpreted as the first attempt by the government to admit responsibility for the massacre of at least 1 000 civilians and the dis-

appearance, torture and arrest of thousands more.

The Sunday News, owned by the State-controlled Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, went into more detail than any other reports that have emerged in recent months on the Matabeleland atrocities.

One site at Figtree became a no-go area because of the stench of rotting human flesh from the bodies dumped there, one villager was quoted as saying. "We were usually afraid to do anything more than just throw a few branches to cover up the bodies and run away."

— Sapa.

Mhangura Copper passes dividend

MATTHEW CURTIN

THE devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar last year has flattered 1992 year-end results from Zimbabwe's Mhangura Copper. However, the JSE-listed producer passed its final dividend because of higher interest payments. Mhangura paid an interim dividend of Z\$0,05 a stock unit.

Mhangura was on the verge of bankruptcy in June last year, but in the year ended June 1992 it reported earnings of Z\$0,427 a stock unit, compared with a Z\$0,336 loss the year before. *8/10 Am 8/9/92*

A company spokesman said the most significant features in the year were the "continuing ore hoisting constraints" at the Miriam shaft which hit production, and the esca-

tion in interest payments "which seriously eroded profitability".

Total ore production fell to 1,2-million tons from 1,5-million tons because of the problems at Miriam. Production from the Norah shaft rose slightly, but it was scheduled to close in the near future as its ore reserves would be exhausted by October.

Mhangura's recovery of copper fell 12%. Copper sales slid 10% to 11 700 tons from 13 000, while the amount of gold and silver sold fell too. Turnover rose sharply to Z\$162m from Z\$109m because of the devaluation in the Zimbabwean dollar, but operating costs jumped 28%.

362 Mhangura returned to operating profitability — Z\$19m compared with a working loss of Z\$2,3m in 1991 — but interest payments more than doubled to Z\$11m from Z\$4,4m. The company reported a pre-tax profit of Z\$8,6m compared with a Z\$6,7m loss in 1991.

The spokesman said: "A final dividend for the year has not been declared because of the substantial increase in the cost of servicing the large loans owed by the company."

Mhangura shares stood at 20c on the JSE yesterday.

They were last traded in July when they fell from 25c.

Zimbabwe
has no plans
to devalue

HARARE — Zimbabwe's central Reserve Bank says it has no immediate plans to devalue the local currency, crushing widespread speculation in local business circles of an imminent devaluation.

Reserve Bank governor Kombo Moyana, told reporters: "We think the Zimbabwe dollar is about right where it is at the moment and see no need for further devaluation."

Speculation has been rife recently that the Zimbabwe dollar — which fell by more than 40 percent against major currencies in the first 10 months of 1991 — would soon be devalued by up to 20 percent to help boost export earnings.

The Zimbabwe dollar is at present valued at around 5:10 to the US dollar — Sapa-Reuter.

Pakistani UN troops off to tense Somalia

MOGADISHU — Tension is high on the eve of the arrival of the first armed UN troops in Somalia, as starvation kills thousands each day despite massive relief efforts.

An advance force of 60 Pakistani UN troops — the first of 500 "Blue Berets" armed with light weapons to protect relief food from looting — will arrive in US military aircraft tomorrow.

They will fly into a city divided about their usefulness, amid a "force begets force" mentality in which all order has disintegrated.

The UN troops will deploy first at the airport, and at the port when their compatriots arrive on September 25.

Head of the UN operation in Somalia Brig-Gen Imtiaz Shaheen, has heard rumours that gunmen are preparing a "test" for his troops, to see how they respond under fire.

"This place is bad news," he said yesterday. Three gunmen were killed at the airport this week.

Relief workers hope the UN troops will end the cycle of violence and looting that has closed the port for nearly two weeks and now prevents 10 000 tons of desperately needed warehoused food from reaching the hungry.

An International Committee of the Red Cross relief ship has waited offshore for days for security clearance, while 200 ICRC feeding centres, running low on food, have cut their daily ration.

A group of 50 unarmed UN ceasefire

Own Correspondent

monitors deployed since June have watched gunmen — often hired as relief agency "security guards" — raid food stores. The port was closed on August 28 after two monitors were wounded when looters sealed the port to steal 300 tons of relief food and 199 drums of fuel.

Though a US, German and French military airlift to hard-hit famine areas in the interior is underway, Mogadishu port is a crucial channel.

In Baidoa, which should have received 1 000 tons of food from the port last week, 1 334 bodies were collected in lorries for burial in the first six days of September.

The UN Security Council has approved the deployment of 3 000 more UN troops, but Somalia's strongest warlord, who nominally controls two thirds of the country, including the port and airport, believes they are a vanguard for an even larger UN force.

Fresh in the mind of the arriving Pakistani soldiers will be the example of Bosnia, where two French UN troops were killed and three wounded in an ambush on Tuesday while protecting a relief convoy.

The success of the UN troops hinges on whether Somalia's main warlords can be convinced the UN wants to get food to the starving, not to occupy the country.

Critics of the UN troop deployment say that, in Somalia, force must be met with equal force. — Daily Telegraph.

Thousands of children in Masvingo face starvation

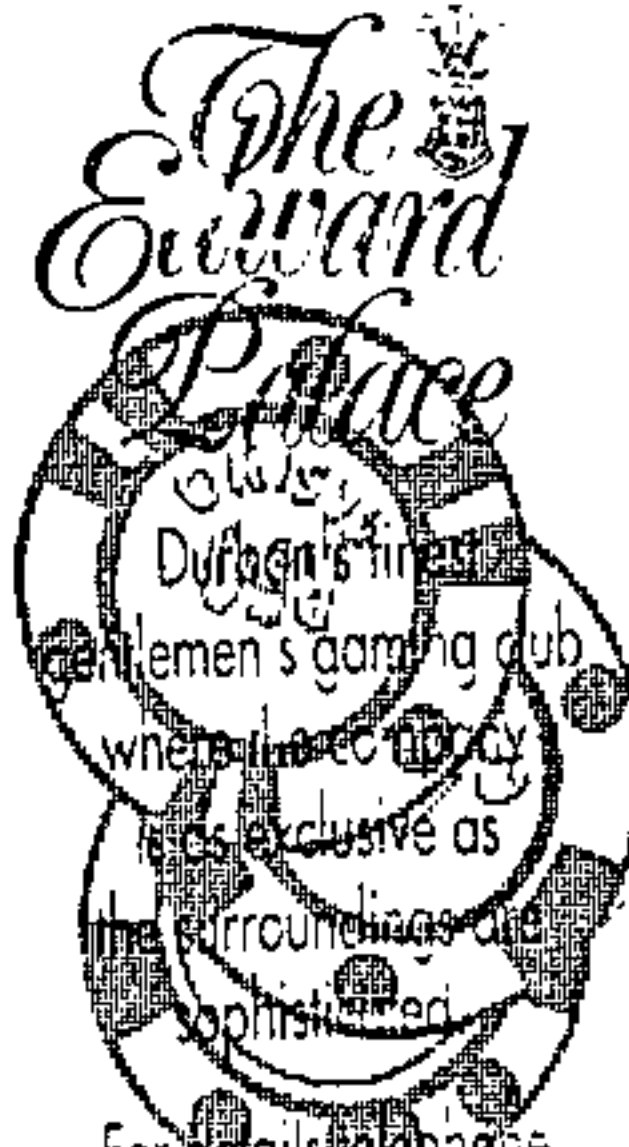
MWENEZI — Schoolchildren in the Mwenezi district of Zimbabwe's Masvingo province faint in classes from starvation, in spite of the introduction of supplementary feeding in June, according to reports.

The district administrator for the area, Tinaisha Chigiga, said a serious lack of food and water was threatening the closure of schools in the district.

"Since the opening of schools, we have been receiving disturbing reports concerning the shortage of water and food resulting in pupils fainting in schools. More than 10 000 children are on the supplementary feeding scheme, but the food is not enough. Chigiga said the water shortage was critical. "Boreholes sunk in the area have begun drying up. The Mwenezi River (which feeds Manyuchi Dam and is a water source to thousands of people) is virtually dry." The district had started dam construction projects under the public works programme expected to benefit 12 000 people.

The Lutheran World Federation was also assisting with maize, beans and finance to help more than 100 000 people ward off disaster. — Sapa.

BIG STAKES.
BLUE CHIPS.



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A country dying of thirst

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THE Limpopo marks Zimbabwe's southern border. Kipling's "great grey-green, greasy Limpopo River, all set about with fever-trees". It was here that the Elephant's Child, "full of 'satiableness' (sic) had a nose-job carried out by a crocodile.

At Beitbridge, the crossing point with South Africa, the Limpopo when full is at a guess twice the width of the Thames at Westminster. It's not full. A few days ago I stepped across the Limpopo without getting my shoes wet. Cracks about a foot deep have broken the river bed into a crazy paving of pieces about 18 inches across, tending in shape to the pentagonal, rather like a map of Zimbabwe itself. This cracked mud stretches for some 80 yards either side of such water as there is, and as far as the eye can see in either direction.

Things aren't so bad in the north. In Harare, for example, it rained eight months ago, on Christmas Day. Even so there have been food riots in the capital and there are queues for staples like mealie-meal and bread: I couldn't have made myself more popular with the people I stayed with in Harare than when I turned up with two small loaves.

Zimbabwe's northern border is the Zambezi, the best-known features of which are the Victoria Falls and the man-made Lake Kariba. The Victoria Falls are still on tap but Kariba is at its lowest level since it was commissioned in 1959. It is expected soon to reach a level at which electricity production will have to cease. This would mean increased dependency on the country's four thermal power stations. Would these be able to generate enough to keep the country going?

"It could be done," said Mr T. Zengaya, deputy general manager of the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority cautiously, "provided that...". The provisos are daunting. Munyati and Harare power stations are geriatric and the Bulawayo and Hwange ones are limited by lack of water.

In Bulawayo tap-water supplies are restricted to a few hours a day, and discs have been inserted into the pipes to restrict the flow even during those hours. It can take half an hour to fill a kettle. Water was first rationed to 800 litres a day per household, which was cut to 400 and now by a further 10 per cent to 360. In Mutare it's down to 100 litres per household.

From Bulawayo to the Limpopo at Beitbridge is about 200 miles but my companions and I made the journey longer by taking a route from Filabusi to West Nicholson on a dirt-track road that is not recommended for tourist use. Since we didn't have a four-wheel drive much of this was at walking pace (two of us ahead on foot to lighten the load and warn of hazards).

Certainly we didn't see tourists, or indeed another vehicle at all in two hours. There were goats: what they could find to eat on this bare dust I can't say. There were some terribly skinny cattle, and these were survivors — for how much longer? There were little villages of round, thatched mud huts, decorated in the earth colours of Zimbabwean art. In other parts of the country our appearance had caused shouts of "marungu" in Shonaland, "kiwa" in Matabeleland, both meaning "white people". But in these villages they just stared. I doubt if we were any longer even of curiosity interest. The only vehicles they are waiting for are the food-

bearing trucks which aren't visibly getting through to these areas away from the tarmac.

In the highveld, rivers are reduced to trickles, reservoirs to puddles. In the lowveld they are just dry. Masvingo has had no rain for three years. We went for miles through a ghostly, lifeless, leafless landscape of ash-grey skeleton scrub. "Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang."

About 150 miles north of Beitbridge, and the same east of Bulawayo, is Lake Kyle, Zimbabwe's largest body of water (given that the Kariba is shared with Zambia). The dam is 350 metres long and 60 metres high. It was built in 1960 and the reservoir took 15 years to fill with 1,400 million cubic metres. Then for seven years it overflowed. It stopped overflowing in 1982 and now Lake Kyle hardly exists. Without the curve of the dam you wouldn't know which is the business side: from 200 feet above, the water level looks the same on either side. And this is the great reservoir which is supposed to irrigate the agricultural and economic riches of the Hippo Valley citrus estates and the Triangle sugar estates.

The 1992 guide books were out of date before they were printed. They talk of hippos and islands and bird life, of the bright sails of yachts and "the creaming wakes

Richard Boston reports from Zimbabwe

of power-boats with their water-skiers adding colour to the scene", while the angler is offered the best black bass in the country and a game reserve teeming with antelope and hartebeeste.

It's not like that at all. There are jetties sticking out into mid-air. A notice reads: Swimming on foreshore prohibited. Beware of crocodiles. About 50 yards further on downhill another notice reads: Warning. Power boat drivers. It is a club offence to drive through the ski course. No foreshore, power boats, no club, no ski course, no crocodiles. Just bare ground without vegetation for a couple of miles down to the water's edge where a few cattle have gathered.

Not far from Lake Kyle is the ruined city of Great Zimbabwe, the biggest medieval city of sub-Saharan Africa, population 10,000, a wonder of dry-stone walling. What happened? The probable answer is that the city simply became too big for its resources: cattle had to go further and further for grazing, game was hunted to extinction, firewood was depleted, the soil exhausted. In short, a man-made environmental disaster. Eventually they simply had to abandon it.

The possibility is being seriously discussed that what happened to Great Zimbabwe five centuries ago could happen to Bulawayo, and it is not Harare but Bulawayo that is the economic powerhouse of Zimbabwe. "Bulawayo may simply die of thirst," writes Andrew Whaley in the opposition monthly, *Horizon*. "As the Kalahari sands creep closer, Matabeleland's aquifers recede, dams (reservoirs) empty and boreholes dry up, this city of a million people will not stand another year of drought." Already boreholes are running dry and industries are closing. Where will the people go? More refugee camps, presumably.

Bulawayo's population has grown from 150,000 in 1957 to about a million today. In the first

part of that period there was plenty of water and the growth was based on the assumption that this supply was "normal". It wasn't. Now there is no water. In the last 14 years only two have been "normal" and five have been drought years, the present one being the worst drought of the century.

Throughout the country crop losses have been from 80 to 100 per cent. Maize is the country's staple food: this year the crop has failed completely in all eight provinces. Stocks have been sold off at the behest of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which prefers cash sales to the expense of storage, and favours cash crops like tobacco and roses to basic food production.

Normally Zimbabwe has a food surplus: now it imports food. So much for the breadbasket of Africa. By the end of the year half the national cattle herd will have starved or been slaughtered. Southern Africa has lost a higher proportion of its crops than did Ethiopia and Sudan in the terrible drought of 1985.

Back in the years when water was comparatively plentiful it was reckoned that the city would need a new reservoir every 12 years. The last was completed in 1975, since when there has been no major water development in Matabeleland, whereas major water projects have been finished in Mashonaland, Midlands, and Masvingo provinces. The most ambitious project is for a 450 kilometre pipeline from the Zambezi near Victoria Falls to Bulawayo. This would take about 90 seconds of the Zambezi's daily flow. The idea was suggested by a British engineer as long ago as 1922 (when the population was much smaller and the need much less). But nothing is being done and nothing will be done unless, a *Horizon* writer comments: "Mandela gets into power down south and tells Harare to stop messing with his people's relatives in Bulawayo."

The enmity between the dominant Shona and the minority Matabele (Ndebele) is of long standing and has been bloody. It is impossible to give an accurate figure for the number killed in Matabeleland during the insurrection or "dissidence" of 1982-87. Figures as high as 40,000 are given, as against the estimated 27,000 in the Rhodesian war of independence.

Whatever the figure there is no doubt that horrific massacres were carried out by the Harare government's Korean-trained Fifth Brigade. More and more mass graves are still being discovered. And in Bulawayo it is widely believed that part of the present drought emergency is the result of damage to the dams, pipes, and other infrastructure carried out by government troops at that time. The rift between Mugabe and Nkomo is supposed to have been patched up but it is a meaningless piece of patching if (as is generally believed in Bulawayo) they are being punished for their dissidence.

Human beings, domestic animals, and wildlife are dying in Zimbabwe as a result of the drought. It is not Somalia or Ethiopia — yet — but the ingredients are there. More drought, more government incompetence and corruption, more civil strife — that would do the trick. And this is the jewel of Africa. Even if the rains came the problems (far from least being Aids) would be enormous. Zimbabwe today is not a place for optimists.

By BOBBY JO KELSO

THE Zimbabwe government has approved legislation enabling the state to finance political parties, but far from promoting multi-party democracy the action could actually hinder it.

Members of President Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF party hailed the Bill as proof the state accepts multi-partyism. Even one outspoken parliament member, Byron Hove, touted it as a major step to promote free political association.

At first glance, the Political Parties Bill seems to do so. The catch: the Bill allows funding of only groups with at least 15 seats in parliament. Zanu-PF holds all but three of the 120 elected posts.

The political rhetoric fooled few. The Zimbabwe Unity Movement responded with a vow to challenge the legislation in court. ZUM's win of two parliamentary seats in the 1990 election played a key role in forcing the state on to the multi-party path. ZUM leader Edgar Tekere, who formed ZUM in 1989 after he split with Zanu-PF, characterised the legislation as

The Bill with a twist in its tail

illegal because it also forces parties to register before an election if they hope to obtain some of the state funds.

"This is an attempt to achieve a one-party state through the back door," Tekere said. "We are dealing with people who are used to surviving through monkey tricks."

The Zimbabwe Human Rights Association decried the Bill as immoral, accusing the government of forcing unsympathetic taxpayers to support Mugabe's desperate effort to keep control. The Bill does not specify the amount of money to be spent or how it will be accounted for to the public. "Such a move can only be likened to theft of public funds through legislation," said Nicholas Ndebele, secretary general of the association.

State financing of the ruling party isn't new, but the public had been led to believe the practice would cease. In June, Mugabe

announced the dismantling of the Ministry of Political Affairs, which had served as a financial lifeline for the party.

The ministry, created in the mid-1980s, was charged with administering and coordinating the ruling party. Its budget reached a record high of Z\$50-million in 1989 as Zanu-PF intensified its campaign for a one-party state. This fell to \$35-million during the last fiscal year.

In announcing its abolition, Mugabe said the existence of the ministry created too many problems because it served only one party. He also warned supporters that Zanu-PF would have to embark on an intensive self-financing campaign.

The introduction of the Political Parties Bill coincided with sudden candour by Mugabe that his party faces a fiscal crisis, with subscriptions plummeting to "well nigh zero". His acknowledgement of

money woes came during a countrywide tour that he used to repeatedly appeal for party donations.

Mugabe also lobbied for villagers to support the legislation by stating it was modelled after political measures in Sweden and Germany. The funding of political groups in those countries, however, is designed to help fledgling parties.

This year could be the most critical for the beleaguered Zanu-PF and Mugabe. Disillusionment is fast growing among the populace, burdened by escalating inflation coupled with financial hardships caused by unpopular economic reforms.

Thousands have lost their jobs and are hard hit by drought. This week, the government slashed to five kilograms the monthly drought relief allotments, only shortly after Mugabe promised an increase from 10 to 15kg per family.

This past several months have also seen the uniting of Mugabe's foes into opposition groups that could gain enough support at the polls to further erode operation of Zimbabwe's de facto one-party state.

But there are other signs the bloated bureaucracy designed to support a one-party state is far from dissolution. Critics say a newly formed Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Co-operatives will operate just as the unpopular political ministry once did.

In an ironic twist, even some Zanu-PF parliament ministers are questioning the new ministry. Last week, they delayed approval of the ministry's \$40-million 1992-93 budget because it included the word commissariat, meaning the party once again. Mugabe and his cabinet had previously approved this inclusion.

While Mugabe once appeared to be riding the wave of popular support for multi-party democracy that has swept the African continent, he now appears to be swimming against the tide.

Anger at Mugabe's drought relief: 'Too little, too late'

Disaster looms for Zimbabwe

ARG 12/9/92

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TREVOR GRUNDY
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Women are climbing trees to get to a handful of leaves so they can provide "relish" for the family's cooking pot. Monkeys are breaking into houses and huts in parts of Matebeleland, looking for anything to eat.

Villagers are using grass to mix with molasses and hay to feed their shuffling, almost dead cows and bulls.

Now comes the staggering news that a father of six has registered his pet baboon for drought relief food at a time when the government has cut back monthly supplies for each person from 15kg of food to 5kg and dropped supplementary feeding programmes for children from 1,7 million kilograms to just under 700 000.

The Masvingo Star reported that a Mr James Zarira of Zaka village last week registered his starving baboon as being in need of drought relief

and that the application was accepted.

However, neighbours found out that the man had supplies for seven, not six, children. The neighbours went to the council offices, angry and determined, to stop the supplementary feeding allowance reaching the starving animal. Mr Zarira could be prosecuted, officials said.

Meanwhile, leaders of the one-million-strong Zimbabwe Farmers' Union (ZFU) are anxious because the government is failing miserably in its drought relief programme and is virtually tearing up a blueprint for national revival in 1993.

"The programme is a mammoth responsibility," said Mr Gary Magadzire, president of the ZFU. He had just been told that the government planned to supply only 200 tractors to eight provinces when at least 6 000 were needed to break up rock-hard soil, rendered such by the drought.

In June the government

planned to spend \$Zim 100 million (R58,8 million) on seed for the revival programme, but that has dropped to \$Zim-50 million (R29,4 million). Originally there were plans to buy fertilisers worth \$Zim 187 million (R110 million), but that amount has fallen to \$Zim-111million (R65 million).

Donor agencies and countries are wanting to know what has happened to the millions of dollars supplied to the government this year to beat mass starvation and implement a national renewal programme next season to produce a crop of 2,7 million tons of maize.

This year Zimbabwe is importing 2,5 million tons of maize, mainly from the USA through South African and Mozambican ports. Throughout Zimbabwe (pop: 10 million) people are dipping into their life's savings to go to tiny village shops and buy food and maize seed.

"They are really angry," said the ruling party's 32-year-old

MP for the Mount Darwin constituency, Mr Jounis Patel.

As a successful farmer in Mount Darwin put it:

"It's a question of the government's right hand not knowing what its left hand is doing."

Zimbabwe has plenty of seed maize, certainly the 34 000 tons required to supply 800 000 small-scale and communal farmers with enough seed to plant before the rains come at the end of October or at the beginning of November.

There is also enough fertiliser on hand, but companies will not move inputs to farmers unless they are told exactly how much is needed and when.

They also want to be paid. The great fear now is that good rains will arrive on time and catch the nation with its pants down.

"Seed isn't getting to the right people at the right time", commented Mr Mike Norman, general manager of the seed co-op in the capital. "It could be a question of too little, too late."

Zimbabwe's tax higher

STAR
12/9/92 FINANCE STAFF

(362)

SOUTH Africans are wont to describe themselves as the most heavily taxed people on earth. A look at Zimbabwe's PAYE tables — which admittedly show relaxation of tax levels over the three years to April 1994 — dispels that notion. In the current fiscal year, tax effectively becomes payable by an unmarried person at a taxable income of 4 800 Zimbabwe dollars a year, and at a rate of 20 percent of anything over that amount up to ZD7 000.

The maximum rate is reached at ZD45 001, at which level tax is ZD16 890 plus 55 percent (the marginal rate) of taxable earnings in excess of that.

On top of that, Harare has imposed a five percent drought levy for this fiscal year.

In 1991/92, the top marginal rate was 60 percent and tax would have been ZD30 930 a year; next year it will be "a mere" ZD26 330, when the marginal rate is set at 50 percent.

Single wage-earners in South Africa do not, in effect, pay tax until their taxable earnings reach R10 000 a year.

In 1992/93, an unmarried South African with no dependents with taxable income of R65 000 would pay R18 990 after taking account of rebates — roughly (treating a rand as equal to a ZD) R8 900 a year, less than his unfortunate counterpart in Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE 5412/9-16/9/92

The Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) has warned that it may take legal action against the government over a new bill to fund political parties because of what it calls misuse of tax-payers' money by the ruling Zanu(PF) party.

ZUM leader Mr Edgar Tekere said last week the bill, which seeks to fund political parties with at least 15 seats in parliament, forced tax-payers to fund parties they did not necessarily support, thereby violating the bill of rights under the Zimbabwean constitution which dealt with freedom of association.

ZUM (two seats) and ZANU - Ndonga (one), are the only opposition parties in the 150-seat Zimbabwean parliament. (362)

Refugee influx hits Zimbabwean camps

STimes 13/9/92

ABOUT 500 starving Mozambicans are trekking daily into Zimbabwe to escape the combined effects of drought and civil war, Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa said this week.

"Every week, we are picking up bodies of refugees who die, supposedly from hunger, on their way to Zimbabwe."

Six refugee camps along the rugged 700km border are operated in co-operation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"Our only hope is that the peace process being negotiated will improve the situation," he said, noting the promise made at the Rome talks by Renamo rebels not to ambush food convoys.

Using Zimbabwean bases, the International Red Cross is try-

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

ing to gain access to remote rebel-held areas of Mozambique where foreigners have not been seen since the departure of the Portuguese at independence in 1975.

In the past year, the number of Mozambican refugees housed in Zimbabwean camps has soared from 98 000 to 123 000. An estimated 7.5-million Mozambicans have been uprooted by the war and successive climatic disasters in the world's poorest nation.

● Police in Marondera, 80km west of Harare, disclosed that eight officials of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party were to appear in court charged with stealing drought-relief food.

The Star's Africa Service reports on the Mugabe government's cut in food aid

Desperation takes hold in Zimbabwe

S1m (519)72.

(362)

WOMEN in rural areas are climbing trees to get a handful of leaves to add to the family's cooking pot. In Matabeleland monkeys are breaking into homes to find food. And in the Masvingo area a father of six has registered his pet baboon for drought relief aid in an effort to get more food for his family.

Stories like these are coming in from around Zimbabwe at the same time as a government official has announced a cutback in relief food supplies from 15 kg per person a month to five kg.

The government has also scaled down its supplementary feeding programmes for children; instead of providing enough to feed 1.7 million, it now provides enough for just under 700 000.

This year Zimbabwe, a former exporter of maize, is importing 2.5 million tons.

Amid all this, leaders of the one-million strong Zimbabwe Farm-

Star's Ombudsman takes a break

THE Star's editorial Ombudsman, James McClure, is abroad. His column, which normally appears on this page on alternate Tuesdays, will not appear again until mid-October. Letters of comment should be addressed to: The Ombudsman, c/o The Editor's Secretary, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

ers' Union (ZFU) have complained that the government is not only failing to provide sufficient drought relief but is also failing to provide adequately for food production when the rains come.

SFU president Gary Magadzire said the government planned to supply only 200 tractors to eight provinces when at least 6 000 were needed to break up earth made rock-hard by drought.

The government said in June that it would spend Zim \$100 million (about R57 million) on seed under a programme to restore drought-devastated agricultural land and enable it to produce

2.7 million tons of maize. But the seed allocation has been dropped to \$50 million (about R28.5 million).

Zimbabwe is reported to have enough seed maize, however, to enable 800 000 small-scale farmers to plant before the rains, and to have enough fertiliser on hand.

The great fear now is that good rains will arrive on time and catch the nation unprepared.

"Seed isn't getting to the right people at the right time," said Mike Norman, general manager of the seed co-operative in Harare. "It could be a question of too little, too late."

Throughout the country people

are dipping into their life savings to buy food and maize seed.

"They are really angry," said Jounos Patel, the ruling party's MP for Mount Darwin.

"Few have ever received 10 kg of food a month, let alone 15 kg. And in my constituency we have 16 working tractors to break up 25 000 ha of land before the start of the rainy season next month. It can't be done."

According to an official of the white Commercial Farmers' Union, American officials are growing uneasy about the Zimbabwean government's failure to give small farmers the means to prepare for the coming growing season.

"They want to know what's happened to all those dollars and why the blueprint for revival looks as if it's being ignored," he said.

Alarm bells have started to ring — but whether the government is listening is an open question. □

Drugs shortage worries Zimbabweans

HARARE — Zimbabwe's health sector is facing a severe shortage of essential drugs and the situation is likely to get worse in the short term because of recent legislation changes, the local Ziana news agency has reported. *B/DAY 15/9/92*

Some of the country's major hospitals were reported to be out of stock of a wide range of essential drugs such as yellow fever vaccines, ergometrine for maternity cases and heparin for kidney patients, the agency said.

The National Pharmaceutical Council of Zimbabwe carried display advertisements in the local Press last week telling of the looming drug shortage.

The council said that while it wel-

comed the placing of essential drugs on a special import facility called the open general import licence (Ogil) list, the change was likely to result in a short-term shortage of up to 80% of the drugs currently on the market. *(362)*

Health Minister Timothy Stamps, while admitting the shortage, said there was no evidence of anyone dying because they had not received the necessary treatment in Zimbabwe. The drug shortages, he said, were due to logistical rather than availability problems.

Since the changes were introduced in June, the pharmaceutical industries have not been allocated any foreign currency to import drugs. — Sapa-AFP.

Mugabe under pressure to privatise parastatals

HARARE — Zimbabweans, hard hit by economic reforms and drought, are demanding a sell-off of state-owned industries draining depleted state coffers. *B/DAY 15/9/92*

For the moment, the debate has little effect on a government wary about the thousands of jobs that may be lost through privatisation.

Ruling ZANU-PF parliamentarians, emboldened by public anger, are urging President Robert Mugabe to free about 20 parastatals from state control.

"Privatisation of public enterprises is of paramount importance and needs to be done as a matter of urgency," Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries chief economist Mehlokazulu Ndiweni said.

The World Bank agrees. It is overseeing the 18-month-old reforms aimed at rescuing the economy by boosting exports and removing state controls on industry.

"More could have been achieved (last year) in deregulating parastatals and ensuring that investment approval was done much more quickly," World Bank official Christiaan Poortman said.

Parastatals are costing taxpayers \$160m, or 5% of the national budget — a year.

"I wonder whether there could be any one here who can stand up and vouch for the efficiency of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation ..." MP Alois

Mangwende said in parliament.

Scores of frustrated foreign firms have refused to invest because of delays, now up to five years, in getting telephones.

Several foreign companies have also complained about demands for bribes.

Pressure on the government for privatisation has been heightened by the drought which has left more than half Zimbabwe's 10-million people needing food aid.

Many Zimbabweans accuse the government of not preparing for the drought and, now because of the reforms, are angry about the rise in cost of basic goods, pushing inflation above 40%.

Some ZANU-PF MPs are using the debate to launch thinly-veiled attacks on Mugabe, until recently virtually above criticism. Now they accuse him of spending more time abroad than at home.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd met Mugabe in London yesterday and said Zimbabwe deserved greater international assistance because of economic problems caused largely by drought.

He said Britain had given Zimbabwe more than Z\$360m in aid, over and above what it gave through the EC and the UN. — Sapa-Reuter.

● Comment: Page 8

IMPORTANT

Mugabe faces revolt over patronage system

Day 17/19/92

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MICHAEL HARTMACK

HARARE — As economic distress intensifies, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has been faced with an unprecedented parliamentary backbench revolt against the lavish political patronage system through which he has ruled since 1980 independence.

Restive members of Mugabe's own ruling Zanu party provoked what Senior Minister of Local Government Joseph Msika called "a constitutional crisis" by refusing to pass a R1.1m vote for the eight "provincial governors".

After furious late night scenes in parliament, they deferred consideration of the governors' salaries until the house completes a "committee of supply" inquiry on the entire R8m annual budget. Some backbenchers urged pay should be withheld until rains break Zimbabwe's worst drought in a century.

Despite a recent reshuffle, Zimbabwe still has one of the largest cabinets in the world with 46 vice-presidents, senior ministers, ministers of state, ministers, deputy ministers and provincial governors. Some of the ministers whose retrenchments were announced, as an economic example to the nation, have been retained on full

pay and allowances as "resident ministers" in their home provinces, tasked with co-ordinating drought relief.

Backbenchers pointed out that public service "provincial administrators" and provincial governors now duplicate the functions of the "resident ministers".

The immediate practical consequence of the revolt is to deny the provincial governors their R3 000 a month salaries and complex system of tax-free allowances.

The long-term political consequences are far greater, as Mugabe has for 12 years disarmed potential opponents and secured the continuing loyalty of adherents by spending about 54% of Zimbabwe's gross national product on a public sector riddled with patronage appointments. The public service has grown from 40 000 in 1979 to 189 000 and a World Bank expert, Khaled Sharif, said in July that to secure the jobs of 37 000 politically influential persons in nine top-spending parastatals, the Zimbabwean government had sacrificed R1.8bn in potential development funds over the past five years. Unemployment meanwhile grew to more than 3-million.

Baby booms offset benefits of GDP rise

WASHINGTON — A population boom dampened the benefit of a 2.4% rise in Africa's GDP in 1991, the World Bank said on Tuesday.

Africa's sub-Saharan population grew by 3.2% between 1980 and 1989, allowing only a 0.6% growth in per capita GDP, the World Bank said.

The population boom worsened the continent's woes, which already include poverty, starvation, AIDS and malaria.

The number of poor in sub-Saharan Africa has grown from 191-million to 228-million since 1985.

In most African countries, exports grew by 2.6% and imports by 3.5% in 1991.

But in Nigeria, the most heavily-populated country in Africa, the GDP grew by about 5%. But slipping monetary and budgetary discipline and political instability undermined this growth.

The World Bank said in its report that the Nigerian government's economic adjustments and its agreement in January to reduce its \$5.3bn debt promised better results in 1992.

The GDP of the sub-Saharan countries in north-western Africa grew at 2%, below the 2.7% average of the past decade.

In the Ivory Coast, the GDP fell by 2%. The fifth straight year of GDP decline was caused by a weakening of the currency.

Botswana grew at 8.7% and Mauritius at 5% — the strongest performances in Africa.

The report noted that boycotts had ended against SA, where the GDP equalled half that of all the sub-Saharan economies put together. — Sapa-AFP.

Support for Zimbabwe (362)

HARARE - British Overseas Development Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker is expected in Zimbabwe today for a two-day official visit. *Sowetan 17/9/92*

During her visit she is expected to sign a ZD90-million balance-of-payments support agreement and tour the Bikita district. Chalker, who is on a Southern African tour which has taken her to Kenya, Somalia and Zambia, is also expected to meet President Robert Mugabe on Friday.

R50m more aid for Zim

20/12/82
HARARE. — Visiting British Overseas Aid Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker yesterday signed a new R50 million agreement to support the Zimbabwean budget as the crisis over alleged government overspending raged on. (362)

At Chivhu (formerly Enkeldoorn) President Robert Mugabe vowed during the latest stage of a countrywide tour to settle accounts with rebel backbenchers who on Tuesday threw out a parliamentary vote for the salaries of eight "provincial governors".

This is seen as the first rebellion within the ruling party against Mr Mugabe's lavish political patronage system.

An agreement brings to R200 million British support for Zimbabwe's balance of payments.

Save kin 8/9/12

Minister bored by his work

HARARE - Zimbabwe's resident Minister for Southern Masvingo Province Mr Simbi Mubako was quoted yesterday as saying he will quit the government at the end of the month because he has little work to do. "I do not feel the job I am doing requires my being there," the news agency *Ziana* quoted Mubako as saying. (362)

Feeding scheme falls short

MUTARE - The child supplementary feeding scheme, launched recently by the Zimbabwean government in Manicaland province, is not coping with demand for food, said *Ziana* news agency.

Only about 30 percent of the affected children would benefit from the scheme if allocations were not increased this month.

Manicaland medical director Dr Tendai Chimbadzwa said yesterday the July-August child supplementary feeding allocation catered for 75 520 children. Ten children shared a food pack containing 15kg of mealie-meal, 8kg of beans and 2.5 litres of cooking oil for a whole month.

Sowetan 18/9/92

(302)

Rubbing salt into freshly opened wounds

THE appointment of a new air force chief in Zimbabwe has opened old wounds inflicted by a bitter counter-insurgency campaign in the mid-1980s.

In 1983 Air Marshal Perence Shiri was commander of the notorious Fifth Brigade, unleashed by then prime minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF government to suppress an insurrection by ex-combatants of the liberation war. These "dissidents" resented the expulsion of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo and other Zapu ministers from Mugabe's cabinet in 1982 and

resumed guerrilla operations against farmers and other exposed targets.

Shiri's promotion follows the recent discovery of human remains believed to be victims of Operation Gukurahundi ("the storm that cleanses"), which saw the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade rampage through the western part of the country.

Human rights and church organisations allege that many civilian victims — usually Ndebele, but not necessarily associated with Zapu — were abducted, tortured and killed during

The appointment of

Zimbabwe's new air force

chief has added to bitter

memories that threaten to

divide the country, reports

IDEN WETHERELL

counter-insurgency operations in Matabeleland, the Midlands and Mashonaland West that lasted from 1982 to 1987. Church sources estimate that at least 500 people were

killed in 1983/84, when Shiri commanded the brigade.

The government denies these charges, but evidence has emerged this year which appears to substantiate claims made at the time that many people simply disappeared during Fifth Brigade operations.

Bodies found in disused mine shafts near Kezi and shallow graves at Nkai and Figtree suggest a pattern of violent deaths in the mid-1980s. Post-independence coins found on the bodies confirm that the killings took place after 1980.

ZimRights general secretary Nicholas Ndebele suggests that Shiri's appointment "is not only insensitive but arrogant, and perhaps, meant to frighten people into silence".

Despite the unity accord of 1987 between Zanu-PF and Zapu, there is a widespread perception in the western region that Matabeleland has been bypassed by development planners in Harare. An ambitious project to pipe water to Bulawayo has been frustrated by political interference and Matabeleland has been more seriously scarred by the current drought than any other province.

Shiri's appointment compounds the impression of official neglect and insensitivity. It has also focused attention on an episode in Zimbabwe's recent history that simply won't go away.

With the discovery of further human remains, the air marshal and his sponsors may experience some discomfort riding out this particular storm.

Local communities are demanding a full inquiry. Former prime minister and notable civil rights activist Sir Garfield Todd, speaking at the official launch of the human rights organisation ZimRights in Harare recently, said that "misery had been unleashed on survivors of the brutal Fifth Brigade" by the appointment of Shiri.

These remarks drew a sharp response from Defence Minister Moven Mahachi, who appealed to Zimbabweans not to "open old wounds". ZimRights had overlooked the fact that there was "a dissident problem" during the period in question, he said. But, in a remarkable admission, he added: "These events are regretted and should not be repeated by anybody, any group of people, or any institution in this country."

It is doubtful whether the minister's intervention will see an end to this potentially divisive issue. Human rights spokesmen argue that only a full admission of responsibility and compensation to the families involved will exorcise the troubled spirit of Matabeleland.

Starvation up 60% in Zimbabwe

362

CT 19/9/92

HARARE. — Reported cases of malnutrition in Zimbabwe have increased by about 60%, from 297 to 471 per week, while the cases of pellagra, a skin condition, have increased from six to 265 a week, Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

This was according to an overview of Zimbabwe's drought situation in the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (Desa) report for September.

It also reported that the distribution of drought relief food was generally reaching just over 50% of applicants in all the provinces.

The current maize stock by the Grain Marketing Board was reported to be 79 700 tons in August, representing barely more than two weeks supply. The demand rate is 150 000 tons a month.

More than 50% of small businesses have been shut down in Zimbabwe's smaller towns and rural areas by drought, recession and economic reforms, bringing unprecedented suffering, according to black business leaders.

'Worst drought'

Because of drought, rural consumers who earn their living from farming have failed to produce anything to sell and have no money with which to buy even staple commodities from traders.

British Overseas Development minister Baroness Lynda Chalker yesterday met Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe for talks on British assistance in Zimbabwe's worst drought this century.

The head of the United Nations World Food Programme said yesterday in Harare that about 3.2 million people in Mozambique were in imminent danger of starvation.

WFP executive director Ms Catherine Bertini said most of those threatened were in areas where access by relief organizations was curtailed by the 16-year civil war.

But UN officials were optimistic that Renamo would stop attacks on food convoys, she said.

The UN said yesterday that Mozambican refugees were fleeing into neighbouring countries. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

SA experts look for water in 'dry' Zimbabwe

362
ST Times
20/9/92

IN THE next 48 hours, South African consultants engaged by the Matabeleland Chamber of Industries will deliver their life-or-death verdict on the amount of underground water available to Zimbabwe's second largest city, Bulawayo.

Experts from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have been studying the aquifers of water-bearing rocks as dams around the city are within days of drying up as a result of the worst drought in a century.

The independent Weekend Gazette last week published a cartoon of Zimbabwe's rail and heavy industry hub overshadowed by the grim figure of death, with a scythe and the label "Politics".

Vital

The Zimbabwean Treasury has reportedly "run out of funds" to provide this traditional stronghold of anti-government opposition with drilling rigs.

Acting town clerk Moffat Ndhlovu said R570 000 provided by the government for the R9-million project had been exhausted before the 200 boreholes drilled so far could be equipped with pumps.

"We had to suspend the programme," he said. "But the city must not die."

Although experts discount fears that there will have to be a mass evacuation of the city's 800 000 residents and the many refugees taking shelter with relatives from the drought-ravaged surrounding region, there is a real danger that industries will have to close.

Nyamandhlovu Farmers' Association chairman Jim Taylor said his members were holding their breath until Tuesday, when the South African experts will say how much water from under their parched ranchland can be supplied to Bulawayo.

Local government minister and Zanu (PF) chairman Joseph Msika said he was

From Michael Hartnack in Bulawayo

"making plans" to find the money needed to pipe vital water to Bulawayo.

However, he became embroiled in "a constitutional crisis" when rebel ruling party backbenchers rejected salary payments for eight provincial governors appointed by President Robert Mugabe.

The first parliamentary revolt against Mr Mugabe's extensive political patronage system saw maverick Zanu (PF) politicians protesting against the waste of public funds on sinecures at a time of famine. More than four-million rural Zimbabweans survive on a monthly maize ration of 5kg a family.

Health Minister Timothy Stamps said 42 children are believed to have died of malnutrition, and police report thefts of maize from trains arriving from South Africa.

University of Zimbabwe lecturer Dr Jonathan Moyo warned a seminar of possible impending social upheaval.

Angry

"The poor people are hungry while the middle class is angry. We are not too far from a situation in which the hungry poor will become angry and the already angry middle class will become hungry."

British overseas aid minister Baroness Lynda Chalker flew in to sign an additional £10-million (R50-million) agreement to support the Zimbabwean balance of payments, while local economists demanded that Mr Mugabe implement long-promised reforms of a public sector which absorbs more than 50 percent of the gross national product.

"The government is now costing R180-million a month. Quite simply, we cannot afford it," said Mr John Robertson, chief economist for Anglo-American subsidiary First Merchant Bank.

Zanu(PF) funds 'fine' but debts still unpaid

MUREHWA. — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu(PF) party had more than Zim\$486m in fixed assets and in business ventures — but owed more than Zim\$20m, half of that sum for the construction of the party's ruling headquarters, the national news agency, Ziana, reported.

Zanu(PF) finance secretary, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said at a meeting of the party's Mashonaland East leadership at the weekend that the party's finances were "not too bad".

Mnangagwa said that some of the party's business ventures included an asbestos plant which was due to be commissioned soon, a duty-free shop at Harare's airport, and motor companies.

President Robert Mugabe said that all gifts he received from supporters in the form of livestock, were being kept at the party's farms.

Zanu(PF) was recently criticised by opposition groups for trying to use state funds to finance party activities through the now-disbanded Ministry of Political Affairs.

Zimbabwe's parliament recently passed a bill which entitled political parties with at least 15 MPs, to state funding. Zanu(PF) is expected to be the sole beneficiary of the new law for the foreseeable future. — Sapa

Zimbabwe fails to meet economic ref

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government and the World Bank have conceded some of the country's five-year economic reform programme's targets will not be met this year, Ziana news agency reports.

The World Bank resident representative in Harare, Christian Poortman, said yesterday some of the targets under Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment Programme would have to be re-defined in 1992.

He laid the blame for missing the targets on

the drought gripping southern African countries, especially Zimbabwe.

"There has been extensive consultations and I think we have agreed that some targets will be missed this year, solely because of the effects of the drought which is beyond government's control," Poortman said.

He said gross domestic product was expected to fall sharply in 1992 due to declining output, particularly in industry and agriculture.

Economists expect GDP to fall by between

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nine and 15% this year and such damage would take at least two to three years to recover, even with good rain seasons.

He said it was likely that the budget deficit in 1993 would be kept at roughly the same level as in 1992, due to the high expenditure on drought-related programmes.

However, he said commitment to the economic reform programme was not in jeopardy and there were areas in which the government could cut expenditure further, like parastatals.

"That is an area (parastatals) in which work has to be done as quickly as possible other area needing urgent attention is devaluation of by-laws to encourage the informal sector to thrive," he said.

But, Poortman said there was no way of government expenditure could be cut this year because of the drought, although the drought related expenditure in the 1992/93 fiscal year was expected to fall by 10% to 15%.

"If next year we see the drought-relat

mm targets

me expenditure reduced and the non-drought expenditure is kept at the same level as this year, we will see a very big drop in overall government expenditure," Poortman forecast.

He added the World Bank strongly supported measures being taken by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to control inflation by tightening money supply.

There were already signs the inflation rate was now falling as a result of these measures. Poortman was confident interest rates would fall gradually as inflation was reduced. — Sapa

Electric shocks (362)

HARARE - Zimbabwe began rationing electricity yesterday as drought threatened its hydro-electric scheme on Lake Kariba and breakdowns at thermal power stations plunged city suburbs into darkness.

Commerce and industry face cuts of between 20 and 30 percent in their average power usage, while domestic consumers face fines and disconnection if they exceed quotas set by Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority.

All outdoor advertising and decorative lighting is banned and major cities are ordered to take out alternate street lights. *Sowetan 22/9/92*

Zesa said if electricity continued to be used at its present levels, Lake Kariba would drop too low for the turbines by early November.

Zimbabwe rations electricity supply

B/DAY 22/9/92. 362

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The authority announced yesterday that if electricity continued to be used at current levels, Lake Kariba would drop too low for the turbines by early November.

The Zimbabwe Association of Business Organisations warned last week that unless rationing was introduced immediately, the country faced a loss of 20% of GDP and 40 000 jobs.

Many businessmen say privately that the crisis cannot be blamed solely on the drought, and that the government bears responsibility for failing to plan for the country's energy needs.

Breakdowns at Zimbabwe's ageing thermal power stations over the past week have forced the Zimbabwe Electricity Sup-

ply Authority to cut power to suburban homes for hours each day, often at peak periods in the evening.

Sales of gas lamps and cookers have rocketed, and the business association wants taxes and surcharges waived on imported generators.

Zambia, which also draws electricity from Lake Kariba, began cutting supplies to domestic users for seven hours a day earlier this month.

The rainy season is not due to begin until November, and even if it breaks the worst drought this century, a significant rise in the lake's level is not expected until May.

The drought has hurt the economy to such an extent that even Zimbabwe's once flourishing liquor industry now faces an uncertain future.

The country's major drinks producers say they have experienced a fall in business of between 10% and 20% so far this year after a boom during the past decade.

The removal of price controls last February helped increase the inflation rate to about 45%, with the price of basic products, including those used in production of alcoholic drinks, experiencing steep rises.

This combined with a drop in consumers' disposable income, also brought on by the drought, and excise duty of 12,5% on spirits and 41% on wholesale draught beer prices has made alcohol a near luxury item. — Sapa-AFP.

Zimbabwe brings in more power cuts

HARARE — Zimbabwe introduced further power cuts yesterday after two of its 10 generators broke down.

The country started rationing electricity on Monday to conserve supplies affected by severe drought, and Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) GM Canaan Chikwanha told reporters yesterday power supply to residential areas had been cut to five hours a day until further notice because of the generator breakdowns.

"The limits we imposed on Monday still apply but these breakdowns have forced us to make further cutbacks," he said.

Zesa was investigating why the generators had failed.

The breakdowns occurred in two thermal generating units at the massive Hwange coal-fired station, where output limits have been imposed to try to maintain generation under technical stress.

Experts privately blame a shortage of competent technicians and failure to import backup spares.

Chikwanha said Hwange's six generation units were reduced to half their capacity, of between 60MW and 110MW each a day. The three old thermal power stations at Harare, Bulawayo and Munyati are battling to supply 150MW between them.

On Monday, Zesa told companies to slash power consumption by up to 30% and

severely curtailed domestic use. It said anyone exceeding rations could face surcharges of up to 700% and disconnection.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that Zimbabweans are confronted with prospects of labour force layoffs, dead traffic lights and defrosting fridges as the electricity crisis hits harder.

The 40MW South African link being constructed by Eskom after two years of politically-motivated delays by President Robert Mugabe's government promises no hope of relief until November.

Industrialists have warned that 10% of the labour force faces redundancy as factories are forced to adopt short-time working. Suburban garages were yesterday unable to sell petrol from electrically powered pumps, and some workshops were brought to a standstill.

Housewives who stocked freezers after a farmers' warning of an impending meat shortage due to the drought now face the risk of tsetse poisoning, and many supermarket cold rooms may not meet public health standards.

With the hot weather beginning, people have limited ability to iron clothes and babies' nappies, to crush the eggs of putsi — maggot flies which can cause painful boils, occasionally fatal in young children.



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Unita fails to assassinate MPLA man

LISBON — The campaign manager of Angola's ruling MPLA party Kundy Payama escaped unhurt when Unita security men tried to kill him at the weekend, state news agency Angop reported.

The assassination attempt was the second against Payama since the campaign opened at the end of August for the country's first free elections on September 29.

Angop said Payama was attacked by members of Unita's political police while attending a wedding in southwestern Angola.

A gunbattle between Payama's bodyguards and the attackers ensued.

One of the attackers was captured, Angop said.

Payama narrowly escaped assassination at the end of August when a vehicle convoy in which he was travelling was ambushed by Unita fighters in Huambo province.

The formerly Marxist MPLA and Unita, which made peace last year after a 15-year civil war, are the main contenders in the legislative and presidential polls. — Sapa-AFP.

Editor hauled to parliament

HARARE - A Zimbabwean newspaper editor was ordered to appear before a parliamentary committee yesterday to name the source of an article on alleged corruption among senior government officials.

Financial Gazette editor Trevor Ncube faces a Z\$4,000 (R21 600) fine or two years imprisonment or both if he refuses to divulge his source or is found guilty by parliament under a law protecting privileged information. *Southern 24/9/92*

"I know the consequences but there is no way I am going to reveal my source," Ncube told *Reuters* on Tuesday night. *(362) (10/11)*

Ncube's independent weekly published an article last Friday quoting an unnamed member of a parliamentary committee probing charges that several officials, including ministers, had accepted favours from a businessman alleged to have swindled a local bank. *Sapa-Reuter.*

UN hunt for toxic waste

WINDHOEK — International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors were investigating possible toxic dumping in Namibia, Prime Minister Hage Geingob told The Namibian newspaper yesterday.

Geingob said the team of three would spend a week in the country.

Namibia is known to be attractive to Western firms with waste to dump, as its 1.4-million population is scattered across vast desert tracts.

The team, accompanied by the permanent UN representatives in Namibia, will concentrate its search on the remote Skeleton Coast, where firms may have dumped secretly.

Namibia's constitution calls on the government to "provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory". — Sapa-AFP.

Energy crisis could cripple Zimbabwe

31 May 24/9/92. 362
HARARE — Zimbabwe's struggling drought-stricken economy was coming under renewed attack yesterday with the deepening in the country's energy crisis severely hampering industrial and agricultural production.

Zimbabwe's economic growth is expected to decline by 9% this year and First Merchant Bank assistant economist Danny Dube said the latest disruptions in power supply could cause another 5% fall in GDP.

However, Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president Bill Moore warned of an even more drastic drop in economic growth because of the energy crisis brought about by the drought.

He told an energy symposium in Harare that a preliminary survey found GDP could fall by 20% and more than Z\$2bn could be forfeited in foreign exchange earnings if the energy shortage was not solved within 18 to 24 months.

Zimbabwe's Commercial Farmers Union has already estimated that a 30%

cut in electricity supplies to commercial farmers would result in the immediate loss of production worth over Z\$370m.

Widespread confusion has been created among manufacturers and farmers as the state-run Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority has changed its power rationing schedules four times in the past week.

The country receives most of its electricity from the Lake Kariba hydro-electrical power station, which has been affected severely by the drought, and the Hwange coal-fired station.

Increasing numbers of workers are being laid off as firms' output levels plummet. Moore estimated over 60 000 jobs could be lost, adding to Zimbabwe's estimated 40% unemployment.

There is little hope of an early end to the energy crisis. The scheme to import power from SA across the Beit Bridge border in mid-November will provide only marginal relief because of its capacity. In any case, government has scant monetary resources to import power. — Sapa-Reuter.

SA hydrologists find water under Bulawayo

31 May 24/9/92. 362
HARARE — SA water experts yesterday gave Bulawayo residents their first good news in a year of calamitous drought by confirming the presence of a "well field" under the city capable of yielding 13 300m³ of water a day.

In addition, SA geo-hydrologists Albert du Toit and John Weaver reported the existence of an aquifer at Nyamandlovu, 100km

MICHAEL HARTNACK

northwest, capable of yielding 25 000m³ a day.

Dams will dry up at the month-end, raising fears that the city of 1-million will have to be evacuated.

The CSIR contributed a third of the R75 000 for the survey.

"What we need now is speed... speed and funds,"

Du Toit said in Pretoria. He warned that a pipeline to Nyamandlovu could not be completed before January.

He said failure to act would halt industry and "bomb" the sewage system.

Meanwhile, the parastatal Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority failed to appear as scheduled at yesterday's meeting with the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries in spite of

blackouts which could cost the country 20 000 jobs and R800m in foreign exchange.

The utility said on Tuesday it had repaired two generators at Hwange power station which meant it could drop plans to limit suburbs to five hours supply a day, but residential areas were again cut off yesterday. Cars collided where traffic lights went out, cold rooms defrosted, petrol pumps and workshops lay idle, and telephone exchanges died.

THE BUY OF THE YEAR
A COMBINATION

NEWS FEATURE As Mugabe increases food allocations, his minister cuts back on rations



President Robert Mugabe ... ordered rations to be increased.

Officials blunder as Zimbabwe kids starve

Shangaan girl with a finely chiselled face, perhaps in her late teens, managed to free her hands from the twins, one in the crook of each arm, and squeezed her breasts. "I can't feed them any more," she said. "My milk is finished."

Kim Gars, a voluntary worker for Life Sowing Ministries, a church from the town of Chiredzi, two hours drive away, assured the girl they would be fed regularly. "They're minute," she remarked. "They're six months and the size mine were at two months."

The church's arrival with a drought relief operation at Chingele village, an isolated collection of huts in a flat sea of bare earth and leafless mopani trees, a communal area in Zimbabwe's arid Lowveld, was nicely timed for the drying up of the young girl's milk.

Any longer and the twins would have looked like the other under-fives in the village: painfully thin, lifeless, dull-eyed, with listless skin and beginning to display the change of hair colour and the disproportionately large heads, certain signs of critical malnutrition.

In early July, Department of Social Welfare officials registered 900 Chingele villagers, mostly children, for full drought relief

Zimbabwe is failing to prevent famine and starvation through mismanagement, red tape and corruption

rations of mealie meal, soya beans and oil. The department has delivered two weeks' supply of food - and only mealie meal without the other supplements essential for nutrition.

Chingele is lucky, said Ropafadzo Magwasa, another charity helper from Chiredzi. It has a borehole and people are able to grow tomatoes and spinach.

"Down the road is a village where we heard three children died last week. No, it's not official. They (the villagers) just buy them without reporting."

The children of Chingele are disturbing evidence that Zimbabwe, despite its relatively sophisticated infrastructure and diverse economy, is failing to prevent malnutrition, famine and starvation through a combination of mismanagement, red tape and corruption.

Increasingly, the charge is made that people are dying when they need not have.

This does not seem to be a perception shared by the World Bank; the United Nations' World Food Programme; the US Agency for International Development (USAID); and Baroness Lynda Chalker, British Minister for Overseas Development who was at Chingele last week, all of whom have warmly praised the government's drought relief effort.

But every day reports in the usually prodigious *Herald*, the country's largest daily newspaper, pinpoint areas where large numbers of people in places far more accessible than Chingele go without food for days on end because government relief supplies fail to reach them.

The circumstances are sometimes bizarre.

The *Chronicle*, the western city of Bulawayo's daily paper, reported on Monday that over 500 children from the Insiza resettlement area on the city's

GOING HUNGRY Food aid fiasco:

northern outskirts had been registered by Ministry of Health officials as malnourished.

The children's names were forwarded to the district administrator's office at Tsoholoisho, 80km away, which administers Insiza and which has large stockpiles of mealie meal.

But delivering to Insiza entails sending the food back to Bulawayo - from where it came originally - so the children of Insiza stay hungry.

Bureaucracy is compounded by corruption. In Wedza in the northeast, several councillors and officials of the ruling Zanu (PF) party are due to appear in court for stealing 66 bags of maize.

In Gokwe in the north, village officials have allegedly charged drought relief recipients for "transport" of their rations.

The state-run Zimbabwe Information Service reported on Monday that a seminar in the southern town of Masvingo heard evidence that nearly all districts throughout Zimbabwe reported theft of drought relief, while political interference had become a major obstacle.

And if the officials cheat, so do the villagers. At Sadzira in the Midlands, villagers now have to fill in forms with details of their families so officials can check that they have not been inflated. In Bikita last week, a peasant farmer registered his pet baboon for drought relief.

Earlier this month, deputy Social Welfare Minister Florence Chitau announced that allocations of drought relief would be cut from 15kg a month a person to 5kg - less than a month after President Robert Mugabe ordered rations to be increased to 15kg. She cited a shortage of maize and cash to buy it.

Many rural people discovered that the 5kg per month was per household, and not per person.






Zimbabwe has no armed conflict, it has an efficient road and transport system, supermarkets in the urban areas sell maize off the shelf and there are a few weeks' worth of consumption in the national maize stockpile, even though it may be a precarious supply.

Why, then, the question is being asked with growing anxiety, are so many Zimbabwean children beginning to resemble the children of Somalia and Mozambique? *Sapir.*

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Skeletons claim not true, says Harare

5 JAN 28 1992 362
HARARE — A claim that five human skeletons, some covered with hair, had been found at the headquarters of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) in Harare were yesterday denied by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ziana news agency said a local newspaper, the Financial Gazette, reported that construction workers at Chaminuka Building had stumbled across several human skeletons while working in a tunnel on September 16.

According to the deputy director of Geological Survey, Surrender Ncube, a femur was among a few bones found at the Geological Survey

premises where construction workers are busy with excavations.

Mr Ncube said the Geological Survey department had been in existence for 50 years, and the building had been kept intact until construction began recently.

The remains shown to the press were discovered on September 16, he said.

"I cannot quantify the number of bones, but it was only a few from one body, and not five as reported, and there was no human hair," Mr Ncube said.

Minister of Home Affairs Dumiso Dabengwa said the report as "unfortunate, unjustified and inexcusable". — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE FM 25/9/92

Running dry (362)

With little prospect of good rains falling before mid-November, Zimbabwe's water and electricity crisis is worsening by the day. The country's second city, Bulawayo, is threatened with a virtual shutdown at the end of next month unless there are heavy early rains, or unless the 40 km pipeline from the Nyamandhlovu aquifer and the 400 boreholes being drilled around the city can close the gap left by the total exhaustion of normal supplies.

Matabeleland Chamber of Commerce chairman Rick Kriel estimates industrial production has fallen 40% this year.

Longer-term plans to resolve the city's recurrent water crisis by building a 400 km pipeline from the Zambezi are stalled by government inaction and indecision, despite financial support from Western donors. On the electricity front, the same paralysis is evident. Twice in recent months the State-owned Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority has taken full-page advertisements in the press to announce a countrywide load-shedding programme. In May the plan was dropped in favour of electricity imports from Zaire while the power rationing that should have started on September 14 only started this week.

With water levels falling at Kariba Dam, generation has been reduced and the country needs to cut consumption by at least 20%. Eskom is providing two lines of support — one from Beit Bridge and the second via Gaborone to Bulawayo. But these will fall far short of the country's requirements over the next six months. Water levels at Kariba are unlikely to improve much until March.

Even the tobacco industry, which in recent years has compensated for poor performance elsewhere in the economy, is battling. On the Harare auctions, flue-cured leaf prices are averaging Z\$860c/kg and, with a quarter of the crop still to be sold, few merchants expect the seasonal price to exceed 800c — down from 1 157c last year. Growers will earn about Z\$400m (US\$80m) less this

FM 25/9/92

(362)

year.

Inflation pushed above the 40% level in July and the August figures due soon are likely to show prices rising at a rate of 44%. The 50% rise in maize meal prices and the 65% bread-price hike will show up in the August numbers along with the budget tax increases on drink and tobacco.

The September figure will take inflation to a record high of 45% as the increase in mortgage bonds and electricity tariffs takes effect.

Government admits it underestimated maize demand and has raised its import target to 2,5 Mt for 1992-1993 from 1,8 Mt. Grain supplies are also inadequate and 5m people — half the population — have applied for drought relief so government has been forced to cut the monthly allocation from 15 kg of maize meal to 8 kg per person.

Industrial production is now falling sharply, lay-offs are rising and expected to reach 70 000 by early next year.

Reserve Bank governor Kumbo Moyana insists that further devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar is not on the agenda and claims — in a statement that will come back to haunt him — that inflation is petering out. Inflation should slow markedly next year but it will still average 25% in 1993 and further devaluation is inevitable, whatever he says.

Given normal rains — and the Zimbabwe meteorology department is forecasting a normal season — there will be some recovery next year. But the upturn will be constrained

by high interest rates, falling industrial output in the first half of the year, declining investment and domestic spending power. ■

AFRICA

Skeletons found at Harare CIO office

B/DAm 28/9/92 362

HARARE — Human remains have been discovered under the headquarters of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) in Harare, the weekly Financial Gazette reported yesterday.

Construction workers at Chaminuka (formerly Coghlan) building, are reported to have stumbled on several human skeletons last week in what witnesses said appeared to be an underground tunnel.

Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa confirmed the discovery and said forensic science experts from his ministry had been assigned to examine the remains.

At least five skeletons, according to witnesses from adjacent government buildings, were loaded into plastic bags and removed in government trucks.

The building was constructed in 1950 by the federal government of Northern, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Ian Smith's Southern Rhodesia government housed its security apparatus there from 1964.

When the CIO was formed by Smith's regime in the '70s, the building became the organisation's head office. It remains so for President Robert Mugabe's own CIO. "Although dirty tricks and disappear-

ances were very much a feature of the Rhodesian CIO's modus operandi, it is thought unlikely that its predecessor, the special branch, would have been responsible for the skeletons," the newspaper said.

Human rights organisation ZimRights said the grisly discovery raised questions about the role of the CIO in the disappearance, more than two years ago, of a Harare woman, Rashiwe Guzha, and the subsequent withdrawal of charges against the suspects, the CIO chief and two of his subordinates.

Although witnesses say some of the skulls were still covered in hair, suggesting the remains were not very old, Dabengwa said preliminary forensic findings reveal the skeletons to be more than 40 years old.

Recent discoveries of human remains throughout the country has troubled Zimbabweans, with accusations being levelled against state security and army units.

Local media have been reporting the discovery of mass graves and scattered human remains, prompting new calls for government explanation and apologies. The main focus has been on Matabeleland province, where the government waged a war against dissidents in the early 1980s. — Sapa-AFP

Mugabe says govt is searching for farms

HOMBWE — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said his government was in the process of designating farms to be acquired for resettlement purposes, and once the exercise was completed people would be relocated, the Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

Speaking at a mass rally in the Mashonaland west province, Mugabe said once farms had been designated, chiefs, headmen and the local councillors would be consulted to identify candidates for resettlement to avoid chaos.

He warned those impatient for land that if they decided to resettle themselves, they would be treated as squatters and evicted.

Mugabe also said he occasionally found it necessary to "kick ministers' backsides" to galvanise them into action.

He was speaking at a meeting of farmers, businessmen and civil servants at Chinhoyi on Wednesday night at which he was asked

to fire some ministers who the farmers said were incompetent.

Farmers complained the government often consulted foreigners who gave the wrong advice, whereas Zimbabwe had a wealth of talented and experienced people who should be consulted.

Mugabe replied that consulting foreigners was necessary but that their suggestions were not slavishly followed.

The IMF, for instance, had advised cuts in education expenditure in 1983. But the government had refused, saying "it would be criminal to condemn a portion of our population to ignorance", Mugabe said.

He said the government was doing its best to rationalise the civil service, but half of Zimbabwe's 180 000 bureaucrats were teachers who "cannot be touched".

The teacher/pupil ratio was already too high and there were not enough teachers, he added. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's five-year ³⁶² plan stutters

1992 10/10/92
HARARE. The Zimbabwean government and World Bank have conceded some of the country's five-year economic reform programme's targets will not be met this year.

The World Bank resident representative in Harare, Mr Christiaan Poortman, said this week some of the targets under Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment Programme would have to be re-defined in 1992.

He laid the blame for missing the targets on the drought gripping southern African countries, especially Zimbabwe.

He said gross domestic product was expected to fall sharply in 1992 due to declining output, particularly in industry and agriculture.

Economists expect GDP to fall by between nine and 15 percent this year and such damage would take at least two to three years to recover, even with good rains.

He said it was likely that the budget deficit in 1993 would be kept at roughly the same level as in 1992 adding the World Bank strongly supported measures being taken by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to control inflation by tightening money supply. Interest rates should fall gradually as inflation was reduced, he said. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe — the Heart of Darkness

THE Dark Continent caught up with Zimbabweans this week as the parastatal Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority threw the switches.

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

days.

The falling level of Lake Kariba — which could be below the intake of the giant hydro-electric scheme by November — exacerbated a general crisis caused by lack of spares and incompetent technicians at the main Hwange coal-fired power station.

The blackout is a particular nightmare for young mothers in a country yet to see the advent of disposable nappies. With the hot weather, "putsi" maggot flies are emerging to lay their eggs in damp washing. Unironed clothes

can lead to painful sores, which can cause death by blood poisoning or exhaustion in small children.

Garages were unable to supply petrol from electric pumps and workshops were forced to remain idle.

Applauded

After dusk neighbourhood-watch units organised special patrols against what is jokingly known as Zato — the Zimbabwe Active Thieves Organisation.

Trevor Grundy, correspondent for South Africa's Radio Today, watched his wife Jane playing the piano by candlelight and applauded President Mugabe "for succeeding

where Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan tried and failed".

"He has revived typical early Victorian family life," Grundy said.

South African experts were flown to a crisis meeting on the power and water crisis organised in Harare by the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries.

The Zesa representative failed to attend as he had promised.

Eskom executive director Professor Jac Messerschmidt disclosed proposals to make Zimbabwe the key to a southern African electricity grid, with Eskom offering to manage a R370-million link via Bot-

swana which could be completed by August 1994 "if permission is granted forthwith".

Eskom chief executive Dr Ian McRae proposed exporting surplus South African power when he met President Mugabe in Harare in 1990, but an agreement for an initial 40 megawatts was signed only last month.

It was disclosed that the Hwange power station was described by experts 10 years ago as "a disaster waiting to happen" after coal dust was allowed to get into the boiler systems. In 1974 417 miners were killed at the adjoining No 2 colliery in an explosion caused by coal dust.

Generating capacity is estimated to be just over half design output.

After two Hwange generating units failed on Monday, Zesa announced plans to cut suburban supply to five hours a day, but this was relaxed after repairs, and householders went back to a strict rationing system.

This threatens them with 700 percent surcharges and a possible cut-off of supply if they use more than 750 units a month. A unit is roughly the current needed to keep a light bulb burning throughout the night.

Unemployed

There was a run on gas appliances, causing fears that imported stocks of propane would fail, while environmentalists predict a huge upsurge in illegal cutting of firewood from the drought-devastated countryside.

Industrialists are privately putting the cost of the blackouts at R800-million, and believe tens of thousands could join the two million unemployed due to enforced short-time working.

Zimbabwe scraps plans to buy up several white-owned farms

STAR 28/9/92
HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has scrapped plans to buy eight white-owned farms to resettle landless blacks.

The national news agency Ziana yesterday quoted Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai as saying plans for "designation" of the farms — earmarking them to be bought by the State — had been abandoned.

"Designation has now been revoked ... because they (the farms) were found to be intensively utilised," Mr Kangai said in reply to written questions from Ziana.

Resettlement on five other farms would continue, he said.

The plan, announced in July, brought widespread protests from Zimbabwe's 4 500 com-

(362)
mercial farmers, lifeblood of the country's key agriculture sector.

The move followed approval by parliament last year of the Land Acquisition Act which allows the State to buy any farm to resettle tens of thousands of blacks who live on arid, non-arable land. — Sapa-Reuter.

Electricity crisis cripples Zimbabwe, enrages households

STAR 28/9/92

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe stumbled back into the dark ages last week when power failures crippled many areas of the country and led President Robert Mugabe to declare that the electricity supply authority was in a mess.

He has instructed new Energy Minister Ienis Norman, a "man of action" to sort it out.

The main semi-official newspaper, The Herald, said Zesa, the equivalent of Eskom, was lurching from crisis to shambles, blacking out areas without warning and leaving the public confused and angry.

The current crisis stems from troubles at the giant Hwange thermal power station, where the position was described by a consulting engineer as "absolutely terrifying", and the low water level in Lake Kariba which has caused drastic cuts in the power supply from the hydro-electric station.

The Hwange power station, which represents the biggest

single investment in the history of the country, was approved by the Rhodesian government 20 years ago but came on stream only in 1983 after Zimbabwe's independence.

It has been plagued by troubles resulting from a shortage of spares and skills.

And in 1984 a massive boiler blew up, killing four workers and injuring 17.

Last week engineers attending a symposium in Harare said they wondered how the Zesa staff kept the station running. It should be supplying 920 MW but is only putting out half this quantity.

With the rationing of power output from Kariba, where successive years of poor inflow have left the lake at its lowest level, and the reduced output from Hwange, the maximum available without breakdowns is only 70 percent of demand. This is after the import of power from Zaire through Zambia.

It had been expected that a South African offer to supply an extra 50 MW through Beitbridge would be taken up but there now seems to be some doubt about Cabinet agreement to

this.

Other plans to step up power supplies from South Africa through Botswana and the proposal to link Zimbabwe to Cahora Bassa will take years to implement.

Industrial, business, mining and farming organisations all agree that the 30 percent cut will mean a loss in production and a fall in exports. There is grave concern about the ability of the power authorities to shed loads efficiently so as to minimise production cuts.

At one stage last week householders across the country were told they would be limited to five hours of power a day but this order was later rescinded.

New tariffs have been introduced to encourage domestic consumers to keep to a ration of 750 units a month, about half the average household usage.

Should any household exceed 2 000 units, electricity would be cut off for various periods depending on the excess.

The authorities have also banned outdoor advertising signs which consume electricity and urged local councils to reduce street lighting by removing alternate globes.

(362)

Zimbabwe's in the dark as lights fail

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe stumbled back into the dark ages last week when power failures crippled many areas of the country and led President Mugabe to declare that the electricity supply authority was in a mess.

He has instructed the new energy minister Mr. Denis Norman — he called him a "man of action" — to sort it out.

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The Hwange Power Station which represents the biggest single investment in the history of the country was approved by the Rhodesian government 20 years ago but only came on stream in 1983 after Zimbabwe's independence.

It has been plagued by troubles resulting from a shortage of spares and skills and was once described as a "disaster waiting to happen".

In the worst accident so far a massive boiler blew up in 1984 killing four workers.

Last week householders across the country were warned they would be limited to five hours of power a day.

Zim power cuts spark panic for businesses

(362)
HARARE. — An air of panic and confusion is beginning to creep into Zimbabwe's ailing commercial and industrial sectors, caused mainly by the chaos in the electric power supply situation.

Breakdowns, mismanagement and poor maintenance at the country's main thermal power station, and critical water shortage at the Kariba hydro-electric station, have left the country without the power it needs.

The looming dangers were underlined by Anglo American's mechanical and electrical engineer J Taylor, who told a symposium on power that Hwange power plant might live up to its reputation as a "disaster waiting to happen" by blowing up.

Taylor said the danger existed of an explosion as a result of coal dust permeating the water cooling system. — Telegraph

ET 28/9/92

Mugabe to let political prisoners go free? ⁽³⁶²⁾

Own Correspondent

27/28/92

HARARE. — Hopes have been raised here for the release of an estimated 50 political offenders in Zimbabwean jails.

President Robert Mugabe has for the past three years rejected approaches by ANC envoys to prepare South Africans for the release of Robert McBride and other ANC saboteurs, by freeing those convicted of similar crimes here.

Zim govt scraps plan to buy eight white farms

CT 28/9/92 (362)
HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government has scrapped plans to buy eight white-owned farms to resettle landless blacks — after complaints from the farmers.

Agriculture Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai said yesterday that plans for "designation" of the farms — earmarking them to be bought by the state — had been abandoned as they had been found to be "intensively utilised".

Resettlement on five other farms would continue in terms of a plan announced by the government in July, he said. — Sapa-Reuters

Peugeot for Africa 362

FRENCH carmaker Peugeot is to set up a car assembly plant in Zimbabwe's eastern city of Mutare early next year.

French ambassador to Zimbabwe Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud said yesterday the contract, the first in Zimbabwe in the past 12 years, was a joint venture with local companies Astra and Leyland. 6/10/92 29/9/92

Peugeot 405s would be assembled first, followed by 504 sedans and pickups. (B)

STAR 30/9/92
**Challenge to
ruling party**

HARARE — Supporters of the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust in Zimbabwe are to form a political party to challenge the ruling Zanu (PF) party. (362)

One of the trust's main aims was to act as a vehicle for the formation of a strong opposition party. A trustee, former Chief Justice Judge Enoch Dumbutshena, said it was important to have an effective opposition. — Star Africa Service.

Order on dairy farm

is revoked

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Reginald Bennett (72), who stood to lose his dairy farm under Zimbabwe's Land Acquisition Act, got the good news this month: the order designating his farm for resettlement has been revoked.

Now he and his son Gordon can once again look to the future, hoping that rains will come and revive the parched pastures on their properties near Mutare, which gets no less than 20 percent of its milk supplies from the Bennetts.

It was mid-July when they got the shock of their lives when informed that their farms were among 13 to be designated for resettlement by black families.

Their properties, in the first batch designated under the controversial law, were highly productive and did not fall in the category of unproductive farms which the government said it would take first.

Urgent representations made by the Commercial Farmers' Union were successful.

Mr Bennett started his dairy herd more than 40 years ago after returning from war service.

The orders had also been lifted on two properties belonging to black commercial farmers.

to bury the hatchet in Angola

World in brief

Bush edges forward

WASHINGTON - President George Bush has narrowed rival Bill Clinton's lead from 21 percentage points to nine points, a new poll said yesterday.

In the most recent survey of voters, the ABC News/Washington Post poll found that Clinton was ahead of Bush by 51 to 42 percent.

The poll has a margin of error of 4,5 percentage points. Last week, the same poll had Clinton leading Bush by 58 to 37 percent.

Teachers fight back

MBABANE - Swaziland's National Teachers Association has warned the government that chaos would result unless it withdrew a new act providing R14 million for a pension scheme for MPs.

A letter to Prime Minister Obed Dlamini questioned how the government could raise R14 million for

Sowetan 30/9/92
a "lucrative" pension scheme when it claimed to have no money to build houses for teachers.

Zimbabwe opposition

HARARE - Supporters of the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust in Zimbabwe are to form a political party to challenge the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The trust was launched four months ago and one of its aims is to act as a vehicle for the formation of a strong opposition party.

A trustee, former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, said it was important to have an effective opposition party. The party would be separate from the trust which would continue to act as a promoter of democracy.

The as yet unnamed party has nothing to do with the united front group in which the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr Ian Smith are prominent. - Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

Sowetan 30/9/92

30/9/92

Editor won't reveal source

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Mr Trevor Ncube, editor of Zimbabwe's leading independent publication, the Financial Gazette, yesterday refused to tell a parliamentary committee his source for a report on a multi-million rand corruption scandal.

The committee demanded Mr Ncube disclose the source of a story that said government officials were implicated in a scandal involving businessman Mr Michael Fewster, who is reported to have fled to South Africa. (362)

Mr Ncube was warned that he may be ordered to appear again. — Sapa-
Reuter CT 30/9/92

Zimbabwe plans new power cuts

JOHANNESBURG. — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers and industrialists have proposed power-cutting plans to help alleviate the current energy crisis which threatens to cripple the economy.

Zimbabwe is being ravaged by the worst drought in memory, its massive water reserves at Lake Kariba needed to generate electricity are drying up and major crop production is expected to fall by as much as 75%.

The country's farmers have been unable to plant sizable winter crops and the unscheduled power black-outs, because of Zimbabwe's reduced hydro-electric capacity, are playing havoc with irrigation systems and refrigeration.

There have also been repeated operational problems at the coal-fired Hwange power station.

Cuts for farmers

Commercial Farmers Union president Mr Peter MacSporran has called for a rotational one-day-a-week cut in power supplies to farming areas. The plan could result in a 15% reduction in power consumption on farms.

The state-run Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority is contemplating a 30% cut in power to commercial farmers.

The Zimbabwean Association of Business Organisations, representing industry, has also proposed power-saving measures.

The Zimbabwean government has done little concrete so far to tackle the energy crisis. But at the weekend an exasperated President Robert Mugabe appointed a new energy minister, Mr Denis Norman, to sort out the crisis. — Sapa

Zimbabweans travel less

B/DA 30/9/92
HARARE — The Zimbabwe Banking Corporation will close a foreign services branch serving non-clients because fewer Zimbabweans are travelling outside the country due to the depreciation of the currency.

Ziana news agency reports that the bank's foreign travel services branch for non-account holders will close today because of falling business. (362)

Assistant general manager responsible for strategic planning and development Charity Jinya said the branch was no longer viable.

"Since last year, it has become increasingly expensive to travel outside the country owing to the depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar," Jinya said.

The dollar has depreciated by about 40% against major foreign currencies since September 1991. — Sapa.

BIDAY 1/10/92
Zimbabwe seeks help

HARARE — The government said yesterday it would hire six foreign managers, to be paid by the World Bank, to run the crippled state electric company. (362)

The company last week imposed the most severe cuts in the nation's history, limiting homes to several hours of electricity a day. Businesses have been put on a quota system designed to cut their usage 30%.

Zimbabwe MPs probed

■HARARE: Zimbabwe's parliament has named two MPs — G Munyoro and D Chayunduka — who it said had divulged information to a newspaper linking government officials to a corruption scandal. (362)

Parliament resolved to launch an investigation into the affair. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP

26/01/92 2/10-8/10/92

Hopes for peace in SA are rekindled

TALKS between the government and the African National Congress are back on track. Political organisations which refused to participate at Codesa are now preparing for discussions

TO VIEW democratic elections as majority rule is a "gross simplification" of all the issues involved, says Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Commonwealth secretary-general.

Visiting South Africa for the first time, Ramphal argued this week that free elections should rather be seen as the best possible way of building a peaceful nation.

"Democracy is essentially self-rule," says Ramphal, who delivered the keynote address at Matla Trust's public launch in Johannesburg on Monday.

"It is the capacity of a society to regulate affairs on the basis of what the majority of the people want to see happen.

"There will never be a perfect society because human nature is not perfect, but it is the closest we can ever come to best serve the overall interests of society."

Ramphal was closely involved in Zimbabwe's independence negotiations in 1980. He said South Africa could, to an extent, learn from Zimbabwe's independence process.

"The greatest obstacle to independence in Zimbabwe was essentially fear, particularly among the white community who had controlled power for themselves.

"They had a fear of releasing their grip on power and sharing it with the majority of Zimbabwe's people. They believed that independence would end everything for them — but what was the reality?"

"A black government took office but did not strip white Zimbabwe of their rights — the government, instead, looked to that community to play a major part in restructuring the country.

"Whites were accommodated and their fears were pushed aside. The

with the government. All over the country, people are hopeful that there will be democratic elections soon.

All South Africans will be charged with the next few years with the responsibility of making a success of the settlements won by political leaders. To achieve this, they need to be empowered to understand and become involved in the process.

To assist in this process SOUTH, in conjunction with Matla Trust, begins a new 12-part series today, aimed at helping South Africans understand the process of democracy and prepare to make their crosses in the ballot box.

'Fear is the obstacle to peace'



POLL POWER: The PAC's Bathembu Lughaveana casts his vote in a voter education workshop organised by the Matla Trust

process of nation building included the whole of Zimbabwe and so far that process is doing very well, although there have been hiccups."

Relating this example to the South African situation, Ramphal believes it is important for the ANC to show a similar flexibility to minority groups inside the country — even now, before they contest elections.

On the question of imminent free elections in South Africa, Ramphal said he was "hopeful of progress in this direction, especially since the breakthrough bilateral summit between the government and the ANC over the weekend.

"What is desperately needed is swift progress towards a settlement and the world will take a very dim view of any party which retards the pace of this progress."

Quentin Wilson

Relief food sold on black market

STimes 4/10/92 (362)

HARARE: Relief agencies were last week investigating the appearance of relief food stamped "not for sale" at markets in Masvingo and Chiredzi, in Zimbabwe's drought-stricken south-east.

A report in the Bulawayo Chronicle said backstreet dealers were "making a killing" in Japanese tinned fish intended for starving Mozambican refugees now flooding across Zimbabwe's eastern border at the rate of 500 a week.

The Chronicle said that either the refugees were selling their relief supplies to raise cash or that those supervising distribution were creating "an ugly stain on our collective character as a nation".

Small tins of fish were reportedly selling at more than R5 each, with clothing fetching higher prices.

Inmates of Chambuta refugee camp in the south-eastern lowveld were reportedly buying beer and cigarettes with the proceeds of sales to marketeers.

A Chronicle editorial warned that failure to clamp down on racketeering would dishearten Western donors "whose nationals are sacrificing so much in order to feed the starving millions of Africa". —
Michael Hartnack.

Peugeot gets the go-ahead

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — After more than a year of bureaucratic delays, French car-maker Peugeot has been given the go-ahead by the Zimbabwean Government's "investment centre" to set up an assembly plant at Mutare. (362)

Sources here confirm that Peugeot plans to sink R8-million into equipping a line which must produce at least 200 of the restyled Peugeot 405 sedans a year to break even.

Peugeot has formed a partnership with Zimbabwe's Astra Corporation and British Leyland.

But the venture faces the threat of insufficient foreign-currency allocations for the import of kits to break even.

The State-owned Willowvale assembly plant in Harare assembles the Peugeot 504, notoriously Zimbabwe's second most theft-prone car after the Datsun range, which are nicknamed "Japanese takeaways".

yesterday

Sowetan 5/10/92

Appeal 'prejudiced'

HARARE - Four South African agents still being held in prison in Zimbabwe for offences connected with actions against the ANC have been told by a judge that their appeals could be prejudiced as a result of a television documentary in which they were interviewed in prison. (362)

The men had claimed in the High Court that the film, *The Hidden Hand*, which explored actions taken by South Africa during the period of total onslaught infringed their privacy, constituted contempt of court and infringed copyright rules. They wanted further showings prohibited.

Mr Justice Adam dismissed the application by Kevin Woods, Michael Smith, Philip Conjwayo, all under sentence of death, and Barry Bawden who is serving 40 years. - Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa. (362)

Film 'won't affect pleas of 4 agents'

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Four South African agents being held in prison in Zimbabwe for offences connected with actions against the ANC have been told by a judge that their appeals will not be prejudiced as a result of a TV documentary in which they were interviewed in prison.

The men had claimed in the High Court that the film, "The Hidden Hand", which explored actions taken by South Africa during the period of "total onslaught", infringed their privacy, constituted contempt of court and infringed copyright

rules. They wanted further showings prohibited.

The interviewer in the documentary, made for a British TV company, was Jeremy Brickhill, himself a victim of a bomb explosion in Harare.

Mr Justice Adam dismissed the application by Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Phillip Conjwayo, all under sentence of death, and Barry Bawden, who is serving 40 years.

They men see themselves as political prisoners who ought to be freed in view of the release of prisoners in South Africa and Mozambique, and fear their plight has been overlooked.

New daily paper for Zimbabwe

Star Africa Service

(362)

HARARE — The daily newspaper monopoly enjoyed by the largely government-owned Zimbabwe Newspapers group was broken today with the appearance of the new Daily Gazette belonging to Modus Publications.

The company's chief executive, Elias Rusike, said: "We are not an opposition press — and never will be — but an independent press which provides an alternative voice from that of government-owned Zimbabwe Newspapers."

"We are not only independent

of government but also from private companies that try to influence us through the withdrawal of advertising support."

Modus also publishes the weekly Financial Gazette and the lesser-known Sunday Times. All are tabloid.

The editor of the Financial Gazette, Trevor Nkuba, has recently come under fire from other newspapers and journalists for disclosing to a parliamentary select committee the names of two MPs who were the source of a story.

The union of journalists called for a review of the law compelling journalists to reveal

their sources and registered "utmost revulsion" at the apparent disclosure.

Information Minister David Karimanzira last week praised Zimbabwe Newspapers for "quality reporting, creativity and objectivity".

He urged the editors not to be swayed from their "mature approach" to news by the emergence of independent newspapers.

The Minister promised that Zimbabwe would uphold the freedom of the press and said that at no time would the government interfere with newspaper operations.

Road hauliers threaten to block Beitbridge post

STAN 6/10/92
HARARE — South African road hauliers yesterday threatened to blockade the Beitbridge border post unless the Zimbabwe government reduced road permit and toll fees, reported Ziana national news agency.

They also demanded all permits for Zimbabwe-registered hauliers operating on the South African side be withdrawn.

The business development manager for the Road Freight Association of South Africa, Hugh Sutherland, said in an interview Zimbabwean road hauliers were enjoying an unfair competitive advantage because they were not

being charged road permit fees in South Africa.

As a result, he said, it was cheaper for Zimbabwean hauliers to operate in South Africa.

"We are concerned that the Zimbabwean hauliers can operate free in South Africa, and it is causing unfair competition to our operators," said Mr Sutherland.

The association did not object to the Zimbabwean government charging high toll fees to maintain roads, but was demanding that South Africa charged similar fees for Zimbabwean operators.

"We want equal rates between the carriers of both countries," added

Mr Sutherland.

The association had requested South African Transport Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed to negotiate with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Denis Norman, to have the permit rates and toll fees reduced.

"If nothing happens, our carriers will blockade Beitbridge in protest until something is done," Mr Sutherland warned.

"This threat is absolutely serious, because our operators talked to Dr Welgemoed in February and were told something was being done. But nothing has happened since and our hauliers are growing impatient." — Sapa.

AFRICA

Refugees pouring into Zimbabwe, says report

HARARE — Up to 5 000 Mozambicans a month were arriving in Zimbabwe as refugees, most of them weak from walking for days from rebel-held areas, the World Food Programme (WFP) said at the weekend.

In a report on the severe drought in southern Africa, it said the number of Mozambicans in Zimbabwe to escape war and famine had risen from 98 000 to 123 000.

(362)
"New arrivals increased sharply after July, with up to 5 000 a month, stretching housing and sanitary services to the limit," the UN agency said.

In July the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Mozambicans were arriving at rate of 2 500 to 3 000 a month. *8/10/87 6/10/92*

"To cope with the influx, a sixth refugee camp will be established in Uzumba, in the northeast (of Zimbabwe)," the WFP said.

Renamo signed a peace agreement with Mozambique's government on Sunday after 16 years of civil war in which more than 1-million people died.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have also fled to Botswana, Malawi, SA and Zambia. — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo in transition to respectability

8/10/87 6/10/92
HARARE — Mozambican rebels, once branded Africa's Khmer Rouge by other leaders, have finally completed a long quest for recognition by their enemies and emphatically stamped their mark as a powerful political force in southern Africa.

Political analysts said the signing of the Mozambican ceasefire on Sunday had transformed Renamo, a shadowy group known mostly for its brutality in Mozambique's ruinous 16-year war, into a credible opposition to the beleaguered government.

Renamo chief Afonso Dhlakama, adopting "backward and forward" tactics, wrung spectacular concessions from the government to underline the fact that Renamo had come of age, the analysts said.

"Few thought this bunch of dissidents would ever sit at a table with Mozambican leaders, let alone (Zimbabwean President) Robert Mugabe, who viewed the rebels as mere trou-

blemakers," said a Western diplomat speaking in Harare.

"Renamo has succeeded in not only getting the recognition it wanted, but it has managed to get concessions which clearly make the rebels victors this time round."

The agreement, signed in Rome, calls for the establishment of a new armed forces structure comprising about 30 000 men drawn equally from both sides.

And Zimbabwean troops guarding two strategic corridors between their country and Mozambique's ports must leave within a month.

Set up in 1974 by white rulers of then Rhodesia, Renamo has travelled a long and arduous road to achieve this recognition.

The rebel group, whose full name is the Mozambique National Resistance, was later taken over by SA as the main force to topple Mozam-

bique's first president, Samora Machel, who was fiercely opposed to the Pretoria government.

It also fought against Mugabe's guerrillas, then operating from Mozambique, with the help of Rhodesian security forces.

Its brutal attacks against civilians brought worldwide condemnation in the '80s, particularly from the US State Department.

With the war intensifying and the SA government pouring arms and ammunition into Renamo camps, Machel, who died in a plane crash in 1986, was forced to sign the 1984 Nkomati peace accord with Pretoria.

But the rebels stepped up their offensive, forcing peace talks between the Mozambican government and Renamo. The first talks started in Rome more than two years ago. — Sapa-Reuter.

TIME

NEWS IN BRIEF

Spies won't be freed

ZIMBABWEAN President Robert Mugabe yesterday ruled out releasing five Zimbabweans jailed for long terms or on Death Row for spying for SA, but said at a Harare news conference his government kept their cases under constant review.

Among the five, three were sentenced to death and the other two were given 40-year jail terms in 1988 for sabotaging government installations and spying for SA.

31/10/92

Mugabe won't release five spies

STAR 7/10/92 (362)
HARARE — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe yesterday ruled out releasing five Zimbabweans jailed for long terms or on Death Row for spying for South Africa.

But Mugabe told a Harare news conference that his government kept the cases of the five — four whites and one black — under review.

Among the five, three were sentenced to death and the other two were given 40-year jail terms in 1988 for sabotaging government in-

stallations and spying for South Africa.

Mugabe had been asked whether he had received an appeal from ANC leader Nelson Mandela to free the men in line with a recent release of political prisoners by Pretoria.

The Zimbabwean leader said he had not received any such request and it was unlikely Mandela would do so unless in power.

Asked whether he would free about 30 jailed followers of former Zimbabwean chief

opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, now a vice-president in the government, Mugabe said some had committed serious crimes such as murder but their cases were being examined.

● South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha asked Mugabe if he could persuade Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to take part in negotiations again.

But Mugabe said it should be up to the South Africans themselves to talk to each other and only as a last re-

sort should other people be asked to intervene.

This was disclosed by the Zimbabwean leader yesterday on his return from the signing of the Mozambique peace agreement in Rome where he met Botha for the first time. "We had a chat," said Mugabe.

Mugabe said Botha told him that while Pretoria was happy that Mandela had agreed to talk, the Government was unhappy with Inkatha's withdrawal. — Sapa-Reuter, Star Africa Service.

SA power for Zimbabwe

Blomby 8/10/92

~~362~~ 362
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe was to begin large-scale importation of electrical power from SA — in spite of political fears in some quarters — Transport and Energy Minister Denis Norman announced yesterday.

Norman, who earlier this year pioneered cabinet-level links with SA to solve Zimbabwe's food imports crisis, told a news conference practicalities not politics had prompted continuing negotiations on imports via Beitbridge and Botswana. His announcement comes the day after President Robert Mugabe acknowledged his first meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in 12 years in power.

"There have been so many problems in the past 50 years, but I think we are now getting the whole scene together," said Norman, hoping that past political difficulties would now be shelved, and a regional power and transport system achieved.

An article in the Herald newspaper, controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust, voiced fears yesterday of increasing Eskom influence in Zimbabwe in the wake of power blackouts which threaten to cost the

economy more than R600m, said business sources.

Norman said: "That is an opinion which is expressed in a number of quarters in Zimbabwe. It is an opinion which I thoroughly understand but I am not sure I completely believe in." He said he was going ahead with negotiation with Eskom without a formal cabinet mandate. "I have always been a regionalist."

Imports via Beitbridge were planned to increase from 5MW to 50MW by January 1 and imports via Botswana to 60MW. Talks were taking place on the plan put forward in Zimbabwe last month by Eskom director Jac Messerschmidt for Zimbabwe to import 350MW from Malimba via a connection to Bulawayo.

Norman identified lack of spares and management problems at Hwange thermal power station as key reasons for the blackouts which have left some areas without power for up to 16 hours on successive days. The falling level of Lake Kariba was only a secondary cause.

Mugabe: Toe the line or get out

(362) CT 10/10/92

HARARE. — President Robert Mugabe told critics within Zimbabwe's ruling party yesterday to toe the line or get out.

"A person who refuses to be bound by a majority decision has only one choice, that of resigning from the party," Mr Mugabe told the ruling Zanu-PF's policy-making central committee.

The normally aloof president seemed clearly stung by a row in which it took his government two months to win parliament's approval for expenditure by provincial governors and the Ministry of National Affairs.

● Zimbabwean police on Thursday released without charge 10 University of Zimbabwe students who were arrested while on a hunger strike pressing for the re-instatement of colleagues expelled last week.

Acting Student Representative Council president Mr Anza Dube told Ziana news agency yesterday that the 10 were released after the intervention of the students' lawyers. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe is plugging into SA's power

By MICHAEL HARTNACK: Harare

DRASTIC power cuts continued in Zimbabwe last week as the country began importing increasing amounts of power from South Africa.

Strategic fears of reliance on Pretoria — brushed aside by Transport and Energy Minister Denis Norman — took second place to practicalities as talks went ahead on a R320-million connection with Eskom via Botswana.

Mr Norman said some of the darkness now descending on Zimbabwean suburbs should be dispersed by January with plans to use existing infrastructure to import over 100 South African megawatts

through Messina and Gaborone.

"There are going to be some casualties," Mr Norman said after an inspection of Hwange coal-fired thermal power station, major source of Zimbabwe's power crisis. *STimes 11/10/92*

Complacent and inefficient managers had allowed the station to become "extremely dangerous" through neglect of equipment and the last British expatriate manager, Mr Denis Board, was being brought back to sort out the mess.

ges ● Tekere opposes Mugabe plan to fund Zanu-PF

Mugabe challenged

Sowetan 12/10/92

■ **MPs SILENCED** (362) Opposition speaks:

HARARE - A Zimbabwean opposition leader called President Robert Mugabe dictatorial and threatened to challenge in court a government decision allowing the ruling Zanu-PF party to draw state funds for its activities.

Mr Edgar Tekere, head of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, said in an interview published yesterday that Mugabe

had silenced parliamentarians and all decisions were taken by the president and a "small clique in cabinet".

Tekere, who broke from the socialist Zanu-PF to set up his left-leaning ZUM, spoke days after Mugabe told Zanu-PF legislators to toe the line or resign.

The president has been angered by a

row in which it took his government two months to win parliamentary approval for the costs of provincial governors and the Ministry of National Affairs. Tekere said he planned to challenge in court the government's decision earlier this year to allow parties with more than 15 seats in parliament to draw state funding.

Tekere: Mugabe 'dictatorial'

(362) ET 12/10/92

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean opposition leader has called President Robert Mugabe dictatorial and threatened to challenge in court a government decision allowing the ruling Zanu-PF party to draw state funds for itself.

Mr Edgar Tekere, head of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), told the independent Sunday Times yesterday: "MPs have been silenced and rendered useless. He (Mr Mugabe) has become dictatorial."

Mr Tekere, who broke away from the socialist Zanu-PF to set up his left-leaning ZUM, spoke two days after Mr Mugabe told dissenting Zanu-PF legislators to toe the line or resign.

Mr Mugabe, addressing his decision-making central committee, said he expected members to back party decisions once they had been taken after full debate.

Mr Mugabe has been angered by a row in which it took his government two months to win

parliamentary approval for the costs of provincial governors and the Ministry of National Affairs.

Both are widely seen as political arms of Zanu-PF.

Mr Tekere said he planned to challenge in court the government's decision to allow parties with more than 15 seats in parliament to draw state funding. He said only Zanu-PF, with 147 of the 150 seats in parliament, would benefit. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe decides to scrap leadership code

81047 13/10/92 (362)
HARARE — Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF party has dumped a leadership code barring members from owning businesses in a further retreat from its failed socialist experiment.

Spokesman Chen Chimutengwende said the ruling party, in power since Zimbabwe's independence from Britain in 1980, wanted to move with the times. He noted that Zimbabwe's largely state-run economy had been opened up to market forces.

"As you know, we now have a market economy and our rules have to reflect these changes," he said. "This new code of conduct takes into account the fact that a government minister or parliamentarian cannot remain in his post forever and that he has to have something to fall back on when he leaves the government."

The move to scrap the code adopted in 1984 and banning members from owning more than one house or farm was taken by ZANU-PF's decision-making central committee at the weekend.

ZANU-PF members, both in party and government, will now be free to own any business, although government members are barred from personally running their companies to try to prevent a conflict of interest with state duties.

"You can own any business but if you are a government minister, for example, you can only be a director and not its managing director," Chimutengwende said.

Zimbabweans had long questioned the leadership code, which many said did not stop some party chiefs from grabbing property.

ZANU-PF embarked on a dogmatic socialist road on sweeping to power but, faced with an economy shattered by recession and now a severe drought, it made a U-turn to embrace its former enemies, the IMF and the World Bank, which are currently overseeing painful economic reforms.

Chimutengwende said the new leadership rules also reflected the fact that President Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF now included members of the PF-ZAPU party of former chief opposition leader Joshua Nkomo after a 1987 unity pact.

"The party has not abandoned its principles but we want to move with the times," he said. "There was no pressure for change from outside. The changes were a result of internal debate on ways the party should adopt to face a changed world." — Sapa-Reuter.

Permit charge causes logjam at border post

81074 13/10/72
HARARE — A major pile-up of empty Zimbabwean famine relief transporters was yesterday reported from Forbes border post outside Mutare as Mozambique slammed a US\$150 a trip hard currency "transit charge" on Zimbabwean hauliers.

With Zimbabwe desperately trying to import 6 000 tons of maize a day to feed starving drought victims, the bureaucratic snarl-up has brought road movements in the strategic Beira corridor to a standstill, Zimbabwean transport industry sources said.

The latest problem between Zimbabwe and Mozambique comes in the wake of a dispute over permits between Zimbabwe and SA road hauliers, who have threatened to block-

ade the border town of Beit Bridge. A Zimbabwean delegation is scheduled to hold talks in Pretoria later this month to try and resolve the row.

(362)
Zimbabwe Transport Minister Denis Norman was not available for comment, but industry sources said firms had hoped a new permit plan, announced by the Mozambicans last month, had been shelved.

Until last week, Mozambican border posts accepted US\$25 a trip transit permits which drivers could buy in Harare with Zimbabwean currency. Yesterday they began demanding US\$150 permits, paid in foreign exchange the Zimbabwean banks said they simply do not have to hand.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Eskom is waiting for the green light from the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) to throw the switch and begin pumping power to electricity-strapped Zimbabwe, where regular power blackouts are costing the teetering economy dearly.

Zimbabwe now imports 5 MW and could be receiving 40 MW-50 MW by the end of the year if Zesa confirms the deal is on and connects its Beit Bridge power line with the Eskom line south of the Limpopo.

But, says Eskom assistant planning manager Pierre Rubbers, while Zesa has, in principle, decided to take Eskom power, "not all the hurdles have been crossed to finalise the agreement." Apart from wrangling over Eskom's price, the final decision by Zimbabwe to buy power on a large scale from SA, which the staunchly anti-Pretoria government has steadfastly resisted in the past, still has to be finalised. FM 16/10/92.

Zimbabwe — where the peak demand for electricity is about 1 500 MW in winter (compared with about 23 000 MW in SA) — traditionally gets about 666 MW from Lake Kariba's hydroelectric station, while its Hwange coal-fired station supplies about 800 MW a year.

There are reports that Hwange has been plagued by management problems and a lack of spare parts. And the savage subcontinental drought has driven Lake Kariba to such low levels — below 30% — that Zimbabwe has this year been forced to import about 120 MW from Zaire. Even this assistance was too little and Zesa was recently forced to reduce its power supplies to industry and households in Zimbabwe to as little as eight hours a day. While the cuts have led to public outcries, the Zimbabwean government may be hedging its bets before signing

a supply agreement with Eskom.

For one thing, rains may shortly start falling in the central African catchment area of the Zambezi River. For another, hydroelectric power is far cheaper than SA's coal-sourced electricity, so Zimbabwe's dearth of foreign exchange may entice it to gamble on good rains soon, rather than lock itself into a long-term contract to buy power from Eskom.

But Eskom — which has about 5 000 MW of excess capacity — is ready to start rolling as soon as the Zimbabweans are in a position to take up Eskom electricity. The improvements to the Messina-Zimbabwe link will cost about R7m and SA will carry about R4m.

There are two other options planned to supply power to Zimbabwe. "Apart from the Beit Bridge link (linking Zimbabwe with the Messina line), we could double our link with Gaborone within the next year," Rubbers says. "And we could also build a new 400 km transmission line from Matimba power station near Ellisras to Bulawayo within two years."

The Gaborone link would entail doubling the 132 kV line over about 130 km at a capital cost of about R40m. Subject to the charge payable to Botswana for using its existing 220 kV lines between Gaborone and Bulawayo to transmit the power, acceptable tariffs could be negotiated to provide Zimbabwe with an additional 50 MW-60 MW.

But the biggest boost is available from the third option.

"Matimba, which has a capacity of 3 700 MW, is our closest major power station to Zimbabwe," Rubbers says. "We could build a new 400 kV line at a cost of R350m-R400m, which could deliver up to 500 MW to Zimbabwe — or even other buyers further afield."

□ Eskom has entered into a joint venture with the Foundation for African Business & Consumer Services that provides Fabcos with R25 000 a month for the next two years to develop electrification projects. Fabfin, a Fabcos affiliate, plans to build 16 000 homes for low-income families over the next eight months in Bela-Bela township in Warmbaths and Tshepiso township in the Vaal. Fabcos also will market discounted electrical appliances and erect concrete electricity poles.

"We're not giving them this money to ease our conscience," says David Blane, Eskom's commercial development manager. "We expect them to use the money to develop areas we want developed, like electrification projects. We're paying them to help us."

Fabcos, which represents perhaps 1m people in 14 organisations, including builders, taverners, hairdressers, stokvels and taxi operators, has a similar joint venture with First National Bank to operate Future Bank. CE Jabu Mabuza says Fabcos will be entering into a similar venture with an SA airline — reportedly SA Airways — by the end of the year.

"We have a proven track record," Mabuza says. "We haven't been going out there

looking for a handout. We say please help us to compete. Please help us to create these opportunities."

FM 16/10/92

362

Call for flexible power plan

8/000 16/10/92 (362) E
HARARE — Zimbabwe industrialists are expected to present the government with proposals on power rationing aimed at minimising the economic losses caused by the country's energy crisis.

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president Bill Moore said this week the proposed power rationing scheme emphasised cutting consumption by non-productive users rather than productive users.

"We will present our proposals to Energy Minister Denis Norman and we hope the minister, who has so far been good at communicating with us, will take our proposals into consideration," Moore said.

He said the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority's original load-shedding system would result in a Z\$560m loss in GDP this year, reduce export earnings by Z\$200m and cost 3 000 jobs.

Moore said although the minister was concentrating on getting new

supplies from other countries and improving the efficiency of the Hwange thermal power station, the business community felt that existing supplies of electricity had to be used more efficiently.

He said it was unfair to ask small industries and big industries to reduce power consumption by the same amount.

One alternative was to introduce flexibility in the allocation of electricity within sectors by making representative bodies of the business community co-ordinate the use of power among members.

"The Commercial Farmers Union would co-ordinate allocation to all farmers, taking into account seasonality," he said.

Some of the major consumers such as Sable Chemicals, Zimasco, Zimbabwe Alloys and Shangani had cut consumption by more than the 20% required under the quota system. — Sapa.

W/mail 16/10-22/10/92

Death trek to Zimbabwe (362)
HARARE: As many as 200 Mozambicans die each month after trekking across the border into south-eastern Zimbabwe.
The Herald says some 4 500 Mozambicans are arriving at Zimbabwe's Chambuta refugee camp every month. Most are weak and emaciated after long journeys through the parched bush. Chambuta is one of five camps along the Mozambican border holding more than 25 000 Mozambicans — Sapa, Reuter, AP

Zimbabwe drought aid implemented

DROUGHT has killed more than 22 000 head of cattle in Zimbabwe's Midlands province over the past nine months, Lands, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Kumbirai Kangai said this week.

CP/en 18/10/92 (362)
Kangai said stock feed would be made available to maintain the breeding herd as well as oxen for draught power, adding the government had put in place a number of short-term programmes to bridge the current food shortage - including a supplementary feeding scheme for about 900 000 children, drought-relief handouts and a food-for-work programme.

Mugabe called on to set up an economic council

HARARE — Zimbabwe's largest building society has called on President Robert Mugabe to set up an economic Council of State to address the country's worsening economic situation.

Cabs building society chairman David Smith on Friday said the president should create the forum to advise government on short-term policy.

Smith, a former cabinet member, said in a statement to shareholders that business optimism was at an all-time low, largely because of inappropriate government policies which had been implemented against economic advice.

Government had done little to solve the current economic problems until a crisis situation had been reached and as a result, hasty and inappropriate decisions were made, making the path to economic recovery even more difficult.

"It is also regrettable to note that early advice to the authorities on ways and means of overcoming problems has not been heeded, and, at times, been almost treated with suspicion."

Smith said the private sector had been severely affected by the current tight monetary policy, and the market was now char-

acterised by "inconsistent and inappropriate levels of liquidity".

Retrenchments and layoffs had virtually become a regular occurrence as the cash-strapped private sector struggled to survive the harsh economic climate.

"On the other hand, government, including parastatals, appears immune to the effects of the exorbitant interest rates, and recurrent expenditure continues unabated despite pleas from all sectors of the economy," Smith said.

"Such exorbitant expenditure alone is contributing significantly towards the inflationary spiral and current economic woes, and yet receives the least attention from the authorities.

"It is, therefore, obvious that political considerations are taking precedence over economic requirements despite all the adverse effects on the economy." (362)

The need for the government to reduce expenditure could not be over-emphasised, as this would not only release resources to the productive sector but would also eliminate a prime cause of the spiralling inflation, Smith said. — Sapa.

Power cuts hit Redwing

8/10 PM 19/10/92
MUTARE — Lonrho's Redwing gold mine in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands is expected to lose Z\$1.2m a month as a result of power cuts caused by the country's energy crisis, reports Ziana news agency.

Redwing manager Brian James said the mine was losing Z\$40 000 a day on the value of the budgeted daily production of gold worth Z\$180 000 since Zimbabwe's electricity supply company introduced power load shedding earlier this year.

The losses are expected to result in the retrenchment or transfer of workers to other mining operations in Zimbabwe within the Lonrho group.

Four-hour power cuts in the morning were forcing mill and underground operations to be suspended.

James said there was no intention of scaling down operations, but some of the 1 250 workers could be relocated to other Lonrho mines. (362)

There was also the possibility of retrenchment although no final decision had been made.

To keep production going, workers have volunteered to surrender a certain quota of their domestic power consumption to the mine. — Sapa.

(362)
ANC official jailed

A VETERAN ANC official based in Zimbabwe, Blackie Daniel Molefe, has been jailed for two-and-a-half years for selling the Bulawayo house allocated to him by the organisation and keeping the money. *B/DAM* 21/10/92

Drought's effects may linger

HARARE — A specialist predicted yesterday it could take up to four years for agriculture to recover from the worst drought in southern Africa this century, and that millions of people would remain dependent on food imports. *BIDM 21/10/92*

Richard Masundire of the regional early warning unit of the 10-nation Southern African Development Community (SADC) said farmers were short of draught animals because of the drought.

"We estimate that, because of the lack of draught power and the inadequate preparation by governments in the region to give enough seed to farmers in time this year, agriculture's recovery could take between three and four years."

Masundire said that out of the 14.2-million tons of grain SADC members needed this year, about 6-million tons had now been imported and local production and stocks contributed another 7-million tons.

"They still have to transport the other 1-million tons between now and the next rainy season starting next month," he said,

adding Malawi and Mozambique would continue to rely on food imports.

Masundire said the Zimbabwean government was behind schedule in providing free fertiliser, seed packs and tractors to the 800 000 small-scale farmers.

"We understand there are widespread shortages of the seed packs and so farmers are not prepared for the rainy season starting next month," he added.

Small-scale farmers are supposed to cultivate 1.6-million hectares of land in the coming season while the white commercial farmers who produce most of the country's food plant 700 000ha.

Richard Amyot, head of the Zimbabwe Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said the small farmers needed 15 000 tractors to plough the land, but only 400 were available. The farmers were receiving 10kg seed packs instead of 50kg packs.

"At this rate, even if the 400 tractors were to work day and night, they would only finish the work in seven years," Amyot said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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COMMENTS

The company's only investment other than its cash resources of approximately R8,0 million, is its 68,7% interest in Picardi Holdings Ltd ("Pichold"). The results of Pichold are reflected elsewhere in this announcement.

DIVIDENDS

In view of current negotiations with third parties, as published in the financial press, the board of directors has decided not to declare a dividend for the year at this stage.

Drought has 'hit SA hard'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The effects of the drought could not be checked or reversed overnight, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said in Port Elizabeth last night.

Opening the SA Agricultural Union's annual congress, Meyer said major effects of the drought included a smaller balance of payments surplus, higher food price inflation and a restraint on economic growth. *BIDM*

Meyer said agricultural production had decreased by an alarming 6,7% in the past year. The value of capital assets in the industry increased by a mere 1,5% while gross fixed investments decreased by a startling 10%. *BIDM*

"This, together with an increase of 4% in agricultural debt indicates the parlous financial condition of many farmers," Meyer said. *21/10/92*

Meyer said government's policy of replacing quantitative import control with tariff protection was justified economically as it eliminated the problems associated with import control evasion.

Mugabe angrily attacked over Matabele 'genocide'

212 (362) AIC 22/10/92

ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — In a bitter attack on President Mugabe's government for the atrocities inflicted on Matabeleland during anti-dissident operations a decade ago, a law professor has said the actions of the notorious 5 Brigade amounted to genocide.

Writing in the independent Financial Gazette, Professor Welshman Ncube of the University of Zimbabwe said thousands of people who had lost loved ones at the hands of the soldiers whose then commander had been promoted to head the Air Force would never forget or forgive.

To heal the wounds there must first be unconditional and unqualified acceptance of responsibility by the government. But any genuine process of healing would require that the survivors be compensated.

"We will not shut up nor will we forget that Air Marshal Perence Shiri was once the



President Mugabe

self-styled 'Black Jesus' whose soldiers attempted the mass extermination of a whole people," wrote Professor Ncube.

He likened the activities of 5 Brigade soldiers to the horrors of the nazis under Hitler and said that to suggest the people of Matabeleland should forget and forgive was as insulting as telling the Jews that Goebbels

and his henchmen were "competent commanders", a term used by Defence Minister Moven Mahachi to justify Commander Shiri's promotion to commander of the Air Force.

Professor Ncube said 5 Brigade soldiers deployed in Matabeleland when dissidents were murdering whites and blacks, themselves massacred hundreds of civilians.

The law professor's slashing attack on the government comes at a time when resentment against the Shona-dominated ruling party is being openly voiced, particularly in Matabeleland.

The letters columns of the Bulawayo newspaper, The Chronicle, have been the vehicle for strident debate on tribal animosity dating back to before the arrival of white settlers more than a century ago.

A recent letter claimed that the unleashing of the North Korean trained 5 Brigade was done as revenge for Ndebele raids on the Shona people from

the 1840s up to the 1890s when Cecil Rhodes's pioneers arrived.

In an editorial, the Financial Gazette said the thousands of people in Matabeleland whose relatives had been killed by 5 Brigade troops would find no comfort from President Mugabe who had said there would be no compensation.

It said Mr Mugabe was living in a world isolated from the crisis that convulsed the nation and called him a "party political manager increasingly out of touch with day to day realities".

The Financial Gazette continued: "The world viewed from the glazed window of a fast-moving, air-conditioned Mercedes Benz or the presidential image emblazoned on the skirts of Women's League supporters may appear reassuring. But the crises are very real. And they need a sense of urgency and national consensus, not partisan posturing and the politics of divide and rule."

Zimbabwean trucks talks

610PM 23/10/72
HARARE — Zimbabwe's
Transport Minister Dennis
Norman held urgent talks
with Mozambique authori-
ties yesterday concerning a
dispute that has left dozens
of Zimbabwean trucks with
food aid stranded in
Mozambique. (362)

The dispute arose two
weeks ago when Mozam-
bique raised fees for trucks
moving through its terri-
tory to \$150 from \$25 a
truck, in hard currency.

The Zimbabwean offi-
cials said Norman wanted
the dispute resolved quick-
ly as the rainy season start-
ing next month could close
some roads and prevent
movement of the aid. —
Sapa-Reuter.

Zim troops withdraw 362

HARARE - Zimbabwe has begun pulling its troops out of Mozambique and will continue to do so despite Renamo violations of the peace agreement, Defence Minister Moven Mahachi said yesterday. *Sowetan*

But he warned that any attack on Zimbabwean soldiers would be repelled with vigour, saying if the transport routes to the sea were attacked after the withdrawal, Zimbabwe would have to reassess the situation. 23/10/92.

"You can rest assured we will not allow these routes to be closed," he said.

Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters-AFP



PWV train violence 'developing a pattern'

8/04/92 23/10/92

RAY HARTLEY

A PATTERN which went some way to explaining violence on PWV commuter trains was emerging, SA Rail and Commuter Corporation (SARCC) and ANC-aligned spokesmen said yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting between the parties, SARCC spokesman Koos Meyer said a direct link had been established between violence on trains and in nearby communities.

Shifts in township violence from east to west had been correlated with similar shifts in train violence, he said.

Cosatu official Alfred Woodington said train lines between Soweto and Johannesburg and between Katlehong and Germiston had been identified as epicentres of train violence.

He said the conflict was being generated by a grouping trying to derail multilateral talks on the issue. Attacks had also been found to follow publicised breakthroughs in the talks.

Progress had been made in identifying the perpetrators of the violence, but it was too early to publicise this, he said.

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC continued to believe government was using surrogates to conduct "low intensity war" leading to train violence.

Woodington said a working group on measures aimed at preventing train violence would look at access control at trains

and stations, viable policing and public relations.

Meyer said a second working group would deal with policing methods and arrangements had been made for a joint ANC alliance/SARCC delegation to visit a police operations room to observe existing methods.

"There's always crime and there will always be this violence on trains, but it is our duty to see that it is limited," he said.

"Nobody, not even the Goldstone commission, could find a reason for the violence. It's very difficult to solve the problem until you know the cause," he added.

Woodington said the parties would meet next week to prioritise action to be taken by the two committees and to set time frameworks.

Sapa reports a man was stabbed and pushed off a train at a Germiston station, east of Johannesburg, yesterday morning.

Witwatersrand police spokesman W/O Andy Pieke said L Ncube was stabbed numerous times with a sharp object before being pushed off the train at Driehoek Station.

He was admitted to Germiston's Willem Cruywagen Hospital in a critical condition. No arrests have been made.

Fancourt directors oppose Masterbond liquidation bid

PETER GALLI

THE Fancourt board of directors has opposed the application by Masterbond curators to have the up-market golf development in George placed in liquidation.

The board said the curators had failed to obtain the urgent application brought before the Cape Town Supreme Court on Wednesday and that they had filed an opposing affidavit.

As a result, the matter would now be heard on November 17 to allow the curators an opportunity to respond to this affidavit.

However, directors could not be reached for further comment and specific details of the affidavit were unavailable.

"We believe we will suc-

cessfully oppose the curator's application," the statement said.

"If we do so, this will have caused unnecessary damage to the project and will have wasted about R200 000 by the time the matter is heard."

The directors added that Fancourt was never a Masterbond company and its recent difficulties were caused by Masterbond's inability to meet its financial commitments to Fancourt.

Fancourt has retained the services of Mallinck, Ress, Richman & Closen-berg, assisted by advocates Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, and John Dickerson, to oppose the motion.

Zimbabwean trucks talks

8/04/92 23/10/92
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Dennis Norman held urgent talks with Mozambique authorities yesterday concerning a dispute that has left dozens of Zimbabwean trucks with food aid stranded in Mozambique.

The dispute arose two weeks ago when Mozambique raised fees for trucks moving through its territory to \$150 from \$25 a truck, in hard currency.

The Zimbabwean officials said Norman wanted the dispute resolved quickly as the rainy season starting next month could close some roads and prevent movement of the aid. — Sapa-Reuter.

South 24/10-28/10/92
Study on child labour 362

THE Zimbabwean government and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are carrying out a study aimed at identifying the nature and extent of child labour in that country.

In a press statement to Ziana news agency this week, the Ministry of Public Services, Labour and Social Welfare said it had approached the ILO for assistance in addressing the problem.

The study, which is preparation for a national seminar scheduled on November 2, is expected to facilitate discussion and provide background information on the extent of the problem.

Lowefan 26/10/92
SA saves the day

HARARE - Zimbabwe's lowveld area will receive South African electricity from today, following talks with Eskom, Zimbabwean Transport and Energy Minister Denis Norman said in Harare yesterday. (362)

He also said electricity supplies to all consumers had stabilised and normal supplies should be restored by early next year. Norman said by the end of November about 40 megawatts would be sent from South Africa.

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/10/11 29/10/92
Zimbabwe AIDS toll

HARARE — More than 40 000 Zimbabweans had AIDS and about 676 000 were HIV-positive, the Ziana national news agency reported this week. (362)

Loan for Zimbabwe

HARARE — The IMF has approved a Z\$2,3bn loan to support Zimbabwe's economic reform programme until 1995, Ziana news agency reports. (362)

The IMF executive board said yesterday Z\$625m was available for the first year of the reform programme. (362)

B10777
30/10/92

AFRICA NEWS Cabinet ministers meet in Harare for first time since independence

Zim-SA improve their relations

362

Joe for 30/10/92

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL The meeting between

Welgemoed and Norman strengthens ties:

Sowetan Africa News Service

HARARE - A major breakthrough in relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa has come with an official visit to Harare by the first SA Cabinet Minister to do so since independence 12 years ago.

Transport Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed was in Harare at the beginning of the week on an unannounced visit, sources said yesterday.

Welgemoed had a highly successful meeting with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Denis Norman.

Norman has had at least two meetings in South Africa since April to discuss the urgent movement of food supplies to Zimbabwe. These meet-

ings broke the ban on ministerial contact imposed by President Mugabe after Zimbabwe broke diplomatic and political ties with Pretoria soon after independence in 1980.

The two countries maintained trade missions, which have served as a point of contact.

In Rome recently President Mugabe had a short meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha when they both attended the signing of the Mozambique peace agreement. Mr Botha suggested then that Mr Mugabe should try to persuade Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi to resume negotiations on South Africa's constitutional future but the Zimbabwe leader said third parties should come in only as a last resort.

Zimbabwe's 'killing fields'

Sowetan 30/10/92 (362)

■ Reliving the murders of the 5th brigade:

LONDON - Harrowing scenes of human remains lying heaped at the bottom of abandoned gold mineshafts in Zimbabwe were seen on British television this week.

The blackened, waterlogged femurs, ribs, and skulls were the bones, said the BBC, of massacre victims slaughtered in a rampage by Robert Mugabe's Fifth Brigade across Matabeleland in the early '80s.

The film sequence formed a picture of Zimbabwe - once dubbed the "breadbasket of Africa" - as a country on its knees, on the edge of starvation and bankruptcy.

Local voters across the country spoke of unhappiness with the government of Robert Mugabe. The president was said to be out of touch with his people. His isolation, they said, had increased with the recent deaths of his mother and Mrs Sally Mugabe.

The "Assignment" documentary said a shortsighted and complacent government had failed to see the effects of the drought, exporting maize as recently as last October.

Now, after three years of no rain, it was having to buy back - at far higher prices. Farmers had also been encouraged to move away from maize to cash crops.

Farmers and cities like Umtali and Bulawayo were now having to cope with sporadic and unplanned blackouts lasting three days or more. These also affected the pumping of water from what few reservoirs remained, cutting off households.

The country now faced scenes of starvation similar to those in Somalia if rains fail this season.

Interviews at local job centres accused Mr Mugabe of creating conditions for blacks, with high unemployment and 50 percent inflation, far worse than under Ian Smith's UDI government of the '60s.

President Mugabe, taken aback by being asked this on camera, countered: "I don't see what they can look back to with nostalgia. They weren't free, they were being herded into keeps like cattle, people were disappearing and detention was the order of the day."

"It wasn't as nice as they want to put it."

The camera team stumbled on the human remains while filming efforts to get water from the bottom of disused mineshafts. Their police guard had already left at the end of the day when the buckets of bones began coming to the surface.

In the early '80s Mr Mugabe, faced with growing dissent in Matabeleland west of the capital Harare, called in military aid from North Korea to put down the threat to his authority.

They trained the notorious Fifth Brigade which launched a reign of terror lasting several years.



Sun International king Sol Kerzner pictured with a friend at The Carousel.

Zimbabwe remains a splendid attraction

Southern 30/10/92 (362)

■ David Livingstone said it must have been gazed at by flying angels:

By Elliot Makhaya

ZIMBABWEANS are said to be "people with a willingness to share the treasures of a truly splendid country".

This, perhaps, makes Zimbabwe one of Africa's major tourist attractions.

Her rivers, mountains, floodplains and valleys still provide freedom to countless birds and animals. It is a heritage you will absorb as an everlasting memory.

Victoria Falls is popular throughout the world. David Livingstone, once wrote about the falls: "Scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by angels in their flight."

The spectacle of the biggest curtain of falling water in the world lures many people.

The deceptively languid flow of the Zambezi River suddenly plunges headlong into

a sheer chasm 108 metres deep and more than one and a half kilometres wide.

Excellent hotels cater for visitors to the area. The magnificent five-star Elephant Hills Hotels, the four Makasa and casino, the colonial-style Victoria Falls Hotel to the homely lodges.

Game drives, walks, the legendary sundowner cruise, visits to crocodile farms, fishing or relaxing on pontoons and cruisers - there's so much to do.

The town of Victoria Falls lies within the Victoria Falls National Park. Sightings of stately Sable antelope strolling around the village outskirts are common. Victoria Falls International Airport is serviced daily by Air Zimbabwe and once a week by South African Airways.

This tour can be made possible by Logans International Tour Operations.

Herald scores its century (362)

HARARE - Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, *The Herald*, is 100 years old. *Sowetan* 30/10/92

The first issue of *The Rhodesia Herald*, as it was then called, came out on October 29 1892 and was edited by William Ernest Fairbridge, a young South African, who had been sent to Salisbury by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company in 1890. The Argus's interest lasted until 1981 when the Zimbabwe government established the Mass Media Trust and bought the company's shares.

Meiring cuts off mayoress

Municipal Reporter

THE Administrator, Mr Kobus Meiring, has stepped in to cut off the mayoress' allowance of R1 350 per month.

This emerged during a City Council meeting yesterday when it was debated whether Mrs Trish van der Velde would have to pay back the R12 150 she has already received.

Mrs van der Velde was the first recipient of a mayoress' allowance.

Mrs Van der Velde's other council job carries a salary of R72 300 a year.

According to a report before the council yesterday, Mr Meiring had indicated in May that "quite apart from the legal objection", he is also opposed in principle to the payment of an allowance to the mayoress, as expenses incurred by her should be reimbursed from the mayor's monthly allowance of R5 400.

The executive committee tried

to find an alternative way of assisting the mayoress in a way that would satisfy Mr Meiring's objections.

By a narrow majority of ten votes to eight, the council overturned last year's resolution that the allowance be granted.

The council also sent back to the executive committee a proposal that no action should be taken to reclaim allowances already paid out.