

ZIMBABWE GENERAL

1986

JAN. — JUNE.

Deployment the only way

HARARE — The deployment of Zimbabwe military forces in Mozambique was the only way to stop South Africa destabilising the Southern African region, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Speaking at the funeral of Colonel Flint Magama, one of two army officers killed in a helicopter crash in Mozambique, the Prime Minister said the toppling of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government proved that no country in Southern Africa was safe from what he called "the aggressive designs of the apartheid regime".

He said the solution to this aggression lay in collective defence of the sub-region. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe has 5-year plan for socialist economy

STAR 2/1/86 (362)

HARARE — A five-year development plan would be launched this year to boost government and local control of the economy as a further move towards socialism, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here last night.

In a New Year message on TV, he said the plan would also aim at sustaining economic growth of about five percent a year in the hope of stemming rising unemployment.

Mr Mugabe, whose Government made primary education free to all children shortly after independence in 1980, said the 1986-1990 development plan was geared to socialise the country's means of production in line with resolutions of a congress of his ruling Zanu-PF Party last year.

"The proportion of the means of production owned by Zimbabweans and the State will be progressively increased at the same time as we shall endeavour to establish a self-sustaining production system," he said.

Mr Mugabe did not spell out details of how this would be brought about, but said future government spending would be

directed towards investment in "material sectors relative to social sectors", as well as increasing State participation in areas such as mining, commerce, industry and agriculture.

Most of Zimbabwe's industries are privately owned, although the government already controls key sectors such as transport, energy and some banks.

The Zimbabwean leader said the plan could succeed only in conditions of peace which were under threat from rebels wreaking havoc in southern Matabeleland and South Africa's efforts at destabilisation.

"In these circumstances of external and internal hostility, the role of our security forces, the army, air force, police and prison forces, becomes crucial," he said.

Mr Mugabe praised Zimbabwean forces aiding Mozambican troops fight against South African-backed rebels and said their effort would help create peace and stability in Southern Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Harare to act on SA schooling

The Star's Africa
News Service

South Africa

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is to clamp down on white parents in the border town of Beitbridge who send their children to school across the border in Messina every day.

The Deputy Education Minister, Senator Joseph Culverwell, accused the parents of having a "White Rhodesia" mentality and said the practice would be stopped.

"If our schools are not good enough for them they should go and live in South Africa," he said. He added that, in a subtle way, they would be persuaded to do so.

He said investigations were in progress to find out how payment was made for schooling of the children in

The storm blew up after a Zimbabwe television crew in Beitbridge filmed children being driven across the border and back.

AFRIKAANS

Most of the parents refused to comment on the situation but one mother said she sent her children to school in South Africa because there was a great demand for places in Zimbabwe schools and because in Messina they would learn Afrikaans, which might help them find jobs when they finished school.

Mr Culverwell told television viewers this week that in the present climate there was even the possibility that people crossing the border every day could also be spying for South Africa.

Refugees dying claim

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe camp in Botswana are dying every month from outbreaks of disease because of poor conditions and food shortages, according to refugees who have returned to Zimbabwe.

A report this morning said more than 100 people who returned to Zimbabwe just before Christmas had given Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, a picture of shocking conditions at the camp.

It is estimated about 1 000 Zimbabweans are among the 4 000 refugees at Dukwe.

Mr Nkala has called for the repatriation of all Zimbabweans, saying the camp should hold only South African refugees.

Many of the Zimbabweans at Dukwe fled there three years ago when security forces carried out tough security operations in Matabeleland.

Following a visit to Botswana by a delegation from Harare, 133 Zimbabweans have returned.

Mugabe reaches for the stars but...

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

FOR Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, 1986 is the year in which he plans to make his mark as a world-class statesman.

He will be taking over the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement and leading the international campaign to wipe out apartheid.

But for Zimbabwe it may be the year in which political clouds start to blot out the comparative economic sunshine in which the country has basked during the past year after the two-year drought.

Last year's record agricultural season restored economic confidence and vitality on a scale not witnessed since the 1972-80 bush war which brought black rule to the former breakaway British colony of Rhodesia.

In his New Year message, Prime Minister Mugabe proudly announced a Soviet-style "five-year plan".

Frustration

It is designed to set the country on a long-term socialist path and "transfer wealth to the majority", with more state participation in the private business sector which is now dominated by whites.

Mr Mugabe believes the five percent economic growth achieved in 1985 can be sustained until 1990, while limiting the growth rate of Zimbabwe's exploding 8-million population to three percent.

The cornerstone of his human resources scheme is schooling.

From 800 000 in 1980, enrolment has now risen to nearly 2.2-million in primary schools and just under 498 000

in secondary schools.

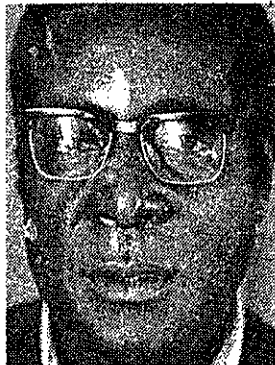
In 1986 Mr Mugabe hopes to boost this to a staggering 3.1-million total.

But Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, acknowledges that since independence the country has managed to create only an average 8 000 extra jobs each year in the formal sectors of the economy.

Experts estimate between 80 000 and 200 000 young job seekers come on to the labour market annually, many without formal academic qualifications due to high examination failure rates.

Their mounting frustrations pose the gravest threat to Zimbabwe's political stability as the years roll on, but an immediate politico-economic "crunch" is now only months away.

Mr Mugabe has vociferously put himself at the head of the Commonwealth campaign to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa, defying American and British advice that these may be far more ruinous for him than for President P W Botha.



Mr ROBERT MUGABE
Making his mark

A final decision on sanctions was deferred by the Nassau heads of government meeting until the Commonwealth "eminent persons group" reports in mid-year.

But 1986 is likely to see Zimbabwe brought to the brink of economic war with its main trading partner.

Some 20 percent of all Zimbabwean imports and exports come from or go to South Africa, while over 90 percent of its trade with the rest of the world passes through South African ports.

British diplomats have angered Mr Mugabe with warnings that, with Mozambique routes in their present chaotic state, a blockade of South Africa could mean runaway inflation, mass unemployment, food riots and, ultimately, military coups, until all neighbouring black leaders are forced to sign Nkomati-style non-aggression pacts with the Republic.

Alienated

American aid to overcome the side effects of sanctions may not be forthcoming, especially if Zimbabwe comes in for more flak about its human rights record on the treatment of government opponents.

The Zimbabwean leader has alienated the US State Department by his strident criticism of President Ronald Reagan and the US special envoy, Dr Chester Crocker.

His aim of a one-party state is certain to make him highly unpopular in the West.

● See "Mugabe crows", page 3 Business Times.

Mugabe crows all the way to the bank

S.T. 5/1/86
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By Angus Macmillan

WELL into its sixth year of independence, Zimbabwe enters 1986 with plenty of economic cheer and a solid platform for growth.

It is one of few countries in Africa to have made any real economic headway in 1985, and its progress is likely to continue this year.

Most credit for the country's recovery last year goes to farmers, manufacturers and the mining industry, which sells through a state-run minerals-marketing organisation.

Tobacco, cotton and maize farmers are looking forward to another bumper year after agricultural output grew by 25% in 1985 and earned substantial foreign exchange.

Zimbabwe's balance-of-payments surplus is estimated at Z\$200-million (R320-million) for 1985, only the second surplus since 1976 and Z\$40 higher than 1984's figure.

Major source

Perhaps the most remarkable turnaround in 1985 was the return to profitability of many of the country's leading companies.

Turnover of the 50 industrial companies quoted on the Harare Stock Exchange was up 13% to Z\$1.9-billion in the year to July 1985.

Eighteen months ago the stock exchange was on the verge of collapse, but now it is a major source for companies to raise equity and investors to combat inflation.

Between December 1984 and December 1985 only five of the 55 shares on the exchange failed to make gains.

The two biggest advances came from nickel producer Bindura (718%) and mining house Rio Tinto (475%).

Commonplace

Chrome producer Zimbabwe Alloys and textile manufacturer David Whitehead also jumped by more than 400%.

Industrial shares recovered from an index low of 123 in January to a 1985 high of 267, and the mining index ended the year four times higher than it started.

Rights issues were commonplace on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in 1985, and they are likely to be a popular means of raising capital in Zimbabwe in 1986.

Mashonaland Holdings, a broadly based industrial holding company, made a three-for-five offer to shareholders in November to raise \$3-million.

The issue was fully subscribed in December and is the most successful rights issue since independence in 1980.

Apart from keeping a tight string on foreign-exchange allocations for the private sector, the Mugabe Government has so far pushed its socialist policies with restraint.

Economists say the government realises that profitable private enterprises pay income tax, embark on development programmes and create jobs — and unemployment is one of the country's gravest concerns.

Alliance

The Mugabe regime realises that if the private sector prospers so, too, does Zimbabwe. However, 1986 will be a crucial year and could see Mr Mugabe accelerate social reforms.

The one-party state, involving an alliance with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, appears a certainty which could seriously affect hopes of foreign investment on a large scale.

Another indication of economic recovery north of the Limpopo is the soaring price of residential properties.

House prices in Harare increased by about 50% last year to catch up with replacement costs. They will continue to rise this year as building costs spiral.

Shortage of foreign exchange is by far the most limiting factor for growth in Zimbabwe, but, compared with most African exchequers, the Zimbabwe Reserve Bank is flush.

Ridiculous

Speculation in Harare is that the government will soon take over the direct import and allocation of vehicles which enter the country in kit form.

There is a critical shortage of new vehicles in Zimbabwe which has pushed car prices to ridiculous levels.

A Datsun 1200 which was bought new for Z\$1 600 in 1974 now fetches about Z\$3 500 in spite of having chalked up 168 000km.

Then there is the returning resident who was offered Z\$20 000 for a Nissan Skyline he bought for R11 000 in Botswana in 1982.

The law of supply and demand rules without opposition in Zimbabwe, with electric toasters retailing at around Z\$100, simple electric lawnmowers going for Z\$600 and tennis balls fetching as much as Z\$4 each.

Zimbabwe is no longer cheap, as returning residents are finding out, but it is certainly a jewel in Africa for both black and white.

It kicks off 1986 better off in many ways than its big brother south of the Limpopo.

SNIPPET

AMERICAN markets are huge. Toyota will build an \$800-million plant in Kentucky to produce 200 000 cars a year — two-thirds the numbers of vehicles sold by SA manufacturers in a good

New rules for travel allowances

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans applying for holiday travel allowances will in future have to reveal how much they earn, say how they expect to spend the allowance and give the addresses and relationships of people they intend to visit.

On their return they may be asked to produce proof of what they spent.

These measures are part of a clampdown on people who have been crossing to South Africa and Botswana and returning with goods to sell on the black market.

The move follows complaints that Zimbabweans were upsetting black South Africans by breaking the consumer boycott in South Africa.

Zimbabwe seeks new powers to deal with urgent situations

A memorandum which accompanies the draft of the new Bill explains that during periods when Parliament is in recess, situations quite often arise that require urgent legislation not covered by any existing Act.

The Government is then faced with the option of recalling Parliament or resorting to its powers under the Emergency Powers Act.

The Bill, says the memorandum, will offer a third option: it will enable the President to make regulations dealing with any urgent situations that arise or are likely to arise when it is considered necessary or expedient in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, economic interests or the general public interest.

Memorandum

The memorandum says: "The President's powers under the Bill will be very far-reaching, extending even to suspending, amending and modifying acts of Parliament, but they will be limited in two important respects.

"Regulations made under the Bill will not be able to contravene or override the Declaration of Rights, so the fundamental rights and free-

doms guaranteed by the Constitution will be preserved.

"Second, the regulations will have a limited life. They will expire 180 days after their promulgation, though Parliament will be able effectively to ratify them by incorporating their provisions into permanent legislation."

In Zimbabwe the President acts on the advice of the Cabinet. The initial reaction of some lawyers was that the terms of the Bill were so sweeping that they amounted to government by Cabinet decree.

While accepting that the Government had to have the power to deal with urgent matters when Parliament was not sitting, they felt that the six-month period in which the regulations could remain in force without parliamentary endorsement was too long.

For example, it specifically provides that the President may make regulations providing for "the suspension, amendment, or modification of any law or of any order of any court or tribunal".

Properly may be temporarily taken over, prices regulated and regulations made to control the employment of people in any occupation.

Contentious

However, one of the most contentious issues of the emergency powers, the detention of people without trial for an indefinite period, would still require approval by Parliament, something which it can do in terms of the Constitution.

Other regulations, however, made under the state of emergency will be deemed to have been made under the new Bill if the state of emergency expires or is replaced by a resolution by Parliament authorising preventive detention.

The Bill is in draft form at present and has been sent to legal bodies for their comments.

As yet there has been no public debate on the new measure within Zimbabwe.

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1/10/80

Matabeleland security to be stepped up

The Star's Africa
News Service

362 HARARE — Security for Matabeleland's white farmers is to be stepped up following meetings between the president of the commercial farmers' union, Mr John Laurie, officials and Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala.

Mr Laurie said the security situation had deteriorated recently, after a 15-month period of improvement.

He said the meetings had gone well. There was agreement on virtually all the issues I raised and I can say we are at one in trying to get together to tackle the security problem.

Baby's murder: two acquitted

STAR The Star's Africa
News Service

10/1/86
HARARE — Two domestic workers accused of murdering the two-year-old daughter of Zimbabwe Defence Minister Mr Ernest Kadungure have been acquitted. The judge said the prosecution case amounted only to suspicion. The child, whose body was found in the swimming pool at the family home, had been strangled.

Judge President Mr Justice Sandura criticised the performance of the two guards who were on duty at the Minister's residence.

He said that on the day of the murder one of them had taken off 45 minutes to go to nearby shops. He urged the authorities to ensure that conscientious policemen were assigned to guard the homes of senior government officials.

The judge said the evidence had failed to shed any light on who killed the child, or why.

Zimbabwe beats the brain drain

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — In the early years of Zimbabwe's independence, whites poured south taking their skills with them, raising fears the economy would be crippled by a brain drain.

Now, however, in the sixth year as an independent black-ruled state, few concerns canvassed in a business opinion survey reported problems from a shortage of skills.

Zimbabwe tackled the skills shortage a few years ago turning to expatriates as well as greatly accelerating its own training schemes.

And it realised that, although expatriates could plug the gap, they were not the answer in the long-term.

Statistics show that last year the number of expatriates leaving fell to 1 500, their places being filled by Zimbabweans who had completed their training.

Labour Minister Dr Frederick Shava said recently that a second university or a sister campus of the University of Zimbabwe would have to be established soon after 1990.

In the first four years of independence student enrolment at the university doubled and will reach 5 000 this year. Work in progress or recently completed on the Harare campus has cost R60 million but the limit will be 8 000 students.

Enrolment at technical colleges went up from under 7 000 in 1980 to more than 11 000 last year. While teacher training colleges experienced a massive increase from under 3 000 in 1980 to 13 000 in 1984.

Students for Cuba

STAR 14/1/86 The Star's Africa News Service (362)

HARARE — More than 1 000 Zimbabweans are to go to Cuba for teacher training and the first batch of 400 will leave in September.

The student teachers will spend five years studying for their Bachelor of Education degrees, with emphasis on scientific subjects and mathematics.

But first they have to learn Spanish and an advance party of Cuban lecturers is due in Zimbabwe soon to conduct language courses.

The teacher training scheme follows a visit to Cuba in October by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

This year, Cuba is expected to send a contingent of doctors, dentists and pharmacists to Zimbabwe.

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Zimbabwe's STAR Tekere is 14/1/86 (362) back on the warpath

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Controversial Mr Edgar Tekere, former secretary-general of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Minister in the first Zimbabwe Government, is back on the warpath.

Mr Tekere, after a spell in the wilderness, came back into the mainstream of politics when he was elected to the party's central committee in 1984 at the second congress.

As chairman of the Manicaland province of the party, he suspended at the weekend the Nyazura executive, promising an end to corruption.

Mr Tekere accused members of the district executive of hijacking the revolution for personal gain.

"How can we have a party official organising other members in the party's name to grab a butchery and a grinding mill by mobilising the youth to say the owner is a dzakutsaku (Muzorewa supporter)?" he said.

But it is not just the party which has felt the lash of Mr Tekere's tongue.

He told the local newspaper in Mutare that the hierarchy of the Anglican church in Manicaland also needs a clean-up.

Some of the high-ranking Anglican clergy were "putting him to the test" and he was going to respond very harshly.

A long-standing row is simmering over the administration of St Augustine's School.

ARGUS 16/1/86 362

'Zimbabwe leads Africa in uplifting of women'

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on moves by Mr Mugabe's government to break the tribal shackles of women, often risking unpopularity in the process

WHEN former guerilla fighter Mrs Teurai Ropa (Spill Blood) Nhongo led her country's delegation to the UN Decade for Women conference in Nairobi last year, she was able to proclaim that Zimbabwe had done more in the past five years to uplift the status of women than any other independent African country.

Mrs Nhongo, wife of the army commander, General Rex Nhongo, is Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, and is a very determined lady.

She is the only female member of the most powerful body in the land, the 15-person politburo of the ruling Zanu(PF) party, and she is one of two women in the Cabinet.

For her job she has to be tough, for despite government's commitment to ending discrimination against women, she has found that many ministries in the male-dominated society in which she operates have been reluctant to co-operate.

Mugabe's government has shown, however, that it is prepared to risk unpopularity in some quarters and has introduced far-reaching pieces of legislation which provide the framework for change.

Among these is the law which extended the 18-year age of legal majority to

African women whereas in the past they had remained minors in most cases for all their lives.

"This was a major breakthrough," said Mrs Julie Stewart, law lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. She cautioned, however, that the ramifications of this legislation would depend to an extent on how far women were prepared or wanted to defy the very real pressures of tradition, custom and family attitudes.

There was an outcry, for example, when a judge ruled that the new law meant fathers could not sue for damages if their 18-year-old daughters were seduced and there was deep concern that the law would erode the ancient custom of roora, or bride price.

Another radical departure from customary practice was the introduction of the Matrimonial Causes Act which empowers the courts to make a division of property in divorce settlements.

The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said this law was even more important and far-reaching than the controversial Age of Majority Act in redressing the imbalance between men and women.

He said before the introduction of this Act, a woman was virtually unprotected by the law on divorce.

"Once divorce was granted, she was the loser," he said. "There was absolutely nothing she could call her own."

In most cases she left the home she had helped build up



Mrs Teuria Nhongo

with barely the clothes on her back, her kitchen utensils and in many cases without her children.

But now the law recognised the contributions the women had made and would take this into account when distributing the assets.

Mrs Stewart said the Act recognised the equality of the spouses and was designed to take account of individual needs.

The guilt concept had been removed from divorce in civil

marriages and in this case only two grounds were recognised — irretrievable breakdown of the marriage and illness or lasting unconsciousness.

Mrs Stewart explained that the last provision was necessary because of the possibility of someone being kept "alive" on a life-support machine but remaining unconscious.

In preparation is a new law on inheritance, the Succession Bill, which Dr Zvobgo says will end the victimisation of widows.

Under customary law, he said, the relatives of the dead husband often claimed all the property. Under the new law, where no will has been made, the surviving spouse, or spouses in the case of a polygamous marriage, the children and close relatives will inherit in defined portions from the estate.

The new law suggests that in cases of polygamy, the senior wife will get 50 percent with the rest divided among the junior wives.

Mrs Stewart said the Succession Bill will be the most radical of all but she warned that in some circumstances widows could find themselves worse off than if the relatives had lived up to their responsibility to care for her while taking the possessions themselves.

In other areas the government has introduced regulations preventing discrimination against women in employment and in providing protection for them in the workplace such as paid maternity leave.



The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The last British Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, made a blistering attack on socialism in a TV interview here this week, which stunned viewers who are not often treated to derisive criticism of their Government's chosen political philosophy.

In an interview on Tuesday night, in which he was full of praise for Zimbabwe's achievements since his last visit here five years ago, Lord Soames said there were some things said in Zimbabwe which would sound extremely odd in Britain.

Referring to a weekend speech by Transport Minister

Soames slams Zimbabwe's socialist policy

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze who said that private ownership should be replaced by State or collective ownership, and that everyone would work better, Lord Soames said: "I happen to think this is a lot of nonsense. I don't think it has worked elsewhere in the world and I don't think it is the attitude of my fellow Zimbabwean citizens."

Lord Soames, who is in Zimbabwe on a private visit, was in charge of affairs in Rhodesia during the 1980 elections. He said a major difficulty ahead of the country was unemployment.

Outside private investment was essential but investors were frightened away if they thought they were going to be nationalised.

POTENTIAL

He said he did not believe this was the case, but the impression could be gained that this was the objective.

Lord Soames said the State could not create jobs that would last. The French had tried it, but in six months had had to change their policy.

"You have got enormous potential here," he said, "but you do need foreign investment. If a firm like ICI were to open a factory, it would want to be assured that it would have plenty of time to make the investment worthwhile."

"Investors have to feel there is a satisfactory political environment. I personally do not think they will be nationalised. But they are puzzled."

"They see Zimbabwe developing in a pragmatic way, but they are told this is not the end of the road and eventually there will be State ownership of everything. What interest is that to them?"

Lord Soames said developments in Zimbabwe since independence had been truly remarkable. "I could not have hoped for better," he said.

They had been based on genuine reconciliation and the achievements in affairs such as education and health had been outstanding.

"I am very proud to be a citizen of Zimbabwe," he said, "and to have had a hand in its growth."

He said Zimbabwe was getting favourable treatment in the British Press now. Some years ago it had been getting a bad press "but then nasty things had happened".

The stories that were not good for Zimbabwe were not totally untrue. There had been the events in Masabeleland and the detention of the air force officers after their acquittal.

There was plenty of ammunition for those who wanted to decry Zimbabwe, he said, but it was a different story now.

Of his time as governor, Lord Soames said: "It was a helluva difficult time."

There were nasty moments, such as talk of a coup by white army officers, but the important thing was that nothing happened. "Doubtless some people were thinking of it. But General Walls did not."

Lord Soames said he had all along believed that Mr Mugabe would win because the people, above all, wanted to end the war.

"To end the war people for the chap who is waiting it," he said.

Of his relations with Mr Mugabe, he said initially their meetings before the election were "confrontational". But there was an abrupt change immediately afterwards and "we became as close as a quarter to nine".

The state of emergency, introduced by Mr Smith in 1965, expires on January 26 and is expected to be renewed for another six months. Major proposals to replace the emergency with

It proposes giving President Canaan Banana sweeping powers to issue edicts applicable to virtually all aspects of life for up to six months at a time. — Sapa-RNS

Iranian leader boycotts Harare banquet

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — Diplomatic relations between Zimbabwe and Iran crashed last night when the visiting Iranian President and his delegation boycotted a dinner given in their honour by President Canaan Banana.

The Iranians — staunch Muslim fundamentalists — objected to the seating arrangements for women guests at the dinner at Harare's plush new Sheraton hotel. They also objected to the serving of wine.

Frantic last minute meetings failed to resolve the dispute which only surfaced after President Banana, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, diplomats and guests had arrived for the dinner.

In the end the banquet went ahead without the Iranians and there were no speeches.

It appeared that the Iranian President, Mr Ali Khamenei, objected to the presence, at the top table of Mrs Janet Banana and a woman Cabinet Minister, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, wife of the Army commander, General Rex Nhongo.

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman said women had played a major role in the liberation struggle and were entitled to equal status with men in every respect.

The Government was not willing to compromise on this principle.

The spokesman said the rest of the programme for President Khamenei's three-day visit, which started yesterday, would go ahead as planned.

It is reported that the Iranians also objected to the presence of the police band and the local Press.

Two months ago *The Herald* brought to light an article in an Iranian magazine which called Mr Mugabe and President Machel of Mozambique "loud-mouthed puppets of the Pretoria regime".

The Iranian Embassy apologised for the article after *The Herald* called for strong and decisive action over the insult.

Before last night's banquet, members of the Iranian delegation supervised the slaughter of a lamb in line with their Islamic religious requirements.

On his arrival at the airport, President Khamenei greeted women in the official welcoming party, but did not shake hands with them.

The boycott of the banquet was given splash treatment in *The Herald* this morning and was the main item on the State radio's morning news bulletins.

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Renewal of emergency sought

HARARE — Zimbabwe's 20-year-old state of emergency is to be renewed for a further six months, says Minister of Home Affairs Enos Nkala.

First proclaimed by Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front government in 1965, the emergency gives authorities power to detain security suspects indefinitely, to exile suspected opponents and to rule by decree.

Nkala is expected to give a detailed

Own Correspondent

account of the current security situation when he introduces the renewal motion in the House of Assembly. But he is likely to meet criticism from Smith's 15 Conservative Alliance MPs and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, five of whose 15 members are being detained or are charged under security laws.

The government requires at least 50 votes to extend the emergency.

Zimbabwean refugees back from Dukwe

22/1/86
The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — Another 147 Zimbabwean refugees have returned to their homes from Botswana's Dukwe refugee camp.

This brings the number of refugees who have returned to homes in Matabeleland over the past few weeks to more than 500 — although about 4 000 Zimbabweans are still in the camp.

The camp, between Francistown and Maun in north-eastern Botswana, was built to accommodate Zimbabweans fleeing from clashes between dissidents and government forces in Matabeleland.

Many of the returning refugees have said that they believe the situation in Matabeleland has improved.

Dinner snub: the Iranians explain

22/1/86 362

HARARE — President Ali Khamenei of Iran said yesterday that he had not boycotted a Zimbabwean state banquet in his honour — he had not attended because Islamic principles were not being observed.

The visiting Iranian leader and his 100-strong delegation did not turn up for the dinner at a hotel in Harare on Monday night because wine was to be served and women were to be seated at the head table.

The clash between Islamic fundamentalism and Zimbabwean custom threatened to erupt into a serious diplomatic incident but lengthy private consultations yesterday seemed to heal the rift and President Khamenei apparently had cordial talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last evening.

PROTOCOL

In a statement issued at a news conference afterwards, President Khamenei said his "non-participation was only due to lack of attention" by protocol officials "to certain considerations".

It said the Iranian delegation had asked that alcohol not be served at the banquet. It was also requested that proper attention be paid to questions regarding women's attire.

On his arrival in Zimbabwe, President Khamenei refused to shake the hands of two woman members of the Zimbabwe Government in a receiving line at the airport.

Questions about the apparent snub were deflected by President Khamenei who said: "This is not a big issue. It is for the protocol chiefs to deal with." — Sapa-Reuter-Associated Press.

Zimbabwe extends state of emergency

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Parliament yesterday renewed for a further six months state of emergency powers in force for the past 20 years.

The extension was approved by a vote of 57-19 in the House of Assembly.

However, the Legal, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, also introduced two Bills under which many of the emergency powers' sweeping provisions will be placed in the hands of State President Canaan Banana.

NKOMO

Debate on the Bills will begin on Friday. Mr Zvobgo said the government would act during the current parliamentary session to bring about the eventual lifting of the state of emergency, first declared by the white Rhodesian Government led by Mr Ian Smith when it broke with Britain in 1965.

Voting against the renewal were opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zanu and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance parties. Of the 57 votes in favour, 54 were cast by members of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party, two by white independent members and the other by the sole member of the minority Zanu party of the self-exiled Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

SUFFERING

Opposition members arguing against the resolution were constantly heckled from the government benches as they charged that the powers which provide for detention, curfew, banning and seizure of property had been used for cause considerable suffering in areas of known opposition to the government.

— Sapa-Reuters

Iran to help Zimbabwe build refinery

HARARE — Iran has offered Zimbabwe the necessary technical help and up to 10% of the capital needed for a new oil refinery.

This was among the provisions of a memorandum of understanding signed by Minister of Foreign

Affairs Witness Mangwende and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, at Harare Airport yesterday, just before the visiting party led by President Hojjatolislam Seyed Ali Khamenei left for home.

Iran will sell Zimbabwe crude

oil and provide for one year's consumption on an interest-free credit scheme.

Other trade issues in the memorandum include Iran's import of Zimbabwean beef, hides, steel, maize, cigarettes and asbestos. — Sapa.

Test case disaster for investors

BUS DAY 24/1/86
362
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — One of the major civil test cases in Zimbabwe's Supreme Court since independence has turned into a financial disaster for four investors, whose SA shares were expropriated by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe in 1984.

They lost their bid for a more generous compensation deal with costs, and are being penalised by the Zimbabwean taxman for going to court.

The investors were offered compensation based on the Johannesburg market value of their holdings, but were not given a cent for the 30% premium they had to pay for rands in Harare in order to buy SA shares.

As a result, the four between them lost nearly R2m in rand premiums — only a fraction of the total amount lost by all the other Zimbabwean investors whose holdings were taken over by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government during the foreign currency crisis precipitated by the disastrous 1982-84 drought.

In what was seen as a particularly vindictive move against those who exercised their legal right of recourse to the courts, the Zimbabwean Ministry of Finance introduced special legislation under the Income Tax Act exempting from 30% capital gains tax only those who accepted the Reserve Bank's original compensation.

Zimbabwe's chief justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, with Mr Justice McNally and Acting Judge of Appeal Mr Justice Sandura, found for the Reserve Bank, but a dissenting judgment was given by Mr Justice Beck and Mr Justice Gubbay.

They found that those who continued to hold foreign shares after the introduction of Zimbabwe's 1980 Lancaster House independence constitution had believed the government was bound by an entrenched legal obligation to pay adequate compensation for any property it took over.

Poachers beat farmer to death

HARARE — A white farmer in the Beitbridge area of Zimbabwe was beaten to death by two game poachers on Saturday.

The farmer went on an anti-poaching operation with two game wardens. They caught the poachers, who were handcuffed and left with the farmer, while the wardens hunted for the rest of the gang.

When they returned they found the farmer dead from head injuries.

Police said the poachers were now in custody. — The Star's Africa News Service.



An artist's impression of Pelsaert awaiting trial.

Namibia war claims 15

WINDHOEK — Security forces have reported that 15 Swapo insurgents have been shot dead and four people injured in a landmine explosion in northern Namibia.

This brings the number of Swapo fighters killed since the beginning of the year to 116, according to a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force in Windhoek.

Swapo's annual incursion into the territory appeared to have started, he said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Three in court for attempted murder

Three men, who allegedly shot four black pedestrians in Honeydew earlier this month, today appeared briefly before a Roodepoort magistrate on four counts of attempted murder.

Mr Jacobus Marthinus Francois Dames (27), Mr John Stephen Jordan (30) and Mr Hendrik Johannes Kleingeld (31) were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led, and the hearing was postponed until March 24.

Premier accused of dragging feet

By Hannes

Several racehorse owners accused the Premier Group of claims after alleged incidents.

Some said they had now been their claims to be settled. H

At least 10 racehorses died after eating Epol feed which substance. Scores of others a cle disease.

The matter was revived this horse breeder John Stubbs by lings due to be sold at the Na ton in April.

One of his horses also died allegedly after eating the con

A Premier Group spoke Stubbs's allegations by saying had been obtained and that a had been given a clean bill of

Regarding other claims the matter is in the hands of our have nothing to add."

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S Zimbabwean Christians challenged on socialism

The Star's Africa
News Service

362 HARARE — Why do Christians raise their hands in horror at the mention of socialism?

This was the question asked by the President of Zimbabwe, the Reverend Canaan Banana, the head of a state which espouses socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

President Banana, the 49-year-old Ndebele Methodist minister who loves soccer (State House has its own team) and poetry, is strong on the subject of the church and its place in society.

In a recent address to churchmen in Harare, President Banana said the Christian Church had a much longer history of socialism than the five or so years of Zimbabwe's independence.

He quoted the text from Acts 2:44 — 46:

"All the believers were together and had everything in common. Selling their possessions and goods, they gave to anyone as he had need. They broke bread in their homes and ate together with glad and sincere hearts."

"Show me a more practical example of fellowship and common solidarity than this," he said.

CONTAMINATED

It was socialism at its best, people living as a collective, sustained by collective efforts.

Mr Banana said Christian traditions had become contaminated by western cultural values of individualism and the sanctity of private property.

"African theologians have a duty and a responsibility to cleanse Christianity of the garbage of out-moded dogmas that have polluted it.

"Our own African way of life, our traditions and our cultural values have always emphasised our inter-dependence, co-operation and mutual solidarity. The tendency towards individualism and cut-throat competition is foreign to us.

"We are by upbringing averse to individual advancement at the expense of other people in the collective," he said.

The President said he hoped and believed Christian churches in Zimbabwe had gone past feeling frightened and horrified at the mention of socialism.

Bobbies to train Harare policemen

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — British bobbies are to help train Zimbabwe policemen to combat the increasing crime rate.

Nine senior British police officers are to come to Zimbabwe to pass on their knowledge about finger-printing, ballistics and crimes of fraud.

Every year 15 Zimbabwe officers will be offered places at British police colleges, but the emphasis will be on training Zimbabweans at home.

Last month the country's first black police commissioner was sacked for alleged corrupt practices, abuse of power and questionable moral behaviour.

He has since appeared in court on allegations relating to the disappearance of 59 000 Mandrax tablets seized by the police, and on other charges of obstructing the course of justice, criminal injury, violating exchange control regulations and theft.

Zimbabwean forces win back town from MNR

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STAR 3/1/86 The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops have recaptured the Mozambican town of Marromeu which was overrun by MNR guerillas earlier this month, say sources here.

Marromeu, 200 km north of Beira, lies on the banks of the Zambezi River and is the centre of a sugar growing industry.

In the operation Zimbabwean casualties included the loss of a senior officer, Colonel Flint Magama, who had recently been posted to Mozambique to take command of Zimbabwean troop operations there.

Sources say Colonel Magama and two other officers were killed when the Russian-built helicopter of the Mozambique armed forces in which they were carrying out a reconnaissance of the area was shot down.

Casualties among both sides during the recapture of Marromeu are not known.

Last month a joint force of Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops knocked out an important MNR base in Sofala province between the Pungwe and Busi rivers. Fifty-two bandits were said to have been killed in that operation.

SA 'threatening neighbours'

HARARE — SA was determined to destroy the efforts of its black neighbours to achieve economic independence from it, Botswanan vice-president Peter Mmusi said yesterday.

Mmusi, who is chairman of the council of ministers of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), speaking at the opening of the SADCC annual conference, called on representatives of 32

countries and 20 international aid organisations to give support to sanctions against SA.

Meanwhile, Botswana President Quett Masire urged all countries to refrain from reacting to SA provocations in a way that could allow SA to act on its threats to resort to force.

GET TO SEE
SOCANTH'S
movies again

Zimbabwe calls for SA trade boycott

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DISPATCH
3/11/86

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today accused South Africa of destabilising neighbouring black-governed countries and called for international sanctions against the white government.

Mr Mugabe spoke at the opening of a two-day conference of nine black nations which have joined together in an effort to loosen their trade, transport and communications links with South Africa.

He said the countries "need an environment of complete peace and security" to build their own economies and promote regional co-operation without South African interference.

The Zimbabwe leader urged delegates and international donors at the fifth consultative meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to step up support for guerilla armies fighting South Africa.

"We in SADCC are also agreed that the international community must apply comprehensive economic sanctions

against South Africa as another important strategy in the struggle to rid this region of the menace and threat to peace that apartheid represents," he said.

He cited the recent economic blockade of the small mountain kingdom of Lesotho, military incursions into Angola, and South African support for rebels in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

"All this is clearly done in defence of the white supremacist regime and in pursuit of its pipe dream of a constellation of states in Southern Africa."

Mr Mugabe was referring to Pretoria's proposed confederation of countries in the region. The idea has been rejected by all its neighbours.

"Because of apartheid, many member states have had to spend funds on defence and other security requirements, thus diverting them from economic development," Mr Mugabe told the delegates.

The SADCC chairman, Mr Peter Mmusi, who is

Vice-President of Botswana, also urged members and 40 donor nations to support insurgents and impose sanctions against South Africa.

Addressing representatives of the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), who were present at the conference, Mr Mmusi said: "Your cause is our cause, especially since we are increasingly threatened and attacked by the same evil power that is hunting your people."

Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, said the regional organisation is "fast becoming a success story in African self-reliance."

"SADCC is building blocks for the wall of a wider African economic community in these troubled times when some nations are not taking seriously a possibility of revolt by the poor nations against the rich nations" over mounting debts, the Nigerian said.

SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma, replying to Mr Mmusi, said the Lesotho blockade "once again underscored the importance of the task that SADCC has set itself."

Mr Nujoma, speaking for the insurgent movements, said South African actions against its own people and neighbouring states had been "covertly abetted by some Western powers." He did not name any countries.

Noting that some neighbouring states were dependent on South Africa for food, medicines and other commodities, Mr Nujoma said: "This has become a prominent feature in the arsenal of the racists ... the maize train, no less than the gun, is today an instrument in this policy of destabilisation and aggression."

A report prepared for the conference urged members to support economic sanctions against South Africa, even though their own economies could be damaged. — Sapa-AP

Biko film will now be shot in Zimbabwe

NAIROBI — Universal Pictures said it has decided to shoot a film on Steve Biko, the South African Black Consciousness leader who died in police custody in 1977, in Zimbabwe because the Kenyan Government had not co-operated in an earlier film venture in Kenya.

Mr Terry Clegg, co-producer of "Out of Africa", a hit in the United States shot on location in Kenya, criticised the Kenyan Government for its lack of interest in what he said had been an important contribution to the Kenyan economy.

"We were left to our own devices when faced with very serious difficulties," he said.

Apart from the "tremendous free publicity" "Out of Africa" would give Kenya, about 33 per cent of the \$28.6-million (about R63.5 million) budget was spent locally, a spokesman said.

"Out of Africa" a Sidney Pollack film starring Robert Redford and Meryl Streep, is based on a book of the same title about the life of Baroness Karen Blixen (Isak Dinesen), a Danish settler and coffee farmer in Kenya at the beginning of the century.

Mr Clegg said Universal Pictures, owners of the film, had chosen Zimbabwe as a location for the planned film on Biko's life. — Sapa-Reuter.

Talks to focus on sanctions

Frontliners ask Europe to help squeeze SA

LUSAKA — Africa's Frontline states and the European Community (EC) will meet in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, today to discuss ways of putting pressure on South Africa to end apartheid.

Foreign Ministers of the six Southern African countries will hold two days of talks with their European counterparts or deputies at which sanctions against South Africa will be a central topic.

The European team will be led by the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, and will include the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, whose government so far has firmly opposed the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria.

Maintaining pressure

All six Foreign Ministers of the "Frontline" states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — are expected to attend.

The talks will be the first of their kind between the two groups.

The meeting follows one last September when EC Foreign Ministers resolved to maintain pressure on Pretoria and to try to chart a joint strategy of action to influence political change in South Africa.

The talks, to be opened by Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, come only three days after South African State President Mr Botha, announced plans to amend race laws.

The announcement has been branded as disappointing by black nationalist leaders outside the country and anti-apartheid activists inside South Africa.

ANC and PAC

Among those expected to attend are representatives of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

Since the September meeting, a number of EC countries have unilaterally taken some measures to cut links with South Africa, such as the withdrawal of military attaches. — Sapa-Reuter.

UNREST LATEST

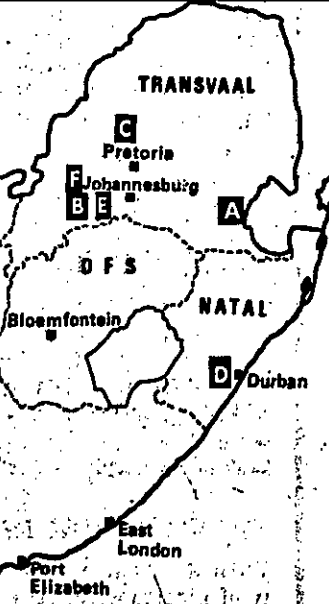
The unrest report issued in Pretoria at the weekend included the following incidents:

A — A man was shot dead when a police patrol was attacked in Brayton in the Eastern Transvaal. The patrol fired birdshot and tearsmoke into the crowd.

B — A woman was killed in Moflakeng, near Randfontein, when police opened fire on a group of stone-throwers.

C — Another woman died in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, when police fired birdshot at a mob attacking a police patrol.

D — In Lamontville, Natal, a policeman was injured by shrapnel when a handgrenade



of unknown origin was thrown at a police patrol.

E — Nineteen people were arrested in Soweto on charges of public violence.

F — Two black nuns were arrested in Munsieville. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's progress in 'liberating' women

By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare

Zimbabwe is light-years away from a classless society and socialism remains a distant goal.

Apologists for the failure to get on with the transformation often blame the capitalist structures inherited from the days of white rule. But if they are to be honest they must also look at the structures inherited from their own past, many of which remain intact today.

The role of women in traditional society is a classic example, and it is one which the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has recognised as an obstacle which must be removed.

"A situation where past practices of relegating women to an inferior position in society cannot be allowed to continue," he has said. "To do otherwise will be a negation of our commitment to social justice and equality. We cannot achieve these goals if we do not liberate our womenfolk from the kitchen and domestic economy."

So, how much progress has Zimbabwe made in its first six years of independence in this particular war of liberation?

On paper, plenty.

When Former guerilla fighter Mrs Teurai Ngonzo (Spill Blood) Ngonzo led her country's delegation to the UN Decade for Women conference in Nairobi last year, she was able to proclaim that Zimbabwe had done more in the past five years to uplift the status of women than any other independent African country.

Mrs Ngonzo, wife of the army commander, General Rex Ngonzo, is Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, and is very determined lady.

She is the only female member of the most powerful body in the land, the 15-person Politburo of the ruling Zanu (PF) party and she is one of two women in the Cabinet.

To do her job she has to be tough. For despite the Government's commitment to ending discrimination against women, she has found that many ministries in the male-dominated society in which she operates have been reluctant to co-operate.

Provide framework

Mr Mugabe's Government has shown, however, that it is prepared to risk unpopularity in some quarters and has introduced far-reaching pieces of legislation which provide the framework for change.

Among these is the law which extended the 18-year age of legal majority to African women whereas in the past they had — in most cases — remained minors all their lives.

"This was a major breakthrough," said Mrs Julie Stewart, law lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. She cautioned, however, that the

ramifications of this legislation would depend to an extent on how far women were prepared or wanted to defy the very real pressures of tradition, custom and family attitudes.

There was an outcry, for example, when a judge ruled that the new law meant fathers could not sue for damages if their 18-year-old daughters were seduced, and there was deep concern that the law would erode the ancient custom of roora, or bride price.

Another radical departure from customary practice was the introduction of the Matrimonial Causes Act which empowers the courts to make a division of property in divorce settlements.

The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said this law was even more important and far-reaching than the controversial Age of Majority Act in redressing the imbalance between men and women.

He said before the introduction of this Act, a woman was virtually unprotected by the law on divorce.

"Once divorce was granted, she was the loser," he said. "There was absolutely nothing she could call her own."

In most cases she left the home

she had helped build up with barely the clothes on her back, her kitchen utensils and in many cases without her children.

But now the law recognised the contributions the women had made and would take this into account when distributing the assets.

Mrs Stewart said the Act recognised the equality of the spouses and was designed to take account of individual needs.

The guilt concept had been removed from divorce in civil marriages and in this case only two grounds were recognised: irretrievable breakdown of the marriage and illness or lasting unconsciousness.

Mrs Stewart explained that the last provision was necessary because of the possibility of someone being kept "alive" on a life-support machine but remaining unconscious.

In preparation is a new law on inheritance, the Succession Bill, which Dr Zvobgo says will end the victimisation of widows.

Under customary law, he said, the relatives of the dead husband often claimed all the property.

Under the new law, where no will has been made, the surviving spouse, or spouses in the case of a polygamous marriage, the children and close relatives will inherit in defined portions from the estate.

Junior wives

The new law suggests that in cases of polygamy, the senior wife will get 50 percent with the rest divided among the junior wives.

Mrs Stewart said the Succession Bill would be the most radical of all, but she warned that in some circumstances widows could find themselves worse off than if the relatives had lived up to their responsibility to care for her while taking the possessions themselves.

In other areas the Government has introduced regulations preventing discrimination against women in employment and in providing protection for them in the workplace such as paid maternity leave.

The answer to the question then of how much the Government has done to liberate women must be a considerable amount.

"Things are getting better," said Mrs Stewart, "though much remains to be done. A lot of this will be up to the women themselves to see that they take advantage of the framework that has been provided and ensure that their rights are exercised."

The educated middle class woman had made enormous progress since independence, she said, but the bulk of the women living in the rural areas had still to show that they were ready to fight for the opportunities open to them.



Mrs Teurai Ngonzo ... Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs.



Dr Eddison Zvobgo ... Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Why Mugabe didn't bow to Iranian demands

By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare

Zimbabwe struck a blow for women's rights when it refused to bow to Iranian demands that female guests be hidden away in a corner at a State banquet last month in honour of the visiting Iranian President, Mr Ali Khamenei.

The boycott of the dinner by the Iranians and the Zimbabwe Government's spirited defence of its women and the role they played in liberating the country has given a new impetus to demands for an end to all discrimination based on sex.

The Government has since independence pushed through a number of laws to upgrade the status of women and more legislation is on the way.

And the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in a passing reference to the banquet incident, said women should take it upon themselves to "preach the gospel of equality to the priests, to the Pope and to the ayatollahs."

"Let us from Zimbabwe propagate this gospel throughout the world," declared Mr Mugabe when he said that inequality in the church could not be accepted.

The Iranians based their objections to the presence of women and the serving of wine at the banquet on religious grounds. As well as being the President of Iran, Mr Khamenei is a spiritual leader of Islam.

This was answered by Cabinet Minister and Politburo member, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who, in a newspaper article, said the world had so many religions that cross-cultural interactions would be impossible "if we were to insist on observing their practices all at once".

COLONIAL LAWS

Dr Ushewokunze said the struggle for a more just society had been waged against oppression based on racial, religious and sex considerations.

"In independent Zimbabwe, women have fought colonial laws. They have fought the status of minors. They have fought for full rights to inheritance, employment and educational opportunities.

"These are rights that the women of Zimbabwe have successfully fought for. Our guests wanted us to reverse these gains momentarily so that we could have a banquet.

"Had we agreed to this, we could never again

have been able to stand up and speak on equality when we had at the same time condemned half our people to a medieval-type existence," said Dr Ushewokunze.

The Minister said even in stone-age society women had rights to go out and work collecting wild berries.

"Now we are told to keep women hidden away from society. The women of Zimbabwe, indeed of the world, should rise up against this rather unjust ordering of society," he said.

Dr Ushewokunze said there was a danger in focusing too much attention on the banquet incident because equality could be made to appear trivial when set against issues like that.

There was a fundamental principle that was being challenged and "this particular incident should challenge all of us to fight even harder for the full emancipation of our society from exploitation in all its forms".

Women members of Parliament have praised Mr Mugabe for his stand.

The South African-born Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said bowing to the demands of the Iranians who did not want to dine with women would have been a betrayal.

Pension scheme causes anxiety

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — News of plans by Mr Robert Mugabe's government to compel every employer and employee in Zimbabwe, including those already on private and public pension schemes, to contribute to a state-run social security fund is causing anxiety in financial circles here.

The scheme, similar to that introduced under the British Labour government's post-1945 welfare state but dropped in the UK recently as bureaucratically extravagant and unnecessary, would affect nearly 1.1 million Zimbabweans in formal employment.

Pension rights are the one issue on which urban blacks have shown suspicion of the socialist ideology of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF), and after independence his ministers repeatedly had to settle wildcat strikes, reassuring skilled and semi-skilled workers, who were those most affected, that Zanu (PF) did not intend to seize pension funds.

According to Zimbabwe's only independent weekly newspaper, The Financial Gazette, an international labour organisation report on the proposed government scheme has gone to the Minister of Labour,

Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, who has the reputation of being one of the most doctrinaire ideologues in Mr Mugabe's cabinet.

Sources in Harare say the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommends the new state scheme should "co-exist" alongside the present pension funds, which today constitute one of the major supplies of internally generated investment capital in Zimbabwe.

But business circles fear the proposed new state scheme will degenerate into a costly, bureaucratic para-statal, incurring unnecessary overheads through politically dictated over-staffing and inefficiency. Its levies on employees might deter the creation of new jobs in the formal sector of the economy, contributing to the growth of the "under-

ground economy" (hidden from the factory inspector and the taxman) which is a standard feature of most socialist societies.

On the other hand, businessmen recognise that increasing urbanisation and diminishing rural land reserves make it impossible for workers simply to return to tribal homes to live with relatives, as was customary in the past, and social necessity as well as compassion force Mr Mugabe's government to introduce some formal scheme for maintenance of the elderly. Before independence, the white supremacist governments of Rhodesia provided a non-contributory pension for whites, coloureds and Asians (subject to a means test). Blacks were, however, excluded, and had to rely on charity if relatives would not support them.

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5/2/88 DISPATCH

EEC ministers agree on SA sanctions

7/2/86 BUS DAY. (362)

HARARE — The Frontline states scored an historic diplomatic victory in Lusaka this week when foreign ministers of the European Economic Community agreed to impose sanctions against SA says,



● MANGWENDE

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

On his return to Harare from Lusaka late on Wednesday Mangwende told newsmen that, despite the reluctance of some EEC members, the community as a whole had for the first time agreed that sanctions constituted the only peaceful means of eliminating apartheid.

He also noted the pledge by EEC foreign ministers to increase "humanitarian assistance" to liberation movements in SA and SWA.

The discussions in Lusaka had been "very difficult" he said, because although there was unanimity of commitment among the Frontline states' representatives, EEC foreign ministers held "various perceptions" on the South African crisis.

The Frontline states had demanded comprehensive mandatory sanctions, rejecting as inadequate the EEC's concept of a package of selective measures, including the withdrawal of military attaches, and embargoing arms and military technology sales to SA.

Mangwende said the greatest breakthrough had been the achievement of the Frontline states' representatives in convincing British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe that the rejection of sanctions, and denial of military support to liberation movements by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, was unrealistic.

EEC representatives had, however, set no date for the introduction of tougher measures against SA.

Mangwende said the EEC foreign ministers had condemned states which gave encouragement to Unita rebels in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique, assuring the Frontline states that their governments would not emulate President Ronald Reagan in according red-carpet treatment to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mugabe official gets death penalty

Mercury

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8/2/80

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The chairman of the Youth League of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party in Matabeleland North Province has been sentenced to death by the High Court here for the murder of five members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC during election campaigning last year.

Simon Ziwire, 32, who had pleaded not guilty, was the first official of Mr Mugabe's party to receive the death penalty for a political atrocity since independence in 1980.

The mass killing, on the platform of the Thomson Junction railway station, Hwange, last February,

shocked the whole country and attracted much unfavourable overseas comment on the treatment of minority parties trying to campaign for the general election which was eventually held in July and won by Mr Mugabe with a landslide victory.

Assaulted

The State-controlled news media here played down or ignored this week's trial of Ziwire, who shot his victims at point blank range with a Russian-made Tokarev pistol issued to him by the party for self-defence.

The victims had first been dragged from the Bulawayo-bound train and savagely assaulted by

Ziwire's fellow youth wing members.

Ziwire was given an additional 14-year prison term for the attempted murder of two UANC members whose lives were saved when his pistol jammed.

Mr Justice Wilson Sandura rejected Ziwire's claim that he had been threatened by the UANC members, who included several middle-aged women and who were returning to Bulawayo after an election campaign rally in Hwange.

None of Ziwire's Zanu (PF) Youth League accomplices in the attack on the UANC group were charged.

at the dollar/foreign currency exchange rate of 1:1000
The Standard
362 BUSDAY 11/2/86

Zimbabwe told to brace for invasion

HARARE — South Africa's "invasion" threats should be taken seriously, and it was up to Zimbabweans to prepare themselves, Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende said at the weekend.
Citing SA's incursions into Ango-

la, Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, the minister said his government did not take SA's recent threats lightly.
"South Africa was in Zimbabwe during the (Rhodesian) liberation struggle. They know that if they engage us in a battle it will not be

child's play, but war, because we are preparing ourselves," he said.
SA was at the root of all the problems in Southern Africa, and apartheid could not be reformed but had to be eradicated, he added.
— Sapa.

WORLD JOURNAL

Mugabe-Nkomo unity talks in tatters again

By HOWARD BARRELL
Harare

THE unity talks between Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu are in serious danger of breaking down completely, according to political sources in Harare.

It is understood that Zapu has appealed to President Canaan Banana to intervene to put the discussions on a sound footing once again.

A similar approach was made to Lord Soames, who oversaw Zimbabwe's transition to independence, while Soames was on a recent visit here, the sources add.

The latest round of unity talks started late last year amid a great deal of optimism in political circles that, at last, a way would be found of alleviating the rivalry between the two major Zimbabwean parties and their two sets of leaderships.

Earlier unity moves broke down after the discovery of Zapu arms caches in February 1982.

A meeting in mid-January between Zanu (PF) and Zapu leaders broke down when Zapu leaders said they could not accept the name Zanu for the merged party. Zapu members would not tolerate it.

The Zanu delegation to the meeting then said this refusal on Zapu's part meant earlier areas of agreement would have to be renegotiated, these sources add.

These areas, on which agreement had been reached, included proportional representation on the central committee and politburo of the merged party based on their electoral support in the 1985 general election, as well as the allocation of the number three spot in the new party to Nkomo.

Shortly after the January meeting, Zanu (PF)'s political commissar Herbert Ushewokunze wrote an article in Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail saying there could be no compromise of any kind in order to accommodate Zapu.

Zapu members should disband their party and join Zanu (PF) *en masse*, he said.

Zapu sources reject Ushewokunze's

outlook as unrealistic and fear that powerful anti-unity elements within the Zanu (PF) leadership are once again ascendant.

Unity between the two parties is regarded in political circles as a basic prerequisite for peace and an end to the dissident problem in Matabeleland.

Political sources say the quest for unity now hangs precariously in the balance as the outcome of Banana's intervention is awaited.

Zimbabwe to refine gold

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A decision was imminent on the establishment of a local refinery which would remove the need for Zimbabwe's gold to be processed in SA, Minister of Mines Richard Hove said at the weekend.

Hove added that since independence, Zimbabwe had been unhappy about its dependence on SA facilities. Zimbabwe has numerous small mines which contribute substantially to its foreign exchange earnings.

**Zimbabwe may
refine own gold**

*same
H.A. 16. 62*

HARARE — Zimbabwe is considering refining its own gold instead of sending it to South Africa, says the Minister of Mines, Mr Richard Hove. Surveys had been made and a decision would be taken soon, he said in an interview. — The Star's Africa News Service.

1845047 (362) 17/2/86

Air Zimbabwe denies mismanagement slur

HARARE — Air Zimbabwe general manager Augustine Mutyambizi at the weekend denied accusations of mismanagement made by Transport Minister Herbert Ushewokunze.

The row broke out last week when Ushewokunze charged that

Mutyambizi and most of the State-funded airline's managers were guilty of gross mismanagement.

He also said the national airline could collapse financially by the middle of this year.

"I would like to assure the public that the minister's prophecy of

total airline collapse should be ignored and forgotten.

"I can assure the travelling public that the airline will continue to provide the most effective and efficient service," Mutyambizi said. — Sapa-Reuter

Own Affairs

Per capita expenditure

2. Mr H E VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the per capita expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on White school pupils in (i) each province and (ii) the Republic in the 1984-85 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
(i) Transvaal.....	1 718 1 512	1 718 1 512
Orange Free State	2 008 1 775	2 008 1 775
Cape.....	2 125 1 893	2 125 1 893
Natal	2 046 1 751	2 046 1 751
Department of Education and Culture	7 826 6 706 ⁽¹⁾	7 826 6 706 ⁽¹⁾
(ii) Republic	1 926 1 702 ⁽²⁾	1 926 1 702 ⁽²⁾

Notes: (1) Training centres for mentally retarded children excluded.

(2) Private schools excluded.

TUESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question put without printed notice, (with prior consent of Mr Speaker):
 HANS W. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there have been any incidents of unrest in Alexandra Township.

Hoa

ship recently; if so, what are the circumstances surrounding this unrest;

(2) whether any persons have been (a) killed and (b) injured in this unrest; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the cause of these deaths and injuries;

(3) whether the South African Police have taken any action in this township in connection with this unrest; if so, (a) what action and (b) on what date;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, resulting from the death of a Black man caused by a night-watchman at an Asian shop, rioters in the early hours of 15 February 1986, caused extensive damage to buildings, business premises and vehicles, by means of arson and stone throwing, throughout the township. During police action to maintain law and order, shots were fired at them and their vehicles petrol bombed. 130 incidents of violence have thus far occurred.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 19.

(ii) 16 sustained gunshot wounds as a result of police action.

2 burn wounds caused by rioters.

1 member of the Force as a result of panga wounds caused by rioters.

(b) (i) 37.

(ii) 27 sustained gunshot wounds as a result of police action.

5 members of the SAP sustained burn wounds as a result of petrol bombs.

5 injured by rioters of which one sustained a gunshot wound and four injured by stone throwers.

(3) Yes.

(a) to (b) Since 15 February 1986 increased patrols have been carried out in the townships and on 18 February 1986 concerted actions by the SAP and SADF were carried out to remove obstacles from roads and to search houses in an attempt to arrest suspects.

(4) No, not at this stage.

Questions put with due printed notice:

HANS W. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he or members of his Department have had discussions with the Government of Zimbabwe with regard to recent terrorist activities in the Northern Transvaal; if so,

(2) whether the Government of Zimbabwe has given any undertaking regarding the use of its territory for terrorist attacks against South Africa; if so, what undertaking;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. The facts and circumstances of each of the landmine explosions were conveyed to the Zimbabwean Government immediately after they had been reported as well as the South African Government's deep concern over indications that those responsible had possibly operated from

Zimbabwean territory and had again fled thereto. On 20 December 1985 the State Security Council gave careful attention to a comprehensive report which had been drawn up by South Africa's security forces in connection with the increasing number of acts of violence and terror which were being planned and executed from neighbouring states and devoted particular attention to the incidents in the Northern Transvaal. The governments of South Africa's neighbouring states, including Zimbabwe, in accordance with a decision of the State Security Council, were once more informed that all South Africans consider these criminal and cowardly attacks on civilians of our country in a serious light. The Governments concerned were also advised that the South African Government had a duty to protect the country's borders as well as the security of its citizens by all appropriate means.

(2) Yes. The Government of Zimbabwe reconfirmed that Zimbabwean territory is not and will not be made available for the planning and execution of acts of violence against any neighbouring state including the RSA and undertook to investigate the matter. Contact has been established between the security forces of the two countries.

(3) No, not at this stage except to say that the question of acts of violence which are planned and executed from neighbouring states, including Botswana, continue to receive serious attention.

University of the Witwatersrand-national
 HANS W. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department has taken note of the resolutions adopted by a certain organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Min-

Hoa

Kwacha falls against dollar 362

LUSAKA — The Zambian kwacha has declined further against the US dollar when the rate of exchange was fixed at ZK6,68 to the dollar, compared with the previous figure of ZK6,51.

Central Bank chief Mr Michael Mwape, who supervises the country's weekly hard currency auction, said a total of 281 bids were

received last week, of which 205 were successful.

Altogether more than \$3,5 million was auctioned while another \$1,5 million was passed on to commercial banks to enable them to meet outstanding obligations incurred before the auctioning system was introduced in October last year. — Reuter.

Russians in Harare talks

HARARE — A five-man Soviet delegation began talks yesterday with Zimbabwean government officials on boosting economic and technical ties between the states, the Soviet Deputy Ambassador, Mr Vladimir Silkin, said.

The team, headed by the deputy chief for Economic Co-operation with Africa, Mr Leonid Archipov, was examining ways of implementing a general co-operation accord signed by Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union last December, he said.

"They want to determine some economic and industrial projects in which we can give assistance," Mr Silkin added.

Another team of Soviet economic experts will arrive here next week to join the present mission, Mr Silkin said. — Sapa-
Reuter

Blistering attack as losses mount

Minister delivers bombshell in Air Zimbabwe row

19/2/86 Star (362)

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's tempestuous Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, is at the centre of a storm over the running of the national airline, Air Zimbabwe.

The Minister shocked the country with a blistering attack on the corporation which he described as a "museum of mismanagement".

He warned that the airline was likely to collapse not long after July this year and he would then be forced to go on bended knee to an outside airline to take over the management of Air Zimbabwe, regardless of cost.

The airline, operating at a profit until four years ago, has had a high international reputation and in 1983 was listed as one of the world's smaller but excellent airlines by the respected British magazine, *Executive Travel*.

However, losses have been mounting steadily, the airline is now losing more than R23 million a year and is in debt to the tune of R110 million.

While Air Zimbabwe's financial problems were no secret and the need for new aircraft to replace the outdated Viscount and fuel-hungry Boeing 707 has been widely debated, the slashing attack on the calibre of the management by the Minister has shattered Zimbabweans.

Leadership lacking

He claimed the commercial division of the airline was in complete disarray and chaos.

He said the top management did not appear to have the necessary professionalism, experience and commitment.

The internal audit section was a farce, there was no corporate operating plan, leadership was lacking and the white domination of flight operations had blocked advancement by black pilots.

He said he had obtained Cabinet approval for a maladministration audit to be carried out by an independent firm with knowledge of the airline business and he announced the demotion of the general manager to "acting" general manager and put him on six months' probation.

There was a stunned silence for some days when the Minister's bombshell first went off.

But the general manager, Mr Augustine Mutyambizi, has now hit back and said that in a "dirty, inside job" some individuals had grossly misinformed the Minister in the expectation of getting top posts themselves.

Welcoming investigation

Mr Mutyambizi said Dr Ushewokunze's forecast of a collapse by mid-year should be ignored and was as likely as the collapse of the government.

He said his dispute with the Minister had started when he had refused to agree to certain appointments despite being directed to do so by the Minister.

The general manager refused to accept his demotion and said he intended to continue in his post while welcoming an authoritative investigation.

The Minister's attack on the airline management has been dubbed extraordinary by the independent *Financial Gazette* which said: "Had the Minister deliberately set out to damage the national airline's reputation, both within the country and abroad, he could not have been more effective."

The paper said Dr Ushewokunze had made a public spectacle of an airline which had a respected reputation in the aviation world.

The *Herald* daily newspaper, which strongly supports the government, and which has taken a keen interest in aviation matters, said that based on the evidence before it, it is not clear which charges or statements made by the Minister and the airline's general manager are credible.

'SA parents want Harare schooling'

20/2/86
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Hundreds of South African parents are seeking places in Zimbabwean schools for their children, says Zimbabwe's Education Minister, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

He said that every day 20 or more applications reach the ministry of education from white, Indian, coloured and some black parents who found South Africa's education policies intolerable.

Mr Mutumbuka told the national news agency, Ziana: "One white woman came to my office and cried, saying she did not want her children educated in South Africa."

Education in Zimbabwe is on non-racial lines with most government schools having a majority of black pupils. Private schools generally have more white than black pupils.

PERMISSION

The Minister said some parents were applying directly to schools but permission had to be obtained from the ministry before enrolment.

He said in some cases his ministry had authorised enrolment but the parents had to pay "extra-territorial" fees.

Pupils were thoroughly screened to establish whether applicants genuinely deserved consideration.

Mr Mutumbuka said most applicants said education in South Africa was inferior to that in Zimbabwe.

The Soviets boost their links with Zimbabwe

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the steadily improving relationship between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union

SOVIET interest in Zimbabwe has shown a marked increase in the wake of the visit to Moscow in December of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Western observers here are watching with close attention the development of this trend when viewed against the background of the volatile Southern African scene.

This week a five-man Soviet delegation arrived to explore ways of implementing the joint agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed in Moscow on Mr Mugabe's first visit to the Soviet Union since Zimbabwe became independent nearly six years ago.

According to the deputy Soviet ambassador here, Mr Vladimir Silkin, the delegation which is examining economic and industrial projects where the Soviet Union might give assistance will be joined by another five-man delegation on trade for more talks next week.

This month has also seen the holding of a workshop on Zimbabwe's trade and economic relations with Eastern European countries. This was attended by officials and experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, East Germany and

Hungary as well as the Soviet Union.

The Zimbabwe government took the opportunity to appeal to the socialist countries to help implement the five-year national development plan due to be launched soon.

Barter agreements have helped to increase trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe but it is still tiny when set against business conducted with Zimbabwe's traditional trading partners such as South Africa, Britain, West Germany and the United States.

A senior Soviet government official, Mr Yuri Youkalov, has also been in Harare recently and said afterwardss he had had discussions with leading Zanu(PF) officials, government Ministers and foreign affairs officers on "the serious situation in Southern Africa in the light of recent developments".

He said the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe had a common assessment of the developments which included condemnation of the reception accorded the Angolan Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in the United States.

Of more concern to Western embassies however was the un-

publicised visit of a Soviet defence team. This was a follow-up to the talks in general terms on military aid from the Soviet Union which Mr Mugabe had in Moscow.

There is speculation that an agreement might include the provision of fighter aircraft and an air defensive system. Mr Mugabe himself said after his return from the Soviet Union that Zimbabwe was aware of the threat to it from South Africa and must be in a position to ward off this.

He said then it was up to Zimbabwe to see what the Soviet Union had to offer.

It has been announced here that a Zimbabwe delegation to the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union next week will be led by a senior politburo member, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the Minister of State for Political Affairs in the Prime Minister's office.

One view held by Western observers is that the Soviet Union will not waste any opportunity now to do what it can to increase its influence in Zimbabwe, particularly in view of the assumption later this year by Mr Mugabe of the leadership of the 101-nation Non-aligned Movement.

The Soviets have a lot of ground to make up because of the suspicion which persisted in the early years of Zimbabwe's independence that the ties established during the guerilla war between Moscow and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party could be prejudicial to the plans of Mr Mugabe's victorious Zanu(PF) party.

However the appointment of a Zimbabwean ambassador to Moscow last year was interpreted as a signal that relations with the Soviet Union were now on a correct footing and the seal was put on this by Mr Mugabe's December visit.

Agreements between the two countries now include a cultural and scientific pact, a trade agreement and the agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

Late last year the Soviet embassy here bought a R280 000 property in Harare's diplomatic zone to be developed as a centre for trade mission activities and staff.

Accredited diplomats are limited to between 30 and 40 officials but it is possible that the inclusion of officials and advisers in other capacities could see an increase in the number of Soviet personnel in Zimbabwe this year.

COMMENT

Apartheid schooling causes problems for Zimbabwe

SOWETAN 24/2/86

FOCUS

LET there be no illusions about this: the youths in the townships are in an unstoppable mood of anger and have a seeming disregard for their lives.

The anger and commitment to ideals shown by black children all over the country has been the subject of anxious debate and discussion.

Many people believed that the adult world had lost control of their children. Unfortunately the situation has been muddled by the actions of hooligans and other elements who take advantage of unrest. When that happens adults shake their heads in despair in the belief that the children have gone completely overboard.

All along people refused to see or recognise the anger that was so evident in the children these days. The fact that this is not confined only to Soweto, to Pretoria or even Alexandra Township, makes this a country-wide phenomenon.

While the Government seems to be getting the message rather belatedly we must sound an urgent warning. Not only are these children angry, not only are they prepared to die for their rights, they are straining at the leash to get going once more.

The reason, and we will not tire of repeating this, is the plain irresponsible action by some members of the police. When the Minister of Law and Order says the revolutionary tendency has not subsided he is correct. He should also realise that unless the police, and in some instances the military, exercise extreme caution, things will be worse this year.

Most parents who have their children at school are shuddering at the spectre of what is likely to happen at the end of March.

In fact most adults and a number of very respectable leaders are aware that they have lost control of the anger expressed by township children.

With several funerals even before the end of March, we fear things are not likely to go well for this country. The job attempted by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee is getting more dangerous, more unwieldy as the children are convinced that they are under attack from the Government forces.

HARARE — Education authorities here are facing the politically embarrassing dilemma of either supporting anti-apartheid school boycotts in South Africa, or keeping the promise of universal education for all Zimbabwean children.

Senior Ministry of Education sources confirmed the ministry's headquarters was being inundated with pleas from black South African parents, alarmed over the prospect of another school-less year in their own country, to allow their children to go to school in Zimbabwe.

No official confirmation was available, but the sources said requests at the rate of 20 every day arrive from South Africa.

Inquiries

Headmasters in Harare schools also report receiving telephone calls from Zimbabwean residents with relatives in South Africa, making the same request. A Harare housewife with step-children in South Africa was told when she inquired at the beginning of the new school year last month: "You're the sixth person this morning asking about the same thing."

A small but significant number of applications have also been received from South African exiles in Botswana,

worried about South Africa's allegedly anti-guerrilla commando raids into that country.

Ironically, the development occurs during a growing controversy over white parents in and around the southern Zimbabwean border town of Beitbridge who daily take their children to segregated schools in nearby town of Messina, across the Limpopo River in South Africa.

The former whites-only school in Beitbridge now has an exclusively black enrolment and the white parents have complained that the standard of education has dropped. The government has said it plans to stop the migrations.

Since the sporadic boycott in South African schools began in the

JAN RAATH reports on the harsh choice facing Zimbabwe as the schooling conflicts in South Africa continue to ripple across the Limpopo border.



ZIMBABWEAN schoolchildren ... also faced with problems of overcrowding.

middle of last year, millions of black children have missed a vital six months of their schooling.

The suspension of the boycott by parents and pupils at the beginning of the new term to give the South African authorities a chance to meet parents' and pupils' demands is already showing signs of collapsing.

The chances of the boycott not resuming are estimated by observers there to be slim.

Worried

"I am really worried, not just about my kids missing schooling, but also about the violence," said one South African parent visiting here. "My eldest son, in standard eight, spends his time in demonstrations. One day, I just know he will collect it from the cops."

But the Zimbabwean authorities, despite the government's stated sympathy with the attempts of black South African youth to weaken their country's apartheid system, have not welcomed the requests with open arms.

So far, said a Ministry of Education source, children from only six families have been allowed to enrol here.

"A child cannot be admitted into a school in this country unless they or their parents are resident in this country. That means they must have a residence permit. Regulations strictly forbid taking foreigners' children into a school,"

said a headmaster in a Harare government primary school.

"Apart from that, there is the fact that our resources are incredibly stretched dealing with our own children, let alone South African kids," he said.

Since independence, enrolment figures in Zimbabwe government schools have soared by over 200 percent, resulting in severe overcrowding and drastic shortages of teachers, textbooks, paper and the rest of the range of equipment and services needed to run schools.

No figures are available on the number of pupils who still cannot enter school, but aid agencies put the number at hundreds of thousands.

Private schools are permitted to take in foreign pupils if the Ministry of Education issues an "extra territorial scholar's certificate," but the squeeze on the non-government schools is no less severe.

With the dropping of racial barriers at the former whites-only schools shortly before independence, white children have formed an increasingly shrinking percentage of the government school population, and have been enrolled at private institutions instead.

Some of these, generally openly elitist institutions now report places being booked up three years in advance.

The South Africans choosing to emigrate here for their children's sake face the high likelihood

of having their applications for residence permits rejected.

Applicants have to go through the tortuous process of obtaining a work permit — which is only issued, after considerable delays, once authorities are satisfied there are no Zimbabweans to do the job wanted by the would-be immigrant — before they can get even a temporary residence permit of a few weeks.

Once the temporary permit expires, there is every chance that the application for its renewal will be refused.

Suspicion

Black South African exiles are also regarded with deep suspicion by the authorities and have to obtain clearance from the Central Intelligence Organisation before being accepted for local residence. Even after that, they are constantly monitored, the authorities are nervous about the infiltration of spies from South Africa.

Children from the six families permitted enrolment here express differing degrees of satisfaction with their new environment.

A black woman from the Cape Town suburb of Claremont said her three children were happy with their new primary school, were doing well and had made new friends. "The facilities here are so much better and there's no racial discrimination. Even if they had gone to the local 'coloured' school last year, the teaching and the facilities there are terrible," she said.

But a 16-year-old boy from the strife-torn "coloured" area of Mitchell's Plain near Cape Town has become depressed, unable to work and refuses to settle in, said his father. "It's no good, we're going to have to send him back."

Copyright London Observer Service

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) To equip and initiate the Administration of South West Africa in the management and exploitation of an own transport service.

(b) With effect from 1 April 1985.

(c) No losses were incurred as a result of the transfer.

(2) A State President's Proclamation which will be passed in the near future makes provision for the reduction of Treasury loans to Transport Services to the amount of R144,8 million. This amount represents the outstanding book value of the assets transferred to South West Africa.

(3) Yes.

(a) Mainly as a result of the long distances and the under-utilisation of rail and road transport services.

(b) (i) R50,0 million.

(ii) 1985-86: Estimated at R41,0 million of which Transport Services will bear R12,3 million.

220. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What was the gross profit or loss of the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in each year since its inception and (b) what increases have been made in member contributions during this period?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) Since the change-over to Transmed, no membership fees are payable by members and particulars of a gross profit or loss cannot therefore be fur-

nished. The Scheme is subsidised by Transport Services and the figures in this regard since its inception are as follows:

1982/83—R118,5 million
1983/84—R150,8 million
1984/85—R174,2 million
1985/86—R161,3 million (up to January 1986).

On specified services members are responsible for partial payments ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. In addition, serving members without dependants contribute R2 per month and those with dependants R4 per month towards a provident fund from which assistance is given to members who in unavoidable circumstances are subjected to high medical costs.

Locomotives/passenger coaches/goods trucks
221. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many (a) locomotives, (b) passenger coaches and (c) goods trucks belonging to the South African Transport Services are on average located in (i) Zambia and (ii) Zimbabwe;

(2) how many (a) locomotives, (b) passenger coaches and (c) goods trucks belonging to (i) Zambia and (ii) Zimbabwe are on average operating in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Daily average

(1) (a) 9 (ii) —
(b) 1 093 (ii) 2 737
(c) —

(2) (a) (i) — (ii) —
(b) — 15 per week
(c) 33 570.

Newcastle railway station

222. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether a new railway station has been built at Newcastle; if so, (a) when and (b) at what cost;

(2) whether the new station was built on the same premises as the old one; if not, (a) why not and (b) how far from the old station was it built;

(3) whether a mainline passenger train regularly stops there at approximately midnight; if so,

(4) whether there is any taxi service at the station at that time;

(5) whether heated waiting rooms are available at the new station; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) It was completed during 1980.

(b) R1,5 million.

(2) No.

(a) The old station-site was not suitable for future development whereas the new site allowed for such development.

(b) Approximately seven kilometres.

(3) Yes.

(4) No, but telephones are available to call for a taxi.

(5) Yes.

Catering

223. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many persons in (a) the superintendent and higher grades and (b) other grades were employed in (i) the office of the Catering Manager, Johannesburg, and (ii) other offices in the catering services in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 1981 (i) 9 (ii) 4

(a) (i) 9 (ii) 4

1982 9 4
1983 11 2
1984 10 2
1985 11 2

(b) (i) 66 (ii) 15

1981 66 15
1982 61 16
1983 62 18
1984 63 18
1985 69 18

Refreshment rooms/dining saloons/buffet cars

224. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) departmental refreshment rooms and (b) (i) dining saloons and (ii) buffet cars were in regular use by the South African Transport Services in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 1980/81 12

1981/82 12
1982/83 12
1983/84 11
1984/85 11

(b) (i) 28 (ii) 19

1980/81 28 19
1981/82 30 21
1982/83 25 19
1983/84 23 21
1984/85 28 21

Staff complement

225. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What was the staff complement (i) in the General Manager's Office and (ii) of the South African Transport Services; at the beginning of each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available and (b) how many of these employees were in each of the four highest grades?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 1981-82 3 117 272 120

By Robin Drew of The Star's
Africa News Service in Harare

Soviet missions visit Zimbabwe

Soviet interest in Zimbabwe has shown a marked increase in the wake of the visit to Moscow in December of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Western observers here are watching with close attention the development of this trend when viewed against the background of the volatile Southern African scene. Last week a five-man Soviet delegation arrived to explore ways of implementing the joint agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed in Moscow on Mr Mugabe's first visit to Russia since Zimbabwe became independent nearly six years ago.

According to the Deputy Soviet Ambassador here, Mr Vladimir Silkin, the delegation which is examining economic and industrial projects where Russia might give assistance will be joined by another five-man delegation on trade for more talks this week.

This month has also seen the holding of a workshop on Zimbabwe's trade and economic relations with Eastern European countries. This was attended by officials

and experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, East Germany and Hungary as well as the Soviet Union.

The Zimbabwe Government took the opportunity to appeal to the socialist countries to help implement the five-year national development plan due to be launched soon.

Barter agreements have helped to increase trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe but it is still tiny when set against business conducted with Zimbabwe's traditional trading partners such as South Africa, Britain, West Germany and the United States.

SERIOUS

A senior Soviet Government official, Mr Yuri Youkalov, has also been in Harare recently and said afterwards he had had discussions with leading Zanu (PF) officials, Ministers and Foreign Affairs officers on "the serious situation in Southern Africa in the light of recent developments".

He said the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe had a common assess-

ment of the developments. They also both condemned the reception accorded the Union leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in the United States.

Of more concern to Western embassies, however, was the unpublished visit of a Soviet defence team. This was a follow-up to the talks in general terms on military aid from the Soviet Union which Mr Mugabe had in Moscow.

There is speculation that an agreement might include the provision of fighter aircraft and an air defensive system.

Mr Mugabe said after his return from the Soviet Union that Zimbabwe was aware of the threat to it from South Africa and must be in a position to ward this off. He said it was up to Zimbabwe to see what the Soviet Union had to offer.

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ter of State for Political Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office.

One view held by Western observers is that the Soviet Union will not waste any opportunity now to do what it can to increase its influence in Zimbabwe, particularly in view of the assumption later this year by Mr Mugabe of the leadership of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

The Soviets have a lot of ground to make up because of the suspicion which persisted in the early years of Zimbabwe's independence that the ties established during the guerrilla war between Moscow and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party could be prejudicial to the plans of Mr Mugabe's victorious Zanu (PF) party.

APPOINTMENT

However, the appointment of a Zimbabwean ambassador to Moscow last year was interpreted as a signal that relations with Russia were now on a 'correct footing' and the seal was put on this by Mr Mugabe's December visit.

Agreements between the two countries now include a cultural and scientific pact, a trade agreement and the agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

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Nkala's attack shows tension in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An extraordinary attack on Western diplomatic missions here by a senior Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister has highlighted the tensions and strains brought about by the persistent dissident menace in Matabeleland.

Mr Enos Nkala, the hot-tempered Minister of Home Affairs who is in charge of the police, used the occasion of a recent meeting with senior police officers and ruling party officials to accuse the United States and Britain of sabotaging the efforts of the police to combat dissidents.

He went so far as to accuse "certain western countries" of working with the government's internal enemies and of supporting and sympathising with the dissidents.

He said Zimbabwe could and would do without the presence of such powerful countries as the United States.

His anger was directed particularly at reports of violations of human rights by government agencies in Zimbabwe in reviews by Amnesty International and the United States Department of State.

There has been no public response by foreign embassies to the accusations against them, but the matter has been a subject of intensive debate among diplomats. They feel one reason for the outburst was the frustration felt by the Minister at the inability of the security forces to crush dissident activities despite his vigorous efforts since he took over responsi-

bility for the police after the general election in mid-1985.

Hardly a week passes without the dissidents perpetrating some atrocity. Schools have become a particular target in recent attacks on government property. In Matabeleland south, five schools were burnt down within the space of a fortnight.

Last week dissidents arrived at a white-owned cattle ranch in Matabeleland south, burnt down the farmhouse and a shed, set fire to a tractor and herded cattle to a dip where they shot the animals until the tank was full of dead beasts.

This year has seen the murder by dissidents of two more members of the white farming community, bringing the number of whites killed in the past four years to 45.

UNEASY PARTNERSHIP

In the six-month period to the end of January this year, when the state of emergency in Zimbabwe was renewed for another six months, dissidents murdered more than 100 people and committed more than 250 armed robberies.

The government has tried a variety of tactics to get to grips with the problem. It was first felt seriously in the early months of 1982 following the open rift between Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which had gone into an uneasy partnership in the first government of national unity.

When Mr Nkomo was sacked from the Cabinet,

following the discovery of huge arms caches on Zapu property, and some of his senior colleagues were detained, desertions of former Zapu combatants from the national army followed.

The year 1983 saw a dreadful loss of life among the civilian population in Matabeleland when the army, spearheaded by the politicised troops of the Fifth Brigade, went all out to stamp out support for the dissidents.

This was followed in 1984 by curfews over wide areas of Matabeleland. Many hundreds were detained for screening and there were more allegations of brutality by government forces.

Last year when Mr Nkala took office he concentrated on the arrest and detention of Zapu office holders and repeatedly accused Mr Nkomo and his party of backing and supporting the dissidents with South Africa's help.

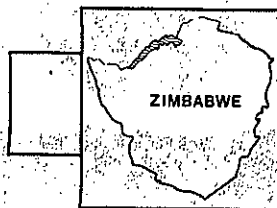
One problem is that Zimbabwe's security force, potential to hit back at the dissidents and to protect civilians, has been stretched by the deployment of thousands of troops in Mozambique guarding routes to the sea and fighting MNR rebels.

More troops have also been stationed along the South African border.

Hopes were raised that unity talks between the two main black political parties would see a decrease in dissident activity.

However, it would appear the unity moves have not made much headway and there are no indications at present of any speedy resolution.

Missed opportunities cost Southern Rhodesia dearly



Michael Hartnack
Reports from Harare

CHL Tuis 27/2/86

member of a conquered, subject people, just as today every Ndebele and every indigenous white in Zimbabwe must face the same fact.

Black-white relations are good here today because those whites who have chosen to remain are fully resigned to the situation. Many of the Ndebele, however, are not, and trouble will continue in Matabeleland until they either accept their position or alter it by force.

What happened in the years 1945-58 was that the Shona and the Ndebele peoples who previously accepted their subject status came to realize through the intermediary of their intelligentsia — men like Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who had travelled to Europe and America — that such resignation need not continue any longer.

Black intellectuals here have likened what occurred to the

ZIMBABWE'S local publishing industry suffered several setbacks after independence, but is now producing some very interesting titles, most of them, unfortunately, priced beyond the pocket of the ordinary book lover.

The latest to come off the presses for Zimbabwe Publishing House (ZPH) is "Lost Chance" by Hardwicke Holderness, a fervent supporter of a former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Garfield Todd.

As his title implies, Holderness believes the country missed a golden opportunity for peaceful evolution when Sir Garfield was ousted by his cabinet colleagues in a revolt early in 1958.

A man of scholarly intellect, great charm and monumental integrity, the Harare-born lawyer (who emigrated in bitter disillusion 10 years ago) gives many fascinating insights into the mechanics of Southern Rhodesian politics in the post-1945 era when a generation of young idealists, recently out of uniform, sought to throw off the stereotyped paternalism of the previous 50 years.

Different

Holderness is unwavering in the belief that if it was possible for Britain to evolve peacefully from an aristocratic oligarchy (before 1832) to a one-man, one-vote democracy, it must have been possible for Southern Rhodesia to make a similar transition to majority rule in a truly non-racial society.

As he points out, Southern Rhodesia was different from Britain's other Third World colonies, such as India, because the majority of the whites regarded the country as their permanent home and not merely a British imperial possession.

Holderness's friend and mentor, Sir Garfield, never tires of quoting the statement of the founder of Zanu, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, that the noise of Sir Garfield's fall was the signal for the start of black militancy.

After their valiant but vain efforts to avert racial conflict, it is so tempting to the old white liberals to believe this.

But such an egocentric notion of causes betrays a fundamental naivety about the nature of black (and white) nationalism and of the radical differences between nationalism and the conflict of economic classes composed of men of the same language and colour.

It also shows a failure to perceive what has been happening to European civilization over the past 600 years, the rhythm of sudden, explosive expansion and inevitable subsequent contraction — a vast process in which the fall of Rhodesia (momentous enough and tragic enough in the private lives of those of us directly involved) was about as significant as a fly being blown by the slipstream off an accelerating express train.

It would be farcical to suggest, for example, that by some feat of imaginative power sharing constitutional draftsmanship, chiefs Sitting Bull and Red Cloud could have kept the peace between their Sioux braves and the gold diggers who invaded the Black Hills of Dakota in the 1870s. The same is true in Rhodesia.

From 1896 onwards, every Shona and Matabele knew in his heart of hearts that he was a

Shona fable of Nhengure, the fork-tailed Drongo, a popular hero of their folk lore.

European civilization, or the domination of the European imperial powers (not necessarily the same thing), was compared to the character in the fable of the owl — ironically, the symbol of wisdom and learning in European culture. In order to claim kingship over all the birds the owl successfully intimidated them — for a brief while — with the claim it had horns.

Nhengure, black and fearless, exposed the fact that the "horns" were just feathers, and the impostor was summarily ejected from its supremacy, to be mobbed and harried ever after whenever it showed its face in daylight.

It was not the fall of Sir Garfield that triggered the sudden explosion of black nationalist expectations in Rhodesia, but a long series of events, culminating in the Suez débâcle, which revealed the weakness of the whites' position, and the contrasting growing moral strength of the Afro-Asian bloc.

It is perfectly true that if Rhodesia had had an executive president, directly elected through a broad, colour-blind franchise, and a multiracial parliament returned by proportional representation, the whole process of transition could, in theory, have been handled so much more intelligently.

More stable

Not only that, but such institutions established under white rule would have helped the new state of Zimbabwe aspire to a more humane, more discerning and, ultimately, more stable form of government.

In the circumstances of Rhodesia in the 1940s and 50s, however, it was impossible to expect such miracles to manifest themselves — especially since they would have involved a complete departure from the Westminster system of government to which all the "more British than the British" white Rhodesians, including Holderness, were heavily committed emotionally.

Holderness's description of the course of white Rhodesian nationalism and a study of the subsequent careers of men such as Rev Sithole (today in self-imposed exile in the United States) confirm one overriding truth: nationalism is a religion. It is based, intellectually, on myths, and leads whole groups of privately decent people into a state of barely controlled hysteria.

At a pinch, an aspiring middle class will settle for knighthoods, seats in parliament, and an uncorrupt administration "open to the talents"; the working class for freehold homes with a bit of garden, pensions, and subsidized false teeth.

God of nationalism

But the two-headed Janus-god of nationalism, which seeks to liberate itself and enslave others, curses its devotees with a vision of grandiose social engineering. In pursuit of this, power must inexorably be centralized, concentrated, and delivered at last bound for the sacrifice into the hands of one or two high priests. Anything that checks this process is portrayed to The People as a cruel impediment to the realization of all their hopes.

For Rhodesian nationalism and Mr Ian Smith, the dream was of mass immigration from Europe to create a great white-dominated dominion.

And no true nationalist ever learns to compromise with reason and reality until he has first tasted the bitterest fruits of his own extremism.

Doing deals

Zimbabwe's decision to export at least 200 000 t of maize to SA in the next few months has generated some wry chuckles in Western capitals. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe led the charge in favour of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against SA at the Commonwealth summit last year; and some of his senior ministers and the government-owned media have sharply attacked private sector spokesmen who have urged Zimbabwe to soft-pedal the sanctions issue.

Last year, John Mkushi, the first black president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, was accused of defeatism and weakness when he warned that the economy would grind to a halt in months if Pretoria imposed transport sanctions against Zimbabwe in retaliation for Zimbabwean sanctions against SA.

Business leaders have privately welcomed the hard-headed pragmatism apparent in the decision to sell upwards of US\$20m of maize to SA this year. Although over-produced itself, SA is still in the market for white maize to avoid the white-yellow mix.

For Zimbabwe, the South African purchase could hardly have come at a better time. Zimbabwe's maize stocks at the end of the current agricultural season (on March 31) are estimated at some 1,5 Mt, while consumption is currently running at around 600 000 t.

Varied forecasts

Forecasts of the 1985-1986 maize harvest vary widely, but agricultural experts say that deliveries by commercial farmers will exceed 1 Mt. What is uncertain, is how large the communal land crop grown by the country's 750 000 peasant producers will be. Estimates range from 300 000 t to 600 000 t. All of which means that Zimbabwe, with 1,5 Mt of maize in stock, will get deliveries of at least 1,3 Mt and perhaps as high as 1,7 Mt in 1986.

After adjustment for domestic consumption — and in the absence of exports — this would leave the country with around 2,5 Mt in stock in a year's time.

The sale to SA of at least 200 000 t, and possibly more, is reported to have been negotiated at US\$115/t. However, it will be largely paid for by way of a countertrade deal of South African products, including tractors.

Officials are saying little about the deal, aware that Zimbabwe's high-principled moral stance on South African sanctions has been undermined and that Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher will want to know why they should not trade with SA if Zimbabwe does.

Prospects for selling maize have improved with a cabinet decision to sell at a price below the Z\$180/t paid to growers. It is estimated that interest costs alone for the

maize stockpile in 1986 will exceed Z\$50, to which must be added transport and storage costs.

At current consumption levels, Zimbabwe has enough maize to see her through until the end of 1989. It is not surprising therefore, that a rethink of the maize price structure is in progress in Harare. It is obvious that the price will not be increased for 1986 deliveries, and there's only a slim chance of a price rise next year.

But farmers warn that their costs are escalating at well over 20% annually. Another wage increase is forecast for July and the prospect of unchanged maize prices for another two years is likely to lead to a major switch into different crops next season. ■

Mugabe asked to bar schools to S A pupils

Mercury Reporter

THE Azanian Student Movement, Azasm, has asked Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to impose a ban on black pupils from South Africa seeking admission to schools in Zimbabwe.

In a memorandum to Mr Mugabe, a copy of which was released yesterday, Mr Gomolemo Mokae, publicity secretary of Azasm, said some black parents in South Africa were trying to find an easy way out of the education 'crisis' for their children.

'The black parents are out to deprive their children of an opportunity to respond appropriately to the calling to participate in the liberation struggle.

Inundated

'Then, like vultures hovering over a dying beast, the children would come back to South Africa after liberation to feast on the rewards of a freedom they would not have helped attain,' he said.

Asking for the Zimbabwean Government's help 'in our people's struggle against the forces of racism and capitalism', he said it had come to Azasm's notice that the Mugabe Government was inundated with pleas from black South African parents wishing to place their children in Zimbabwean schools.

'Azasm would certainly be the last one to condemn

any sincere attempt on the part of South Africans to acquire education, provided this attempt on their part is not driven by self-centred motives.

'Actually we subscribe to the belief that acquisition of education is inextricably linked to the struggle for freedom.

'They go hand in hand. Otherwise we would not have skilled man- and woman-power to run our industries in the post-liberatory era, especially in the face of large-scale emigration by ex-colonialists, as has happened in Zimbabwe.

'However, self-interest, rather than national interest, is the driving force behind present attempts to gain admission to Zimbabwean schools,' he said. 'We humbly request you to close the doors of your schools to these people.'

(362)
**Zim calls
for 'save
economy,
summit'**

Sunday Times Reporter

ZIMBABWE'S mainly white-run commercial and industrial sectors have been urged to help the government avoid bankruptcy by staging a 10-day non-aligned summit conference starting on August 26.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Muzenda, appealed to industrialists and bankers at a special meeting designed to help the government utilise existing resources wherever possible and so "avoid bankrupting the nation".

He said between 4 000 and 7 000 delegates and staff were expected to attend the conference.

Privileges

Mr Muzenda said the private sector could help by providing the luxury housing needed for visiting heads of state, and transport, goods, services, equipment and secretarial skills.

He said heads of state from the 101 non-aligned nations were expected and they would need plush homes and cars.

The government could afford to build only 32 luxury "villas" for some of the heads of state, Mr Muzenda said. He urged the private sector to place company or private homes at the disposal of the government for a month to house visiting dignitaries.

Private home-owners would be paid rent and given special foreign exchange holiday allowances to leave the country if they wished during the conference.

Zimbabwean Government Ministers have meanwhile been to Europe to negotiate the purchase of luxury and standard cars for the visitors.

19/3/86 (362) STA

Zimbabwean officials held

HARARE — Two top Zimbabwean customs officials have been detained twice under emergency powers regulations despite two High Court orders that they be freed, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper reported.

The *Mail* said Mr John Austin and Mr Neil Harper were first detained by the Central Intelligence Organization's security police two weeks ago on allegations of posing a

threat to "the economic security of Zimbabwe".

They were held under emergency powers (maintenance of law and order) regulations, which allow for indefinite detention. No specific reasons for their detentions were mentioned by the newspaper.

RULING

The *Mail* said a High Court judge ruled on Friday that their detentions did not meet the provi-

sions laid down in the regulations and ordered their release.

A second High Court order reaffirming the first was issued on Saturday after attorneys established the officials were still being held.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, assistant customs controllers, were briefly released and then detained again by security police, the *Mail* said. — Sapa-Associated Press.

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WOMEN TODAY

Feminist force in Mugabe's Cabinet

In Zimbabwe's traditionally male-dominated society, two women have made it through to the ranks of the Cabinet.

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — "It is the women who really sustain the party and therefore sustain the Government. They can bring those outside the party into it and lead the country to a one-party state."

The words are those of Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and it is one indication of why the status of women in Zimbabwe is being uplifted. Women and girls make up more than half the population, something which has not yet been explained.

It is not surprising then that at most major functions, on the platform with Mr Mugabe, will be seen the familiar face of Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhonogo, holder of the number one position in the Women's League of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Aged only 31, she is a veteran in the tough world of guerilla warfare, nationalist politics and its accompanying intrigue, and has nearly six years' service as a Cabinet Minister.

She was born in Northern Mashonaland and was 18, with a couple of years of secondary school behind her when she joined the liberation struggle in 1973.

She chose the chi-murenga (revolution) name of Teurai Ropa (Spill Blood) and served as a guerilla in the field before becoming commander of the Women's Detachment of the Zanu guerilla army whose loyalty lay with Robert Mugabe.

Her husband is Lieutenant General Rex Nhonogo, now commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, but in those days a guerilla fighter who was in at the start of



TEURAI ROPA NHONGO heads the Women's League of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

the intensified phase of the war in 1972.

Mrs Nhonogo, mother of three, is the only woman member of the 15-person politburo, the topmost structure in the ruling party.

Her background had been rugged, but she was still feminine for all that, according to those



VICTORIA CHITEPO takes a positive line in encouraging South Africans to visit Zimbabwe.

around her, and one of the first things she ordered in her office was to have the safe painted pink.

As Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Nhonogo has been critical of the rate of progress in improving the status of women, though things are

moving a lot faster now.

She said: "It must always be remembered that the attainment of equality for women is the task of society as a whole. It can only be achieved through a joint struggle by all social forces as part of the general struggle for a so-

ciety in which men, women and children can live in equality, freedom and prosperity. Outdated prejudices regarding the role of women must be eliminated."

Of a different generation but one who, like Mrs Nhonogo, favours flowing ethnic-print dresses is Zimbabwe's second woman Cabinet Minister, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, who holds the portfolio of Natural Resources and Tourism.

In her late fifties, Mrs Chitepo is the widow of the assassinated nationalist leader, Herbert Chitepo, whose remains lie in Heroes' Acre on the outskirts of Harare.

He was killed in a car bomb explosion in Lusaka in 1975 for which responsibility has been claimed by an agent of the security services of the Rhodesian Government.

Mrs Chitepo served as a deputy minister in Mr Mugabe's first government, and two years later took over the Natural Re-

sources and Tourism portfolio which she still holds today.

She was born at Dundee in Natal, studied at the University of Birmingham and returned to teach in Natal. She moved to the then Southern Rhodesia in 1956 with her husband who became the first black advocate to be admitted to the bar.

Mrs Chitepo, mother of six, lived in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka for many years before returning to independent Zimbabwe in 1980. She is highly thought of in conservation circles where her enthusiasm and energy have led to a revival of national interest in the preservation of game and its natural environment.

A national conservation strategy has been formulated during her term of office and she has given her full backing to the international campaign to protect the black rhino in the Zambesi Valley, from the activities of poachers crossing into Zimbabwe from Zambia.

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STAN

Nkomo ZANU end differences

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo told supporters in Bulawayo yesterday he and his old foe, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, had buried most past differences and were committed to merging their rival political parties as a prelude to establishing a one-party state.

Mr Nkomo (68), president of ZAPU (PF), said the only point of disagreement with Mr Mugabe's ZANU party was over the sharing of Cabinet posts and places in Parliament.

He urged some 30 000 supporters crowded into Bulawayo's White City Stadium to forget the past, in which an untold number of people had been killed in Matabeleland, his traditional tribal stronghold.

No reaction was immediately available from the Government, but Mr Mugabe has often said he would welcome a merger with Mr Nkomo's party as a first step towards achieving his goal of establishing a one-party state in one of Africa's few Western-style democracies. — Sapa-Associated Press.

MNR claims major setback for Machel

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LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday attacked and occupied a Government military base, killing 177 Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Cuban soldiers, according to a guerilla spokesman in Lisbon.

Mr Paulo Oliveira of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said the rebels also ambushed a column of Zimbabwean troops who came to relieve the post, killing 57 soldiers and wounding 109 others.

Mr Oliveira said rebels stormed the military base at Canda near Vila Paiva de Andrade in central Mozambique at dawn. He said 135 Mozambican soldiers, 37 Zimbabweans and five Cubans were killed in the fighting.

Rebel casualties were five killed and 19 wounded, according to the spokesman.

He claimed the rebels captured 11 anti-aircraft guns, five 75 mm cannons and 457 light arms. He said five armoured cars and 17 other vehicles were destroyed.

Mr Oliveira said five other armoured cars and 28 other military vehicles were destroyed. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Frelimo, MNR seek mediator

Maputo faces talks dilemma

STAR 382
17/3/86

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

Finding a mutually acceptable go-between is only one of the problems facing the elements within the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels that are said to be seeking a negotiated end to the guerilla war.

Deciding with whom the negotiations should be conducted could also present problems.

Zimbabwe is reported to have been approached by MNR representatives to act as a broker for talks.

But some in the MNR are believed to feel Zimbabwe is unsuitable as its troops are fighting alongside the Frelimo Government forces against the rebels.

Zimbabwe is understood nevertheless to be deeply concerned about the deterioration in the situation in Mozambique.

It is believed to have asked the United States envoy, Mr Frank Wisner, when he recently visited Harare to communicate this concern to Maputo.

Mr Wisner was last week in South Africa for talks on the Namibian question and other issues that were not named.

South Africa is considered a doubtful candidate to broker Mozambique peace talks because of its former association with the MNR. The Maputo Government in any case still claims publicly that South Africa is continuing to aid the rebels.

A strong candidate for the job of broker is considered to be President Aristide Pereira of Cape Verde, whose country has hosted several meetings between the South Africans and the Angolans on Namibia questions.

Apart from Mozambique and Angola, which are also former Portuguese colonies, there are no trade or other links between Cape Verde and Southern African countries.

Captured documents

Publicly the Frelimo Government has always refused to negotiate a settlement with the MNR. But diplomatic observers believe it may have no choice.

Pretoria claims the alleged breaches of the Nkomati Accord that were exposed in the documents captured at the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, were actually efforts being made at Frelimo's request to set up talks with the MNR.

Knowledgeable sources report a conflict within the Maputo Government between moderates favouring negotiation with the MNR and hard-liners who want to fight on.

If Maputo does agree to talk, it will probably insist on negotiating with the MNR leader in the bush, Nr Afonso Dhlakama, and not with its Lisbon-based secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes.

Reason for collapse

Mr Fernandes is believed to have been excluded in advance from the talks the South Africans say they were trying to set up when the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, flew secretly to the Gorongosa base only nine days before it was captured.

Mr Fernandes had taken part in the previous effort to bring the two sides together in talks in Pretoria in October 1984.

According to the former South African armed forces chief, Gen-
But we must maintain coherence

behind
relations with the EC
responsibility for rela-

Zimbabwe mining scheme could be Namibia model

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Zimbabwean Government's policy of aid for small-scale mining ventures could be used as a model for future assistance to minor mineral producers in Namibia.

The Thirion Commission of Inquiry, which has recently submitted its report on State involvement and control over mining in Namibia, looked at the system in Zimbabwe when making recommendations for the future of the small-scale mining

sector in the territory.

A letter from the Zimbabwean Geological Survey Department to its counterpart in Windhoek in 1983 outlined several ways in which the Harare government helped small miners. These included:

- Free geological consultancy services. State geologists to help in mapping, sampling, mineral identification and other mining requirements.
- Processing of samples for assay purposes.
- Free reference library and the sale of official reports and

maps to any interested parties.
● The granting of loans to small producers to get them on their feet financially.

In his recommendations, Thirion Commission chairman Mr Justice Pieter Thirion said that the Namibian Department of Geological Survey should have its staff increased so that it could render a similar service to small-scale mines in Namibia.

Judge Thirion also suggested that a loan scheme, similar to that in operation in Zimbabwe, be introduced in Namibia but with stricter conditions.

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Mr Fernandes had taken part in the previous effort to bring the two sides together in talks in Pretoria in October 1984.

According to the former South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, Mr Fernandes's attitude was a prime reason for the collapse of those talks.

Maputo has claimed it went to the Pretoria meeting not to discuss a political settlement but to talk about an amnesty for surrendering rebels. Pretoria insists the purpose was to negotiate a settlement and that senior Maputo Government members later asked South Africa to set up new talks.



Keeping b
sole tog

Zimbabwe customs men face charge on secrets for SA

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Bearded and in khaki prison garb, two senior white customs officials of the Zimbabwe Government stood in the dock in the Harare Magistrate's Court accused of passing prohibited information to South Africa.

After three weeks in detention since being whisked away from their homes on a Saturday afternoon by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr John Vincent Austin, collector of customs and excise in the Harare district, and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, Zimbabwe's chief customs investigation officer, were remanded in custody for allegedly contravening the Official Secrets Act.

For the past week, their lawyers had fought a running battle in the Magistrate's Court, the High Court and the Supreme Court in a vain attempt to secure their release.

For a few minutes they actually succeeded, when a judge demanded that they be freed because of insufficient information to justify their continued detention.

But their joy was soon dissipated when CIO officers served a fresh detention order on them.

At midweek the detention order was changed to an arrest order, though this too was disputed by the lawyers.

The upshot was confirmation by a magistrate on Friday that Mr Austin and Mr Harper remain in custody until tomorrow for a further appearance.

No details of the alleged contravention of the Official Secrets Act have been made known but the State said the men had passed information to South Africa about political organisations here and about trade through Mozambique.

In an affidavit presented at a High Court hearing, Mr Austin said he was dumbfounded by his detention.

He could only surmise that it was either revenge by someone who had been caught in one of the many customs investigations he had authorised.

He said both he and Mr Harper had been involved in uncovering drug smuggling and international car theft rackets, and had been the targets of threats and smear letters to, among others, the Prime Minister.

Mr Austin said he thought his detention could have been to prevent him giving evidence in the case of a car thief "with influential connections".

Both men said in affidavits that they had been questioned about their contacts in South Africa and also about any contact with South African refugees.

Mr Harper said he had been accused of supplying names and addresses of refugees to South Africa and interrogated about the return to South Africa of BMW cars that had been stolen there.

The two senior officials, who have made their careers in the Customs Department since the 1960s, are being held in Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison.

An order from a Minister preventing bail is being challenged in the High Court on the grounds that it violates the constitution.

Millions stream into African cities

HARARE — Sub-Saharan Africa is searching for ways to house millions streaming into its cities.

Vast numbers of people already live in the region's squalid shantytowns without plumbing or electricity.

At one Harare housing project the waiting list is already 17 years and 28 000 names long.

With the economic problems confronting most governments in the region, finding public financing to house people will be difficult.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) executive director, Arcot Ramachandran, had

some startling statistics for a recent 28-nation conference on housing and urban development in sub-Saharan Africa.

He said the region's urban population was expected to grow from 136-million in 1980 to 361-million by the year 2000.

By then 42.4% of the population would be city dwellers, compared with 30% in 1980, he said. At least eight African cities would have a population of more than 5-million people.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the private sector had exploited Africa's wealth and now had an obligation to invest in housing

and urban development.

The committee had these ideas on how to attack the dilemma:

- ☐ The public sector should identify and organise housing projects, but the private sector should execute them because it was more effective;
- ☐ Governments should encourage private financial institutions to provide more funds for low-income housing, by making housing loans as profitable as money lent for other purposes;
- ☐ Money markets should be deregulated to allow low-income families a choice of funding arrangements;
- ☐ Housing developers and lenders should be guaranteed full recovery of their costs.

In Harare, which hosted the conference, a partnership between the private and public sectors was at work in Kuwadzana, a low-income suburban housing project.

Kuwadzana will have 7 400 units, a school, a clinic and a market when it is completed.

People have been on a municipal waiting list for as long as 17 years. Community Services director, Alban Musekiwa, said the list had 28 000 names and kept growing.

US Agency for International Development's Office of Housing and Urban Programmes director, Peter Kimm, said Kuwadzana was a "fine example" for conference delegates to consider. USAID has contributed \$50m to the project.

Funds to pay private contractors also came from the Zimbabwe government and municipal authorities. In addition, private business was paying for some of the construction to provide housing for their employees.

— Sapa-AP.

Zimbabwe claims ^{20/385/94R} R1,8-m cash swindle ⁽³⁶²⁾

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Three prominent white businessmen have appeared in court in Harare for allegedly swindling the government of R1,8 million in foreign exchange.

The State claims they deprived Zimbabwe of foreign currency which would have been paid by a Johannesburg company for the shipment of South African cargo through Zimbabwe to Malawi.

The court was told the men opened an account for a non-existent company, Regent Trading, funded by Zimbabweans willing to exchange local currency for rands paid in South Africa. In this way the Zimbabwean transport firms were paid in local currency by Manica Freight.

The three accused are Mr Roger Petit, former chief executive of Manica Freight, and two former employees, accountant Mr Robert Mitchell and operations manager Mr Charles Davidson.

They were released on bail until April 8.

Their court appearance followed investigations in which a number of businessmen were detained during inquiries by police and the Reserve Bank.

Our struggle was not racial, says ex-Zanu(PF) leader

Rhodesia's white militants

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Light has been thrown on the little-known activities of whites who helped in the guerilla war waged in Rhodesia by supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe.

One of his former senior lieutenants and member of the Zanu (PF) war council, Mr Henry Hamadziripi, who helped direct the war from Zambia, has told of whites who were prepared to risk their lives for the guerilla cause.

Breaking a long silence, Mr Hamadziripi, who is no longer actively engaged in politics, told the Zimbabwean publication, *Parade*: "It is a mistake to believe our struggle was a racial one."

He said that, for example, a Mrs Pearce, who lived in Rhodesia's Eastern Highlands,

helped to recruit guerilla fighters and distributed party literature among school-leavers.

The pupils were offered scholarships to study overseas, but once outside Rhodesia they were sent for military training instead.

Describing Mrs Pearce as a "silent heroine", Mr Hamadziripi said her work included distributing 2 000 pamphlets and establishing an "inner circle" at the University of Rhodesia. From then on, the party's recruiting campaign snowballed.

Meanwhile her son, Mr Mick Pearce, an architect in Zambia, had become the first white person to volunteer to carry weapons from Zambia to Botswana, from where they were carried into Rhodesia by guerilla fighters.

Mr Hamadziripi said that Mrs Pearce continued with her recruiting campaign, but by 1972 the party feared for her safety. "We considered her as one of our cadres and pleaded with her to

to get out before it was too late. Eventually she agreed and went to live in Newcastle in England. Without Mrs Pearce some of our achievements would have taken much longer."

As Zanu (PF) treasurer, Mr Hamadziripi was responsible for providing money and equipment for the guerillas.

Help offered

While he was at the Chinese Embassy in Lusaka, he was introduced to a white man who offered to help.

"He turned out to be the overall managing director of Barclays Bank in Zambia," said Mr Hamadziripi. "I was stunned. But he told me 'I know we serve the imperialists but I believe we are in a position to help your organisation.'"

He did so by providing used Rhodesian currency in small denominations in return for money deposited in the bank in Zambia. Because the Zanu officials

feared a trap, they arranged for a courier to take some of the notes back into Rhodesia to see what would happen, Mr Hamadziripi said.

"The courier told immigration officials he was fed up with life in Zambia and wanted to return to Rhodesia to set up a business. He had been provided with US dollars, British pounds and Zambian kwacha as well as a sample of the Rhodesian currency."

"The black businessman was interrogated by security men who believed his story and the courier and his money-packed briefcase were driven back to the then Salisbury where he set up a thriving sweet factory whose profits were used to finance guerilla operations."

The publication of Mr Hamadziripi's reminiscences has caused quite a stir in political circles here.

Since independence in 1980, Mr Hamadziripi has kept out of the public eye. He returned to

the country from Mozambique where he had been detained after being accused of planning a revolt against Mr Mugabe's leadership.

At the watershed second congress of Zanu (PF) in 1984, Mr Hamadziripi was slated by Mr Mugabe for being a member of a "reactionary and treasonous group" which had plotted to seize power in 1978.

However in his interview with *Parade* magazine, Mr Hamadziripi said he thought Mr Mugabe's government had done a tremendous job. On moves to unite the two main political parties, he said he regarded unity as "essential and inevitable".

Asked how he felt about not being in government himself after his many years as a revolutionary leader, he said: "We are all working for a better Zimbabwe, whether in the private or public sector. I am as happy as I am."

The weed that could rescue Zimbabwe

21/3/86 WEEKLY

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A WEED could rescue Zimbabwe from the ravages of drought.

Research tests on pigweed, a drought-resistant plant which originates in South America but is widespread in Zimbabwe, could establish it as a food and cash crop.

The tests are part of a concerted drive to give farmers the upper hand on drought. Zimbabwe emerged from a four-year dry spell last year in better condition than most African countries with abundant harvests of wheat, maize and tobacco. But the nation's food supply was severely affected nonetheless.

To avoid a repeat, an early warning system and improved storage facilities are being introduced, and pigweed is one of several potential crops being studied for its ability to thrive with little water. Tests so far show that although irrigated yields are higher, dry land yields of the plant, at 70 percent of wet yields, compare well.

Another important feature is the plant's dual nature. It can serve either as a vegetable or grain crop. There is even a variety from which in theory both leaves and seeds can be harvested, although how to manage this in practice has yet to be resolved.

Researcher PJ Schwerzel, who pioneered study of the plant in Zimbabwe, found that its leaf yield was higher than that of cabbage, the highest-yielding vegetable crop now grown. Pigweed could yield up to 40 tonnes a hectare compared to 25 tonnes per hectare for cabbage.

A weed that thrives where no vegetable will grow could save Zimbabwe from drought, reports SIPHO SISO in Bulawayo

A local food company, Willards Foods, has already expressed interest in using the grain as an additive in breakfast cereals and soup noodles.

Known also as bonongwe, pigweed grows to a height of 1.5-2 metres and has ribbed stems, full seed heads reminiscent of sorghum, and a reddish colour. Although its potential as a food source has been largely ignored in Africa, in some tropical regions it is eaten widely as a leaf vegetable.

The plant's high protein content means it can be used to enrich other cereals.

Taste tests have found that local vegetable varieties are generally popular, although the red colour of the plant seems to encounter resistance.

Mixing pigweed flour with an equal amount of maize meal improved the taste, but unmilled and black seed caused resistance. Pigweed flour does not rise and must be combined with wheat flour to make bread.

Zimbabwe's efforts to immunise itself from the potentially disastrous effects of drought are among the most advanced in Africa. Researchers hope sturdy plants like pigweed will become an integral part of their disaster prevention plans. — Gemini News Service

Zimbabwe flooded with refugees from drought, war

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The number of Mozambican refugees living in camps in Zimbabwe has risen to 23 000 from 4 000 two years ago.

The refugees, referred to as "displaced people", crossed the border to escape the ravages of drought and the war between MNR rebels and forces of President Samora Machel.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society this week handed 550 tents to the Government to help accommodate the Mozambicans.

Social Welfare Minister Mr Frederick Shava said the influx had created the need for temporary shelter pending the construction of more permanent shelters by the displaced persons themselves.

Money to buy the tents came from the Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies and several Zimbabwean organisations have helped with supplies and equipment.

Monday, March 24, 1986

CHT Time 24/3/86

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Nkomo, Zanu (PF) at historic rally

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe took a dramatic step nearer the promulgation of a one-party state yesterday when the Zanu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, appeared on a public platform with two ministers of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) for the first time since Mr Nkomo's dismissal from the cabinet in 1982.

Mr Nkomo appeared with two veteran personal political foes, the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos

Nkala, who up to now has been the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) politburo.

The venue for the meeting, attended by more than 1 000 Ndebele tribespeople, was a shopping centre in the Kezi district, one of the worst areas of dissident activity in Matabeleland since the collapse of the post-independence government of national unity.

The place, 75km south of Bulawayo, is close to the sacred Ndebele rain-making shrine of Njelele and 5km from the spot in the Mat-

pos hills where in 1896 Cecil Rhodes negotiated peace with Matabele ndunas.

Mr Nkomo urged dissidents to lay down their arms and joined Mr Nkala and Mr Munangagwa in urging the people to support current unity talks between Zanu and Zapu. "We really have to eliminate this dissident factor which is causing embarrassment to the country," said Mr Nkomo.

Mr Nkala heard complaints from local people that Zimbabwean security forces were unnecessarily harassing civilians in the course of

their operations.

Although the unity talks have not overcome the final hurdle of appointing power and political patronage to Mr Nkomo and his lieutenants, the appearance of Mr Nkomo at yesterday's historic rally seems to signal success for Mr Mugabe in winning the founder of black nationalism in Zimbabwe over to his side.

The prospect of imminent agreement on a one-party state removes a major cause of internal political embarrassment for the Zimbabwean leader in the face of this

year's scheduled non-aligned summit in Harare.

It also leaves the former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, now totally isolated as the sole remaining articulate voice opposing Mr Mugabe's plans for one-party rule.

In less than 12 months Mr Mugabe will be able to amend the British-designed independence constitution, with Mr Nkomo's co-operation, and remove Mr Smith and the 19 other white MPs from the House of Assembly.

Is Zimbabwe on the road to rapprochement?

By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare

"A good beginning" was how veteran nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo described the most significant political event to take place in Zimbabwe so far this year.

The occasion was a rally in the dissident-stricken Kezi area in Matabeleland South at the weekend when Mr Nkomo, leader of the opposition Zapu party, shared a platform with senior government Ministers and leading members of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The main speakers were Mr Nkomo himself and the man who has led the campaign of harassment and denigration of Mr Nkomo and Zapu, the hot-tempered Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala.

The theme of the rally was an appeal to the people to co-operate with the forces of law and order to put an end to the activities of dissidents who have created havoc in Matabeleland for the past four years, often in the name of Zapu.

Brutality

But the people at the rally, traditionally supporters of Mr Nkomo, took the opportunity to make their feelings known about alleged brutality and even "dissident" actions by members of the security forces and certain army units in particular.

Mr Nkala undertook to report to the Government on the feelings of the local population and Mr Nkomo called on the people to help the Government eradicate "these bush boys" whoever they were.

Well-placed analysts see the real significance of the meeting in the context of the proposed unity between the two main black political parties in Zimbabwe. That, they believe, is a necessary prelude to the introduction of a one-party system of government.

Unity moves began last year after the general election which saw Mr Mugabe's party triumph throughout the country except for Matabeleland where Mr Nkomo



Mr Joshua Nkomo

While the 15 seats Mr Nkomo took present no real threat to Mr Mugabe, whose party won 64 seats, the continued actions of the anti-government dissidents who have murdered, raped, robbed and terrorised civilians and who have destroyed government property have torpedoed hopes for peace.

Mr Nkomo was frequently accused of leading a "murderous" party which sponsored the activities of the dissidents for its own ends, even though it might publicly condemn them.

That accusation can hardly be made again, now that Mr Nkomo has been joined with Mr Nkala, Security Minister Mr Emerson Munangagwa and other leading figures in the ruling party on the same platform.

The meeting made headline news in Zimbabwe and drew favourable comment in the newspapers.

It was, in the opinion of some well-placed observers, part of the

people to the prospect of a united party.

It would be foolish, however, to believe it is going to be plain sailing from here on.

When Mr Nkomo was asked how he saw the rally in the broader context of party unity, he said the question of support for the dissidents (which he has always denied) had been seen as a stumbling block, but the meeting would help clear the air.

Logjam

The Kezi rally and a purely Zapu meeting in Bulawayo earlier in the month have helped to break the logjam in the unity talks which apparently built up some weeks ago over a demand by the ruling party that the united party keep the name Zanu and drop the initials PF.

The PF stood for Patriotic Front, the name of the alliance forged during the guerilla war between Zanu and Zapu.

Zapu argued that this would not



Mr Enos Nkala

position to carry its supporters with it into a new grouping and not seen to be merely joining Zanu.

However, there are powerful elements within the ruling party, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze among them who maintain that no concessions should be made and that if Zanu wants to join Zanu, it should not do so on any conditions.

A government source, talking about the Kezi meeting, said definitely indicated progress along the unity road. But he also took the view that the name of the proposed new party, Zanu, would not be negotiable.

It is obviously not going to be easy to finalise an arrangement.

But if the Kezi meeting is anything to go by, the next step likely to be a series of joint party rallies with the common theme of crushing the dissidents, followed by public appearances — perhaps on television — of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

That will be the signal of a genuine

27/3/86 362 STAR

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

HCN 8440 25/3/86
208. Mr D J DATTING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

(2) 3 908.

HCN 8440 25/3/86
208. Mr D J DATTING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice;

(2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary;

(3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;

(4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary;

(5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1) Coloured and Indian State prosecutor and higher ranks Magistrate and higher ranks Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks Court Interpreter and higher ranks Security Assistant and higher ranks Storekeeper and higher ranks

Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks

Accounting Clerk and higher ranks

Legal Officer and higher ranks Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks

State Advocate and higher ranks Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks

Assistant State law Advisor and higher ranks

Regional Magistrate and higher ranks President and Permanent Member: Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and Divorce Court

Warder and higher ranks

Black

Magistrate

Chief Court Interpreter

Senior Storekeeper and higher ranks

State Prosecutor

Warrant Officers and higher ranks up to Lieutenant Colonel

(2) Coloured and Indian

Black

(3) Coloured and Indian

None (enjoy full salary parity)

Black

Court Interpreter

Justice Administration Clerk

Security Assistant

Sergeant

Warder

Storekeeper

Provisioning Administration Clerk

Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk

Accounting Clerk

(4) Coloured and Indian

Black

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations.

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

HCN 8440 25/3/86
213. Mr D J DATTING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Sandton.

(i) 273.

(1)(a) 522

Eastern Tvl

Northern Tvl

West Rand

East Rand

Northern Cape

Orange Vaa.

Southern OFS

Eastern Cape

Western Cape

Natalia

Central Tvl

Western Tvl

Highveld

(b)(i) R 899 388

(ii) R 1 842 878

(2) 748

779

2 780

7 961

5 407

2 122

4 300

8 755

9 051

12 400

1 217

3 553

4 723

(ii) 254.

(iii) None.

(b) Alexandra.

(i) 5.

(ii) 18.

(iii) None.

HCN 8440 25/3/86
313. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many houses were built by each specified Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing by each Development Board in the 1984-85 financial year;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area; if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

HCN 8440 25/3/86
347. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black workers from (a)

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Zimbabwe	2 939
(b) Lesotho	460
(c) Swaziland	399
(d) Botswana	195
(e) Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a) Zimbabwe	532
(b) Lesotho	260
(c) Swaziland	8

(b) and (c) Administration: House of Assembly

Administration: House of Representatives	1
Department of Agriculture	2
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	1
Department of Education and Training	3
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	1
Department of Manpower	3
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	50
Department of National Health and Population Development	1
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	4
Department of Water Affairs	3
Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	2
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape	2
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

25/3/86 HANSARD

445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

Hoa

(d) Botswana	10
(e) Mozambique	378

Religious objects asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objects were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objects were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

Industrial accidents

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a) Asians	207
Coloureds	1 508
Members of the Black population groups	20 518
Whites	1 687
(b) Asians	26
Coloureds	128
Members of the Black population groups	1 578
Whites	183

(2)

(a) 289 052
(b) R68 155 338
(c) 3 475 627 man days

457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Three.
(b) One.
(c) None.
(d) Five.

Unemployed persons asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 901	763
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801
Durban	4 833	2 931
Oos-Londen	707	472
George	364	867
Johannesburg	10 637	4 298
Kimberley	267	1 370
Port Elizabeth	2 904	5 758
Pretoria	2 203	308
Total	26 846	28 569
		14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

ZIMBABWE

(362) 28/3/86
FIN H/MC

One-party two-step

The joint rally last weekend by top Zanu ministers and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the opposition Zapu, was the most concrete evidence yet that real progress towards a one-party state is being achieved in Zimbabwe.

The rally at Kezi, south-west of Bulawayo, was the first time since Nkomo was fired from the Mugabe reconciliation Cabinet four years ago, that he has shared a platform with politicians from the ruling Zanu.

The meeting followed the release from detention earlier in the month of two of Nkomo's top lieutenants, Vota Moyo and General Lookout Masuku, which also suggested that Zanu and Zapu are edging closer together despite strong, and possibly even growing, opposition to the proposed merger from within Mugabe's own party.

Unity talks between the two parties started after Nkomo hung on to most of his seats in the general elections last July, and after an October report that agreement had been reached on the main issues. The talks appear to have bogged down over details. Following the rigorous harassment of himself and his top aides after the elections, Nkomo became

Financial Mail March 28 1986

clearly anxious to secure an agreement with Zanu. But the anti-Zapu factions within the ruling party stiffened their resistance late last year, with the result that until the mid-month release of Moyo and Masuku and last weekend's rally there were no signs of any progress.

After the rally, at which Nkomo roundly denounced the bandits operating in parts of Matabeleland, and urged the people to help the government eradicate "the bush boys," the stage would seem set for a unity deal before the Non-Aligned Movement conference in Harare in mid-August.

What is unclear, though, is whether Nkomo can carry his younger and more militant supporters with him. While security sources insist that the dissidents are on the run — and would have long been eliminated were it not for South African assistance — farmers in Matabeleland say the position has got worse, not better, recently.

Government ministers blame Pretoria for fanning the flames. At the weekend, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira complained bitterly about the propaganda beamed into Matabeleland from "Radio Truth" in SA. ■

Court approves officials' remand

HARARE — The High Court in Harare has approved the continued remand of former Customs officials Mr Kenneth Neil Harper and Mr John Vincent Austin.

The Zimbabwe news agency Ziana reported that Mr Justice Sansole yesterday dismissed an application for the release of Mr Harper and Mr Austin. He said their arrests were valid.

The men had applied for an order compelling the Attorney-General and the Director of Prisons to release them on the basis that they were not placed under formal arrest or told by the A-G's office that they were suspected of having committed an offence.

They alleged that on about March 12 the State prosecutor had told a magistrate they were to be held in custody on charges of contravening the Official Secrets Act by "passing or communicating certain information prohibited to unauthorised persons in South Africa".

Their advocate argued that his clients had been arrested unlawfully and had not been provided with grounds on which to verify the allegations against them.

The senior public prosecutor at Harare Magistrate's Court said the acting A-G was satisfied by the information before him that the men were legally remanded in custody. — Sapa

'Zimbabwe purging corruption'

HARARE — Zimbabwe has continued with a relentless campaign to stamp out corruption and the proof of this was in the publication of a parliamentary committee's report on a conspiracy to defraud the railways.

This was said in the country's biggest newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, in an editorial on the report which slammed the behaviour of Minister of Transport Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

After a strong attack on the Minister by a prominent government party backbencher, Mr Byron Hove, speculation is rife in political circles that Dr Ushewokunze is to be axed from the Cabinet.

The paper said the importance of the events in Parliament last week lay not only in the fact that a story of corruption was unearthed, but that it was published.

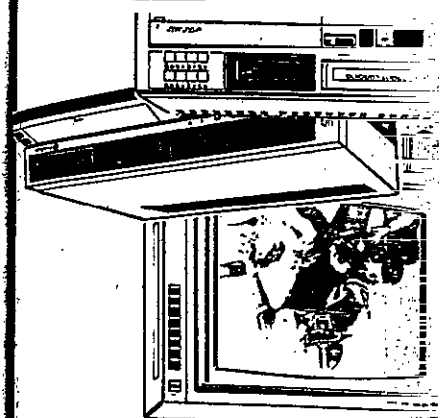
It said Mr Mugabe's government had exceeded by far the frequently half-hearted attempts of other African states to combat corruption in public life.

Parliament is due today to resume debate on the report on the sale of railway property in Botswana. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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'Full picture we couldn't get in SA'

Students tell of Harare meetings with ANC

HARARE — Representatives of white SA students and the African National Congress ended three days of talks in Harare yesterday on the turmoil in SA and ways to bring about change.

The National Union of SA Students group returned to SA later yesterday.

On arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, Nusas president Brendan Barry said the talks had been "enlightening and informative" and had answered a number of questions which had been "bothering" students at the universities which sent representatives.

In a joint communique, the two sides described the meeting as positive and productive: "The delegations agreed that apartheid is the central cause of conflict in our country and that the Pretoria government is incapable of resolving South Africa's problems.

"Apartheid cannot be reformed."

The meeting, the latest in a series

between the outlawed guerrilla organisation and SA groups — previous meetings have angered Pretoria — was held at Nusas' request. It was based on a poll of white, mainly English-speaking students in the past two weeks.

The eight students were led by Barry and represented the universities of Witwatersrand, Durban, Maritzburg, Cape Town, Rhodes and Stellenbosch.

The seven-strong ANC delegation was led by national executive committee members Mac Maharaj and James Stuart.

Barry told reporters that the talks, held privately at the Harare residence of Ghana's high commissioner, had been held as quickly as possible after the student canvass, to avoid possible State action.

Pretoria blocked an earlier proposed trip by some Stellenbosch students, who wanted to meet the ANC in Lusaka, by withdrawing their passports.

Barry said the students had undertaken the trip in full awareness of possible repercussions after their return. He said the main topics of debate had been the current crisis in SA and ways of achieving a democratic future.

He added: "For the first time in our lives, we got a full picture of what the ANC is, what its positions are and what its hopes are. We gained a broad understanding which we are not able to get inside SA."

Maharaj said the meetings between the ANC and such groups as the students, business leaders and churchmen had led to a greater unity among South Africans and a growing isolation of government.

He said it was particularly significant that white students, "who have benefited from the racial system of oppression and exploitation", now saw that apartheid was wrong and needed to be changed. — Sapa-Reuter.

Industry wants part of R3bn project

East Cape bid for Mossel Bay oil

INDUSTRY in the Eastern Cape is gearing up to head off a challenge from Reef-based companies for a major share of the R3bn Mossel Bay oil development.

The decline of the motor industry in the region, and the steady exodus inland of

Industrial Staff

many other companies, has created huge unemployment and social problems in the Eastern Cape.

The Mossel Bay development and possible construction of SA's second nuclear power station in the region have led to muted optimism that some kind of recovery may be in sight.

But for this to be achieved, local companies must win a large slice of the cake when contracts go out to tender.

As a first step, Eastern Cape companies are to take part in a major industrial exhibition in Port Elizabeth next month to show what they can offer the Mossel Bay oil industry.

Peter Sorrell, a main organiser of the exhibition, said: "The oil-gas strike is the boost local industrialists have been waiting for."

"The local industrial sector is sitting on a potential gold mine in terms of oil industry contracts and sub-contracts. But firms must sell themselves into the picture, otherwise Reef companies will walk in under their noses."

Pretoria shop boycott having limited effect

GERALD REILLY

THE black-consumer boycott in Pretoria continues to have a limited impact on trade volumes, according to businessmen.

OK Bazaars director Allan Fabig said trade had been affected adversely.

"It is certainly disturbing, especially as far as the OK is concerned, as we have sited our stores geographically to be accessible to all population groups. It is unlikely that suburban stores were affected to the same extent," Fabig added.

Pick 'n Pay regional director Nic Els said: "Since the boycott started last week, there have been noticeably fewer black shoppers."

Zimbabwe hails SA students

HARARE — Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper, *The Herald*, yesterday paid tribute to white South African students who held talks with the ANC.

The Herald, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, said in an editorial: "Growing concern for the suffering of blacks is encouraging, but it is particularly significant that at the forefront of enlightened thinking is a growing body of young whites..."

"Such is the hatred generated by the Botha regime's brutal fight to resist the irresistible — the surging tide of revulsion against apartheid — that sight is often lost of the many whites only too eager to embrace meaningful change," the paper said.

Leaders of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) ended three days of talks with ANC officials in Harare on Tuesday. Both sides expressed opposition to apartheid. — Sapa-AP.

From Zaire to Botswana, overt US aid surrounds South Africa

By Neil Larsen
The Star's Foreign
News Service

WASHINGTON — While the United States operation to arm Unita with highly sophisticated weapons is being carried out with a strange form of furtiveness, other US military assistance programmes in southern Africa are being conducted openly.

Countries in the region receiving open US military support are Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Zaire. The Reagan Administration would like to give it to Mozambique too — but conservative congressmen spiked that idea because of Fretilim's ties to Moscow.

The difference between the two types of aid stems from the fact that Unita is a rebel movement involved in a civil war while the other recipients of Washington's military largesse are legitimate govern-

ments.

Another difference is that the administration has the authority to supply Dr Savimbi's forces covertly from an existing fund over which Congress has no control, while the overt military aid to other countries in the region is subject to congressional approval.

In spite of official coyness, details of the US effort in Angola are widely known in Washington and Africa. The officials make no effort to scotch reports of Stinger missiles going to Unita, probably because they realise that when the Savimbi forces start to use them, the enemy will certainly know about it.

REGIONAL STABILITY

Another good reason is that the supply of Stingers is a message to the Soviets and the Cubans that the US is not about to abandon Unita forces as they prepare for an expected assault by the MPLA and its communist allies.

Thus the shipment of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Angola is a specific tactical exercise while the assistance for Zaire, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Botswana falls under a strategic policy objective to reduce the global security threat to the US by promoting regional stability.

Military assistance is only a part of it, and there are many millions more US dollars directed at boosting economic development — on the basis that poverty is the root cause of most security problems.

Many countries in southern Africa benefit from US economic aid and there is even a special fund to help those countries seeking constructive solutions to their problems with South Africa.

Some of this money is to be spent in South Africa itself to

foster black education, to help those who have suffered discrimination — and to demonstrate as visibly as possible the Reagan Administration's opposition to apartheid.

The military assistance programmes for South Africa's neighbours vary considerably. The programme set aside for Botswana — one of the Reagan Administration's favourite countries in the region — is designed to help protect its security and will cover the purchase of additional light armoured vehicles, missile and gun defensive systems, communications equipment and ammunition.

PEACEFUL CHANGE

Washington has long been grateful to Gaberone for its loyal support on local as well as world issues and believes unaggressive Botswana is playing a critical role in unstable and troubled southern Africa.

It is for this reason Americans were so angry last year when South African forces raided Botswana.

Malawi's programme is more modest. It is to help the Banda regime buy communications equipment and to assist in operations, maintenance, training and funding for Command and General Staff College courses.

The US considers Malawi, like Botswana, to be supportive of US interests and a reliable partner in efforts to promote peaceful change in the region. Zaire, too, is considered helpful but it is also important in strategic terms because of its mineral wealth and its location. US military help there is designed to improve the logistics and mobility of the Zaire armed forces, particularly in air transport. It is an open secret in Washington that the US is shipping the Stingers to

Unita through Zaire.

Most US aid to Zimbabwe aims at encouraging economic development, especially in the private sector — and also to help the Mugabe government keep the Soviet bloc at arms length.

US military assistance falls under the IMET (International Military Education and Training) programme and will help Zimbabwean servicemen improve their skills in maintenance, transportation, communications and engineering.

Last year, US officials drew up a modest US\$10 million military aid package for Mozambique as part of their plan to wean the country away from Soviet influence. But conservatives such as Senator Jesse Helms killed the deal in Congress, citing Maputo's still-strong Soviet connections and the country's bleak civil rights record.

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, April 3, 1986

'SA backing for Radio Truth' claim

HARARE — There was evidence of American involvement in the SA-backed propaganda broadcasting station "Radio Truth", which is beamed at Zimbabwe's Ndebele-speaking nation and incites them to rebel against a democratically-elected government.

This allegation was made by Zimbabwe's Information, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Nathan Shamuyarira yesterday.

He said the psychological warfare was being waged with US financial assistance and personnel.

His observations were contained in a speech read on his behalf by his deputy, Naomi Nhlwativha, at the opening of a week-long seminar on planning and management of broadcasting systems.

Shamuyarira said the Transvaal-based station "was only a small part of a global American programme to support bandit organisations and prop up dictatorial regimes as long as they were pro-American."

"It has drawn funds and personnel from the USA for supporting bandit organisations such as Unita in Angola, MNR in Mozam-

bique and Super-Zapu in Zimbabwe," he said. He said the affected governments were aware of the alliance and not "duped by nice phrases and democratic concepts that have no meaning in practice."

President Ronald Reagan stepped up the "radio war" in 1983 by approving "Project Democracy", which supports existing pro-American regimes and Project Truth which supports bandits fighting against progressive governments, Shamuyarira said.

An SABC spokesman said Radio Truth was not run by the corporation and it was not involved — Sapa.



● SHAMUYARIRA

Education storm brews in Zim

HARARE — It came as no surprise to educationists in Zimbabwe last month to learn that of its 94 969 pupils who sat British O-level examinations last year, only 20 per cent passed.

In Britain and most other Commonwealth countries, the examination is used as a selection basis for aspiring candidates for A-level — university entrance examinations. The academically biased, British-orientated syllabus is aimed to cater for the abilities of about 20 percent of any population.

In Zimbabwe, however, everyone takes it.

When it came into power in 1980, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government had as a cornerstone of its policy, the availability of schooling for everyone.

School enrolments rocketed from about 840 000 students in primary and secondary schools in 1979, to nearly 2.3 million last year. The number of schools and teachers mushroomed similarly, although often at the expense of better facilities and competent staff.

The racist Rhodesian Government of the re-

cent past struck to a policy of allowing about 20 percent of students through from the last year of primary school to secondary school. Eight percent of this number were allowed to move on to O-level.

The "Rhodesians" boasted a remarkably high O-level pass rate, in their segregated and academically "streamed" school system. But Zimbabwean parents and the nationalist politicians they supported through seven years of guerrilla warfare were bitterly aware that only a minority of a racially selected minority were being afforded access to schools.

Screening

Education policy was changed dramatically in 1980. The system of screening in secondary schools was dumped. So was the method of allowing the "brighter" echelon of pupils to do O-level in four years, while giving the "slower" ones an extra year for the examination. All had to do it in four years.

The policy of not promoting pupils who failed end of year examinations was also ditched. Students were automatically promoted year

Jan Raath of The Observer News Service reports on the stresses caused by the clash between political expectations of equal schooling for all and a school system based on the traditional British model favouring an academic elite.



Zimbabwe's Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mtumbuka.

by year to O-level.

Last year saw the first immediately post-independence batch of nearly 120 000 pupils, unvetted and promoted irrespective of their year-by-year results, and their inexorable march through secondary school to O-level.

The government also announced last year that only a third of the 58 000 pupils who took O-level exams the year before had managed to pass. Mr Mugabe described the results as "appalling".

Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mu-

tem of screening would be introduced once again.

But he was slapped down by Mr Mugabe who said that every child would be given O-level, no matter how long it took him to get there.

Children who sat their O-levels last year were informed of their results about a month ago, but the Ministry of Education has remained silent on the overall pattern of the results.

The story broke in a report in the *Herald*, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, which quoted only "reliable sources".

Education Ministry sources, however, later confirmed the *Herald* reports.

The issue is a deeply sensitive one and Ministry of Education officials, university lecturers and private college heads are reluctant to discuss it. None, however, appear to challenge the validity of the O-level exams themselves, or to question the elitist nature of the system.

One educationist who spoke only on condition he was not named, said: "A 20 percent pass rate for the full population is what we should get. In promoting pupils with-

out any form of screening, the ability factor in the equation is ignored.

"Everyone believes that if you work hard enough you can pass O-level. So the parents, most of them very poor people from the rural areas with very large families, make enormous sacrifices to get their children through to the magic O-level. And the kids work like hell.

"So when the inevitable 80 percent fail, the kid leaves school feeling that the bottom has dropped out of his world. He feels he has let himself and his family down."

The thousands of let-down families and children are not the only ones to suffer. Last year a conservatively estimated Zim \$17 million was spent in precious foreign currency on O-level entrance fees, postage and marking charges.

Officials in the Ministry of Education who are, for the most part, traditionally orientated, privately express their distress over the government's O-level policy. "But it's purely a political decision. The government feels it has made a promise and can't back down now," said one. — Copyright London Observer Service.

ZIMBABWE IN APRIL 4/86

Trouble ahead 362

Provisional crop forecasts for 1986 deliveries suggest that the value of crop production in Zimbabwe will fall this year by up to 5% from last year's record Z\$1,1 billion. The main shortfall will arise in maize, where deliveries are projected at 1,48m t, against 1,82m t last year. At the present maize producer price of Z\$180/t this will reduce payments to farmers by more than Z\$50m.

There will be a shortfall too in cotton, where production volumes are forecast at 240 000 t against 295 000 t last year, pointing to a further Z\$30m fall in revenue to growers. Soya bean deliveries will also be marginally lower, but farmers are hoping that higher prices for tobacco (particularly), coffee and sugar will cushion the income fall.

Tobacco is likely to produce a larger flue-cured crop than last year, but still way below the seasonal target of 132m kg. The most recent forecast suggests deliveries of 112m kg, but some believe it could be as low as 108m kg to 110m kg — less than 5% more than last year's 106m kg.

The joker in the tobacco pack is the prices on the auction floors when they open towards the end of April. The serious Brazilian drought has encouraged speculation that there may be a modest increase of up to 5% in Zimbabwe leaf prices this year. This would take the average leaf price to around Z280c/kg, which would add Z\$25m to the crop realisation in 1986. Every 10c rise in the average price above 280c/kg would add a further Z\$10m to farm income.

On the downside for tobacco, there are concerns about leaf quality — said to be "very variable," — the fact that the Zimbabwe dollar is marginally stronger against the US\$ today than in the second half of 1985, and the fact that there is little growth in world tobacco demand.

Agriculture and manufacturing were the engines of economic growth in Zimbabwe last year, when real output is thought to have risen by between 5%-6%. Prospects for 1986 are being revised downwards with the crop estimates and the conventional wisdom is that Zimbabwe may struggle to keep pace with population growth of 3%.

Upside factors include a stronger gold price, maize exports to SA so far this year valued at Z\$42m with a possibility of more to come, higher world prices for sugar and

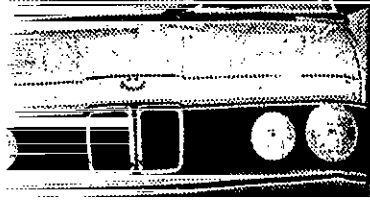
coffee, and the favourable terms of trade effect from the plunging oil price.

Downside factors are dominated by the likelihood of a small decline in agricultural production (in real terms) and a marked slowdown in the growth rate of manufacturing industry. Industry grew at an amazing 12% last year, but this year growth is unlikely to reach 5% — primarily because import allocations are only 40% of 1981 levels.

Economists are predicting slower export growth, faster inflation — 15% as against last year's 9% — and further depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar. Output will fall in agriculture, grow modestly — 3%-4% — in manufacturing and show little real change in mining. Imports will grow more rapidly than in the last three years, reflecting some increase in import quotas and higher prices as a result of Zimbabwean dollar devaluation.

In real terms, the economy is thought likely to grow by between 2%-3%, as against the 5% target to be outlined in the five-year development plan (1986-1990) due to be published in mid-April. ■

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EXCELLENCE THROUGH EXCELLENCE

Zimbabweans told to live cleaner lives

HARARE — Zimbabwean Health Minister Mr Sydney Sekeramayi has condemned promiscuity and homosexuality and urged his countrymen to adopt "sensible lifestyles" for good health.

He wants them to cut down on drinking, smoking and drugs and to exercise more.

He told a meeting in Harare yesterday marking World Health Day that the theme "Healthy Living Everyone a Winner" underlined the need.

Mr Sekeramayi said child survival depended on health facilities; immunisation against the six childhood killer diseases had been implemented and coverage was rising yearly.

"Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are continuing and the improvement in primary health care is satisfactory," he added. — Sapa

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The American ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. David Miller, is leaving Harare deeply frustrated over lack of communication between the two governments.

The Washington Post reported Mr. Miller was cutting short his tour of duty after two years.

He had grown weary of seeking dialogue with a Third World government which was officially non-aligned, but had often appeared to go out of its way to "bait" Washington even while it accepted millions in foreign aid, said the newspaper.

Mr. Miller was expected to recommend a re-eval-

US ambassador cuts short Zimbabwe stay

action of the US aid programme to Zimbabwe, the report said.

It cited a Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister's charge last week that America was involved in Radio Truth, "a clandestine station in South Africa that broadcasts anti-government propaganda and support for rebel movements in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola."

and that is widely believed to be controlled by South African military intelligence."

The US called the accusation "preposterous." The Washington Post also mentioned a Zimbabwean Minister's accusation that the CIA was supporting dissidents in Malawi and threats by him to expel diplomats for repeating allegations that police had tortured people.

Other points of friction the report mentioned included a lack of responsiveness and professionalism in Zimbabwe's Foreign Ministry and Zimbabwe's voting record at the United Nations.

Mr. Miller intends leaving on April 17.

Eleven more dead from rioting around country

SPK 7/4/86

(362)

Rioting and violence have claimed 11 more lives around the country. In all the incidents the attackers were dispersed by the police with tear-smoke and birdshot.

In Phalaborwa, the deaths of at least six people killed in a hand-grenade incident have been reported. Residents believe Zimbabwean dissidents and Mozambican rebels were responsible for the attack.

Sources said the blast happened on Good Friday on a lawn at a shebeen in Lulekani, in Gazankulu. Six people died immediately and the seventh died in hospital in Namakgale last Thursday. Several other people were badly injured and were admitted to hospital.

A police spokesman confirmed the incident and said six deaths had been reported.

In Kanana township near Orkney, two youths were shot dead, three houses belonging to councillors, administration offices and a beer hall were burnt when unrest flared.

While in Ga-Rankuwa township in Bophuthatswana, two more houses were extensively damaged and a well-known businesswoman injured during petrol-bomb attacks.

In Port Elizabeth, a man was shot dead, 32 were arrested and at least 11 injured in unrest.

On March 23 in the Lebowa town of Namakgale, a grenade was tossed into the hotel of Mr Jackson Mogudi, chairman of the Namakgale Parents' Crisis Committee. A young man was killed and several hotel workers slightly injured.

Residents said there had also been clashes between youths and police during the day and a schoolgirl, Mavis Malatje, had been shot dead. She was buried on Saturday.

The police spokesman could not confirm the attack on the hotel and said the matter was apparently being treated as a criminal matter.

Unrest listed last night included police finding a charred body of a black male in Bongweni, near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape.

Seven incidents of stone-throwing on police patrols occurred yesterday in the Kwazakele area in

the Eastern Cape. In all the incidents the attackers were dispersed by the police with tear-smoke and birdshot.

The Port Elizabeth incidents coincided with a funeral service for eight of the 12 victims of last month's bottle store shootings.

Appeals to police for calm dominated speeches at the service, and speakers defied wide-ranging restrictions imposed on the funeral as representatives of United Democratic Front-affiliated organisations addressed the mourners and thousands of people took to the streets on foot after the service.

The tough approach taken by the police was evident in the morning as they confronted peaceful processions arriving at the hall from the homes of the dead and ordered some people to go home.

ATMOSPHERE TENSE

The atmosphere was tense as a row of Buffels and Casspirs parked a few metres from the hall's main entrance. Police used loudhailers to order hundreds of spectators who gathered in adjoining streets to go home.

By 11 am there was hardly standing room in the hall and many people had to stand outside listening to the service over a loudspeaker.

In Bophuthatswana, the homes of Mrs Catherine Tsuene (56), a businesswoman and wife of a Bophuthatswana Chamber of Commerce official in Zone 3, and a Mr Metlae, a motor mechanic of Zone 2, were attacked on Saturday morning.

The attacks brought to 17 the number of attacks on the homes and properties of community leaders and activists in the Odi and Moretele area of Bophuthatswana.

Mrs Tsuene was admitted to hospital where her condition was described as "satisfactory".

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman confirmed the weekend attacks but said he did not have details.

Tribal differences split Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Tribal divisions within Zimbabwe's ruling party burst wide open yesterday when Transport Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze launched a ferocious attack on his critics, claiming there was a plot by a chosen tribal grouping to kill him.

A stunned Parliament, including Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, listened to the Minister's sensational accusations of a grand strategy devised by a "guru of tribalism" to get him out of office.

He said: "When all my security has been removed, they will pounce on me and murder me."

"If they have their way it will be tribalism gone mad. Make no mistake. These people can kill and have killed before."

Dr Ushewokunze made no specific mention of the tribal grouping he was referring to but

left observers in no doubt he was getting at the Karanga-speaking faction within the Shona people. Dr Ushewokunze is a Zezuru-speaking Shona.

At one point, a prominent Karanga leader, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, stormed out.

He returned later and spoke excitedly to Mr Mugabe, a member of the Zezuru Shona faction.

The extraordinary episode occurred when Dr Ushewokunze began his marathon defence against biting criticism of him in the report of a parliamentary committee which investigated corruption on the railways.

Dr Ushewokunze also made a bitter and detailed attack on the presence of white racists and their black collaborators on the railways, saying all he had done as Minister was in defence of the revolution.

Star Thursday April 10 1986

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Zanu (PF) meets over tribal crisis

By Robin Drew, The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — A crucial meeting of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party takes place today following the public accusation that a tribal clique wants to grab political power.

The dramatic accusation was made in Parliament yesterday by Transport Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who holds the powerful post of political commissar in the Politburo, the top body in the party.

Dr Ushewokunze claimed there was a grand strategy to get him out of office and to kill him because he stood in the way of the tribal grouping, which he did not name, but was clearly identified as the Karanga faction.

Leading Karanga members include the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda; the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo; and the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Yesterday, resuming his speech in defence of his performance as Transport Minister in answer to

sharp criticism in a parliamentary report on corruption on the railways, Dr Ushewokunze backed off a little.

He said he might have over-stated his case by saying the "leadership of a tribal group" wanted to eliminate him, but in every group there were one or two ambitious leaders. He regretted if people had come to the wrong conclusion and he did not want to be divisive.

DEEPEST CRISIS

However, according to party sources, the damage had been done and much will depend on how Mr Robert Mugabe handles today's central committee meeting if there is not to be a split. The crisis in the party is being seen as the deepest Mr Mugabe has had to face since Zanu (PF) came to power in 1980.

Parliament sat into the night to allow Dr Ushewokunze to finish his reply because the Speaker said the debate must be over before the central committee meeting.

Dr Ushewokunze denied the report of the committee of public accounts was a "crude piece of political assassination" of himself, was biased against him and full of half-truths and wild speculation. He hit out at "white racialism on the railways" castigated the general manager, Mr John Avery, as a racist, and launched into a diatribe against the Auditor-General, Mr John Hilligan, terming him "highly excitable, irrational and unbalanced".

He denied any involvement in the fraudulent sale of railways property in Botswana, which led to the investigation.

However, the bringing into the open of tribal divisions within the party has overshadowed everything else. Political observers recall that during its formative days the Zanu (PF) party experienced bitter infighting derived from regional and tribal factions within the Shona-speaking people. The Karangas represent the largest single grouping, followed by the Zezuru, of whom Mr Mugabe is one, and the Manyikas.

Zim anger at Zanu 'tribalism' outburst

By HOWARD BARRELL,
Harare

SIMMERING tensions in Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party burst out into the open in a day of invective in parliament this week, indicating the existence of serious tribal and clan rivalries.

As Prime Minister Robert Mugabe sat glumly in his front bench and other ruling party MP's stared aghast, Transport Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze unleashed a stream of vitriol against some fellow party members, alleging they were part of a tribal clique out to kill him.

By mentioning clan rivalries within the ruling party, Ushewokunze who is also head of the ruling party's commissariat, did the unforgivable on Wednesday.

Observers believe Mugabe has no choice but to take strong action against Ushewokunze in order to protect ruling party unity.

Ushewokunze went on to say his likely killers had "killed before". As proof, he mentioned the death of Herbert Chitepo, one-time Zanu chairman and a member of the Manica sub-tribe of the Shona who was murdered in exile, some allege by members of the Karanga sub-tribe.

The government has officially condemned any analysis of Zimbabwean politics which relies on supposed tribal or clan rivalries. And ministers' speeches invariably contain a ritual disavowal of tribalism, regionalism and nepotism.

But the effect of Ushewokunze's speech has been to undo much of this.

Ushewokunze was responding to a parliamentary committee's report which accused him of maladministration in its investigation of an alleged fraud worth some R450 000 in the national railways.

Among his severest critics on the committee was ruling party MP Byron Hove, an Harare attorney who served briefly as a minister during the Smith-Muzorewa era.

Ushewokunze told stunned MPs that Hove was "the cat's-paw" for a tribal group within the ruling party which regarded itself as "the chosen".

Observers are in no doubt that Ushewokunze was referring to the ZeKaranga sub-tribe of the Shona, who are based in the Masvingo area.

Ushewokunze himself is generally identified as a member of the ZeZuru sub-tribe based in the Harare area of the country.

Coming from the man who is effectively political commissar of Zanu (PF), the allegations are extremely damaging to party unity.

At one point, Justice Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who can also be

classified part of the Karanga group allegedly out to "get" Ushewokunze, stormed out of the Assembly muttering.

Zvobgo, a major power in the ruling party, later returned and consulted Mugabe.

Ushewokunze, who had been accused by Hove of joining Zanu in exile in the 1970s in order to escape responsibility for his debts, in turn accused Hove of being involved in emerald smuggling, receiving kickbacks on government tenders and of improperly helping businessmen get residence permits.

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ZIMBABWE 362

Ushewokunze scam

In any Western democracy, a cabinet minister implicated in such a national scandal would have resigned months ago. But Zimbabwe Transport Minister, high-ranking Politburo member and darling of the young militants, Herbert Ushewokunze, is not going to quit of his own accord. If he is going to go, he will have to be pushed, which puts PM Robert Mugabe on the spot.

The scandal concerns the illegal sale of National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) houses in neighbouring Botswana and Bophuthatswana. A report by the parliamentary select committee on public accounts detailing the irregularities makes serious allegations against the minister; he is described as an "evasive" witness who was "very protective" of Peter Nempare, the assistant general manager of the railways who has been suspended for his involvement in

the affair.

The committee's report asks why the Minister of Transport and the chairman of the Railways Board were so anxious to cover up aspects of the affair. Were their motives innocent, it inquires? Ushewokunze comes in for criticism not just on the grounds of evasion and cover-up, but also for accusing NRZ chief executive John Avery of racism and disloyalty; for describing the Auditor-General, John Hilligan, as "Hitler's cousin," and for interfering in the running of the NRZ by making no less than 73 appointments of railway officials.

While it's reassuring that the affair has been thoroughly investigated and widely publicised, the fact that there was strong support for Ushewokunze from some MPs and ministers in the parliamentary debate has put the PM in an awkward corner. A failure to act on Mugabe's part could do serious harm to his administration's credibility, both at home and abroad, as well as to public-service morale in Zimbabwe.

With at least two of the people involved in the affair facing criminal charges, it will be very difficult for the PM not to act against both the minister and the chairman of the Railways Board if it can be proved that they did try to cover up the illegal house sales. At the weekend, under questions from university students, Mugabe gave an assurance that no matter who was involved, the law would "take its course."

BLACKOUT!

A TOTAL news blackout by State-controlled Press and broadcasting media last week tried to keep ordinary Zimbabweans ignorant of the worst crisis in Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) since its bloody internal conflicts before independence.

Mr Mugabe is expected to make a powerful effort to halt dissemination at a meeting of the party's central committee being held this weekend in strict secrecy.

At the centre of an internal storm has been the Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who in a marathon defence of himself against allegations of "collusion" with a R600 000 railway housing fraud, accused the Karanga sub-tribe of the Shona of plotting to force Mr Mugabe to sack him, and then have him murdered.

Impassive

The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Edilson Zvobgo, appeared directly to Mr Mugabe in front of a stunned Parliament: "It is now all in the open. You cannot allow your Minister to continue like this. I am that Karanga."

By DON JACOBS
Harare

Mr Mugabe, who belongs to the same Zezuru sub-tribe as Dr Ushewokunze, remained impassive in the face of this public breach of his ban on the airing of internal tensions.

Last month, a locally based journalist accused of writing a news feature on Mr Mugabe's problems in preserving tribal harmony in Zanu (PF) was threatened by officials with indefinite detention in the Chikurubi maximum security prison under the emergency powers if reference was again made to the issue.

On Wednesday, the parliamentary service of the semi-official news agency Ziana began reporting Dr Ushewokunze's allegations of a tribal plot, then speedily followed with an urgent "kill" message and omitted any further details.



HERBERT USHEWOKUNZE
An embarrassment

Dr Ushewokunze made an unsuitable appeal for sympathy to the third major subsection of the Shona, the Manicas, when he claimed that the former Zanu secretary general, Mr Herbert Chitepo (who was a Manica) was murdered by the Karanga in Lusaka in 1976.

All official histories now say that Mr Chitepo was assassinated by agents of the

Media gagged as Mugabe faces a tribal storm

former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, but the Manicas have been sitting on the fence in the current Zezuru-Karanga "broderwits".

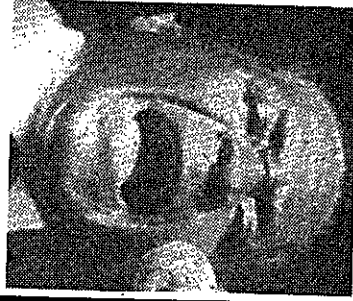
The re-opening of internal tribal wounds among sections of the Shona people, who comprise 70 percent of Zimbabwean blacks, has greatly increased Mr Mugabe's problems in reaching a deal on unity in current negotiations with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu, which has its strong hold in Matabeleland among the Ndebele and Kalanga tribes.

Reports that an accommodation with the Ndebele and Kalanga would be clinched shortly with the appointment of Mr Nkomo as State President — a purely ceremonial role — were quashed last week when the Rev Canaan Banana was the sole candidate put before a parliamentary electoral college. He was reappointed for a second six-year term.

Indignant

Zanu supporters are also indignant that the former commander of Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces, General Look-out Masuku, was not offered a state funeral at Heroes' Acre, Harare.

The 46-year-old ex-guer-



ROBERT MUGABE
Impassive

rilla who died within days of his release from Chikurubi prison, had been held under the emergency powers since his acquittal by the High Court on treason charges in April 1983.

Zipra intelligence chief Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, still held in Chikurubi, lost a High Court bid for permission to attend Gen Masuku's funeral in Bulawayo this weekend.

Fulham win ends long drought for Labour

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

THE Labour Party is rejoicing after winning its first by-election for a London parliamentary seat in 29 years.

Welcoming the Fulham result, party leader Neil Kinnock said: "The win puts the party firmly on the road to winning the next general election."

His successful candidate, Mr Nick Raynsford, whose campaign issues included the poor state of the National Health scheme and unemployment, said Fulham had shown the way for the rest of Britain to vote.

But the Conservative Party was quick to shrug off the defeat. Party Secretary Norman Tebbit said: "It was not a particularly bad defeat. It was the sort that comes to most governments in mid-term."

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Mr Lookout Masuku
... detained for four years.

Nkomo denounces Mugabe government

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — More than 30 000 mourners at the funeral on Saturday of former Zipra leader Mr Look-out Masuku heard Mr Joshua Nkomo bitterly denounce conditions in Zimbabwe under the Mugabe government.

Mr Masuku, who was detained for four years, died in hospital this month shortly after being released from detention. He had contracted meningitis while in prison, where he was kept after being acquitted of treason charges following the discoveries of armed caches in 1982.

He was one of the leading figures in the war to overthrow Mr Ian Smith's government.

Mr Nkomo said Zimbabwe was fear-ridden because the Government had militarised the state.

"Under white colonial rule we suffered under a police state," he said. "But today we still have detention without trial, and torture."

'Democracy still alive and well' ^{ARGUS} in Zimbabwe' ^{14/4/86}

Argus Africa News Service ³⁶²

HARARE. — Democracy was alive and well in Zimbabwe, the Herald newspaper said today, commenting on the events surrounding the row in the ruling party over allegations of tribalism.

The paper said it hoped the removal of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze from his powerful post as national commissar in the Politburo and the dismissal from his party provincial post of Mr Byron Hove, who led the attack on Dr Ushewokunze, would bring the "sordid episode" to an end.

"RESOLUTE, FIRM"

The Sunday Mail said many people thought the bitter parliamentary exchanges had torn the party apart but the leadership had lived up to the tradition of firmness and resoluteness in the face of indiscipline, irrespective of the personalities involved.

Dr Ushewokunze was sacked from the Politburo by the party leader and Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda, following a full debate in the central committee.

"PLANS TO KILL ME"

Dr Ushewokunze apologised and withdrew his accusation that a tribal group within the party was planning to kill him.

He remains a member of the central committee. He is still Minister of Transport.

A party source said the question of his continuing membership of the Cabinet was a question for Mr Mugabe to decide.

'Black' remarks land Ian Smith in hot water

HARARE — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is fighting for his political life as the Zimbabwe Parliament debates the report of a select committee which found he had made derogatory remarks about black Zimbabweans which were harmful to reconciliation and in contempt of Parliament.

The committee has asked Parliament to "take such steps as it sees fit to prevent Mr Smith making similar statements in future."

Government party backbenchers demanded that he be kicked out of the House. But a prominent supporter, former Minister Mark Partridge warned that if Parliament tried to implement the recommendations it would mean putting Mr Smith into solitary confinement for the rest of his life.

Mr Smith made the remarks last year when he said one man, one vote was the negation of democracy and that the majority of blacks did not understand the system of government.

The Star's Africa News Service

The Zimbabwean divide

Unity remains the elusive goal as Zimbabwe prepares to enter its seventh year as an independent black-ruled state.

Tomorrow there will be parades, youth displays and a show of military strength to mark the sixth anniversary of the birth of the republic of Zimbabwe.

The initial fears of a collapse into chaos which led to the exodus of 100,000 whites are now well behind the nation. It has survived some heart-stopping moments, but has established itself as a leading country on the continent of Africa.

Today, the white community, outnumbered by 70 to one, still plays a key role in the economy of Zimbabwe.

But its political significance has diminished greatly — though its voice is still heard in parliament through the disproportionate number of seats reserved for whites under the constitution which ushered in independence.

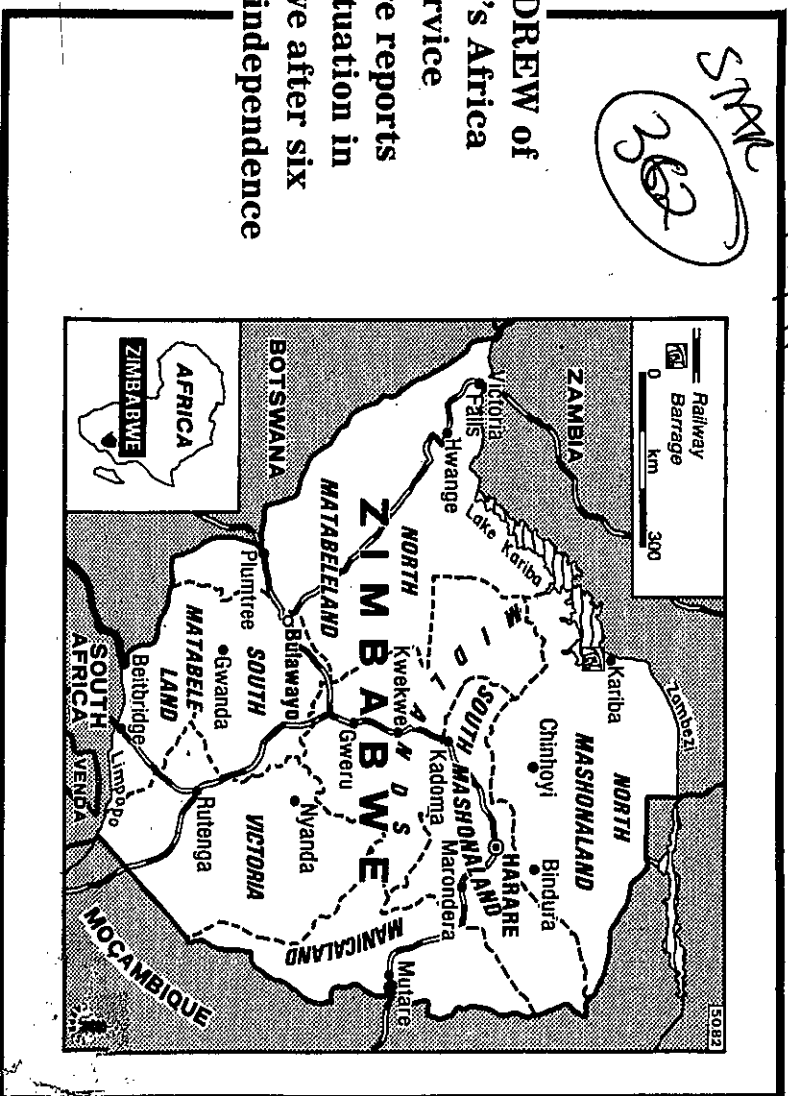
The constitutional barrier to the removal of these seats has another year to run, but after that it should come as no great shock when they are removed.

It is in the area of black politics, however, that the keenest disappointment is felt over the divide that remains between the two main tribal groupings: the Shona and the Ndebele.

Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party, while it has its own internal regional struggles, is unchallenged in most of the country. But in western Zimbabwe, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party commands the allegiance of the people.

The finest birthday present Zimbabweans could have had would have been reconciliation between the two. But the bitter remarks by Mr Nkomo last weekend — when he

ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare reports on the situation in Zimbabwe after six years of independence



said the country was more fear-ridden than ever — give an indication of the gulf that still exists despite efforts to bring about unity.

Mr Mugabe was guarded when questioned recently about progress in the talks about uniting the parties, but he said they were continuing.

Within his own party, however, there is opposition from some leading members to any form of concessions to Zapu.

The internal ructions which surfaced when Dr Herbert Ushewokunze broke the rules by publicly referring to tribal ambitions also spell bad news for hopes of speedy progress on the

unity front.

A disciplined one-party state in which these matters could be kept firmly under wraps remains Mr Mugabe's ambition.

The August meeting of leaders of the 101 nations making up the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Harare will throw Zimbabwe into the international limelight.

Mr Mugabe is to take over as chairman of the movement for the next three years from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and as the host country for the summit, Zimbabwe will have a vital role in drawing up the draft resolutions for consideration and approval.

The Non-Aligned Movement was formed as a neutral body to stand between the two great power blocs. But there is a strong body of opinion which sees the Soviet Union as its "natural ally" in the fight against imperialism and exploitation of undeveloped countries.

It is to be expected that lobbying will intensify in the months leading up to the summit.

The United States, despite its considerable aid to Zimbabwe, is running a poor second at the moment and has been the target for the most vitriolic criticism from the Government and the semi-official media for its role in Southern Africa

and Latin America, not to mention its attitude towards Libya, a member of the movement.

Meanwhile, in the run-up to the summit, which is expected to result in an influx of 10,000 delegates, observers, back-up teams of security men, the business sector is heavily involved with the Government in trying to ensure smooth handling of the proceedings.

The conference is being seen as a unique opportunity to project Zimbabwe as a progressive socialist country with a pragmatic approach in which the private and public sectors work together.

This weekend is to see the unveiling of the long-awaited five-year development plan which will certainly emphasise the need for greater State involvement in business, particularly in areas of strategic interest.

While there have been some moves in this direction already, such as government participation in coal mining, the marketing of minerals, and the pharmaceutical industry, no wholesale nationalisation has occurred of its contemplated.

The lack of foreign investment has contributed to the country's major problem — rapidly growing unemployment. With 80,000 school-leavers every year, only about 7,000 new jobs are being created.

Rural development and co-operative projects will absorb some of the jobless, but a widely held view among businessmen is that unless the Government eases up on the socialist rhetoric and does more to encourage investors through incentives, the pressures on the Government from unemployment will become extremely serious.

SA and her neighbours

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of
The Star's Africa News Service

How does the South African Government see its relations with its neighbouring states as it moves deeper into the controversial — and dangerous — 1980s?

Mr Neil van Heerden, Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs and the man in charge of South Africa's approach to Africa, has set out for members of the South African Institute of Foreign Affairs his department's view on relations with each neighbouring state.

He said the overall position now held great promise for "talking rather than for doing other things".

Mr van Heerden examined each country in turn:

● **MOZAMBIQUE:** "In the case of Mozambique we have certainly come through a difficult time, but the Nkomati Accord remains one of the major achievements of recent history in Southern Africa.

"In the face of the most pronounced ideological differences, we have managed to construct a form of coexistence which has not been without its advantages to both sides.

"At least we now have a semblance of stability in our inter-state relationships. The alternative is literally too ghastly to contemplate."

Mr van Heerden said that despite incidents such as the capture of documents which purported to show that South Africa was still helping the Mozambique National Resistance (something the South Africa has repeatedly denied), the Nkomati Accord remained intact and it continued to provide channels of communication and contact.

In the spirit of the Accord, South Africa was currently implementing a number of projects aimed at



Robert Mugabe (left) is keeping to his undertaking not to allow armed attacks on South Africa from his country

improving the transport infrastructure, the production of food and the tourist industry in Mozambique.

Mr van Heerden said it could not be denied that there were an "an overwhelming number of inhibiting factors" in South Africa's relationship with Mozambique.

"These include the radical tone of the anti-South African rhetoric coming out of Maputo, the lingering suspicion that South Africa is still supporting Renamo (the MNR), the intense feeling of insecurity in Mozambique as a result of the on-going insurgency and the massive ideological gap between Maputo and Pretoria.

"Notwithstanding all these problems we have a working relationship with Maputo."

● **LESOTHO:** A new situation had come about as a result of the military takeover and, although no Nkomati Accord-type agreement existed with Lesotho, South Africa had a "reasonable expectation" that the new government would honour its commitment not to allow its territory to be used for the planning and execution of violence in South Africa.

"Joint consultative mechanisms

in the field of security have been put in place and we hope these will provide both sides with the confidence which has been so seriously lacking in the recent past."

Lesotho and South Africa were "simply too close together" to be engaged in acts hostile to each other's interests.

"The profile of bilateral links between South Africa and Lesotho is possibly the best example of a relationship of interdependence.

"For instance, more than half Lesotho's economically-active population finds employment in South Africa while, on the other hand, Lesotho has vast water resources which, if properly exploited, could solve the 'staggering water shortage' predicted for the Vaal Basin."

Mr van Heerden said the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, if agreed upon, would be the biggest project of its kind in the world.

Negotiations had reached an advanced stage but were being held up by technical rather than political problems.

● **ZIMBABWE:** Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had thus far honoured his undertaking not to

allow Zimbabwe to be used as a staging ground for armed activities against South Africa.

South Africa had an active trade mission in Harare and Zimbabwe had a commercial representative in Johannesburg.

"Most of the transportation and communication links survived Zimbabwean independence and, in some cases, have been expanded.

"As with Mozambique, serious ideological differences separated Pretoria and Harare. The official Harare rhetoric, much of it aimed at internal consumption, is harsh and it can be expected to become even harsher in tone as the non-aligned nations' summit later this year draws near."

However, Mr van Heerden said, areas of common concern had thus far succeeded in providing a "safety net" in South Africa's relations with Zimbabwe.

"I think the trick would be to strengthen this net and to guard against our relations with that very important northern neighbour going out of control."

● **BOTSWANA:** Following the land-mining explosions in the Mesina and Ellis-Ras areas earlier this year, South Africa discussed with Botswana its concerns over use of that country as a staging area for acts of terror against South Africa.

"It was explained to Botswana that the explosion of the mines on South Africa's western border had become a highly emotional issue in local politics, and that the South African Government was under considerable pressure to take effective action.

"These negotiations resulted in Botswana agreeing to the closure of the ANC office in Gaborone and to co-operate in an informal consultative mechanism on matters of security."

As with other neighbours, South

Africa and Botswana shared many common interests and there were many exciting prospects for joint projects between the two countries in the future.

● **SWAZILAND:** "Our relations with Swaziland are good. We maintain a trade office in Mbabane and the recently completed northern rail link as well as plans to jointly exploit the water resources of the Mlumbati/Komati River basin are examples of large developments which will bring enormous benefits to both countries."

CONTRIBUTIONS 4111 KHEURITI 2004

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Mugabe papers the cracks

— Reports by SABA

By HOWARD BARRELL,
Harare

ROBERT Mugabe narrowly averted a serious split in his ruling Zanu (PF) Party at a two-day central committee meeting last weekend, but tensions between rival regional and clan groupings remain feverish.

The whip has now been cracked and warning has gone out that the party leadership will tolerate no reference whatsoever within ruling party ranks to the rivalries which plunged Zanu (PF) into its most serious crisis since independence six years ago.

Observers believe Mugabe will have to exercise a firm hand to keep his grip on the party and protect its unity. The swiftness with which he and other Zanu (PF) politburo members moved at the weekend indicated his determination to do just that and finally to bury tribalism.

Word in usually well-informed political circles in the Zimbabwean capital is that Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Justice and a leading figure in the powerful Masvingo-based Karanga sub-tribe of the Shona, threatened to withdraw his province and support base from the ruling party. Attempts to contact Zvobgo for confirmation have been unsuccessful.

Just how many Zanu (PF) leaders Zvobgo could have taken with him is unclear. But a significant portion of the top party and cabinet leadership come from his area, including deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda and Minister of State (Security) Emmerson Munangagwa, both of whom are also members of the ruling party's top body, its politburo.

Mugabe, these political circles say, lashed Zvobgo into at least temporary submission at the meeting, accusing him of threatening party unity.

Then, together with Muzenda who serves under him as Zanu (PF) vice-president, Mugabe moved to strike an even-handed posture between the two factions — measuring up as the Karanga sub-tribe and the Harare-centred Zezuru.

On the one hand, Mugabe and Muzenda sacked Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, generally identified with the Zezuru group, from his post as political commissar and from his seat on the politburo. But Ushewokunze was allowed to remain a member of the large central committee and, for the moment, Transport Minister.

Ushewokunze's sin had been to expose to public view long-simmering but unadmitted tribal rivalries within Zanu (PF) in a parliamentary debate last week in which he was fighting for his political life as a result of a fraud scandal involving railway properties.

Ushewokunze had alleged an unnamed "guru of tribalism" from an area which regarded itself as home of the "chosen" within Zanu (PF) was using the scandal to neutralise him politically and eventually to "kill" him. It is generally accepted he was directing himself at Zvobgo and the Karanga sub-tribe.

On the other hand, Mugabe and

Muzenda took action against Zanu (PF) MP Byron Hove, generally identified with the Karanga group. Hove had provoked Ushewokunze, so setting off two days of the most remarkable vitriol seen in the Zimbabwean parliament.

Hove was dismissed from the post of party secretary for the midlands province and ordered to resign his seat. This he did on Monday, muttering it was unfair.

In an unrelated move, Zvobgo saw another of his allies go down at the central committee meeting when one-time Minister of State Frank Ziyambi was sacked as Midlands Province party treasurer and removed from the central committee for embezzling party funds.

Ushewokunze's supporters, who proclaim themselves the "Left" of the ruling party, allege the existence of a "rightwing" conspiracy between the Karanga group in the ruling party, Joshua Nkomo's Zapu and some of Zimbabwe's white politicians aimed at getting rid of the habitually controversial Ushewokunze.

If the allegation is true, Ushewokunze, who calls himself the "glamour boy of Zimbabwean politics", showed astonishing tactical stupidity. Recognising the final trap set for him by Hove's provocations, he walked straight into it with his brave, though foolhardy mouth wide open.

In recent months, Ushewokunze has alienated Zapu by laying down nigh impossibly tough conditions for unity with Zanu (PF).

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

FIN MML
18/4/86 (362)
ZIMBABWE

Golden leaf

Zimbabwe's flue-cured tobacco auctions open in Harare next week with growers optimistic that a below-target quality crop will bring an average leaf price of around 300c/kg.

With export income likely to hit Z\$400m, that's good news for the country's suppliers, including SA.

Growers enjoyed buoyant prices last year when leaf realisations rose 30% to 268c/kg, boosted by a depreciating Zimbabwe dollar and a small crop of only 105,5m kg. Responding to tobacco merchant pressure for a larger crop the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association set a target of 132m kg-135m kg, but heavy rains in mid-season put paid to that

and the industry is now forecasting leaf deliveries this year of around 112m kg-115m kg, up no more than 10% and almost 15% short of target.

The short crop has its silver lining to the extent that it should mean significantly higher average prices. Growers claim their costs have risen 25% in the past year, with fuel up 32%, wages up 17%, coal up 36%, fertiliser 33%, pesticides 27%, and so on. But average prices are very unlikely to match this. The consensus trade expectation is that a 12% improvement to around 300c/kg is the best that can be expected.

Price optimism is based on the fact that sales prices have risen some 5% in Brazil this year despite a serious drought and poor quality leaf. Manufacturers will pay good prices for quality leaf in 1986, industry sources say, and growers believe the late-season dry spell

will result in top quality.

Whether the optimism is justified remains to be seen. World tobacco consumption increased 4% last year which was well above the 1% long-run trend, but this growth is largely confined to the Comecon countries of eastern Europe and the Third World.

Health considerations and higher taxes continue to depress per capita consumption in the UK, the US, Japan and Australia, but consumption is still rising in France, West Germany and the Benelux countries. The switch to longer filters means that about 10% less leaf is being used in a cigarette, which helps explain the sluggish demand.

A key factor again this year will be the exchange rate between US and Zimbabwean dollars. At one stage last year the Zimbabwe dollar fell to around US57c, which undoubtedly boosted auction floor prices in the domestic currency. By February the exchange rate had risen to US64c, but since then a stronger American dollar and a weakening Zimbabwe currency has brought the rate back to around US60c. If, as seems likely, the Zimbabwe dollar continues to drift down against major world currencies, the average leaf price may well come close to the 300c being forecast in Harare.

At that level, and assuming a crop of around 115m kg, tobacco income will rise to Z\$345m, up more than 20% on last year's Z\$283. This would go a long way towards offsetting the fall in farm income resulting

from smaller maize and cotton crops. Last year tobacco exports, which account for some 20% of the total, reached a record Z\$367m and the expectation is that they will break the Z\$400m barrier this year. ■

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Mugabe vows to scrap white seats

HARARE. — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, marking Zimbabwe's sixth independence anniversary yesterday, vowed to scrap Parliamentary seats reserved for the country's 100 000 whites in a move seen as heralding the creation of a socialist, one-party state.

Mr Mugabe, speaking on state television on Thursday night, said the 20 white seats and a clause in the country's British-drafted constitution requiring an affirmative vote of all 100 MPs to make fundamental changes to the constitution, would be abolished in the next 12 months.

Under the constitution, drawn up at a pre-independence conference in London in 1979, the majority black population has 80 seats in Parliament to 20 for the whites remaining in what was then the rebel colony of Rhodesia.

Mr Mugabe has always said the reserved seats negate democracy and that he would abolish them as soon as possible.

But Thursday night's statement was the first indication of a definite timing for abolition.

The seats can be abolished by the middle of next year if the government can muster 70 votes in favour in Parliament. The ruling Zanu-PF

party controls 64 seats.

The white seats and the clause requiring a unanimous vote for constitutional change are the main hurdles in the way of Mr Mugabe's promised Marxist, one-party state which was backed by a Zanu-PF congress in 1984.

Political analysts said Mr Mugabe hoped to conclude unity talks soon with his chief political rival, veteran nationalist Dr Joshua Nkomo, the head of the opposition PF-Zapu party which controls 15 seats, to enable him to scrap the white seats.

Necessity

This would leave just one seat out of his control, held by the minority opposition Zanu party of the exiled Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, they said. "That one seat is really the key now. Without it Mugabe's plans will fail."

President Canaan Banana, speaking before more than 40 000 people at the main independence celebrations in Harare yesterday, also stressed the necessity for unity.

Consultation

"The unity talks currently taking place between Zanu-PF and PF-Zapu are a healthy sign that all Zimbabweans who matter are anxious to close ranks and be counted as one nation."

In his address, Mr Mugabe said that before the planned reforms were introduced there would be consultation with other parties as the issues involved were in the "national interest".

He stressed the abolition of the white seats — there would then be a common voters' roll and seats for all Zimbabweans — did not mean abandonment of democracy and fundamental rights. — Sapa-Reuter

Murder bid: Man in court

Court Reporter

A CRAWFORD man appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an alleged attempt to murder a traffic policeman.

Mr Brian Robertson, 33, of Koring Street, Crawford, was not asked to plead and no charges were put to him.

His appearance follows an incident in which a traffic officer was hit and a car driven over his foot.

Bail of R600 was granted and the hearing was adjourned to June 2.

Mr M J C Tolken was the magistrate. Mr C Gavin appeared for the State. Mr G Trappier appeared for Mr Robertson.



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Zimbabwe: Private sector's
Argus 22/4/86

major role

By ROBIN DREW, The Argus
Africa News Service in
HARARE

ANY lingering fears that Zimbabwe was going to rush headlong into an economic revolution in furtherance of its socialist aims have been dispelled by the publication of the first "five-year national development plan".

The first volume, which sets out objectives, strategies and targets for the period 1986 to 1990, makes it abundantly clear that the private sector will continue to have a major role to play.

The plan envisages an annual average growth rate of the economy of 5.1 per cent in real terms which will require an investment of R8 800 million for the whole period.

About half of this will have to come from the private sector and the plan says private investors are expected to undertake projects to expand existing productive capacity and to establish new production facilities.

"Although government will intensify its investment in productive sectors of the economy, the private sector will continue to play an important role in the development of agriculture, mining and manufacturing," says the report. About 60 per cent of the investment programme is to be financed from domestic sources and of the 40 per cent from external funds, the government expects to see 30 per cent coming from loans with the balance consisting of grants and foreign investment.

The direct foreign investment of R250 million which the government is hoping for will mean a sharp increase over that achieved in the past five years.

The report says, "to provide a stable base for long-term co-operation with foreign partners, a clear statement of policy is required on foreign investment, joint ventures and transfer of technology, including re-examination of legal issues."

During the five-year period the government says it will make all efforts to reduce the budget deficit from the present level of 10.3 per cent of the gross domestic product to 6.2 percent By 1990.

It is also counting on reducing the foreign debt service ratio from nearly 30 per cent to just over 18 per cent.

These intentions will certainly meet with the approval of the IMF, as will the emphasis that is to be given to expanding the productive sectors of the economy.



HE'S the Cap
daught who

Zimbabwe socialism takes back seat

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Any lingering fears that Zimbabwe was going to rush headlong into an economic revolution in furtherance of its socialist aims have been dispelled by the publication of the first "five-year national development plan".

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The report says: "Although government will intensify its investment in productive sectors of the economy, the private sector will continue to play an important role in the development of agriculture, mining and manufacturing".

Sharp increase

About 60 percent of the investment programme is to be financed from domestic sources and of the 40 percent from external funds, the government expects to see 30 percent coming from loans with the balance consisting of grants and foreign investment.

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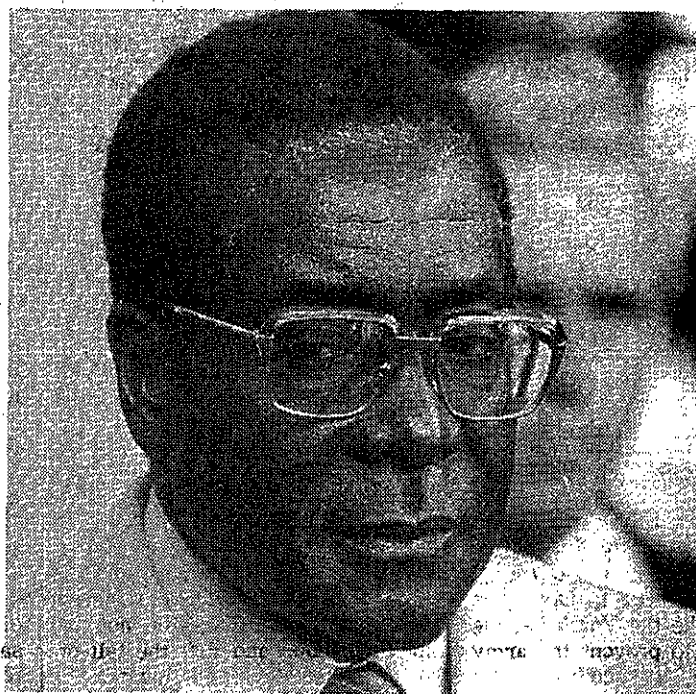
It is also counting on reducing the foreign debt service ratio from nearly 30 percent to just over 18 percent.

These intentions will certainly meet with the approval of the International Monetary Fund, as will the emphasis that is to be given to expanding the productive sectors of the economy.

In line with its socialist philosophy, the government is to become more involved in these sectors, either on its own or jointly with local private or

Five-year plan sets out the targets

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Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe ... the government will continue to observe the delicate balance.

foreign partners.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said in a foreword to the report that in moving from the old to the new social order, the government will "continue to observe the delicate balance that exists in the process."

He said there is ample room in the plan for inter-action between the public and private sectors under the general umbrella of the state.

The report cautions that the expected 5,1 percent annual growth rate hinges on the assumptions that agriculture, mining and manufacturing will receive 47 percent of total investment, that rainfall will be normal and that the world economic environment will continue to improve.

The plan envisages that the population growth rate will continue to fall with a projected average rate of 2,76 percent over the five-year period. Up to 1982, the average annual growth rate for the 12 preceding years was 3,2 percent.

The reduced growth rate will mean a population of 9,4 million in 1990, of whom five million will be in the working age category.

Even with the forecast growth rate of 2,7 percent in the number of wage earners every year, this will still mean only 1,1 million in formal employment by 1990.

It is clear the problem of unemployment will remain a major headache.

Dream of bypassing SA is fading for black countries

Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black states of Southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa. But in the 11 years since Mozambique received independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In spite of appeals to African states to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked neighbours.

MNR have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90 percent of the 250 000 Portuguese in the country fled on independence.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 20-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity.

A reflection of black Africa's hopes for Mozam-

lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3 000 km of railways declined by 80 percent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the ports, the traffic dropped by about 70 percent — from 13.4 million tons in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Guerrillas of the

MAPUTO. — "It's a vicious circle," remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr John Roo-segaarde-Bisschop, whose country has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity.

"The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will utilise it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala are chronic inefficiency.

bique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60 percent of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

The Netherlands has spent more than R128-million since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique's second-biggest port at Beira, about 240 km from Zimbabwe's border.

But in spite of the port's proximity, Zimbabwe's businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country's politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

South Africa offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and port network.

"Zimbabwe is now putting 90 percent of its imports and exports through South Africa," said Mr Robert Crul, deputy head for Southern Africa of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry's department of development co-operation.

"The distance to Beira is much less and costs will be much lower," Mr Crul said during a visit to Mozambique.

Before Mozambique became independent, it handled the bulk of Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Zimbabwe business organisations estimate that about a million tons of the country's eight million tons of annual imports and exports are now routed through Mozambique.

Low-value goods

Zimbabwe uses Mozambican ports mostly for high-bulk, low-value goods. It exports steel, sugar and coal through Maputo and tobacco via Beira.

Any kind of statistics are hard to come by in Mozambique. But the World Bank says Maputo, the largest port, handled three to four million tons of goods in 1985.

During a recent visit to the port by a reporter, the port public relations officer, Mr Joao Abdul, said Maputo handled two million tons last year. Western diplomats in Maputo put the figure at closer to a million tons.

Backed by several Western donors, Mozambique is trying to revitalise its creaky transport network and ports. The most important rehabilitation work is going on at Beira, which the Dutch expect to handle about three million tons of cargo a year by December. That would be about twice its current capacity.

With the upgrading, the three Mozambican ports are expected to have a capacity for seven million tons a year by 1987. This would not be enough to cope with Zimbabwe's imports and exports, let alone traffic from other countries.

Aid programmes

The Mozambicans have been candid in admitting their shortcomings and have welcomed foreigners under various aid programmes to help get the ports running smoothly and to train Mozambicans.

Mr Will Morgan, a Briton, manages Maputo's container terminal under a programme funded by the British government's Overseas Development Administration.

He conceded the port had many problems. But he cited such signs of improvement as the decrease to 30 days in the time it took for a container to return to its port of origin.

"Now that sounds horrendous compared to Europe, where the average is seven days," Morgan said. "But it is a great improvement on 18 months ago when the average time was 96 days." — Sapa-AP.



Beira ... political slogan.

Naude: Revolution coming

HARARE — Council of Churches secretary-general Dr. Beyers Naude says revolution is coming to SA and only a share in power will satisfy the black majority.



● NAUDE

Naude told a meeting in Harare on Tuesday night: "We are simply moving towards a revolution and have now come to a point where there is no looking back."

"The resistance of oppressed blacks is increasingly gaining a massive momentum where the people are no longer satisfied with minor reforms to apartheid."

"The racist regime, on the other hand, is increasing its brutality against the population, desperately shooting at ordinary citizens..."

Naude said some whites were setting up vigilante groups to kill and burn homes of black political activists. "Where are they getting their arms from?" he asked.

"A grave containing 32 bodies was discovered and government blamed it on witchcraft. On Friday last week, Comrade Nchabeleng was detained by police and the following day was reported dead."

"Government said he had died of a heart attack. But there was evidence to prove he had actually been tortured." — Sapa-Reuter.

Overall, the Reserve Bank

The report says control of inflation was a major policy objective together with increasing exports and other foreign exchange inflows, to provide the resources to enable growth and the creation of employment.—Sapa.

Looking back at the Rhodesian bush war

STAR 28/4/86 362

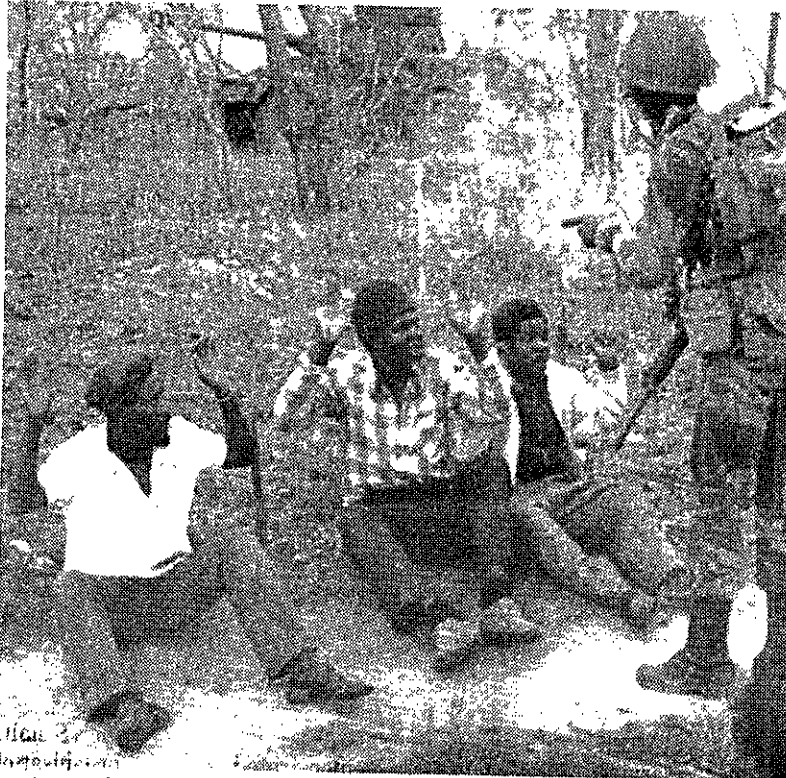
By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare

Black chaplains of the Zimbabwe Army sang "Stand up, stand up for Jesus" as the regimental colours were blessed at the Armed Forces Day parade in Harare earlier this month.

In the background stood the squadron of Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured cars, the armoured personnel carriers, the mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

The Commander-in-Chief, President Canaan Banana, was there to take the salute. Near him stood Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and the Army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo.

But there too, in a moving reminder of how it all started, was a group of men in drizzle-soaked civvies, some with flat caps, some bare-headed.



A member of the Rhodesian security forces interrogates villagers.

Chinese, changed its strategy and set about its highly successful policy of infiltrating political commissars into the rural areas to prepare the people for their supporting role in the war of liberation.

They played on local grievances and made very effective use of spirit mediums in whom the tribes people had implicit faith.

By the end of 1972 the stage had been set and the complacency of the Rhodesians was shattered when guerilla groups who had crossed into north-eastern districts from war-torn Mozambique launched attacks on white homesteads and melted back among the people.

Landmines made their appearance and ambushes on country roads took their toll.

The next seven years were to see a rapid escalation of the war and nobody was left unaffected. No night travel, convoys on the main roads, call-ups of all men up to the age of 50.

Patrolled

"Dad's Army" was the nickname for the thousands of elderly police reservists. And there was even a "Granddad's Army" — a special constabulary which patrolled the suburbs of the main cities.

Thousands of black people in the rural areas were moved from their homes into "protected villages", in a move mainly aimed at denying the guerillas food and shelter.

Martial law was imposed on parts of the country, curfews became almost the norm in tribal areas and thousands of refugees flocked to the towns or across the borders.

It was a far cry from that isolated incident in 1966 when seven men died in a hail of bullets.

Today they are honoured as heroes. The war in which they played a historic role has left its scars.

But historians will surely record as something of a miracle that after all the bitter years of conflict, peace was restored without retribution by the new rulers. This was thanks to the policy of reconciliation adopted

closing days of the Rhodesian war gave the number killed inside the country as 15 705. Of these, 8 250 were guerillas, 954 security force personnel, 6 091 black civilians and 410 white civilians.

Many more perished in raids by the Rhodesian forces across the borders of Mozambique and Zambia and thousands more were maimed.

The incident in April 20 years ago when seven guerilla fighters were killed in a shoot-out with Rhodesian security forces near the small town of Chinhoyi 100 km north-west of Harare was the first incursion by Chinese-trained "terrorists" to follow the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) by Mr Ian Smith's Government five months earlier.

At that time the Rhodesian security forces were well on top of the situation. They had extremely good intelligence and followed a policy of tracking down and accounting for every single infiltrator.

But for Mr Mugabe's Zanu party

then led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the Chinhoyi battle was an important milestone in that it enabled the party to show to its outside backers, including the OAU, that it was actively engaged in trying to liberate the country.

The following year saw major incursions in the north-west of the country by guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party, acting in concert with South African ANC fighters.

This added a new dimension to the conflict and saw the stationing in Rhodesia of South African Police anti-terrorist units and helicopter crews.

The battles in the Wankie district saw hundreds of guerillas killed and put paid to this form of confrontation with the security forces.

Both liberation groups were having great difficulty in recruiting and resorted to "conscription" or kidnapping of many Zimbabweans then living in Zambia.

Zanu, under the tutelage of

Tribute

Some were in wheelchairs, many on crutches. But when their turn came to "march" past the dais, all the dignitaries stood in tribute to the representatives of the disabled war veterans — former guerillas who survived with shattered bodies the vicious war for Zimbabwe's independence.

Today Zimbabweans will observe the 20th anniversary of an event which they mark as the start of the second chimurenga or war of liberation.

The first revolution was the rebellion in 1896 against settler rule which was put down with the loss of thousands of lives among the Shona and the Ndebele peoples. Losses among the tiny white community were heavy, 450 dead, almost 10 percent of the population.

The second chimurenga, which began in April 1966 with what is now known as the "Battle of Chinhoyi", lasted until the defeat of white rule in 1980.

The casualties were horrifying. Thirty thousand dead is the usual estimate. Some put it higher.

The official figures given in the

Digging deeper into the coffers as defence burdens Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

21/4/86

HARARE — Zimbabwe is now spending more than R2 million a day on defence.

Parliament last week approved the allocation of an extra R62 million for the Ministry of Defence to bring the total in the current financial year to R764 million, second only to education in government spending.

The stationing of troops in Mozambique, where they are defending the transport route to the port of Beira and are also involved in offensive operations against the MNR rebels has added to the heavy defence costs.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said, however, that the cost in terms of lives and money of keeping troops in Mozambique has to be paid for Zimbabwe's survival.

In an interview with a Mozambican journalist published in the current issue of *Zimbabwe News*, Mr. Mugabe said the independence of Mozambique and that of Zimbabwe were intertwined.

REACTIONARY REGIME

"If the government led by President Samora Machel fails, then we know that the enemy will have succeeded in creating a reactionary regime in Mozambique and reversing the socialist trend that is in motion there," he said.

"Ultimately this will mean that the process in Zimbabwe will also be reversed, that the political order we have created will be

affected and perhaps our government will also be overthrown.

"The survival of Mozambique is our survival. Hence there is that unity in the nature of our struggle. In assisting Mozambique Zimbabwe is assisting itself," said Mr. Mugabe.

Defence costs have also escalated because of the security force operations against dissidents in Matabeland and the stationing of troops along the border with South Africa.

State Security Minister Mr. Eimmerson Mnangagwa, in a message to the recent congress of the East German ruling Socialist Unity party said it was expected that "imperialist destabilisation in the Southern African region would intensify ahead of the August meeting in Harare of the Non-Aligned Movement."

He said Zimbabweans had no doubt that East Germany would come to their assistance in time of need.

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Handsome profits in Harare

HARARE — Zimbabwean companies look buoyant after three good agricultural seasons, but Harare analysts warn that profits might be overstated because of high inflation, and industrial performance could be hit by a shortage of foreign exchange.

much optimism would be premature as industrial performance could be hit by a shortage of foreign exchange.

They also say profits are certainly being overstated because of high inflation rates, which have averaged 14.5% annually since 1980.

Company officials note the profit index has been growing at only 7%/year, implying that in real terms profits have declined. An analysis of published ac-

counts of 50 industrial and mining firms on the stock exchange shows that pre-tax return on invested capital has averaged 17% in the past six years.

But in 1984, it plunged to a low of 10.5%. Now balance sheets put it at 14.1%, an indication of economic recovery from the 1984 drought.

Zimbabwe's real gross domestic product, at a standstill in 1982 and down 3% the next year, is estimated to have shot up 6% in 1985 after

three years of drought and depressed world market prices for the country's minerals, a large earner of foreign currency.

This year, most financial analysts agree that economic growth will slow down to no more than 3%, roughly the same growth rate as the country's population of more than 8-million.

But the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, which groups most of the country's large enterprises, says its manufacturing sector is operating with import allocations which in real terms are no more than 40% of those in 1981.

Production in manufacturing industries increased 11% last year to record highs, but bank economists say output growth is unlikely to

reach 4% this year as a result of foreign currency shortages.

But industrialists hope that in the second half of 1986 the situation will improve as savings on the import bill due to the collapse in world oil prices are re-cycled into enlarged foreign currency allocations.

"I am sure the government will do something, about our foreign currency hardships, otherwise industry will lose its upward momentum," one prominent industrialist said.

Zimbabwe has more than 2-million people in gainful employment, but 80 000 students leave school each year, causing a heavy burden on the economy.

Industry profits are buoyant also

because of the depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar — down 40% in the past four years — and last year's slowdown in inflation when the rate fell below 10% for the first time since 1980.

Economists say, however, that most of these influences are unlikely to apply this year, adding to the problems of foreign currency restrictions. The Standard Chartered Bank, which monitors profit performance in Zimbabwe, says it expects a slowdown in the rate of profit growth from last year's 68% to about 20%.

But the surge in profits is expected to make it easier for Zimbabwe to balance its 1986/87 budget, thanks to high company profit tax revenues. — Sapa-Reuter.

Traders in tax plea to Mugabe

HARARE — Black businessmen who risked death to secretly finance Zimbabwe's nationalist guerrilla movement are angry over government demands for millions in back taxes they deliberately withheld from white-ruled Rhodesia.

"We held back tax payments at the urging of the guerrillas because the money would have helped out the regime's war machinery," said Mr Francis Zindoga, an executive of the Zimbabwe Liquor Traders' Association.

"If we are all forced to pay, at least a third of the country's rural traders will go broke."

Mr Zindoga and several other businessmen are campaigning to have the tax debt cancelled by the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, which came to power on April 18, 1980, after a seven-year bush war.

Mr Zindoga says he owes 249 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R300 000) and that a colleague has received a tax bill for 4 million Zimbabwe dollars (about R5 million).

NO RESPONSE

The businessmen said they had appealed to the ministries of finance, justice, and trade and commerce, but had got no response.

A senior government official said the case had been presented to Mr Mugabe.

"His view is that some businessmen who paid the taxes also supported the guerrilla struggle, and everyone should pay the back taxes with no exceptions," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

An Harare supermarket owner, Mr Enock Mwayera, owes the taxman 344 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R416 000).

Mr Mwayera said he gave 400 Zimbabwe dollars (about R500) weekly to "mujibhas" — young men and women who acted as informers and runners for the guerrillas.

He kept no records of such transactions, which were sometimes punished by hanging. — Sapa-Associated Press.



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PW is walking in Ian Smith's footsteps

By Roger Huiley MP
PFP Cape Provincial leader

Mr P W Botha's opening speech in the debate on his Vote was reminiscent of the kind of speech Mr Ian Smith of Rhodesia was making some 10 years ago.

In 1976 Mr Smith and most of the white Rhodesians still misread the war — seeing it not as a nationalist liberation struggle, but rather as a fight against communist-inspired terrorism led by agitators.

There are at least six important parallels between the policies of the Smith regime in Rhodesia and the National Party Government here in South Africa.

First, there is the underlying commitment of both regimes to the doctrine of white supremacy in central government, whether or not members of other race groups are co-opted for multiracial window-dressing.

Second, there is the commitment to racial segregation in political institutions and also to a degree in social institutions.

Third, there is the commitment to land segregation. In this respect our Group Areas Act is comparable to Rhodesia's Land

Tenure Act.

Fourth, there is the commitment to a homeland policy in respect of many blacks — in Rhodesia it was called "provincialisation".

Fifth, there is a heavy reliance on security legislation and tough-arm tactics.

Sixth, there is a reliance on constitutional manipulation in an attempt to prop up the regime.

Grave danger

The 1983 tricameral Constitution which was approved by the South African white electorate with a "yes" vote of some 66 percent is comparable to Mr Smith's 1969 "parity" constitution which was approved by the Rhodesian white electorate with a "yes" vote of nearly 75 percent in a referendum.

We in the PFP warned that the tricameral Constitution would face the same grave danger which was faced by Mr Smith's parity constitution — namely that it would risk triggering a black rage which would not be able to be controlled.

I wonder if this Government imagined the extent of the black resistance which has been set in motion by the new Constitution.

This happened to the Smith Government in Rhodesia. It lost control of many tribal villages. The punishment of the "necklace" which is meted out in South Africa's townships for collaborating is reminiscent of similar treatment meted out in the Rhodesian tribal villages by the Patriotic Front in its efforts to gain control over those areas.

It is interesting to note that Rhodesia's Quenet Commission, which was presided over by a former High Court Judge, Sir Vincent Quenet, reported on April 23 1976, at a time when the border war had spread across the country like a cancer.

It identified the Land Tenure Act as a key source of race conflict, it called for a common voters roll, for a justifiable Bill of Rights and some petty reforms. It was generally regarded as mild in the circumstances, but the Rhodesian Front nevertheless rejected it.

Mr Smith responded to the Quenet Commission's findings with the comment "blatant discrimination is out, but it is possible for discrimination to continue as long as this is justifiable and reasonable".

This type of gobbledegook is disturbingly similar to present-day Government responses to appeals for the scrapping of apartheid.

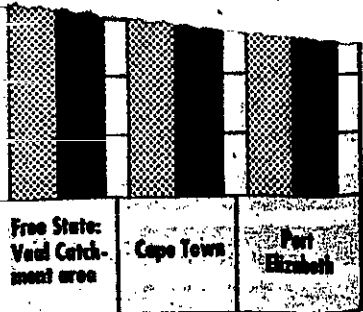
I do not relish the role of a Cassandra, but I do believe it is essential to draw attention to the lessons for South Africa which are contained in the Rhodesian experience.

The Smith Government continued to walk down the road of diminishing options until it had no more bargaining power left.

Less offered

When the security situation in Rhodesia had gone completely out of control, when the subsequent client government of Abel Muzorewa was on its knees, Mr Smith was forced into signing a treaty at Lancaster House which offered less for the white minority than any previous British package deal had offered.

Can this Government not see it is walking down the same road? Are its members like dulleards who must wait for events to overtake them and wreak havoc in their lives before they know their policy is bad?



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Amnesty accused of recruiting bandits

The Star & Africa
News Service

HARARE — The human rights organisation, Amnesty International, which has criticised Zimbabwe for alleged ill-treatment of detainees has been accused by Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala of recruiting informants from anti-government bandits wanted for murder.

Mr Nkala told local newsmen: "It beats me how you can recruit a murderer to give you information about human rights in Zimbabwe."

He said the authorities had arrested several members of the high command of the dissidents who could give information on how they had been recruited by Amnesty International.

DEPORTED

Mr Nkala said a senior official of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, Mr Maklatini Guduza, who was deported from Botswana in March had provided information.

"I am inviting the whole gang to Zimbabwe and we will put Guduza before them. He will tell them when and how he was recruited and how much he gets from Amnesty International."

Mr Nkala said some churches had been infiltrated by the organisation and he would "hammer them" if they continued to give false information.

Mr Nkala announced that a Zapu Member of Parliament, Mr Edward Ndlovu, had been released after withdrawal of charges against him of plotting a coup.

ORO
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MNR kills 143 claim

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said yesterday they seized two north-eastern ports and a rural town and killed 97 Mozambican and 46 Zimbabwean troops in recent clashes.

The Mozambican National Resistance

(MNR) said its forces occupied the port of Pebane in north-eastern Zambezia province on May 1.

On the same day, MNR forces captured the town of Mucubela, a cotton-producing centre. — Sapa-Reuter.

65	:	Maternity days per pregnancy
--.0 %	:	Percentage of wage paid
2 days	:	Waiting period
3 months	:	Qualifying period
192 days	:	Annual payment for 6 day week
160 days	:	Annual payment for 5 day week
All workers	:	Employer Contribution
All workers	:	Worker Contribution
All workers	:	Coverage
	:	Sick Fund
-- days	:	Annual leave covered
--	:	Employer Contribution
--	:	Worker Contribution
--	:	Coverage
	:	Leave Fund

Population warning

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned in Harare yesterday that any attempt by outside interests to halt Africa's population explosion would be doomed to failure.

13/5/86

Opening a conference on Population and Development, held under the aegis of the African Parliamentary Union, Mugabe said the right of each nation to implement its own policy had to be recognised. — Sapa.

Release application for two officials postponed

STK 362
15/5/86

HARARE — After a secret hearing in chambers yesterday a Zimbabwean High Court judge postponed to tomorrow an application for the release of two top white customs officers.

Mr. Kenneth Neil Harper (43) and Mr. John Vincent Austin (36) were key figures in Zimbabwe's efforts to 'smash' international drug and car smuggling rackets.

They were originally detained on February 22 by agents of the Central Intelligence Organisation, which alleged they were under suspicion of spying for South Africa.

They were freed seven weeks later after numerous court appearances, but redetained last Friday.

Mr Justice Wilson Sandura refused to allow the Press or public into today's initial hearing, but ruled that they

will be allowed to attend tomorrow's proceedings.

Counsel for the two men, Mr Ian Donovan, is understood to have been told the gist of new allegations against the two customs men.

High Court officials also refused access to any documents relating to the case.

VICTIM

Mr Harper, the chief investigator in the Department of Customs, said in a written submission produced during his earlier detention that he believed he was the victim of a revenge campaign by highly-connected criminals, including drug traffickers operating the newly established route between Bombay and South Africa via Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. — Sapa

Call-up for Zimbabwe? ³⁶²

MUTARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has disclosed that his government is considering the introduction of national service for all school-leavers in a bid to ease unemployment.

It would have a "military input" among other aspects, but would be based mainly on economic considerations, Mr Mugabe told delegates to the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce annual meeting in Mutare.

A study paper on national service was being discussed by the Cabinet.

National service, he said, not only afforded youngsters the opportunity to acquire a skill it also enabled them to be more useful to the country.

A ZNCC member had called for a Swedish-style non-military call-up to alleviate the problems posed by the influx of an estimated 70 000 to 120 000

job seekers a year (only an average 8 000 new jobs have been created annually in the formal sector of the economy since independence in 1980).

The total number in employment in Zimbabwe is still below what it was under white rule 10 years ago when the population was a million less.

Zimbabwe's Defence Act, inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government, provides for compulsory military service but this has not been enforced since the end of the bush war because of the already acute problem of accommodating large numbers of former guerillas in the regular forces.

Until 1978 only whites, coloureds and Asians were eligible for conscription.

Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party has a volunteer "youth wing" which has assumed a para-military function in the face of internal and international criticism. — Sapa.

Simultaneous raids into
Botswana and Zimbabwe

SADF HELICOPTER-BORNE TROOPS SWOOP ON ANC BASES IN HARARE

The Star's Africa News Service

Helicopter-borne South African troops today raided ANC targets in Harare and Gaborone and clashed with Botswana soldiers in Gaborone, wounding at least three.

This is the second time the SADF has attacked in Botswana, but the first time South African troops have raided Zimbabwe. The international repercussions are expected to be explosive.

In a statement today the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, announced that "small elements" of the army attacked ANC targets in Zimbabwe and Botswana early this morning.

"The operations were successfully completed. Information from the South African Police played a vital role in this connection," he said.

General Liebenberg said the following targets were attacked:

● The ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street, in the centre of Harare.

● A "terrorist transit facility" at 19 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare.

● A "terrorist transit facility" at Mogaditsane, outside Gaborone.

Information about the raids was still sketchy this morning and neither Zimbabwe nor Botswana had made an official statement.

But information from sources in Gaborone indicated that the SADF raiders had clashed with Botswana Defence Force troops, who have maintained regular patrols in Gaborone since the raid on June 14 last year.

Dr J K Mulwa, acting superintendent of the Princess Marina Hospital, said three BDF members were being treated for wounds.

Witnesses said they saw stretchers being prepared at the hospital, indicating other wounded were expected.

Full statement on latest army raids

The full text of the statement by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, on the SADF raids in Botswana and Zimbabwe read:

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, has announced in Pretoria that small elements of the army attacked ANC targets in Zimbabwe and Botswana early this morning. The operations were successfully completed. Information from the SA Police played a vital role in this connection.

"The SA forces acted with the utmost caution to prevent citizens of our neighbouring states being injured or suffering damage."

The following targets were attacked:

A. The ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street in the centre of Harare.

B. A terrorist transit facility at 19 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare.

C. A terrorist transit facility situated at Mogaditsane, outside Gaborone.

The terrorist organisation's declared policy of violence against the RSA is well known to all.

"This terrorist organisation not only commits its acts of violence against all the citizens of the RSA but is arrogant enough to accept responsibility for its deeds in the media."

"Responsible South African leaders have repeatedly stated this country's determination to combat terrorism and leaders of various Western countries have recently done so as well. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus

Malan, also referred to this on May 14, 1986.

"The organisation nevertheless chose to continue with its violence, the most recent examples being the mine-planting incident on May 14 near Hectorspruit when two terrorists blew themselves up, and the discovery of a large arms cache on the West Rand."

"Neighbouring countries cannot plead ignorance regarding the presence of terrorists in their countries. During the recent trial in Rustenburg of a Botswana citizen, it yet again became obvious from evidence led that Botswana's territory is being used by ANC terrorists."

"It is obvious that Russian mines and weaponry can be brought into South Africa by one route only, namely through our neighbouring states. These states have repeatedly been requested not to provide assistance to terrorists."

"Urgent appeals were made by them to cooperate in this regard."

"The action taken against the terrorists should be interpreted as indicative of the firm resolve of the RSA to use all the means at its disposal against terrorists wherever they may be."

"It is our duty and right to protect our people against this type of terror and we will carry out our duty diligently."

"This action was carried out with the utmost responsibility and only after thorough consideration."

"Further details will be made available later."

Loud blasts

Gaborone residents said they heard machine gun fire and several loud explosions west of the city about 6.30 am. One said he saw six to eight helicopters in the Mogaditsane area, near a BDF camp. Another said he saw two helicopters near Gaborone Dam.

The raids are expected to arouse an international outcry, especially as they come when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is in South Africa on its delicate mission to promote dialogue.

Previous South African raids have been followed by increased demands for sanctions.

The strike on Harare is expected to cause an even greater reaction.

Botswana, Zimbabwe has consistently maintained that it does not allow its land to be used as a base for insurgency into South Africa.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government has, however, allowed the ANC to maintain an office in Harare.

Conditions of Employment 1985

19/5/86
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Mugabe's Ministers suspect kidnap attempts

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Senior Zimbabwean government ministers have gone to the scenes of the SADF attacks here.

A house in Ashdown Park was badly damaged in an explosion and windows in the main ANC offices in central Harare were blown out.

There was no immediate report on casualties but one man was said to have been hurt while trying to get away.

A senior official of the ruling Zanu-

PF party said it was believed there may have been kidnapping attempts.

Police have sealed off the road outside the main ANC office, which is only a block away from the central police station.

The ANC building, in the centre of a shopping area, appears to have been badly damaged. Lumps of masonry are lying in the street and windows across the road are shattered.

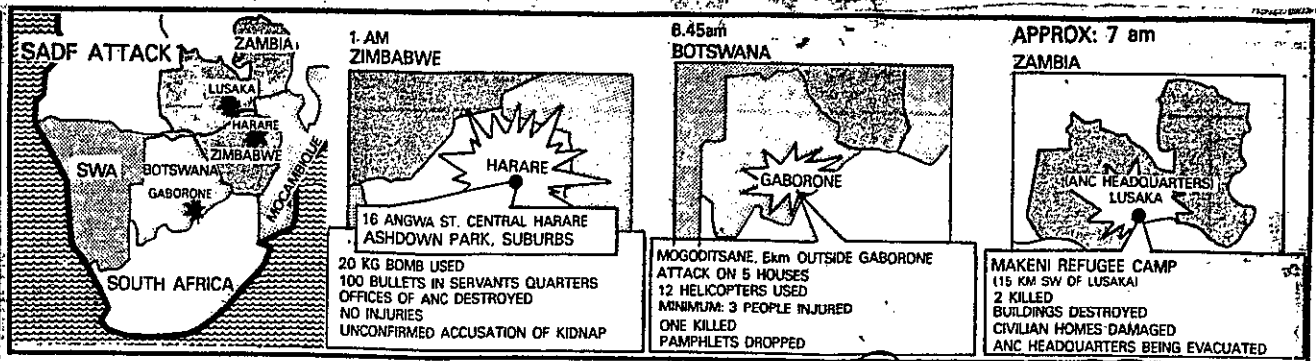
The BBC correspondent in Harare, Ian Mills, said as far as he knew there

were no civilian casualties.

He said: "The bomb (in the office) appears to have been put inside the building."

Police sealed off streets in Ashdown Park and only residents were being allowed in. Residents of the suburb reported hearing explosions and small-arms fire during the night.

The ANC keeps a low profile in Zimbabwe. It was not immediately clear where the chief representative, Mr Reddy Mazimba, was.



Eminent Persons Group decides to leave SA

New sanctions fears as SADF raids kill three

SOUTH AFRICA'S raid into three Frontline states — which left at least three dead and more than 20 injured — has been met with international outrage and mounting calls for economic sanctions.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is leaving SA.

Financial markets responded nervously with the rand falling 100 points to a close of \$0.4495 yesterday from Friday's close. The financial rand bore the brunt of uneasiness. It dropped 128 points from Friday's close to \$0.2810.

The financial rand's drop was an immediate barometer of foreign reaction to the raid and usually leads movements in the commercial rand.

In the raid, SA Air force fighter jets early yesterday morning attacked the ANC operational centre at Makeni plots

Business Day Reporters

15km south-west of the Zambian capital of Lusaka, killing at least two people — one a Zambian citizen, the other from Namibia.

SA forces also attacked two alleged ANC targets in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare, and what they called a "terrorist training centre" at Mogoditsane, 5km west of the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

One person, identified as Jabulani Masilele, a Botswana first division football player, was killed, and three Botswana Defence Force soldiers were injured.

JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London that Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal described the raids as "nothing short of flagrant acts of war" and virtually accused the SA government of sabotaging the Common-

wealth mission to create dialogue between white and black leaders.

In unusually sharp tones British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told angry and jeering British MPs that the raid was a "violation of the sovereignty of three fellow Commonwealth countries".

While he rejected demands for immediate sanctions — some coming from Tory backbench MPs — Sir Geoffrey undertook to consider what further action Britain should take.

See Comment — Page 6

His statement was contemptuously rejected by Labour leader Neil Kinnock and the SDP/Liberal Alliance leader Dr David Owen, who both called for immediate economic sanctions.

The US denounced the raids as contra-

geous and inexplicable.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in a harshly-worded statement, said the US stood with the governments and people of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe in expressing "our outrage at these events".

"We vigorously condemn these attacks by South Africa. Our diplomacy in South Africa has been aimed at stopping cross-border violence."

Speakes said the raids were "all the more difficult to fathom" given current efforts of Commonwealth representatives now in the region "engaged in highly-sensitive discussions to promote dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa."

In other reaction to the raid:

□ The 12 nations of the European Community condemned "the efforts to destabilise (the region) by the SA government;

□ A spokesman for the Indian government, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, said it was appalled and angered over the unprovoked bombing raids;

□ The Organisation of African Unity condemned the "wanton attacks, in disregard for human life and norms of international law" and called for international pressure to prevent further SA raids against neighbouring states;

□ In a joint statement from Cairo yesterday, Egypt and Benin called for international sanctions;

□ A French embassy spokesman said "it can be accepted that my government will condemn the raids into sovereign

To Page 3

Sanction fears after raid

countries by SA forces. We believe in negotiation and not force".

□ President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia told BBC radio that the raids were "cowardly and dastardly" acts to deliberately sabotage the Commonwealth EPG initiative because it was making such good headway, and to intensify military conflict both inside the country and on its borders.

The raids followed hours after the South African Police reported finding the largest arms cache in the country's history, including Soviet-made dynamite, plastic explosives and rocket-propelled grenades.

A statement by the chief of the Air Force, Lt-Gen D J Earp, said SAAF fighter jets "successfully attacked the ANC's operational centre and Department of Information and Publicity (DIP) on the Makeni plots 15km south-west of Lusaka."

Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen A J Liebenberg, said in a statement yesterday morning that SA forces attacked alleged ANC targets in or near the capitals of Botswana and Zimbabwe early yesterday morning.

He said the targets were "the ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street in the centre of Harare," a "terrorist transit facility" at 19 Eve's Crescent at Ashdown Park, Harare, and in Botswana a "terrorist transit facility" at Mogoditsane 5km west of Gaborone.

In Botswana, about 12 SADF helicopters landed about 300m from a housing complex at Mogoditsane, about 5km west of Gaborone, between 6am and 7am.

A member of the ANC in Harare said she was warned on Sunday night to evacuate her house. ANC representatives were also told to be careful in the vicinity of their office in Angwa Street.

The office, located between Forbes Avenue and Manica Road, was gutted by a blast at 1am, at the same time that SADF members attacked the house in Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, where an ANC envoy, Joe Gqabi, was assassinated in August 1981.

In Gaborone, Botswana President Quett Masire visited the Mogoditsane housing complex raided yesterday.

At least 10 residences were damaged, and the buildings' concrete walls were riddled with bullet holes.

"My reaction is that of horror," said Masire, after inspecting the damage.

"We don't know what we have done to deserve this, especially since we have been engaged in discussions with South Africa. If they had any people who they suspected were here, they could have told us and we could have found out all about it."

Information officer of the ANC in Lusaka, Victor Moche, who visited the bombed site and saw about 20 people injured and two dead, said the attack was to be expected because President Botha had warned just days ago that "he has not yet unleashed the full power of his military — and this is probably the first instalment of the stance he is taking".

See Page 7

SOWETAN

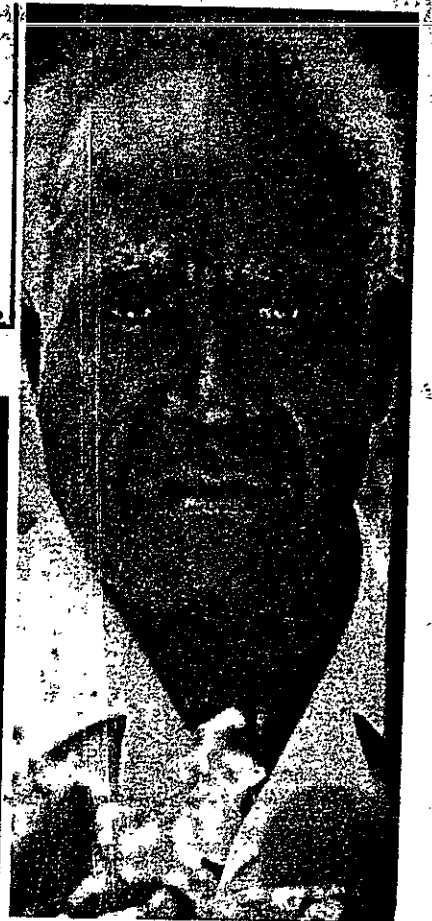
TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1986

27c + 3c GST (PWV) Prices elsewhere on back page

World reaction to SADF raid

ANGER AT SA

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda calls it dastardly, cowardly action



PRESIDENT Kaunda... his capital attacked.

SOUTH African forces hit alleged African National Congress targets in or near three Southern African capitals early yesterday.

By LEN MASEKO

The raids were on targets in or near Gaborone (Botswana), Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lusaka (Zambia). Three people were killed in the raids.

Lieutenant General A J Liebenberg, the Chief of the Army, said in a statement the targets included an ANC operational centre and a transit facility in Gaborone.

In a later statement, the Chief of the Air Force Lieutenant-General D J Earp, said the ANC's operational centre and information office at a town south of Lusaka had been hit.

The ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka but denies having guerrilla bases in any of the three countries.

In a statement broad-

cast on Lusaka Radio, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said first reports showed that

two people died in the raid, which he called a "dastardly, cowardly action".

At least one person died and three were in hospital in Gaborone following the attack.

Mr Joen Lecage of the *Botswana Guardian* newspaper told Sapa by

telephone that the dead and injured were all Botswana citizens.

He said the dead man was identified as Mr Jabulani Masilela, a footballer who played for the first division team Sedele United.

Sapa's Gaborone cor-

To Page 2

"Damelin makes it easy!"

Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence College.



Damelin Principal, Mr J P Brummer, we and after enrolling as a student. The Mr Michael Tseka, the Chief Career we see them hard at work.

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From Page 1

respondent said unconfirmed reports yesterday put the dead at two, and added that further unconfirmed reports said a number of South African refugees were abducted in the raid.

SADF raiders may have also kidnapped some of the occupants of two ANC properties in Harare in their 1 am attack, a Zimbabwean

Government spokesman said yesterday.

Reacting to the raids, black political organisations yesterday said that solutions to this country's problems are not to be found in Zambia, Zimbabwe or Botswana, but right here in South Africa.

A statement from the United Democratic

SA forces raid neighbours

Front said that Pretoria's aggression against its neighbours is "indicative of the crisis and desperation within the ruling class sector."

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation said: "The cross border raids by the SADF are not only callous violation of the sovereignty of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, but are also intended to restore the fast waning confidence the white electorate had in the Botha-Malan junta."

The President of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was "speechless".

"We need to look internally to reach the so-

lution and not behave like a rogue elephant attacking innocent people. The South African Government needs to be reminded again and again that the solutions to the country's problems are to be found in the townships," he said.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions condemned yesterday's SADF raids as a clear indication that "the apartheid regime uses this cloak to mask its real intentions of destabilising our sub-continent and killing innocent people forced to flee in the first place from the injustices of apartheid."

• See Pages 4, 9.

THE South African Defence Force attacks on African National Congress targets in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana yesterday seem to be a show of strength aimed at restoring the confidence of the white electorate in the Government.

The Government seems to be using the carrot and the stick — preaching reform and a negotiated non-violent settlement, while on the other hand it clobbers one of the most crucial partners in any negotiations.

The attack will most certainly have far-reaching repercussions for the country's already blurred image abroad.

Faction

Calls for punitive sanctions by both internal and external groups will increase dramatically and pressure from even the closest of South Africa's Western allies is expected to increase.

The attack took place when hopes were increasing internationally and among a few local optimists that a negotiated settlement between Pretoria and the ANC was around the corner.

The attempt by the State President, Mr P W Botha, to split the ANC by inviting the nationalist faction of the organisation to renounce violence and return to South Africa for talks with the Government fuelled the hopes.

Another minus for Pretoria is that the attacks took place only a

Raids aim to restore white confidence in the Government

FOCUS

By SAM MABE



THE DESTRUCTION in the wake of the SADF attack on Botswana last year.

few days after the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group arrived in the country for further explorations of a possible truce between the Government and the ANC.

The attacks, which

will be seen as a kick in the teeth of countries supporting a negotiated settlement for South Africa, could force the EPG to get back to the drawing board for more consultation with Commonwealth countries.

Conceded

Past experience has shown that such attacks, except for the one launched in Matola, Mozambique, in 1981, have only resulted in the revision of ANC strategies, leading to the escalation of its activities inside the country.

This happened particularly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which led to the closure of the ANC's strongest bases on South Africa's borders, in 1984.

The accord also led to the evacuation of many ANC cadres and some leading personalities such as Joe Slovo, a senior official of the or-

ganisation's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The ANC conceded at the time that the accord had posed a serious setback for the organisation, but said it was not a fatal blow.

This was confirmed by the stepping up of its activities, which of late include the Zimbabwe bushwar-style of planting landmines that have claimed 11 lives in the past six months.

A United States expert on the ANC, Dr Thomas Karis, warned that the ANC was going to step up the training of its guerillas inside South Africa if forced to end its activities in neighbouring black states.

The growing violence inside South Africa and the obvious collapse of law and order in some parts of the country seem to serve as an incentive to the ANC to step up its activities because of the belief that a revolution has begun or

is about to begin.

This is what the Government is trying to disprove out of fear of losing support among the white electorate. Yesterday's attacks are also another way of telling the world and the white electorate that the Government has not lost control.

But ironically, the attacks will win the ANC more sympathy within South Africa and will also put it on the international agenda.

Daring

The coincidental discovery of an arms cache by Security Police near Krugersdorp at the weekend — reportedly the biggest ever found in South Africa — could have as much propaganda value for the ANC as it will have for the Government.

To many whites, it could project the Government as a vigilant protector of their lives and that it can be trusted.

To blacks, it could project the ANC as daring and more determined to continue its 25-year armed struggle against the South African Government.

The attacks could increase support for a violent solution to the country's problems and deepen the division between white and white and between black and white.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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DD 20/5/81
362 Raids: PFP to respond today

EAST LONDON — The three cross-border raids early yesterday morning were wrongly timed, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, told a Progressive Federal Party public meeting here last night.

Mr Eglin was asked whether he opposed the attacks on African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lusaka.

He said the PFP would outline its response in Parliament today, where time had been set down for debate on the matter.

"I would say it was wrongly timed while the Eminent Persons' Group is right here in South Africa for us to go and attack three Commonwealth countries," he said.

Earlier, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcolmess, said it was significant that the raids had taken place while the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was undergoing bypass heart surgery.

"He is giving the whole country a coronary while he is undergoing the operation," Mr Malcolmess said.

Raid reports page 8

Looking at the Zimbabwe experience

By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare

While South Africans debate the merits of incorporating a Bill of Rights in any new political order, in Zimbabwe such a provision has been a key feature of the constitution brought in with independence in 1980.

The Zimbabwe provision, termed, the Declaration of Rights, occupies a chapter of the constitution and sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual who has the right to go to court if he feels these have been prejudiced.

On a number of occasions executive acts have been overturned by the courts, which found them to be in contravention of the Declaration of Rights.

In one case in which the Supreme Court ordered that the Government had no right to confiscate the property of a man who had been declared an enemy of the State, the then Chief Justice said: "In the final analysis the protection afforded by the Declaration of Rights can hinge only on the decisions of this court.

"Whereas it may not be the only protective institution under the constitution, it is the ultimate protector."

Zimbabwe's Declaration of Rights contains 16 sections. It deals with matters such as how a person may be deprived of his liberty, how he is to be protected from losing his property, the protection against forced labour and inhuman treatment, and sets out the provisions under which everyone is entitled to the protection of the law.

Protection

It deals with the protection of freedom of expression and the freedom of movement. It lays down the right of freedom of assembly and association and, in particular, to form or belong to political parties or trade unions.

It outlaws discrimination on the grounds of race and rules that a discriminatory law is one that prejudices people of a particular race, tribe, place of origin, colour or creed, or political opinion.

Lawyers interviewed in Harare agreed that the Declaration of

Rights was a very useful feature.

An advocate who has appeared in a number of cases challenging the State on the grounds of violation of the Declaration said he regarded it as an essential feature of a written constitution.

However, its value depended on the attitude of the judges who were required to interpret the law. Where there was a "liberal" Bench, judgments tended to favour the individual, but the opposite could just as well occur.

This had led to great controversy in the United States, for example, over the appointment of judges.

Another legal source said the Declaration enabled a new government to honour its obligations which might be politically difficult to defend. It could do so using the argument that it would be dishonourable and dangerous to defy the constitution.

However, there were drawbacks in that if the Declaration were too rigid and out of tune with political realities, it would force a confrontation between the executive and the judiciary.

In Zimbabwe the provisions guaranteeing adequate compensation for expropriated property had prevented any wholesale land-grabbing, despite the fact that this had been a highly charged and emotional issue at the Lancaster House conference where the framework of the constitution was agreed.

Irritant

While some provisions of the Declaration of Rights have proved an irritant to the Government, especially the constitutional requirement making it virtually impossible to amend its key provisions for the first 10 years of independence, Mr Robert Mugabe's Government has promised to abide by it.

Mr Simbi Mubako, a former Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and Zanu (PF) chief legal adviser at Lancaster House, said that at the conference there was no objection to the inclusion of a justiciable Declaration of Rights.

"Indeed," he said, "it was basic human rights which the Patriotic Front parties had been fighting for all along."

In one important respect the Declaration of Rights has lost some of its sting through the provision that where a state of emergency exists, some of the protections of individual rights no longer apply.

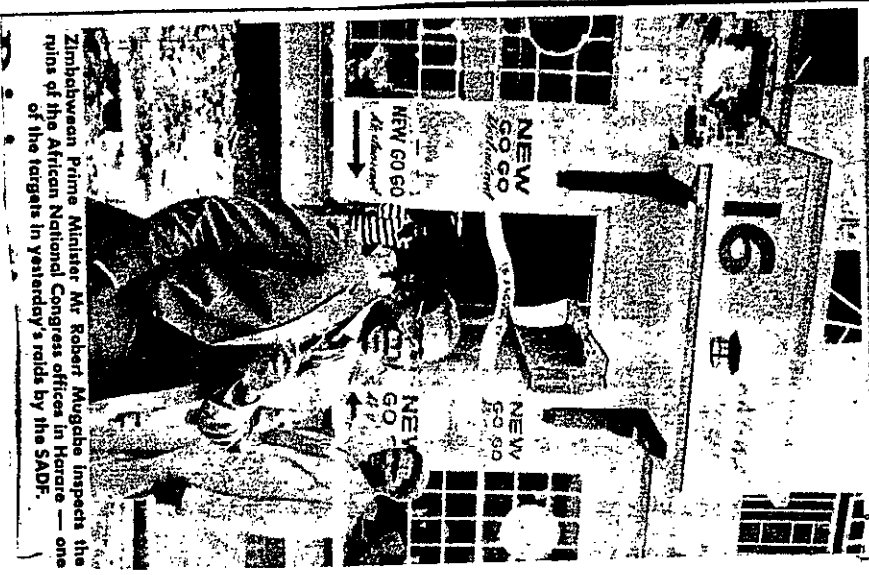
Detention without trial is the most obvious example. But the constitution read with the Declaration of Rights does provide some safeguards as has been established by successful appeals to the courts.

People in Zimbabwe have been living under a state of emergency for more than 20 years following its imposition by the Rhodesian Government shortly before UDL.

The Government has been forced to revise its detention procedures, however, to comply with requirements in the constitution.

The Declaration of Rights worked also in shooting down an emergency declaration granting immunity to prosecution for damages to security force members.

OVER THE BORDERS INTO ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AND BOTSWANA



Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe inspects the ruins of the African National Congress offices in Harare — one of the targets in yesterday's raids by the SADF.

Raids introduce new dimension into Southern African politics

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star's Africa News Service

The three-pronged South African strike into nearby territories yesterday has provided the most dramatic evidence yet of Pretoria's overriding obsession with combating cross-border insurgency by the ANC.

It strongly reinforced previous indications that blocking the ANC takes precedence over most foreign relations considerations.

The operation was the most elaborate of its kind to be launched by South Africa. Not only was it the first time targets in three different countries had been struck simultaneously but it was the first time South Africa had admitted sending its forces into Zimbabwe and Zambia.

This has introduced a new dimension to Southern African politics.

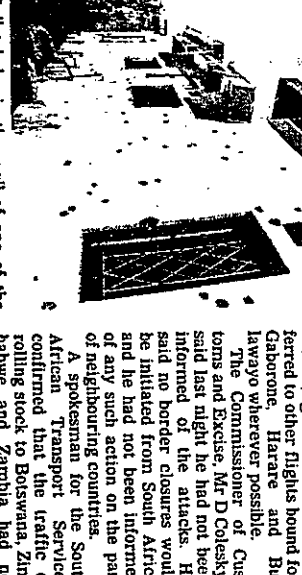
Pretoria has served notice that it will go to extreme lengths, perhaps any lengths, to prevent the ANC from developing strength outside, as well as inside South Africa.



One of the rooms in the housing complex at Mogaditšane, Botswana, after the raid by South African commandos.



The shattered headquarters of the ANC in Harare after they had been blasted in yesterday's raid on the Zimbabwean capital.



Bullet holes in the wall of one of the houses attacked in Mogaditšane.

Lower priority

Whatever else they might mean, the raids indicate that supporting the EPG initiative has a lower priority in Pretoria than combating the ANC.

In Pretoria it could be pointed out that there has been no moratorium on ANC violence and that since the appointment of the EPG there has been a

sharp increase in the infiltration of arms and explosives through the neighbouring countries and of their use in South Africa.

Pretoria will not have forgotten that after its last raid into Gaborone, the United States and France recalled their ambassadors in protest and South Africa's foreign relations took a general hammering.

The latest raids must have been planned in the expectation that they would have similar consequences.

In its desire to counter ANC insurgency in neighbouring states Pretoria has taken two approaches.

One was to strike across the border at ANC targets, as was done in Maputo in January 1981 and again in May 1983 in Maseru in 1982 and again in 1985 and in Gaborone in 1986 and again on Monday.

Cordon sanitaire

The other approach was to get neighbouring states to agree to prevent the ANC from operating from their territory and, preferably, to conclude

Greetings pamphlets dropped on target

By Sue Leman, Pretoria Bureau

Residents of Mogaditšane, near Gaborone, were showered with pamphlets exclaiming "Greetings to our neighbours" shortly after installations in their town were attacked yesterday.

Soldiers at a Botswana Defence Force base nearby also had leaflets dropped on them during "our fellow soldiers" not to interfere with the raid.

Pamphlets scattered over Harare, although friendly, did not end with the same brotherly salutations.

All the pamphlets — which

"non-aggression" or "mutual security" pacts.

The Nkomati accord was the brightest achievement of this attempt to impose a cordon sanitaire around South Africa through which the exiled ANC leaders could not penetrate.

Swaziland's acceptance of a similar agreement, the less of a field agreement reached with Lesotho after the coup there and the even less official understanding with Botswana had, theoretically, completed the ring.

But Botswana claimed it was unable to stop ANC infiltration. Zimbabwe either could not or would not do so, according to Pretoria's allegations.

SADF pamphlets dropped on target... a friendly warning.

carried the SADF logo — stressed that the strikes were aimed at "ANC gangsters" and not the local civilian or military communities.

The pamphlet, headed: "To the people of Zimbabwe", said the SADF had carried out an attack "against offices and houses used by ANC gangsters in your country".

"These gangsters infiltrate our country to murder innocent women and children of all races."

"We regard the people of Zimbabwe as our friends and neighbours. We have no fight

SAA flights to Botswana, Zimbabwe resume today

Staff Reporters

A South African Airways spokesman has confirmed that SAA flights to Harare, Bulawayo and Gaborone are to be resumed today. No extra security measures are expected.

The decision to cancel the flights had been made because of "uncertainty regarding the safety of passengers".

Passengers had been transferred to other flights bound for Gaborone, Harare and Bulawayo wherever possible.

The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr D. Colesky, said last night he had not been informed of the attacks. He said no border closures would be initiated from South Africa and he had not been informed of any such action on the part of neighbouring countries.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services confirmed that the traffic of rolling stock to Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia had not been affected by the raids.

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HARARE — The government-owned, semi-official news agency Ziana has compiled a list of alleged South African attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

"The SA attack on Zimbabwe is the first-ever officially admitted by Pretoria, but the Zimbabwe government has long pointed a finger at SA for alleged involvement in a series of anti-Zimbabwean incidents," the Ziana report said.

Most prominent among these, it said, were:

- The huge explosion in August, 1981, which destroyed the ammunition dump at Inkomo Barracks 40km from Harare.
- The gunning down only days earlier of the top African National Congress

'Destabilisation' list



● MUGABE



● MASIRE

official in Zimbabwe, Joe Gquabi. He was shot at his Ashdown Park home, the same Harare residence gutted in yesterday's attack by the SA Defence Force;

- The massive blast in December, 1981, at the ruling Zanu (PF) headquarters in Harare, which killed six people and injured another 150;
- The attack on the Thornhill air force base, at Gweru, in July, 1982, in which aircraft worth more than Z\$7m were destroyed;

- The announcement in August, 1982, by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of the deaths of three white SA soldiers on Zimbabwean soil during a clash with Zimbabwean troops, the first since independence in April two years earlier."

On Thursday Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda sounded the latest in a long list of warnings that SA was looking "for an excuse to attack innocent Zambia", Ziana said.

The warnings intensified after several landmine incidents in the

northern Transvaal, which were blamed by the South Africans on ANC members who allegedly infiltrated from Zimbabwe, Ziana said.

Another factor that has constantly angered Zimbabwe is reports that Super Zapu dissidents were being trained at Phalaborwa in the northern Transvaal, Ziana said.

Zimbabwe has said several times Super Zapu elements had infiltrated from SA in attempts to cause havoc in Matabeleland, the political stronghold of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo.

Botswana's President Quett Masire visited a housing complex raided by helicopter-borne SA soldiers yesterday and said he was appalled that Pretoria ordered the attack while engaging in talks with his government.

He sharply condemned the raid.

One Botswanan, a soccer player in his early 20s, was killed in the lightning-quick raid, and three other Botswanans, including a soldier, were injured, authorities said.

SA Air Force jets "successfully attacked" alleged ANC targets outside Lusaka, Zambia, early yesterday, the SAAF said. A statement by the chief of the Air Force, Lt-Gen D J Earp, said fighter jets "successfully attacked the ANC's operational centre and Department of Information and Publicity at Makeni plots 15km south-west of Lusaka". — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

World shouts its rage

The wrath of the outside world has broken over the head of South Africa after its strikes against ANC targets in Frontline states.

Sanctions moves are mounting, the raids are sure to come before the United Nations Security Council, Western envoys may again be recalled, and ANC acts of revenge are expected.

A fiery debate is looming in the Assembly today, with Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin launching an attack on the Government. President P W Botha is expected to enter the debate.

Conservative Party, New Republic Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party members are likely to support the Government's action.

Pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa is intensifying as the raids continue to draw widespread international outrage.

Leaders of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana are expected to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to press for punitive economic measures against Pretoria.

The United States has indicated that its Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, could be recalled once again. Other Western countries could threaten similar action, and take a harder line against South Africa at the UN.

Suspects arrested

The raids have also wrecked the Eminent Persons Groups attempt to mediate between the South African Government and the ANC.

The seven-member group split up in order for its members to return home shortly after holding talks with senior Cabinet members this morning. It is understood the raids presented an insurmountable obstacle to further talks.

In other developments, Zimbabwian Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has announced that four suspects have been arrested in connection with the attack on the ANC office in Harare. He gave no details.

In Botswana, government sources have speculated that several people might have been abducted from the scene of the raid at the Mogadishane settlement.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has called for an emergency summit of the six Frontline states.

He has also said that Zambia is reconsidering its membership of the Commonwealth.

In London, the Foreign Office has summoned the charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy, Mr Leo Evans, for an "urgent explanation" of the raids. Staff reporters and The Star's Foreign News Service.



Doubt cast on SA raiders' information

By Gary van Staden,
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — South African information that Mogadishane settlement complex was an African National Congress transit camp may have been wrong, Botswana's President, Mr Quett Masire, said yesterday.

President Masire said this was indicated by the fact that the only four known casualties were Botswana residents.

He described the South African Defence Force attack on the settlement, about 7 km from Gaborone's city centre as "horrible".

At least one person is known to have died in the attack and three were injured. All, according to hospital sources, were male.

Botswana Government officials on the scene at Mogadishane said most houses in the area of the SADF attack were empty.

"We are not sure who may be staying here."

one CID official said.

Unconfirmed reports here said the SADF had first secured a nearby Botswana Defence Force barracks shortly before the raid.

Soldiers reported SADF helicopters had landed at the barracks and a journalist had been used to warn them not to interfere.

One soldier was wounded in a short exchange of fire, according to the reports.

Government sources were also speculating that several people may have been abducted from the scene of the raid, though neither the Botswana police nor Defence Force officials were able to confirm the speculation.

The SADF attack took place at about 6.30 am yesterday according to Mogadishane residents.

"Most of the people here had left for work when the helicopters came," one resident said. "I did not see anything myself but I heard the helicopters and the explosions," he added.

Other eyewitnesses said that they had seen many helicopters land and heard firing, shouting and then a series of explosions.

Most of the small hostel-style one-roomed houses which bore the brunt of the SADF attack were pockmarked with bullet holes and at least three had been hit by rockets or grenades.

Many of the rooms appeared to have been unoccupied, containing no furniture or personal belongings.

At the Gaborone Princess Martha hospital, Mr Gerolame Makoba, who received a bullet wound in the raid, said from his hospital bed that he had not seen anything.

Trying to hide his face from photographers and speaking through an interpreter, Mr Makoba — a Botswana citizen — said that he had come to the city looking for work.

Contrary to earlier reports, the one known fatality was not a soldier.

According to hospital staff he was Mr Jabu-Isani Masire, a Botswana citizen.

Picture by Etienne Rothbar.

4 held in Harare after raid

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The mystery surrounding the SADF's apparently unsuccessful raid on Harare deepened last night despite Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's statement that four people suspected of involvement had been detained.

Zimbabwe had forewarning of the South African attack, reminiscent of the security breaches in the Rhodesian forces' external operations in the bush war when British agents infiltrated Rhodesian Operations Combined Headquarters.

Hours before the raiders struck, African National Congress members in Harare were advised by agents of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organization to take cover, suggesting there may have been a government-to-government tip-off.

Nevertheless the Zimbabweans were clearly not waiting in ambush for the attackers when they came.

The South Africans hit their

targets without having to fire a shot and escaped with all their personnel.

The four now being questioned by police here are alleged to have acted as accomplices, and were not members of the SADF raiding party.

The SADF hit the ANC offices in Angwa Street, in central Harare, and a house in the Ashdown Park suburb where ANC envoy Mr Joe Gqabi was assassinated in 1981.

The building housing the ANC in Angwa Street is only a block from Harare's main police station.

The attackers used a ladder to scale to the ANC's first-floor offices shortly after midnight, overpowering a security guard who was injured when the charges they planted wrecked the building. He was the only casualty of the entire operation.

Mr Mugabe told a press conference that the South Africans "panicked" when Zimbabwean security forces responded quickly to the attacks and abandoned a

vehicle, communication equipment and other items in their flight.

The Ashdown Park house was unoccupied when the SADF arrived there, said Mr Mugabe.

Witnesses spoke of a single vehicle driving rapidly away from the scene after three explosions about 1am.

Security sources suggest the South Africans may have driven to a rendezvous with a light aircraft or — less probably — attempted the four-hour drive to the Mozambique border.

The first acknowledged SADF raid on Zimbabwe since Mr Mugabe came to power in 1980 occurred on the eve of the first meeting in Harare of the Organization of African Unity defence commission.

Representatives of the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, Swapo and radical regimes such as Libya were expected to join defence chiefs from throughout black Africa to discuss the formation of a

joint OAU military force, and the perceived threat from South Africa.

The latest South African action raises security doubts about the meeting and about the planned summit here in September of the 101-nation non-aligned movement, to which leading anti-apartheid figures from throughout the world have been invited.

At a press conference last night Mr Mugabe renewed his calls for the international community to isolate South Africa by imposing mandatory economic sanctions, but made no suggestion that the South African trade mission in Harare would be ordered to close.

He also went out of his way to make clear that Zimbabwean aid for the ANC would continue to be channelled through the OAU Liberation Committee. Under this policy the ANC receives Zimbabwean money and diplomatic support but is not allowed military bases on Zimbabwean soil.

SADF RAID UNDER FIRE

SOWETAN, Wednesday, May 21, 1986

Page 5

BLACKS have condemned the South African Defence Force raids on alleged African National Congress bases in three neighbouring countries.

They were reacting to the dawn attacks on Lusaka, Gaborone and Harare. At least three people were killed and more than 13 wounded on Monday.

A Soweto resident, Mr Knox Mahlaba, said the raids would not solve South Africa's problems, but would only aggravate them.

"Violence has never ruled the world. It is about time the South African Government denounced violence as a means to bring about change. The attack on the three states was unwarranted," he said.

Soweto playwright and producer Mr Gibson Kente expressed bitterness at the raids.

He said: "Such actions will not serve any purpose."

"It is useless for the

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Government to fight neighbouring states instead of solving their internal problems," Mr Kente said.

Trade unionist Mr Sepeng Makhene said the raids should be condemned.

Violence

South Africa should denounce violence and talk to the proper leaders in this country.

He called on the Government to release all political prisoners and to



Mr KNOX Mahlaba... "Raids will not solve problems."

stop attacking its neighbours.

Mr Stanley Molefe of Soweto said: "Blacks are upset by the Government's attacks on its neighbours. We wonder who is the next target."

Ms Mavis Mthembu said the raids were unacceptable.



Mr GIBSON Kente... "Useless for government to fight neighbours."

South Africa was trying to be a bull of the sub-continent and should be condemned for the raids.

Attacks

Ms Lorraine Moya said South Africa was demanding that the



Mr SEPENG Makhene... "SA should denounce violence."

ANC denounce violence, yet it was engaged in violent attacks on its neighbours.

In a joint statement the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation, residents, students, women's organisations and the Detainees Parents Support Commit-



Mr STANLEY Molefe... "We wonder who is the next target."

tee, condemned the raids.

"South Africa's problems are found right inside the country and not outside."

"It is only when colonialism and imperialism have been uprooted in this country that we shall have peace and sta-



Ms MAVIS Mthembu... "Raids unacceptable."

bility.

"We salute the people of Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare for supporting the national liberation struggle in South Africa, despite attempts by our Government to destabilise their political and economic life," the statement said.

ANC office to stay - Mugabe



Mr ROBERT Mugabe... Zimbabwean leader.

HARARE — Zimbabwe will never consider closing the office of the African National Congress, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said.

"The time has come for us to call for more support to be given to the ANC and other liberation movements fighting in South Africa," he told a Press conference on Monday night.

Denouncing the attack on his country as "barbarous, cowardly and an act of wanton aggression," Mr Mugabe said it showed South Africa had adopted a policy of state terrorism.

This would lead to a dangerous security situation in the region because "we the victims will have to defend ourselves."

The international community should isolate South Africa by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Mr Mugabe said four suspects had been arrested when security forces reacted to the attacks on the ANC office in Harare and a house in the suburbs which was not occupied at the time.

He refused, however, to give any details, saying this was part of intelligence information which should not be given to the enemy.

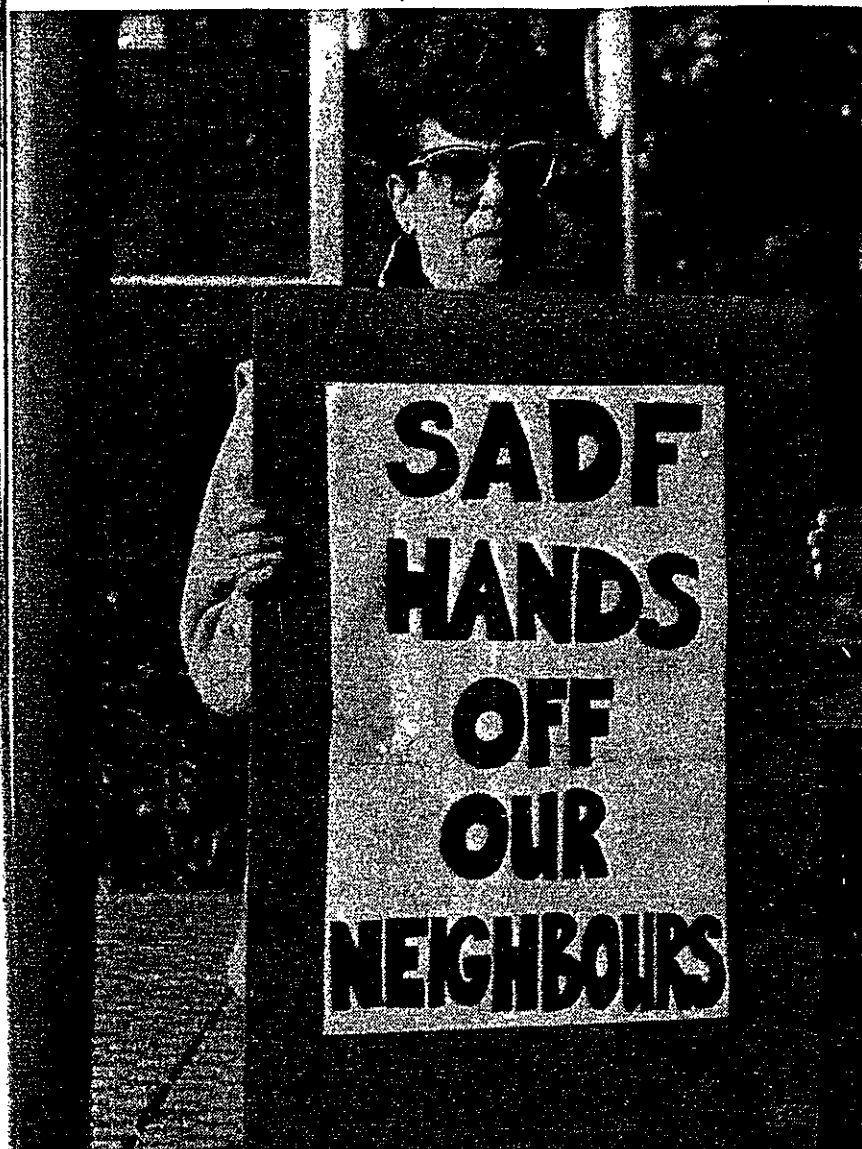
In the attack on the office, a private security guard had been hurt but there were no other injuries.

He said: "At both places, the racists in panic left various equipment including communications items, vehicles and explosives when security forces reacted to the attacks."

He said: "The two cowardly attacks are clearly aimed at Zimbabwe, one of the Frontline states. The racist South African regime has by these acts of wanton aggression against the Frontline states clearly become a terrorist organisation."

The regime had obviously failed to stem the tide of the revolution in South Africa and had chosen to blame neighbouring independent states for its internal problems.

WE ARE BACK TO SQUARE ONE - ANC



A MEMBER of the Black Sash protests the SADF attack on ANC targets in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe on Monday morning.

HARARE — The African National Congress said yesterday that Monday's attacks by South Africa on three Frontline states had destroyed the mission of the Commonwealth negotiators seeking an end to apartheid.

The result of the attacks was that "a chapter has been closed and we are back to square one," said a statement by the organisation.

The statement said the United States, Britain and other Western nations were also responsible for Pretoria's actions against the Frontline states.

"These actions emphasise the state terrorism carried out by the South African regime, encouraged and supported by the USA, which is the world gendarme."

Widespread

Confirming that "the South African troops hit our office and the residence of the ANC in Harare at around 1 am," the statement thanked Zimbabwe for its pledge, given by prime minister Mr Robert Mugabe at a Press conference, to continue support for the people of South Africa.

Meanwhile members of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons

'A chapter has been closed'

group" flew into London from South Africa yesterday morning amid a clamour for sanctions and widespread reports that their mission had been aborted by Monday's SADF raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

In the House of Commons, 70 opposition Labour MPs demanded an emergency summit of Commonwealth leaders to arrange sanctions and plans were being laid for an urgent meeting of high commissioners to discuss the South African action.

Shocked

At Heathrow airport the EPG members met Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal before leaving for their different home destinations.

The Commonwealth Secretariat issued the text of a message. The group has sent to the leaders of the three countries.

"We have been shocked to learn on the morning of our important meeting with ministers of the South African Government that your capitals had been raided by South African defence forces," it said. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe

hiding facets on death toll,

says Nel

Pretoria Bureau

The death toll from Monday's three-pronged attack by South African security forces on Lusaka, Harare and Gaborone could be as high as six.

The South African Government yesterday claimed the security forces had killed at least two ANC members in Harare and seriously wounded — or killed — two others in Gaborone during Monday's raids.

But Zambia has claimed that another two people died in the raid on Makeni Plains near Lusaka.

CONVINCED

Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel said the South African Defence Force remained convinced that at least two, and possibly more, ANC members had died in Harare.

"We believe the Zimbabwean Government is withholding this information for its own purposes."

He added that two more members of the ANC had been injured in Gaborone and it was not known if they had died.

He categorically denied that the security forces had abducted anyone or brought back prisoners from the raids.

EPC peace moves 'are not dead'

Pretoria Bureau

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had made it clear since this week's cross-border raids that its peace initiatives were not dead, Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel said yesterday.

The EPG delegation left South Africa within hours of the raids and there has been speculation that their attempts to mediate a peaceful solution have been torpedoed by South Africa's cross-border aggression.

The foreign group was in Lu-

NO REGRETS SAD SPEAKS ON CROSS-BORDER RAIDS



Brigadier J. A. Klopfer (left), director of operations of the SADF, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel (centre), and Brigadier Herman Stadler, chief of security intelligence, at the Pretoria press conference yesterday.

Unrepentant SA tells world and the ANC: We'll go in again

By Sue Leeman and Sam Moyo

In the face of international condemnation, the South African Government remains unrepentant about this week's raids on Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka, saying the attacks succeeded in disrupting vital ANC infiltration routes from these Frontline capitals.

And at an international press conference in Pretoria yesterday Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel issued a strong warning that should the ANC continue its incursions from neighbouring states the Government would not hesitate to strike again.

"We have now given a clear message to the ANC that we can reach them — this has been understood. The security forces had 'conclusive proof' that their

193 attacks

Mr Nel said one of the main reasons for Monday's pre-dawn strikes — which hit offices and a home in Harare, a camp outside Lusaka and a small settlement near Gaborone — was the growth in the number of terror attacks in SA in the past 18 months. Between April 1985 and the

same month this year there had been 193 attacks committed by trained terrorists made their way into South Africa. However, no documents or other items were seized and no prisoners taken.

Mr Nel would not give further details on exactly how the raids were executed. Since 1976, he said, 43 blacks and 35 whites had died in ANC terrorist action. In the last 10 years the ANC had been responsible for: ● Twelve landmine explosions. A further 30 landmines planted by the ANC were found by the security forces. ● A total of 113 hand grenades were used in attacks and another 123 were seized by security forces. ● The use of 115 limpet mines in attacks. Security forces located another 409.

● Seven demolition mine explosions and 87 of these mines were dug up.

Cars rented in Bulawayo for attack

HARARE — Three of the vehicles used by the South Africans who attacked two targets in Harare on Monday were rented from the Bulawayo offices of an international car hire company.

Mr Brian Bowyer, general manager of the United Touring Company, which owns Hertz in Zimbabwe, said the men had paid a cash deposit of 2 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R2 500) and, to the best of his knowledge, had produced their div-

Challenge to prove that target was refugee camp

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa has denied that the Lusaka "terrorist transit facility" it attacked on Monday was actually a refugee camp run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The UN has gone on record as saying its camp at Makeni Plains outside Lusaka was attacked and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has also said the target was a refugee camp. There have been conflicting reports about the raid, which came to light only some time after the strikes on Harare and Gaborone had been revealed. Many questions still remain about the attack, including how many people were killed.

PROOF CALL

Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel said yesterday that until the Government had seen proof that a refugee camp had been hit, it would deny this. "It is easy for the UN to prove — let it do so."

"Only specific ANC targets were attacked. We have no quarrel with the people of Zambia and every precaution was taken to prevent injury to civilians."

Mr Nel said it was a "common play for victims of South African raids to say refugees had been attacked."

Campaign

Mr Nel said the ANC's violent, white-ethnical campaign

...and possibly more, ANC members had died in Harare.

"We believe the Zimbabwean Government is withholding this information for its own purposes."

He added that two more members of the ANC had been injured in Gaborone and it was not known if they had died.

He categorically denied that the security forces had abducted anyone or brought back prisoners from the raids.

EFG peace moves 'are not dead'

Pretoria Bureau

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had made it clear since this week's cross-border raids that its peace initiatives were not dead, Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel said yesterday.

The EFG delegation left South Africa within hours of the raids and there has been speculation that their attempts to mediate a peaceful solution have been torpedoed by South Africa's cross-border aggression.

The foreign group was in Lusaka on the eve of the bombing of the city for talks with ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Mr Nel said a wrong impression had been created that the group had left prematurely.

"I have seen no statement from the EFG that they have cut their visit short."

"And the chairman has made it clear that their initiative is not dead."

World and the ANC: We'll go in again

By Sue Leeman and Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

In the face of international condemnation, the South African Government remains unrepentant about this week's raids on Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka, saying the attacks succeeded in disrupting vital ANC infiltration routes from these Frontline capitals.

And at an international press conference in Pretoria yesterday Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel issued a strong warning that should the ANC continue its incursions from neighbouring states the Government would not hesitate to strike again.

"We have now given a clear message to the ANC that we can reach them — this has been understood."

The security forces had "conclusive proof" that their targets in the raids were ANC bases from which armed and trained terrorists made their way into South Africa.

However, no documents or other items were seized and no prisoners taken.

Mr Nel would not give further details on exactly how the raids were executed.

193 attacks

Mr Nel said one of the main reasons for Monday's pre-dawn strikes — which hit offices and a home in Harare, a camp outside Lusaka and a small settlement near Gaborone — was the growth in the number of terror attacks in SA in the past 18 months.

Between April 1985 and the same month this year there had been 193 attacks compared to only 60 between April 1984 and April 1985.

Some had been launched from Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Since 1976, he said, 43 blacks and 35 whites had died in ANC terrorist action.

In the last 10 years the ANC had been responsible for:

- Twelve landmine explosions. A further 30 landmines planted by the ANC were found by the security forces.
- A total of 113 hand grenades were used in attacks and another 1 273 were seized by security forces.
- The use of 115 limpet mines in attacks. Security forces located another 409.
- Seven demolition mine explosions and 87 of these mines were dug up.

Security forces had also located 85 anti-personnel mines in ANC depots.

Mr Nel said it had become clear from foreign reaction "that the nature and the character of the ANC are not properly understood."

The ANC, he said, was a terrorist organisation which formed part of an international terror network and was dependent solely on foreign aid.

He insisted that the ANC was not a threat to the South African Government, but rather to the lives and property of ordinary citizens.

Campaign

Mr Nel said the ANC's victims were often innocent civilians who died in the ANC's campaign to intimidate the population.

"In this regard, the ANC does not differ at all from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Irish Republican Army and Red Brigades."

ANC terrorists were trained mainly in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Angola and Libya and the organisation was dependent for its arms support exclusively on Russia and Eastern Bloc countries.

Cars rented in Bulawayo for attack

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Mr Brian Bowyer, general manager of the United Touring Company, which owns Hertz in Zimbabwe, said the men had paid a cash deposit of 2 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R2 500) and, to the best of his knowledge, had produced their driving licences and filled in the necessary rental forms which require addresses and other details.

Mr Bowyer said he did not know whether the men were whites or blacks.

The cars were in the hands of the police, he said. Mr Bowyer said he believed the raiders had also hired vehicles from other car rental companies. — Sapa.

All SADF raiders believed back at base

HARARE — All members of the SADF raiding team that blew up two African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe in the early hours of Monday were today believed to be safely back in South Africa, according to sources in Harare.

Information gathered so far about Pretoria's first acknowledged incursion into Zimbabwe suggests a much larger South African force entered the country than was believed. Despite a tip-off up to two hours before the

SADF attacked the ANC offices in Angwa Street, Harare, and a house in Ashdown Park, the Zimbabwean security forces did not ambush the raiders.

An Organisation of African Unity seminar in Harare on forming a pan-African military force went into closed session today.

● The identities of four local people detained in connection with the incursion have not yet been disclosed. One is believed to be a white former Rhodesian army officer. — Sapa.

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HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces apparently stood back, letting the SADF complete two bloodless attacks on totally-deserted targets early on Monday morning.

Agents of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation had warned ANC members in Harare to take cover.

If SADF members had walked into a prepared ambush and been killed or taken prisoner — or inflicted serious casualties on Zimbabweans — an uncontrollable confrontation might have ensued, diplomats believe.

Instead, only a security guard was injured when the raiders hit the ANC offices in central Harare.

An ANC house in Ashdown Park was unoccupied by the time the SADF rushed in and planted charges.

The low-key response of the Zimbabwean military has been matched on the diplomatic front, despite predictably violent political rhetoric.

Foreign ministers of the six Frontline states conferring in Harare this week stressed that theirs was a routine meeting.

It was just as pre-occupied with administrative affairs as with the first acknowledged SA violations of Zambian and Zimbabwean territorial integrity.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa told journalists afterwards: "Nothing would please the South Africans more than if we would mount a joint military operation against them, because it would underline the point that they are always trying to

Zimbabwe acted to avoid bloodbath

Zimbabwean security forces used their prior knowledge last Sunday night of an imminent SADF attack on ANC targets in Harare to minimise its traumatic consequences on relations between SA and the Frontline states. Our correspondent reports...

make: that conflict is inflicted on them by us."

Mkapa said it had to be brought home to the SA government that conflict stemmed from the evil of its own internal system and that this was the explosive force that would destroy them, not the actions of the Frontline states.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister William Mangwende denied that his country had shown any lack of will to defend itself.

Zimbabwe felt the dangerous situation created by SA aggression was best remedied by the international community facing up to reality and imposing mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria. Meanwhile, the ANC's Harare officials who went to ground on Sunday after the CIO warning, surfaced this

week, with statements condemning the raid. They also disclosed that they received a visit at the weekend from a delegation of black SA lawyers.

ANC bureau chief Reddy Mazimba said the raid had destroyed all hope that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group might establish a dialogue for peace between the ANC and SA government.

"A chapter has been closed and we are back to square one," he said.

He revealed that attorney K Mlaba and advocate J L S Skweyiya came to Harare at the weekend to discuss recent SA constitutional developments with the ANC, on a trip organised by the Zimbabwean government. They are understood to have returned to SA before the lam raid on Monday.

The SADF raiders are rumoured to

have flown into Zimbabwe posing as tourists on a commercially chartered flight to Hwange last week.

At Hwange, they hired vehicles and drove to Harare. After hitting their targets, they made their getaway down the Bulawayo road scattering caltrops — four-pointed little spikes — to halt any wheeled pursuit.

An ambulance and a petrol tanker had their tyres slashed by the caltrops, but the occupants were not injured.

Security forces are reported to have recovered in Matabeleland a white Peugeot 404 station-wagon used by the South Africans.

The identities of the four suspected local accomplices who have been detained have not been revealed, but a former white Rhodesian army officer is understood to be among them.

A white woman motorist, whose car ran out of petrol, near the ANC office in Angwa Street in the early hours of Monday, was detained by the CIO but released later that day after questioning.

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Raid: Zimbabwe bid to 'minimize trauma'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwean security forces used their prior knowledge on Sunday night of an imminent SADF attack on African National Congress targets here to minimize its traumatic consequences on relations between South Africa and the frontline states.

Agents of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) warned ANC members in Harare to take cover, while Zimbabwean security forces apparently stood back, letting the South Africans complete two bloodless attacks on deserted targets.

Had the SADF then walked into a prepared ambush and been killed or taken prisoner, or inflicted serious casualties on Zimbabweans, an uncontrollable confrontation might have ensued, diplomats feel.

'Routine meeting'

Instead, only a security guard was injured when the raiders hit the ANC offices in central Harare and an ANC house in Ashdown Park.

The low-key response of the Zimbabwean military has been matched on the diplomatic front here, despite the political rhetoric.

Foreign ministers of the six frontline states conferring here on Tuesday stressed that theirs was a routine meeting. They said it was just as preoccupied with administrative affairs as with the first acknowledged South African violations of Zambian and Zimbabwean territorial integrity.

Mandatory sanctions

The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, denied that the country had shown any lack of will to defend itself. Zimbabwe felt South African aggression was best countered by the international community imposing mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.

But Sapa reports that Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, yesterday said the raids had instilled new urgency into the establishment of an Organization of African Unity joint military force.

Opening an OAU seminar on peace-keeping operations on the continent,

he said Pretoria had taken advantage of the petty divisions which had prevented such a force being mustered since it was first suggested 20 years ago.

The three-day seminar precedes a full meeting here next week of the OAU Defence Commission, which will again discuss the formation of a joint force in the context of South African "destabilization" of its neighbours.

Meanwhile the ANC's Harare officials who went to ground on Sunday after the CIO warning, surfaced on Tuesday. They condemned the raid and disclosed that they received a visit at the weekend from a delegation of black South African lawyers.

ANC bureau chief Mr Reddy Mazimba said the raid had destroyed all hope that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group might establish a dialogue for peace between the ANC and the South African Government.

He said an attorney, Mr K Mlaba, and an advocate, Mr J L S Skweyiya, came to discuss recent South African constitutional developments with the ANC, on a trip organized by the Zimbabwean Government.

Posed as tourists

The SADF raiders are rumoured to have flown into Zimbabwe last week posing as tourists on a commercially chartered flight to Hwange (previously Wankie). There they hired vehicles and drove to Harare. After hitting their targets they made their getaway down the Bulawayo road scattering caltrops — four-pointed little spikes — to halt any wheeled pursuit.

Security forces are reported to have recovered a white Peugeot 404 station wagon used by them in Matabeleland.

The identities of the four suspected local accomplices who have been detained have not been disclosed, but a former white Rhodesian army officer is understood to be among them.

● Meanwhile it is reported from San Francisco that developments in South Africa resulted in the cancellation of a speech by South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Herbert Beukes, to the World Affairs Council shortly before it was scheduled to take place on Tuesday when he flew back to Washington, DC.

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Raids disturb Bishops

THE Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference is deeply disturbed at the setback to the quest for Christian justice and peace which the SADF raids on Lusaka, Harare and Gaborone will inevitably cause.

In a statement the SACBC said the last few weeks showed a glimmer of hope that the Government was reconsidering its stance towards the African National Congress, and that the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) had a measure of success as honest broker.

"It pains us that any progress of these past weeks has been seriously jeopardised. The Bishops' Conference, at its recent extraordinary plenary session, took note that the initiative of the EPG might demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure as the most effective of non-violent means to change the system of apartheid and its inherent injustices. — Sapa.

Libya no justification for raid — US prof

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South Africa's three cross border raids had thrown the spotlight on the country again, but it was absurd to compare them with the American incursion into Libya, a former US foreign policy adviser, Professor Bill Jackson, said here last night.

"It is absurd because there is no civil war in the US and Libya does not harbour the leaders of that civil war," Prof Jackson told a meeting of the East London branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"That comparison will not compare abroad."

Prof Jackson was speaking on the role of Congress in foreign policy with particular reference to South Africa, Angola, Libya and Nicaragua.

He said he had told students at the University of Cape Town a few weeks ago, where he is a visiting lecturer, that the South African issue had peaked in the US body politic and the Congress.

"But I now have to modify those statements in the light of the raids. Even if Peru crossed three borders in one day it would make world headlines," he said and emphasised that he had thought Nicaragua and Libya were the flashpoints for US foreign policy.

Prof Jackson said Americans generally did not construe terrorism as an issue which they wanted their president to take on. Terrorism was viewed more as a crime and not as a major new issue.

He said there was a type of reaction Americans had to raids such as their own into Libya, and South Africa's into the three neighbouring states.

"If it is a one-off raid it seems to die down but if it becomes a pattern, then the reaction will be different.

"The South African raid was quick, short and surgical. Not many were killed and it was not pro-



Professor Bill Jackson . . . terrorism viewed more as a crime in the US.

longed even though State President Botha says it will be done again.

"Because of this, the furore might die down. If he does it again, Congress will take the majority view on action and we will have to see whether President Reagan will veto it," he said.

Dealing with disinvestment, Prof Jackson said there was an analogy that it was something like a nuclear war: nobody knew exactly what the consequences would be.

The campaign on the campuses had become more sophisticated and blanket sanctions were not on the cards.

"There is a move toward phased and selective disinvestment. College disinvestment seems to be used as a lever on the President. Students see disinvestment as a political issue on which they can take a stand," he said.

He said there was new life for sanctions following the raids but he did not know whether the new moves such as banning South African Airways would command a majority.

Focusing on President Reagan, Prof Jackson said the president was not very knowledgeable about all the areas of the world and it was said that he was not personally interested in South Africa.

The US was quite prepared to let the Eminent Persons Group deal with the problem.

"I don't think President Reagan will spend much political capital on South Africa. He has a way of putting distance between himself and other leaders when things get hot.

"We saw this with President Ferdinand Marcos where he kept his distance and did not lose too much political capital. Even Senator Ted Kennedy praised him for the change in the Philippines."

He did not think Congress would commit itself entirely to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita despite the \$15 million package.

"This matter is going to come up again and I do not think Congress will commit itself to Unita because it is hard to see America's vital interest in Angola."

"It is easier to see such an interest in the proximity of Nicaragua," Prof Jackson said.

Farm bonanza

In the wake of widespread late rains, Zimbabwe has substantially upgraded its crop sales forecast for the 1986 season. However, signs are still pointing to a fall in the volume of farm production this year over last.

The biggest increase is in maize, where forecast deliveries to the state-owned Grain Marketing Board have been raised from 1,48 Mt in the March forecast to 1,68 Mt. This will still be below last year's 1,82 Mt, but well over double annual consumption, leaving a healthy surplus for export. Zimbabwe has exported an estimated 500 000 t of maize in the past year, of which 300 000 t has been sold to SA.

The flue-cured tobacco crop forecast has been raised from 112m kg to just over 114m kg after last year's crop of 106m kg. While this is well below the crop target of 132m kg set a year ago, the good news is that early prices at the Harare auctions are substantially higher than expected.

To date, leaf sales have averaged some 298c/kg, which is 11% above the 1985 annual average. Leaf prices tend to harden over

the sales season, peaking out in August. If this pattern is repeated this year, the average price could be anything from 15%-20% higher than in 1985, adding some Z\$60m to the

value and offsetting the lower revenue due to lower maize and cotton production.

The cotton crop, originally estimated to have fallen to below 240 000 t this year from

295 000 t in 1985, is now being forecast at 251 000 t. Taking the increased cotton price into account, this means there will be very little decline in the value of cotton output.

AFTERMATH OF THE RAID

From Gaborone to Pietersburg

The world may not be happy with PW Botha's cross-border raid, but he can count on white South African support across most of the political spectrum. And that could help him — for a while — to appease the burgeoning threat from his right.
PATRICK LAURENCE reports

PRESIDENT P W Botha will garner white acclaim and support from Monday's three-pronged strike on "African National Congress targets" in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana by the South African Defence Force.

That is the one safe prediction which can be made amid the buzz of conjecture over the reasons for, and the cost of the triple raid.

A survey of white attitudes conducted in 1982 showed that over 80 per cent of the white electorate strongly endorsed military attacks on "terrorist" bases in neighbouring states.

There was a slight fall off in approval in 1984. But, according to Professor John Barratt, whose Institute of International Affairs commissioned the surveys, support for a hawkish foreign policy is now back to 1982 levels.

Botha will gain support all along the white political spectrum, from the cautiously liberal supporters of the Progressive Federal Party to the rabidly rightist followers of the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties and the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The South African Defence Force raid, of course, came just four days before last night's National Party meeting in the ultra-rightist stronghold of Pietersburg, held in defiance of an AWB pledge not to allow the NP to hold another meeting in the Transvaal.

But whether the raid was launched solely or even mainly to stultify ultra-rightist criticism that the government had embarked on a policy of surrender — that it was sacrificing white interests for the sake of appeasing black radicals and foreign powers — is a matter of debate.

There can be little doubt, however, that the raid was at least partly prompted by growing anxiety in the NP caucus at the burgeoning ultra-rightist threat and that the opportune timing for the NP Pietersburg meeting was more than coincidental.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, wrote after last October's five by-elections: "... in constituencies for which comparisons are possible the HNP-CP vote increased by a massive 124 per cent". He calculated that the results meant that up to 50 seats were vulnerable to the combined rightwing challenge and concluded: "They give the HNP-CP electoral alliance a new significance in white politics."

Schlemmer's conclusion is noteworthy because he tends to be cautious in his appraisals of ultra rightwing strength. His evaluation was, moreover, made before Botha's decision to abolish influx control and to establish a national statutory council to give blacks a say in devising new constitutional structures with a niche for them in central government.

Botha's political approach is one which combines tough action on security issues with political concessions in terms of NP policy. This was not coincidental that the raid occurred shortly before the scheduled publication of a draft Bill providing for a national statutory council.

A soon-to-be-published survey of white political opinion, commissioned by the Institute of

International Affairs, shows that tough white attitudes on external policy are linked to generally verging views — for whites — on internal issues. As Barratt remarked after the raid, Botha seems to be right on track when it comes to majority white opinion.

If he slipped slightly off track during the visit of Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, the strike has put him back on the lines.

During and before the EPG visit there was heady talk — some of it seemingly leaked by the Department of Foreign Affairs — about releasing jailed ANC leader Nelson and unbanning the ANC in return for an ANC moratorium on armed struggle.

Ultra rightwingers frothed with anger and rallied fearful whites to resist "betrayal from within". For the moment, however, Botha seems to have regained the initiative.

But, judging from Botha's defence of the raid in parliament, its timing was influenced by another factor: the mid-April attack on "Libyan terrorist installations" by the United States.

If it was justifiable for the US to strike "pre-emptively" at Libyan terrorists, then why not for South Africa to forestall ANC attacks by "pre-emptive" raids of its own, Botha asked.

Once a decision was taken to use the US air raid on Libya — and Britain's willingness to allow US planes to take off from Britain — to justify a South African strike then Pretoria could not wait too long.

Another date which may have loomed large was June 16, which this year marks the 10th anniversary of the 1976 student uprising in Soweto. According to a BBC report quoting security police, the strike was partly aimed at disrupting ANC plans for an escalation in guerrilla warfare timed to coincide with June 16.

But there is an anomaly in the pre-emptive strike theory.

The raid appears to have caused relatively little damage. Three people were killed, against, say, 42 during the December 1982 strike on Maseru. The buildings appear to have been relatively unimportant. To cite an obvious example: a UN refugee centre in which the ANC had a publicity office was bombed in Zambia, but not the ANC headquarters.

The triple raid appears to have provoked without intimidating.

The ANC vowed to press ahead with its armed struggle. Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia spoke of revenge and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe of more, rather than less support for the ANC.

Quiet Maseru of Botswana appeared to have been bewildered — a bi-lateral meeting with South Africa was due to have taken place today, at which South African allegations about ANC activities in Botswana could have been discussed. But even Maseru, whose country is the most vulnerable, was uncowed.

But, it could be argued, the raid was launched merely to demonstrate that the SADF could strike as and when it wished, that the attack was



Evidence of South Africa's military successes ... or its political failures? ... and a pool of blood mark the spot where a Botswana citizen died in the

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS HAVE CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK AGAINST OFFICES AND HOUSES USED BY ANC GANGSTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY.

THESE GANGSTERS INFILTRATE INTO OUR COUNTRY TO MURDER INNOCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL RACES.

WE REGARD THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE AS OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS. WE HAVE NO FIGHT WITH YOU, AND WE WISH TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS.

UNFORTUNATELY, YOUR GOVERNMENT ALLOWS THESE ANC GANGSTERS TO TERRORISE INNOCENT PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY. FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY YOU SHOULD NOT ALLOW ANC GANGSTERS TO OCCUPY HOUSES AND OFFICES IN YOUR COUNTRY, FROM WHERE THEY CAN PLAN THESE VICIOUS, COWARDLY ACTS AGAINST INNOCENT PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY.

IF THIS HAPPENS IT IS OUR RIGHT TO SEEK OUT AND DESTROY THESE ANC GANGSTERS WHEREVER THEY MAY BE. SELF DEFENCE IS NOT ONLY OUR RIGHT, IT IS OUR DUTY.

The pamphlet dropped by the SADF at the scenes of the attacks

primarily devised as a warning, as well as, of course, a manifestation of political *kragdadigheid* for home consumption.

A related consideration might have been involved: a bid to convince the ANC and its internal allies in South Africa of the futility of armed rebellion and thus to strengthen the hand of black leaders in favour of negotiation. There is no sign, however, that the strike has induced a swing in favour of negotiation if it means negotiations on Botha's terms.

Botha's perception of people who do not negotiate within his parameters as "extremists" was expressed in his statement to parliament justifying the raid.

"The SA government has provided visible proof" that it intends to accommodate legitimate political aspirations of all South Africans in democratic

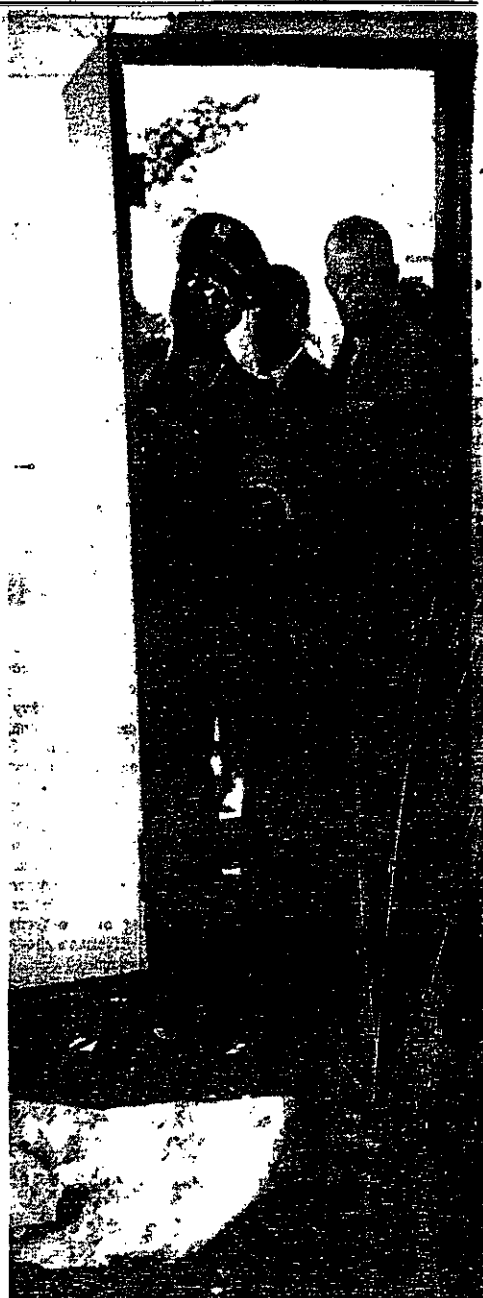
structures which will be the product of negotiation," he declared.

Against that, Botha added, the ANC had that it was "hell-bent on the destruction of African society, that it wants power through barrel of a gun and that it fully intends to in power by means of force".

But it is difficult to see the raid as but *machtpolitiek*, of an offer by Botha to his enemies with a gun on his lap.

His approach is not exactly alien to the which has talked of the need to press armed struggle even if a decision is to negotiate with Pretoria.

As the foreign ministers of the six states call for sanctions and as both Pretoria the ANC prepare for intensification of post-raid signs are distinctly inauspicious.



... successes ... or its political failures? Left, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe surveys the damage in Harare; centre, a South African newspaper, broken shoes at a spot where a Botswana citizen died in the raids; right, Botswana president Quett Masire at the scene of the Gaborone attack. Pictures by Alexander Joe (AFP) and REUTERS

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States call for sanctions and as both Pretoria and
the ANC prepare for intensification of war, the
post-raid signs are distinctly inauspicious.

Did the 'ANC gangsters' get off scot free?

THE African National Congress is bewildered at the military and intelligence failure it perceives in the South African raids this week. How, it asks, with all that money, all those armaments and resources, was such a mess possible?
In Zambia, the raiders managed to kill one Zambian and a Namibian refugee, to wound several Zambians and, with stunning precision, to wipe out a bar and a shop in Makoni, about 10km south of Lusaka. A United Nations High Commission for Refugees' bedsit facility adjoining the commercial complex was also hit — but the ANC denies it has ever made use of it.
In central Harare, the raiders managed to destroy the small ANC diplomatic office whose whereabouts have been as public a secret as is possible, and slightly injured a private security guard in the process. Their second target, a house in the northwestern suburb of Ashdown Park, where ANC chief representative Joe Gqabi was assassinated in July 1981, was also thoroughly devastated.
The ANC has been known to make basic mistakes. But it is not in the habit of using a house like that in Ashdown Park, whose security was blown five years previously, as a "transit" facility for guerrillas — as Security Police apparently told the South African Defence Force it was.
The raiders, using at least three cars (hired in Bulawayo) pumped about 100 machine gun rounds and 20kg of explosives into the empty house.
The reason nobody was at home has still to be answered. Some sources say this is the result of a Zimbabwean intelligence tip-off to the ANC community in Harare that an attack might be imminent, but this remains unconfirmed. Nonetheless, ANC exiles tend to move beds quite often.
The pamphlet the raiders left behind justifying their attack on "ANC gangsters", and designed to drive a wedge between Zimbabweans and their elected government, was no better than the old Rhodesian propaganda. It has proven salt to the

On the other side of the Limpopo, the belief is that the raids were failures. There is little evidence that more than minor military damage was done to the ANC. Instead, the movement's support abroad has been bolstered. HOWARD BARRELL reports from Harare
wound for Zimbabweans.
When journalists visited the wreck of the Ashdown Park house, at least two neighbouring Zimbabwean households were loudly playing records by Amandla, the ANC's cultural ensemble.
Mugabe said he would "never, never, never," close down the ANC office because of South African pressure. Rather, now was the time to increase support for the ANC in its fight against what he termed Pretoria's policy of "state terrorism".
Four suspected South African agents have been picked up by Zimbabwe security officials and, although no further reliable information is yet available, the prevailing impression is that the Zimbabweans have got their teeth into something real.
Just outside Gaborone, the raiders managed to attack the Botswana Defence Force — the very force they have been demanding should be attacking, or at least controlling the ANC. And the ANC, if it was there, got off scot free.
While raids of this kind are no joke for exiles, they do stimulate a kind of humour.
A comment heard is that there must be a highly influential "mole" close to the National Security Council, formulating and advising the government on the timing of cross-border raids of Monday's type.
How else does one explain the timing of raids on three frontline capitals? When the South African conflict is more internationalised than ever before? When the Commonwealth mission has

highlighted as never before the good faith of each of the two major antagonists in South Africa — the government and the ANC? When economic sanctions are an increasing threat? When the rattled rand is stabilising somewhat? When Chester Crocker has just recently felt able to show his face again and defend constructive engagement? When the ANC is beginning to enjoy some success in building around itself a broad alliance? When Organisation of African Unity defence ministers are two days away from a meeting in Harare to discuss the formation of a Pan-African army, among others to defend black states against South African destabilisation?
A substantial diplomatic cost has been incurred by the government, and it has bought no ANC bodies, no disruption of the ANC, but, instead, it has considerably bolstered the outlawed movement, its sympathy in the frontline state notably Zimbabwe, and its image abroad.
It is becoming clear to the frontline states that, whether or not they sign a non-aggression pact with Pretoria, whether or not they are sensitive to Pretoria's security concerns, whether or not they are prepared to talk civilly with Pretoria, they still get attacked.
This was not lost on frontline state foreign ministers who met in Harare the day after the raid and repeated their demand for mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the apartheid government.
The ANC's view is that the purpose of the raid was merely to sabotage the work of the Commonwealth EPG.
If so, what an overkill. The EPG has not looked like a winner from the start.
Another view both in exile and inside the country is that President Botha's national party is currently under such pressure from the ultra-rightists on the platteland that a raid on three frontline state capitals was seen as the necessary *kragdadigheid* to reassure them that the government had, after all, not gone soppy.

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Zimbabwe minister hits at Amnesty 'infiltrators'

From JOHN GRIFFITHS

HARARE. — On the day it was disclosed that the Zimbabwean government was investing R10,4 million in Sir Richard Attenborough's film on Steve Biko, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, lashed out at the human rights organization Amnesty International for alleging that detainees had died of ill-treatment in Zimbabwean as well as South African prisons.

Mr Nkala accused Amnesty of using as its sources the very people who organized the armed dissidents responsible for terrorizing rural Matabeleland.

Mr Nkala is the only Ndebele in Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Politburo and has had his home in Matabeleland attacked. He said Amnesty had "infiltrated" Zimbabwean churches.

"I might have to hammer this (the churches)," he warned. "Amnesty has recruited people from many private organizations."

Mr Nkala was once given money as an Amnesty "prisoner of conscience".

Over the past month Mr Nkala and other members of the cabinet have exploited an error of fact perpetrated by Amnesty in its latest report on Zimbabwe. Amnesty alleged that a former Zanu deputy minister in the 1980-85 government of national unity, Miss Jane Ngunwenya, had been "tortured in detention. Miss Ngunwenya, who resigned from Zanu to become director of co-operatives, has

never been arrested.

Some of Amnesty's sources are unreliable, but it cannot rely solely on the Zimbabwean courts.

A series of inconclusive inquiries have been held in Bulawayo over the past 18 months into the deaths of people who either died in detention or in suspicious circumstances involving the security forces.

In case after case, the presiding magistrates have found that because of police inaction, inefficiency, or downright refusal to co-operate, it has been impossible to determine exactly what happened.

Perhaps the most sinister case in Zimbabwe in recent years happened not in Matabeleland but in Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria).

In November 1984 two officials of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu disappeared after going there to try to secure the release of 24 fellow party members who were being held under the emergency powers.

The Zanu officials, Mr Shangwa Mangwenge and Mr James Magura, were last seen being driven away in a vehicle marked "Zanu (PF) Masvingo Province". Later, their relatives were told to collect

the men's mutilated bodies from Masvingo police mortuary. The relatives complied only after assurances of safe conduct.

The Masvingo magistrate, Mr Nicholas Ndou, said no inquest would be held because the police appeared to have treated the deaths as due to natural causes and had released the bodies for burial before a post mortem could be carried out.

Over the past few months, however, every cabinet minister in Zimbabwe who has had occasion to address policemen seems to have made some mention of the necessity for their treating arrested suspects with meticulous regard for the law.

As far as the film is concerned, Mr Mugabe's government, convinced of the film's value in alerting world opinion to the inhumanity of apartheid, has found a way for Sir Richard to raise R25 million locally, despite Zimbabwe's normally iron-bound exchange control regulations.

A foreign concern that wants to attract Zimbabwean capital usually has to prove commensurate local physical assets and appoint a Zimbabwean board of directors. But the Zimbabwean government is not bound by its own laws in these matters. Once it becomes a partner in a venture, the rules cease to apply.



Mr Robert Mugabe



Mr Steve Biko



Sir Richard Attenborough

Kaunda threatens to quit Commonwealth

LOS ANGELES — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday threatened to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain did not impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The 49-nation Commonwealth, an association of Britain and its former colonies, agreed last autumn to limited economic sanctions but British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has repeatedly refused to impose tough sanctions to try to get South Africa to end apartheid.

Dr. Kaunda said in a radio interview with the BBC from Lusaka that he could not remain in the Commonwealth "with a clear conscience" unless Britain agreed to sanctions.

"We are all working hard to

convince the British Prime Minister that we have to apply sanctions if we are to avert a catastrophe," he said.

His plea was echoed by visiting black Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu who warned in an interview on TV-AM that "effective sanctions are our last chance to avoid Armageddon."

The Sunday Telegraph, a staunch supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party, said in a front-page story that the Prime Minister was preparing to take further action on sanctions.

The paper said further measures by Britain would probably include an end to taxation agreements and a curb on British investments. — Sapa-Associated Press.

SA can be sued over raid on Harare expert

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By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Owners of property damaged in the South African raid on ANC targets in Harare can sue the South African Government, a University of Zimbabwe law lecturer has said.

Mr Shadreck Gutto said that if the judgment went against South Africa and it did not pay, the court could order property belonging to Pretoria to be sold.

Businessmen in the building housing the ANC office in Angwa Street estimate that they have suffered damages of about R50 000.

Mr Gutto said papers could be served through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs calling on the South African Government to appear in court to answer the suit.

PROPERTIES

The South African Trade Mission owns properties in Harare and Bulawayo.

Mr Gutto said that under international law the South African Government, which has admitted carrying out the raids, was responsible for violating the laws of Zimbabwe.

He said it would also be possible for the Zimbabwe Government to take action on behalf of the individuals, in which case it would be a state versus state case.

Bombs missed

ANC farm

By Peter Sullivan

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has claimed that the South African Defence force dropped its new cluster bomb in last week's strike near Lusaka, adding that two bombs missed the target and failed to explode.

The bombs were later detonated by Zambian military forces after President Kenneth Kaunda inspected the site. The claim that the SADF missed was borne out yesterday when journalists visited the area.

An SADF spokesman said today he had nothing to add to the earlier statement by the Chief of the Air Force, which said the raid was successful.

The ANC farmhouse, which the SADF said had been hit, was intact. About a kilometre away a homestead had been broken in two by a bomb.

Also damaged was the UN (High Commission for Refugees) farm, where 10 people were wounded and two killed.

SA raid: Five still detained

Argus Africa News Service

Argus 28/5/86 (362) (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwean authorities in Bulawayo are believed to be still holding five men for questioning about last week's raid on African National Congress targets in Harare by South African commandos.

A British High Commission spokesman confirmed today that two British engineers, Mr Alan Parfitt and Mr Roy Lewis, held for days, were released yesterday.

But there has been no more information about Mr Brian Wilkinson, Mr Steven Harrison, Mr Richard Woodcroft, Mr Callum Anderson and Mr Derreck Straw.

Mr Wilkinson and Mr Harrison are believed to have entered Zimbabwe recently from South Africa.

Britons and French held after SA raids

29/5/86 362 BWS/DAT

HARARE — Five Britons were still being held by Zimbabwe police yesterday for questioning after last week's South African raids against African National Congress (ANC) buildings in Harare, said the British High Commission there.

Three other Britons, originally rounded up for questioning after the attacks, have since been released and a fourth is believed to have been freed, a spokesman for the high commission said.

Scores of Zimbabweans have also been questioned by police after South African forces attacked ANC's Zimbabwe headquarters and a house used by ANC officials in a Harare suburb on May 19.

SA warplanes, helicopter gunships and ground troops also attacked alleged ANC targets in Botswana and Zambia on the same day, killing a total of three civilians and wounding 15.

The attacks, the biggest mounted by SA across its borders against alleged guerrilla bases, raised an international outcry and prompted fresh calls from the 50-member Organisation of African Unity for international mandatory sanctions against SA.

The Britons known to have been freed after questioning by Zimbabwe police, are Roy Lewis and Alun Parfitt, expatriates working on contract for British Electricity Ltd at Hwange power station, and Jane Watson, a tourist officer employed at Hwange National Park.

Laurel Zurnamer, sister of Callum Anderson who is still being held, evident-

ly has been released, a British diplomat said.

"Our information is that five people who hold British passports, but also are believed to have dual nationality as Zimbabweans, are still being questioned," the official said.

Those still being held are Anderson, Steven Harrison, Dereck Straw, Brian Wilkinson and Richard Woodcroft.

Attorneys for the five said they were being held at Bulawayo.

Among Zimbabweans held by police was Nicholas Ndebele, director of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, which is a watchdog body on human rights.

Lawyers for Ndebele yesterday appealed in the high court for his release. He was held last Thursday, but it was not clear whether his detention was connected with investigations into the SA raids.

In Lusaka, two French citizens were reported to be held by Zambian security authorities in connection with the SA raid on a refugee camp that killed two people and wounded eight others.

Reports from Zambia quote a French Embassy official as saying two French nationals were in custody but that no further details were immediately available.

Zambian officials said the target hit by SA warplanes and a group of men in two vehicles on the ground was in fact a United Nations refugee camp, unrelated to ANC operations. — Sapa-AP.

quarter were not great anyway.

The frontline leadership believes the Reagan administration has been embarrassed by the raids (see *World*) and by Pretoria's efforts to draw a parallel with the US bombing of Libya in April.

At the same time, the Zimbabwe PM, Robert Mugabe, was quick to seize the opportunity to accuse SA of "State-sponsored terrorism" — also seeking to draw a parallel with Libya.

However the raids may have been presented in SA itself, it is clear they were a public relations catastrophe internationally. The frontline leadership, which had been increasingly pessimistic about the prospects of securing Western support for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria, now believes the pendulum has swung back, if not in favour of mandatory UN sanctions, certainly in the direction of stronger economic measures against SA by the major Western powers.

At this stage, this would seem to be the main plank in frontline strategy. The reality is that the frontline countries have little room for policy manoeuvre — their options are limited and their resources stretched — but the raids have thrust Pretoria onto the defensive and provided a heaven-sent opportunity to reopen the sanctions campaign with a vengeance.

Two other policy options are being canvassed in the frontline states. The first is the early establishment of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force designed to deter further South African cross-border raids. OAU defence ministers are due to meet this week to discuss such a prospect — but the chances of success seem remote given the financial problems of most member states.

The second option is the apparent growing determination of the frontline states to seize the opportunity provided by the Harare non-aligned nation summit in September, which is due to be attended by more than 100 countries, to intensify the political and diplomatic onslaught against Pretoria, while at the same time possibly attracting material support — economic and possibly even military for the frontline countries.

It is acknowledged throughout the region — privately but not publicly — that the frontline states are in no condition to wage a lengthy sanctions war against SA. Over the next six months, there will be intensive diplomatic activity aimed at ensuring economic pressures against SA are intensified while seeking to ensure that, as sanctions are tightened, the Western and non-aligned countries will provide compensatory financial and economic assistance to the countries likely to suffer most: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique.

Prospects for such assistance do not look good, but Pretoria's cross-border activity has obviously generated a degree of sympathy and support for the frontline countries that simply did not exist before, and the African countries are anxious to exploit this advantage to the full.

SA AND THE FRONTLINE

The sanctions card

The frontline states, confident that SA's recent raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe are a reflection of growing despair and desperation, believe SA has lost an important propaganda battle in the continuing campaign against minority rule.

The frontliners can see no justification for the raids other than domestic policy imperatives, believing the P W Botha government moved — ineffectually — to reassure its extreme rightwing critics at home, rather than to secure any lasting strategic military advantage in the region. There are those who believe the raids were designed to deliberately undermine the Eminent Persons' mission but, from all accounts, it would seem that prospects for substantial progress from this

R14-m boost for tobacco industry

30/5/86
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The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Non-smoking Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today that whatever doctors had to say about tobacco, men would continue to smoke.

"We must continue to cater for their tastes," he said when opening the world's biggest and most modern tobacco auction floor in Harare.

Zimbabwe is the world's third largest tobacco exporting country behind The United States and Brazil.

The R14 million auction floor, completed in nine months, was an example of the faith that the private sector has in Zimbabwe's future, he said.

It was a signal that the Zimbabwean economy was on the move again and he hoped the example of the tobacco industry would be followed by other sectors of the economy.

The hundreds of guests including buyers and merchants from 15 overseas countries and many of the predominantly white growers heard Mr Mugabe say: "The tobacco industry is of immense value to our economy and we must support it."

The industry earned Zimbabwe R450 million last year and provided jobs for 100 000 people.

Zimbabwe insists that customs men are spies

362. STAR 2/6/86

HARARE — The two top Zimbabwe customs men who smashed international smuggling rackets are to continue to be held in indefinite detention as alleged South African spies.

Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, the head of customs special investigations, and Mr John Vincent Austin, collector of customs and excise, lost a High Court action for their release on Friday.

In his judgment, Zimbabwe's Judge President, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, found that if the police officer who detained Mr Harper and Mr Austin believed they were spying for

South Africa, his action could not be faulted by the court.

Lawyers plan to lodge an appeal.

DEPOSITIONS

The two men were first arrested on February 22 and held for seven weeks while Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation tried to avoid complying with repeated court orders for their release.

In depositions made at the time, Mr Harper and Mr Austin said they believed they were victims of a plot by highly connected criminals, either to gain

revenge or prevent detection of other offences.

They were finally freed on April 2 at the insistence of a bench of judges, but re-arrested five weeks later.

Minister of State for Security Mr Emmerson Munangagwa has lodged an affidavit saying that during their freedom he satisfied himself the spying allegations were true "and that the applicants posed a threat to the state, and the only way to protect state security is to detain the applicants in terms of section 17 of the emergency powers". — Sapa.

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Harare discloses how SA did raid

HARARE — Zimbabwe's security chief disclosed yesterday for the first time how South African troops who raided African National Congress targets in Harare on May 19, arrived in the country and escaped.

The Minister of State for Security, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, in an interview with state-run Zimbabwe Television, said the soldiers arrived as tourists in a private plane from South Africa and were flown out by South African Air Force helicopter gunships.

He said the troops came to Zimbabwe two days before the raids and were picked up by military helicopters and flown back to South Africa afterwards.

Mr Munangagwa, in the first official disclosure of security force follow up operations, said nine Zimbabweans with dual British citizenship were detained for questioning as "knowing or unknowing" collaborators in the raids.

Three are still held: Mr Cullum Anderson, 33, and Mr Richard Woodcroft, 43, both businessmen from Bulawayo, and Mr Derreck Straw, 30, a customs officer.

Mr Munangagwa said the country can expect more raids because South Africa was "encouraged" by the US Government. — Sapa-AP

OAU to set up ad hoc peace army

HARARE — African defence ministers have agreed to set up an ad hoc peacekeeping force to intervene in military conflicts on the continent at the request of either side, said delegates at a meeting here.

Reporters were barred from the four-day meeting of defence ministers of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity, except for the formal opening on Tuesday and Saturday's close.

But delegates disclosed that the ministers agreed to accept a recommendation by a meeting of African defence chiefs in Harare that ended on May 23. The military men suggested scrapping a

20-year dream of a permanent pan-African army in favour of an ad hoc force.

Delegates could provide few details on the composition of such a force, when it might be formed or how it would be financed.

Mr Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Defence, conceded at the closing session that financing would be a "thorny issue".

The OAU meeting was held with delegates fully mindful of South Africa's May 19 raids on alleged African National Congress bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Security against attacks and threats from South Africa were thus a major issue. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Indefinite detention for alleged SA spies

HARARE — The two top Zimbabwean customs men who smashed international smuggling rackets are to continue in indefinite detention as alleged South African spies.

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freedom he satisfied himself the spying allegations were true, "that the applicants posed a threat to the state, and the only way to protect state security is to detain the applicants in terms of section 17 of the emergency powers". — Sapa

Man 'insulting' over raid

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A Mutare magistrate has sentenced a railwayman to two months jail for behaving in an "insulting manner" over the South African attack on African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe.

The Manica Post reported that Machiel Hermanns Marais used bad language and told his workmates "Your Mugabe was crying. You might have to be called up."

The court was told Marais said that if railway staff were called up, he would rather go to Chikurubi. This is the maximum security prison where detainees are held.

The magistrate said the offence was "extremely serious and bordered on treason." Marais had acted in an insulting manner.

Bail was granted pending an appeal.

Detention order challenged

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The detained acting director of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Zimbabwe, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, has been accused of passing "sensitive information about the security situation" to enemy countries.

Lawyers for Mr Ndebele challenged the detention order in the High Court. About 50 nuns, priests and lay people attended the hearing.

Mr Ndebele has been served with an indefinite detention order which claims he has contacts in "several enemy countries" and that he tried to photograph protected areas, buildings and other sensitive structures.

Part of the argument was heard in chambers before the judge ordered the State to give proper reasons for the detention. The hearing resumes today.

Mr. Tink's
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Harare uses new Act to bar press

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Government yesterday for the first time invoked its sweeping powers under its new Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restriction) Act to bar the press and public from a hearing involving the director of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Nicholas Ndebele.

Mr Ndebele, 33, was arrested on May 22 in a raid on the commission's Harare headquarters.

At a hearing on Monday it was disclosed that Mr Ndebele had been detained under the emergency powers for allegedly having "contacts and associates in enemy countries". He can be held without trial indefinitely.

Handcuffed and wearing khaki prison attire, Mr Ndebele was yesterday led into a courtroom packed with clergy, press representatives and diplomatic observers.

The State was ordered on Monday to give full reasons yesterday for Mr Ndebele's detention, but before any were given Mr Stephen Mafara, of the Attorney-General's office, handed in a certificate from the Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, placing secrecy clamps on the entire proceedings.

The legislation permitting this was enacted at the last session of the Zimbabwean parliament, passing through the House of Assembly in a single day. It permits Mr Robert Mugabe's government even to ban publication of the fact that the hearing is taking place. — Sapa

40 evicted from court gallery

HARARE — Some 40 reporters, nuns and priests were yesterday evicted from the High Court here under a new censorship law — invoked for the first time — ordering an appeal against detention by a Catholic human rights official to be heard in secret.

The director of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, 32, was challenging his May 22 detention in a security police raid on the commission's headquarters here days before the church-backed human rights body began an action on behalf of 16 women whose husbands — all supporters of the opposition Zapu party — were allegedly abducted by government supporters last year.

At a hearing on Monday it was disclosed that Mr Ndebele had been detained under the emergency powers for allegedly having "contacts and associates in enemy countries".

Under the ministerial certificate committing him to prison, he can be held without trial indefinitely.

In terms of an order granted on Monday by Mr Justice Feargus Blackie, the state yesterday produced Mr Ndebele in person after being ordered to give full reasons for Mr Ndebele's detention.

However, before any were given a member of the Attorney-General's office handed in a certificate from the Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, placing secrecy clamps on the entire proceedings.

The legislation permitting this was enacted at the last session of the Zimbabwean Parliament. It even permits the government to ban publication of the fact that the hearing is taking place.

The judge said he had no option but to comply with the order but a plea for the eviction from court of Mr Michael Auret, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission, was overruled. — Sapa



● SMITH

Smith in talks on white deal

BW DAY *362* *6/6/83*
HARARE — Secret contacts between Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party on white representation under a one-party state have been blown into the open.

This follows yesterday's defection to Zanu (PF) of one of Smith's 15 white MPs — a move which, Smith said, did not surprise him.

Sources within the CAZ — which, as the Rhodesian Front, ruled the country for 17 years — have confirmed that Charles Duke, CAZ MP for Highlands, was one of a delegation due to meet Mugabe soon.

Duke is the first senior CAZ member to join the ruling party since independence.

Smith is understood to have given his blessing to the tentative discussions which have been taking

place and which, according to sources, might lead to agreement on his withdrawal from the Zimbabwean political scene in return for limited white representation under a one-party state.

Many leaders of Smith's party are known to be unhappy about the total lack of communication between themselves and the ruling party, and believe whites must accept the advent of one-party rule as inevitable.

Duke, who has been an MP since last year's general election, said yesterday he would not like to go into the reasons for his defection.

Zanu (PF) deputy secretary for administration Nelson Mawema commented: "I am happy comrade Duke has joined us. He becomes part of the family."

Mawema added that Duke is entitled constitutionally to retain his House of Assembly seat. — Sapa.

1983

Mugabe orders Catholic commissioner released

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The chairman of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Zimbabwe, Mr Mike Auret, was released from custody late last night on the direct orders of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mmugabe.

Mr Auret's wife Diana said today she had spoken to the Prime Minister by telephone and had been told later that her husband had been released.

She believes the acting director of the commission, Mr Nicholas

Ndebele, has also been released.

Mr Auret and Mr Ndebele were arrested yesterday at their offices.

It is believed Mr Auret is to be charged with possession of prohibited documents.

The government has been highly critical of reports by bodies such as Amnesty International, which have alleged violations of human rights in Zimbabwe.

As an arm of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, Mr Auret's commission has had its share of condemnation from the government.



Detention of four alleged plotters extended by court

Argus Africa News Service

Harare 6/6/86

HARARE. — A High Court judge has ruled that four Zimbabweans held in custody for up to nine months awaiting trial on charges of plotting to overthrow the government must remain in detention until their trial, which is now likely to take place next month.

The national chairman of Zapu, Mr William Kona; an Opposition MP, Mr Sidney Malunga; and two army officers, Brigadier Kindness Ndlovu and Colonel Eddie Sigoge, had petitioned the court for their release.

They said it was unreasonable to keep them in custody for such a long period before the trial.

Mr Justice Sandura said he could not accept this argument, bearing in mind the nature of the charge and the problems encountered by the investigating officer.

ARCUS 6/6/86 362

Secrecy surrounds trial of Catholic group leader

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A blanket of secrecy has been thrown over the detention of the acting director of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Zimbabwe, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, who is challenging the reasons for his detention.

The State invoked provisions under a law which came into force in February barring disclosure of any information about the reasons for the detention or anything connected to it.

Mr Justice Fergus Blackie,

newly appointed to the bench, "regretfully" ordered the court cleared yesterday after a certificate had been produced from the Justice Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, under the Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restriction) Act.

About 70 nuns, priests, Roman Catholic lay workers, international observers and newsmen had to leave the court.

Mr Ndebele, who has been declared a "prisoner of conscience" by the human rights organisation Amnesty International, re-

mained in court with his legal representatives and the chairman of the justice and peace commission, Mr Michael Auret.

The Publicity Restriction Act consolidates and strengthens the far-reaching powers of censorship contained in the emergency regulations as well as other legislation.

The maximum penalty for breaches of the Act is five years' jail and a fine of R8 000.

Mr Ndebele was arrested on May 22 after offices of the justice and peace commission and his home had been searched.

No mercy for squatters in Zimbabwe

HARARE — A Zimbabwe Government Minister yesterday warned illegal squatters they would be dealt with "mercilessly".

Squatting was a scourge to Zimbabwe's environment, said the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Mr Enos Chikowore.

He told the Mashonaland East Development Council in Marondera: "Wherever squatters move to settle, shanties spring up, health is threatened, trees are indiscriminately cut down and unacceptable methods of cultivation are used..."

Seven years after independence there was no justification for "indiscriminate land-grabbing", he said. — Sapa

9/11 Times 6/6/86 362
Top RC man held in Harare

HARARE — The chairman of Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic justice and peace commission, Mr Michael Auret, was detained by security police in Harare yesterday afternoon.

Before he was taken away from the commission's headquarters, near the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr Auret told journalists he believed he was being arrested because the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, thought the commission was the source for Amnesty International's recent report on human rights violations in Zimbabwe.

Mr Auret's arrest follows the detention on May 22 of the commission's director, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, who is now being held indefinitely under an emergency powers order signed by Mr Nkala.

The State refused to disclose in open court why Mr Ndebele had been detained. — Sapa

CAPL Times
7/6/86 362

Harare frees top RC officials

HARARE. — Two prominent Zimbabwean Roman Catholic human-rights workers detained by police were freed on Thursday night, church officials said yesterday.

Officials said Mr Mike Auret, chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, and the commission's director, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, were released on the orders of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Auret was arrested at his office in Harare on Thursday. Mr Ndebele had been seized on May 22.

Mr Auret's office was searched after his arrest and he was then taken by police to his farm, northwest of the capital early Thursday evening. The farm was also searched.

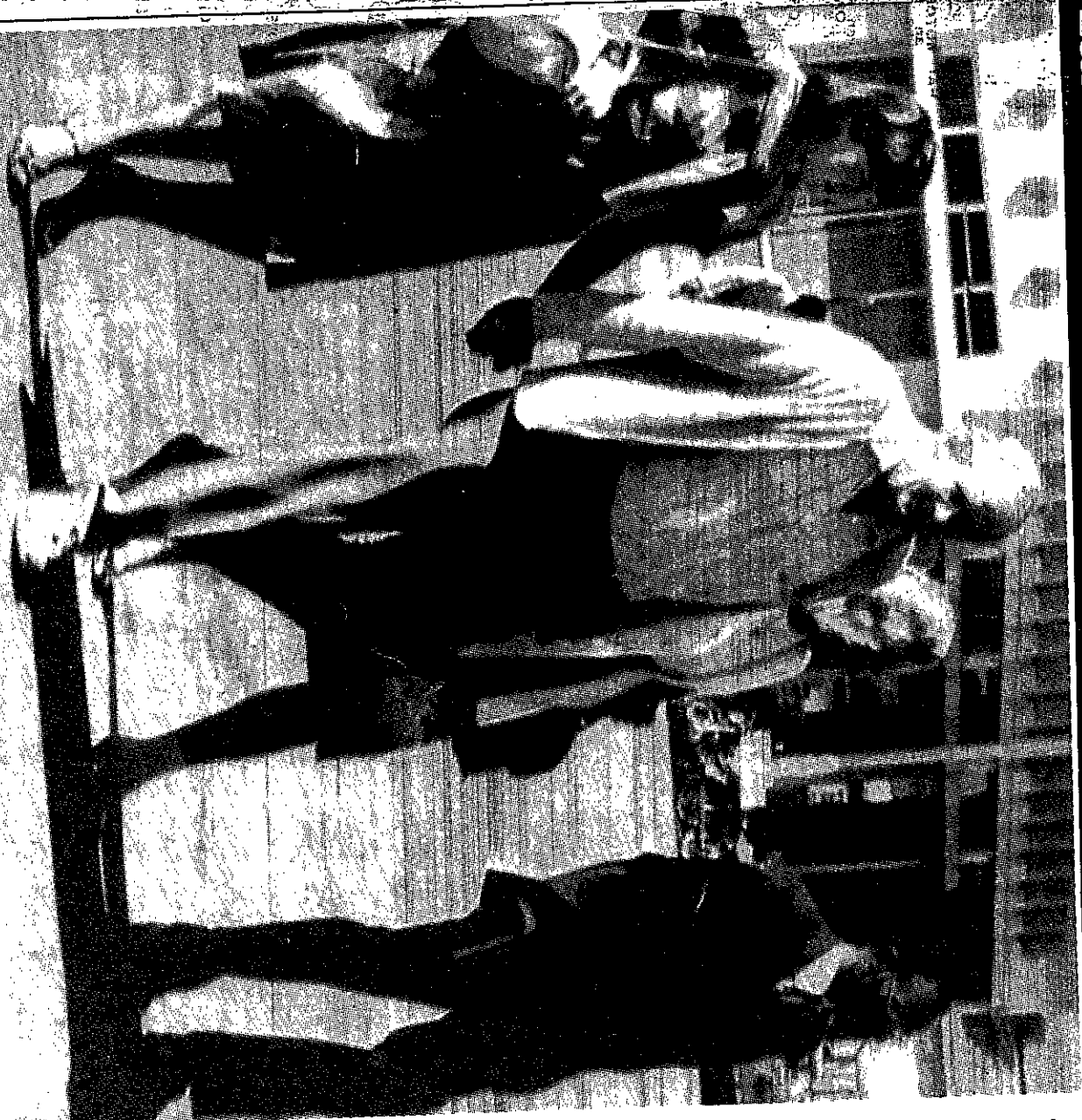
Mrs Diana Auret told church officials that documents were taken from the farm but she did not know what they were.

The officials said Mrs Auret had telephoned Mr Mugabe and spoken to him personally, requesting Mr Auret's release, and had been told by the Prime Minister that he had already ordered her husband's release.

The officials said both Mr Auret and Mr Ndebele had been told to report to Harare central police station yesterday morning for questioning.

— Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwean civil rights workers freed from detention



Harare—Prominent Zimbabwean human rights worker Mr Mike Auret and his wife, Diana, flanked by friends, arrive at Harare's Central Police Station yesterday. Mr Auret was questioned by police following his release from detention on the orders of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. — (Reuters)

Wife contacts Mugabe to seek release

HARARE—Two prominent Zimbabwean Catholic human rights workers detained by police have been freed on the orders of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mike Auret, 50, chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, and the commission's director, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, were released on Thursday night.

Mr Auret's wife, Diana, told a news conference she had telephoned Mr Mugabe seeking the release of her husband, a staunch supporter of the Prime Minister and other black nationalists who fought against white rule in the then Rhodesia.

Mr Auret was arrested at his office in Harare on Thursday. Mr Ndebele was detained on May 22 and subsequently appeared in court charged with supplying sensitive information to enemy states.

He was freed by the High Court after a closed hearing on Wednesday, but picked up again on Thursday.

In a telephone interview with the BBC earlier this week, Mr Auret criticised

the conduct of Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala, who is in charge of police.

Mr Nkala has been engaged in a long-running verbal battle with the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, which has sharply criticised Zimbabwe's human rights record in recent years. Government officials have accused the Catholic Commission here of supplying Amnesty with information.

Attacked

The Government has attacked the commission on several occasions since independence in 1980 for publicising alleged human rights abuses but had not previously taken any action against its members.

Mr Auret said yesterday he didn't intend taking any action against the Government.

'I believe the affair is well over and that's that,' he told a news conference in Harare.

'My human rights were violated perhaps, but I was not seriously inconvenienced in any way.' — (Sapa-Reuters)

007/6/86 (362)

DAILY DISPATCH, SATURDAY

HARARE — A Catholic human rights worker, Mr Mike Auret, freed from detention after intervention by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday he did not plan to take any action against the Zimbabwe Government.

Mr Auret, arrested by police on Thursday, told a news conference in Harare: "My human rights were violated perhaps, according to the law, but I was not seriously inconvenienced in any way."

Mugabe orders human rights worker freed

Mr Auret, 50, chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, a local human rights body, was freed with another detained commission member, Mr Nicholas Ndebele, after Mr Mu-

gabe ordered their release.

Mr Ndebele, director of the commission, was detained on May 22 and subsequently appeared in court charged with supplying sensitive information to enemy states.

He was freed by the High Court after a closed hearing on Wednesday, but picked up again on Thursday.

Mr Auret's wife, Diana, said she had telephoned Mr Mugabe on Thursday night seeking the release of her husband, a staunch supporter of Mr Mugabe and other black nationalist guerillas who fought against white rule in then Rhodesia, before independence in 1980. — Sapa

UK warns Harare: SA sanctions will hurt you

HARARE — Britain yesterday restated its opposition to mandatory sanctions against South Africa for fear of "hurting" Frontline states — in particular Zimbabwe.

The Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in Harare that Zimbabwe would "suffer greatly" in the event of blanket sanctions, and her government would have no influence on the regime.

"We continue to believe that the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons will find a way. Anything short of that will create chaos for the region."

Asked to elaborate, Mrs Chalker said it was her government's belief that Zimbabwean industry would face a real problem. It was already suffering, but this was nothing compared to what would happen if effective blanket sanctions were imposed.

CRUCIAL ISSUE

She said she had differed "in principle" with Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe when their talks had centred on the sanctions issue.

He believes South Africa must move quickly to the ultimate situation we all want to see. We do not agree. That is the difference of opinion, but it is the most crucial issue." — Sapa.

● In an interview on Irish television, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Dr Denis Hurley, said mandatory sanctions against South Africa might not work — they might simply reinforce the Afrikaners' determination to fight to the finish.

He said he had sympathy with the position of the whites. They were victims of a political system which kept them isolated from reality.

They seemed unable to understand that with a population 85 percent black and 15 percent white, black majority government was inevitable. Nor did they realise they were now facing a "widespread liberation movement which is unstoppable."

Detentions challenged

9/6/78 SAC 1362
HARARE — Two senior white Zimbabwean customs officials, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, detained on allegations of spying for South Africa, are to have their detention orders reviewed immediately.

On Friday a judge granted an urgent application for the men to be brought before the tribunal today. They have been detained for 30 days.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper were re-arrested last month after being freed from 40 days in custody. The Supreme Court ruled that the State had not shown there was reasonable suspicion that they had committed an offence. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Book says SA gave guns to bandits

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Major-General H. Roux of the SA Chief of Staff Intelligence was given a dossier by Zimbabwe security officers in February 1984, implicating South Africa in the destabilisation of Matabeleland, according to a book launched here this week.

"Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War" says the South Africans were embarrassed by the amount of detailed evidence accumulated by Zimbabwe.

They were so embarrassed, says the book, that for the next 17 months there was no evidence of infiltration of bandits or arms from South Africa.

TRACEABLE

The question posed by the book is: did South Africa arm bandits to slaughter white Zimbabwe farmers?

The book says the murders of some white farmers were directly traceable to bandits using AK-47 ammunition stamped "22-80".

This, it says, indicated the country of manufacture — Romania — and the year, 1980.

This established there was an external source of supply because when the ammunition was first found, Zimbabwe had not itself received any armaments from Warsaw Pact countries and the last supply to the guerilla wing of Zapu had been in 1979.

WEAPONS

Testimony from a number of captured bandits who gave names and places where they had been supplied with weaponry from South Africa is detailed in the book.

A name which crops up frequently is that of Mr Mat Callaway, described as a former member of the Rhodesian police special branch.

The book says the South Africans admitted Mr Callaway had joined the SADF in 1982 on a one-year contract. They claimed his services were terminated in July, 1983.

According to the book it was in December, 1982 that Mr Callaway was present when arms were handed over to a group of bandits in Zimbabwe.

Edited by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, the book is published by Zimbabwe Publishing House.

Zimbabwe expels S A-born newsman

HARARE—South African-born journalist Peter Wellman yesterday left here for Johannesburg after being given three days' notice by Zimbabwean authorities to leave the country.

Mr. Wellman, 45, said he received notification from the Department of Immigration on Monday declaring him a prohibited immigrant and giving him until today to leave.

He added that he was given no reason.

He went to Zimbabwe in 1981 from Johannesburg, where he had worked on the now-defunct Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Express

newspapers, and worked as a sub-editor on the Herald newspaper here until two months ago.

He has since been working freelance for a number of publications, including the British Mail on Sunday newspaper and the American news agency Associated Press. He is married to a Zimbabwean national.

In 1973 he served six months in jail in South Africa for refusing to testify in the trial of a Roman Catholic priest, Father Patrick Cosmas Desmond, who was charged with breaking the terms of a house arrest order. (Sapa-Reuters)

Journalist must quit Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — South African-born freelance journalist Mr Peter Wellman (45) has been ordered to quit Zimbabwe after living there for nearly five years.

He was given three days' notice to leave.

Officials would not give any reason for the order declaring him to be a prohibited immigrant.

Mr Wellman, who is on his way back to Johannesburg, worked on Zimbabwe Newspapers publications from 1981 until March this year.

Since then he has contributed to the American news agency, Associated Press, and Britain's *Mail on Sunday*.

Mr Wellman, who is married, said he was unable to establish why he had been refused permission to stay in Zimbabwe.

No comment was available from the Ministry of Information.

CMF-TWP
19/11/86

Ex-SA pressman quits 32 Harare

HARARE. — South African-born journalist Peter Wellman yesterday left Harare for Johannesburg after being given three days' notice by Zimbabwean authorities to leave the country.

Wellman, 45, said he received notification from the Department of Immigration on Monday declaring him a prohibited immigrant and giving him until Thursday to leave.

He added that he was given no reason.

He went to Zimbabwe in 1981 from Johannesburg, where he had worked on the now-defunct Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Express newspapers.

He had worked as a sub-editor on The Herald newspaper in Harare until two months ago.

Freelance

He has since been working freelance for a number of publications, including the British Mail on Sunday newspaper and the American news agency Associated Press.

He is a white South African citizen married to a Zimbabwean national.

In 1973, he served six months in jail in South Africa for refusing to testify in the trial of a Roman Catholic priest, Father Patrick "Cosmas" Desmond, who was charged with breaking the terms of a house-arrest order.

In April, Associated Press correspondent Michelle Faul, a Zimbabwean, left the country after being threatened with detention and given a severe warning about her reporting by the Zimbabwean Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira. — Sapa-
Reuter

Four white MPs talked out of joining Zanu (PF)

HARARE — Four members of Zimbabwe's main white political party were yesterday talked out of crossing the floor in the House of Assembly to join the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Ziana reports.

This happened at a meeting of the parliamentary caucus of former rebel leader Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (Caz) which, in Mr Smith's absence overseas, endorsed unanimously his leadership of the party.

Caz's chief executive, Mr Terence Oatt, did not name the four MPs. Neither did he rule out the possibility that they might defect at a later stage.

Mr Oatt said: "Some people within the meeting felt we should cross the floor, but they were convinced otherwise by the oratory of Senator Sam Whaley, who spoke of decency and loyalty to constituents."

He said the caucus still favoured contacts between members of Caz and the Government.

Mr Oatt has been holding secret talks with Zanu (PF) members.

Big AIDS killer threat looming in America

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) will infect 270 000 victims and claim 179 000 lives within five years, according to a United States projection.

A government report issued yesterday says there could be 64 000 AIDS deaths in 1991 alone.

AIDS, which destroys the body's resistance, will be one of America's biggest killers, it says.

The forecast puts AIDS ahead of present annual death rates from pneumonia and flu, car accidents, diabetes, suicide, chronic liver disease or hardening of the arteries.

By June 9 this year, the report said, total US AIDS cases were 21 517, including 11 713 deaths since the disease was first recognised in June 1981.

STRICKEN

The report says 145 000 victims may be stricken annually from now on and warned its estimates may be low.

Acting assistant secretary for health, Dr Donald MacDonald proposed a national commission to make recommendations on how society could handle "this major crisis".

About 9 000 AIDS deaths are expected this year. According to projections the vast majority of victims will still be homosexual or bisexual men and intravenous drug abusers.

But the report predicts a rise in heterosexual transmission, up from seven percent to nine percent by 1991, and warns that AIDS is a problem all people should worry about.

In spite of a warning by one of the negotiators, Mr Nelson Mawema, that as far as the Government was concerned Caz was "a dead duck," the caucus proclaimed its unity.

Until last week Caz held 15 of the 20 reserved white seats in the House of Assembly, then one of their MPs, Mr Charles Duke, crossed the floor to Zanu (PF).

Mr Oatt said that by this action Mr Duke had "jumped the gun" and in the process upset the delicate negotiations between the parties.

Mr Oatt said the other Zanu (PF) member involved in the talks was Mr Mayor Urimbo, an MP and member of both the politburo and central committee.

Realising relations between the Caz and Zanu (PF) were bad, Mr Ian Smith had sanctioned the formation of a four-man committee to seek some form of detente with the Government.

STARK REALITY

Behind all this thinking was acceptance of the constitutional fact that after April 18 next year, Zimbabwe's seventh independence anniversary, was the stark reality that the Government — by a simple majority vote of 70 members of the House of Assembly — could do away legally with the white seats.

Until then, under the Lancaster House constitution, a full 100 percent vote would be needed to abolish the seats.

Mr Oatt said Caz was led by the ruling party to believe that should Caz MPs cross the floor, the Government would not exercise its right to do away with white seats and would retain the present status until 1990, the year the Lancaster House constitution falls away.

He said he had a meeting with Mr Mawema yesterday at which Mr Mawema told him that for the good of Zimbabwe all people should come together, and that the ruling party was the "vanguard" through which this could be achieved. — Sapa

sunrise world

Harare judge says SA 'spies' held unlawfully

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — High Court Judge Mr Justice Fergus Blackie ruled yesterday that two alleged South African spies were being detained unlawfully.

The state immediately noted an appeal and the two senior Zimbabwean customs officials, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, will have

to remain in detention until the Supreme Court hears the appeal, probably late next week.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper have been held since May 9, when they were redetained after being set free on an earlier appeal to the Supreme Court after 40 days in custody. The state alleges that they sent security and military information to South Africa and sup-

plied pictures of the African National Congress premises which were attacked by South African commandos last month.

The judge said he would give his reasons for declaring the detention order invalid early next week.

Lawyers for the detained men had argued that insufficient information had been made available to justify the detention

order by Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala.

Their counsel, Mr Ian Donovan, said the minister had acted irrationally in issuing the indefinite detention order, and the lack of information about the reasons for detaining them was because it would not stand up to independent scrutiny. In an affidavit, the Minister said the government felt that

after the South African raid, the men had been proved guilty beyond doubt.

Legal sources said yesterday that the man named as Mr van Rensburg, who had approached the government about getting the detainees out of the country, was a family friend who lived in Harare and who had tried to act as an honest broker.

W/C ARGUS
14/6/86

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'Spies' held illegally: Judge

Weekend Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — High Court judge Mr Justice Fergus Blackie has ruled that two alleged South African spies are being detained unlawfully.

The State immediately noted an appeal and the two senior Zimbabwean customs officials, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, will have to remain in detention until the Supreme Court hears the appeal, probably next week.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper have been held since May 9 when they were re-detained after being freed on appeal to the Supreme Court after 40 days in custody.

The State alleges they sent security and military information to South Africa and supplied pictures of ANC premises which were attacked by South African commandos last month.

The judge said that early next week he would give his reasons for declaring the detention order invalid.

Lawyers for the detained men had argued that insufficient information had been made available to justify the detention order by Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala.

Their counsel, Mr Ian Donovan, said the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, acted irrationally in issuing the indefinite detention order and the lack of information about the reasons for detaining them was because it would not stand up to independent scrutiny.

In an affidavit the Minister said the Government felt that after the South African raid the men had been proved guilty beyond doubt.

Mystery leaflet linked to SA

By HOWARD BARRELL
Harare

A TWELVE-PAGE disinformation pamphlet attacking Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government has been circulated in Zimbabwe. Responsibility for it is likely to be placed at the door of the South African government.

Entitled "Six years Under Zanu (PF) — A Review of the Situation in Zimbabwe in April 1986, and A Preview of the Future", the pamphlet appears at first to be a report put out by the ruling party.

But an imprint at the end of the pamphlet calls it "A Truth Publication".

A propaganda station, calling itself "Radio Truth" is beamed daily at Zimbabwe's Matabeleland Province — according to the Zimbabwe government from a site in the Northern Transvaal.

The pamphlet accuses ruling party youth of indulging in "thuggery", accuses Mugabe of a "brutal campaign of oppression", attacks Mugabe for "a constant stream of invective and abuse" against the South African government, and calls for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops helping Frelimo in Mozambique against the MNR.

Cleared by court but in prison again

S. TIMES.
15/6/86
362

By DON JACOBS: Harare
A HOLLOW victory won
by two white Zimbab-
wean customs men over
Mr Robert Mugabe's gov-
ernment could strike a
major blow for the rights
of security detainees all
over southern Africa.

As soon as it was an-
nounced in the High Court on
Friday that the men had been
granted a writ of habeas cor-
pus — which amounted to an
order for their release — the
State lodged an appeal.

And Mr John Vincent Aus-
tin, 36, and Mr Kenneth Neil
Harper, 43, wearing khaki
convicts' fatigues, were
promptly returned to Chikur-
ubi maximum security pris-
on.

Mr Justice Fergus Blackie
had ruled that the detention
of the two, who were accused
of spying for South Africa,
was improper and invalid.

'Unreasonable'

His verdict appeared to
agree with defence counsel
submissions that draconian
security legislation did not
deprive the courts of the
right to question the "reason-
ableness" of State actions.

If the State supplied only
vague accusations against a
detainee, this should be con-
strued as "unreasonable-
ness", said Mr Ian Donovan,
appearing for Mr Austin and
Mr Harper.

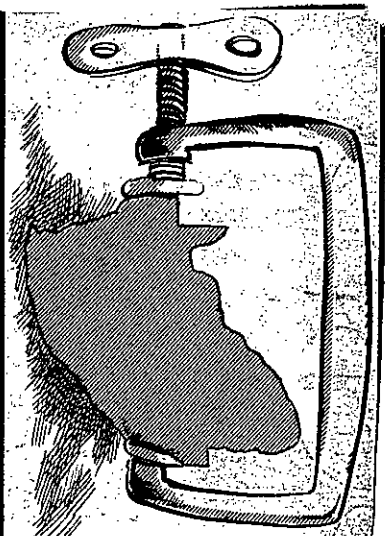
Zimbabwe's Supreme
Court may hear the State's
appeal against the verdict as
early as next Wednesday.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper
were detained on May 9.

The State claims that the
May 19 SADF raid on Harare
"proves beyond doubt" the
men were monitoring the
movements of ANC person-
nel, but it has given no de-
tailed allegations.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper
say the accusations are "op-
portunistic".

WORLD WATCH



362 S TIMES
12/6/86

SHOWDOWN

Rally to show solidarity with SA blacks

By DON JACOBS. Harare
BRITAIN and America will
be in the firing line here this
weekend when the youth
wing of Robert Mugabe's rul-
ing Zanu-PF party holds
mass demonstrations against
Western policy towards
South Africa.

Mr Mugabe is to address a
mass rally in Harare's Ru-
faro stadium this morning to
mark the 10th anniversary of
the Soweto riots.

This is to be followed by a
march on the British High
Commission in the city cen-
tre and on the American em-
bassy in Rhodes Avenue.

And it is feared that there
could be a repetition of last
year's conduct by youth wing
members — in August they
wrecked the homes of more
than 10 000 blacks suspected
of voting for opposition par-
ties in the general election.

There are also doubts
about the willingness of Zim-
babwean police to curb youth
wing excesses — based on
their past reluctance to inter-
fere with Zanu-PF mobs.

The British High Commis-
sion is fairly safely ens-
conced on the upper floors of
a high-rise office block in the
city centre, but the US em-
bassy grounds were threat-
ened in April by an officially
sanctioned protest against
the air raids on Libya.

Ironically, there is no sug-
gestion of any demonstration
outside the South African
Trade Mission in Baker Ave-
nue, only two blocks away
from the British offices.

SANCTIONS

SUNDAY TIMES, June 15, 1986 13
SPECIAL REPORT

Tambo on the hustings

ANC leader Oliver Tambo em-
barks on a two-week public-speak-
ing tour of Western capitals to-
morrow.

In the wake of the Eminent Per-
sons Group's report — and the
Government's state of emergency
— Mr Tambo's trip is seen in Lon-
don as an ideal propaganda oppor-
tunity for the ANC.

Tomorrow, Mr Tambo will
make a keynote address at a five-
day United Nations-sponsored
conference on sanctions in Paris;
on Thursday he will speak at the
annual conference of the Interna-
tional Labour Organisation (ILO)
in Geneva; and Monday week will
give a series of talks to the Royal
Commonwealth Society in London.

Survey reports large white support for raids

ABOUT 81% of white South Africans supported SA's cross-border raids into neighbouring states, according to three surveys commissioned by the SA Institute of International Affairs (SAII) in 1982, 1984 and 1986.

The latest finding has emerged in the Institute's recent survey of White Opinion on Foreign Policy Issues.

A breakdown showed 89.5% of government supporters supported the raids.

Figures for Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) members surveyed on this were 95.1%, the Conservative Party (CP) 92.4%, the National Republic Party (NRP) 88.5% and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) 61.3%.

The head of the Rand Afrikaans University's Department of Political Studies, Prof Deon Geldenhuys, interpreted the findings of the survey, which was conducted by Market and Opinion Survey and M & M of Durbanville, Cape.

The survey reflected that 71.1% of whites in 1986 felt SA was heading for a Namibian-style civil war, compared to 62.8% in 1984 and 75.3% in 1982.

"The drop in 1984 was attributed to the belief that the Nkomati Accord and the new constitutional dispensation would ease the situation. However, the change of thinking had reversed," Geldenhuys said.

He said one of the most remarkable

Most white South Africans supported SA's recent raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, reports Claire Pickard-Cambridge. A recent survey also showed that white attitudes to domestic issues had generally become more conciliatory, increasingly hardline positions had been adopted towards foreign policy issues.

shifts of white opinion revealed in 1984 concerned the question of Pretoria talking to Swapo.

In 1982 about a third of the respondents supported such talks, while in 1984 just over 50% did. The latest survey put the figure at 52.7%.

But despite substantial support for talks with Swapo, most respondents believed SA could ultimately win a war against Swapo if it proved impossible to resolve the Namibian independence issue through direct negotiations.

In the survey 67.8% of whites said the police and SADF were strong enough to control internal unrest indefinitely.

But Geldenhuys said there were considerable doubts about their long-term ability to control the unrest situation because only 26.3% of those supporting the view expressed "definite agreement".

Only 40.1% of whites in 1986 agreed that government needed to negotiate directly with the African National Congress (ANC) to find a solution to SA's

racial problems.

And it was found 70.9% believed Robert Mugabe's government constituted a threat to SA. This was considerably up on the 1984 figure of 62.7%. Afrikaans-speaking people felt the most threatened.

Although whites in 1986 see large-scale internal violence and upheavals ahead, they have become more vertig or

conciliatory on domestic political issues over the past two years. The issues referred to concern racially-mixed school sport, desegregation of cinemas and black representation in Parliament.

Geldenhuys said it seemed public opinion had followed government's lead on issues like negotiation with Swapo and parliamentary representation for race groups other than whites.

"If true, this obviously holds far-reaching implications for government in introducing further political reforms — including perhaps, the thorny question of negotiation with the ANC," Geldenhuys said.



MERCATRUST

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Registration Number 05/23536/08
("Mercatrust" or "the company")

SUSPENSION OF LISTING

9861 91 ENUN YVANDON

US firms' poison fraud revealed

HARARE — Two American chemical companies have been found guilty of exporting waste and toxic compounds — labelled as new chemicals — to Zimbabwe.

This is the first "bait and switch" fraud of its kind to come to light here since the end of United Nations mandatory sanctions in 1979.

American Government aid monies were used by a Zimbabwean company, Chemplex, to order perchlorethylene and trichlorethylene from SCI Equipment and Technology and from Signo Trading International, both of New York, the Zimbabwean *Financial Gazette* reported last week.

When the consignment arrived, however, chemists discovered the containers were filled with

highly toxic and inflammable wastes.

Mr Jack Colbert and Mr Charles Colbert, owners of the supplier companies, were found guilty in a New York court on 27 of 32 counts, each of which carries a five-year jail term. Fines totalling about R40 million could be imposed.

"Bait and switch" frauds occurred repeatedly during the 14 years Rhodesia battled sanctions, by obtaining imports through secret deals which almost always involved false certificates of origin, fake invoices and devious importation routes.

Few frauds were ever publicised. Unscrupulous middlemen were able to foist bogus, defective or deficient products onto Rhodesian businessmen knowing the latter had no comeback in international law. — Sapa.

16/6/86
S.M.K.

Mugabe's pan-African army call against SA

HARARE — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday called for the creation of a "Pan-African Army" to repel South African attacks on the Frontline states.

Addressing a solidarity rally in Harare's Rufaro stadium to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, Mr Mugabe referred to last month's SADF raids on African National Congress (ANC) targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia and said the proposed force, to be mustered under the aegis of the Organisation of African Unity, was vital to preserve the integrity of the Frontline States.

While he was speaking, anti-aircraft gunners had their motorised batteries at the ready outside the stadium. The whole area was ringed with heavily armed police, many with heavy machine guns, rocket launchers and AK-47 assault carbines.

Mr Mugabe pledged 2 000 Zimbabwean dollars (R2,600) of his own money as the first contribution to a \$1 million (R13 million) South African "solidarity fund" to which every Zimbabwean adult is to be asked to contribute \$1 (R1,30). Every child is to be asked for 25c (32c).

LASHED OUT

He urged all Africans to develop a new sense of commitment to the cause of freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Mugabe lashed out at Britain and the United States for failing to implement effective sanctions against South Africa. He said British and American economic activity in the republic amounted to financial bankrolling of an illegitimate regime.

Protest demonstrations outside the British High Commission and the American Embassy preceded Mr Mugabe's rally, passing off peacefully.

There was no attempt to march on the city centre offices of the South African Trade Mission or South African Airways.

Two meetings held in Harare last month proposed the establishment of an OAU "peace-keeping force" but stressed its potential for use in mediation efforts in black Africa. Its role in repelling the SADF was played down — Sapa.

Harare man denies SA Govt connection

HARARE — A Harare businessman, Mr. Mark van Rensburg, has angrily denied he acted as a "South African agent" in the case of two detained Zimbabwean customs officers, Mr. Kenneth Neil Harper and Mr. John Vincent Austin.

Mr. van Rensburg went to the High Court here yesterday and presented himself to State Counsel Mr. Stephen Mafara, and the Press.

During legal argument Mr. Mafara had referred to a "Mr. Van Rensburg" who had approached a Cabinet Minister about releasing the two men if they agreed to emigrate. After this, he said, the government was more convinced than ever that the two were spies.

UNLAWFUL

Mr. Mafara asked the court to accept that "Mr. van Rensburg" was a "South African agent".

Yesterday Mr. van Rensburg appeared in the courtroom to deny any links with the South African Government.

Mr. Justice Feargus Blackie, last week declared the detention of Mr. Austin and Mr. Harper "invalid and unlawful".

With a five-week break, the two have been in detention since February 22.

Mr. Justice Blackie's judgement, handed down yesterday, supported the contention of counsel for the men that although Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Enos Nkala, has power to order their detention they cannot be held simply on the minister's words.

They were returned to Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison pending the State appeal. — Sapa

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SA 'a nuclear threat to its neighbours'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, has warned that South Africa might use nuclear weapons against its neighbours.

In a speech to the Paris conference on sanctions, he said South Africa's nuclear development owed much to the United States, France and West Germany.

According to the national news agency Ziara, he said President Botha did not intend to drop "his bomb" on Johannesburg when the burst of the AK-47 rifle became a regular recipe in township violence. He intended to deliver "that parcel" to neighbouring states.

Dr Mangwende said: "I can foresee the coming of Armageddon in all this — we will have to find ways to defend ourselves. This aspect of the Southern African conflict should be of profound concern to the world as a whole."

USE OF CATALYST

He said sanctions alone could not bring down "the apartheid regime", but used in conjunction with diplomatic and political pressure they could act as a catalyst to bring about change.

"It is in the context of such a multi-pronged approach that sanctions can play an important role in persuading the regime to reach an accommodation with its opponents.

"Botha responds to pressure and threats. We have no doubt that faced by the threat of extinction as a people (as happened in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when the Afrikaner chose survival through compromise during the Boer War) the Afrikaner nation will again opt for survival through compromise," he said.

But he cautioned that an economic boycott which was not supported by western countries would have little effect.

Trouble looms for 'decadent leaders'

By Robin Drew, of The Star's
Africa News Service,
reporting from Harare

A struggle is being fought within Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party between the revolutionaries and others among the leaders who seem to be more interested in looking after their own interests.

The battle for influence has been brought into the open with a startling challenge by a senior Politburo member for the leadership to go back to the people and confess that it has been deceiving them with its call for socialist transformation.

Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, a veteran politician who spent 20 years in jail and detention centres before Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, issued the challenge in a newspaper interview in which he called for an emergency congress of the party.

The immediate issue is the difficulty with which he is faced, as party secretary for administration, in getting the "leadership code" implemented.

It is regarded as an essential element along the socialist road, and requires those who want to hold senior party positions to choose between politics and business.

SOCIALISM

The code was adopted after much discussion at the second congress of Zanu (PF) in August 1984 when the party committed itself to scientific socialism as its chosen ideology.

It includes a ban on leaders owning or having an interest in a business, owning property from which they derive an income, owning more than one residence, except as dictated by family needs, owning more than 20 ha of land, or earning more than one salary.

Party leader Mr Robert Mugabe said all those holding senior posts, including the 90 members of the Central Committee, must ditch their business interests or abandon the political stage.

A start was made with the top-most body, the 15-strong Politburo, whose members were required to declare all their holdings.

Since then there have been periodic warnings that leaders who fail to comply with the code will be purged.

Mr Mugabe warned in April: "We are moving to the point at which the revolutionary element of our party will say: enough and no more."

REVOLUTION

"Only revolutionaries will be allowed to lead our revolution."

But with nearly two years having elapsed since the congress decision, it has become clear that a substantial proportion of the leadership has disregarded the ultimatum.

A national newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, said if this was the case, and many in the country would agree, "then we face an extremely serious problem within the party."

The paper said there was no place at the top of the party for "deviant and decadent leaders" and that Mr Nyagumbo's remarks had received countrywide acclaim.

Zanu (PF), which professes to follow Marxist-Leninist principles, adopted democratic centralism as a fundamental tenet in its internal functioning and administration.

This requires that all party bodies are elected and demands discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority.

Mr Nyagumbo's call was for the people to be given the chance to decide "whether they should continue to regard us as leaders or to disown us and elect a new Central Committee and Politburo which will be able to carry out the principles of scientific socialism."

He emphasised that this was a personal view.

A personal view or not, the fact that the accusation of capitalist tendencies by so-called socialists has been made, will open the door for the more radical members of the party to demand action.

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WORLD

HARARE

Southern Africa was going through its "darkest and most complex military situation", Mozambique's President **● MACHEL** Samora Machel said in Harare this week.

Speaking at a banquet in his honour, he disclosed closer military, political and economic co-operation with Zimbabwe had been discussed in extensive private talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.



Machel talks to Mugabe

The existing military effort by the two countries against the Renamo rebels must be complemented by a more dynamic relationship in other areas, said Machel, who arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday for a three-day "working visit".

Zimbabwe is believed to have up to 6 000 troops stationed in the former Portuguese colony, a reduction on the 11 000 sent last year for a massive pre-rainy-

season offensive against Renamo.

Diplomats in Harare believe the Mozambican leader, who was Mugabe's closest ally in the war to end white rule in Rhodesia, wishes to persuade Mugabe to join in another all-out drive soon to clear the rebels from strategic zones between Zimbabwe and the Indian Ocean.

The war against Renamo made greater co-ordination and unity imperative, said Machel.

"We want to destroy the myth of racial superiority. There are no inferior or superior races," he said.

"This is what Zimbabwe and Mozambique have done and I would like everyone to follow suit."

Referring to the May 19 SA raids on alleged ANC targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, Machel said they were part of an aggressive policy which included support for armed "bandits" in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. — Sapa.

Mugabe purge on Zanu capitalists

By HOWARD BARRELL,
Harare

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe has declared his intention to purge his ruling Zanu (PF) Party's leadership of 'acquisitive capitalist elements' by the strict application of the party's leadership code.

Political sources in Harare say Mugabe's determination to restrict the amount of property owned by party leaders caused a row at a meeting of central committee members late last week.

A number of senior ruling party and government officials have, since independence in 1980, accumulated considerable property. And this has prompted some cynicism amongst ordinary Zimbabweans, or the "povo" as they are called.

The Zanu (PF) leadership code was adopted at the party's second congress, held in Harare in August 1984.

Although Mugabe has railed against closet capitalists in his party since then, political sources say last Thursday's central committee meeting saw Mugabe really crack the whip.

A statement released after the meeting said Mugabe had taken "a very serious view of those leaders who were poor at independence but had taken advantage of positions to which they were appointed by the or government to amass wealth by purchasing vast farms or other businesses or acquiring other fertile sources of income".

The code allows a party leader to have one house and 20ha of land for cultivation.

Mugabe, whose party is committed publicly to Marxist-Leninist principles, "stressed that these dishonest and hypocritical socialists had deliberately negated (the) policy of socialism and tarnished the image of the party and other leaders who had faithfully observed the code," the statement added.

All members of the exclusive, powerful politburo had declared their property and assets, which were read out to the central committee. These declarations had been separately and independently checked and those who had acquired properties in conflict with the leadership code would be disposing of them, the statement said.

Political sources say that, in the case of some party leaders, there was less than ready agreement to do this.

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Harare: Mailed fist from Mugabe

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ZIMBABWE is projecting its most hostile attitude ever towards apartheid rule in South Africa following a massive 40 000-strong rally in the capital on Sunday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's speech at the mass rally at Harare's main Rufaro stadium has been dubbed a "war alert" by the local press which usually reflects ruling Zanu (PF) Party thinking.

The rally, held as an act of "solidarity with the struggling masses of South Africa", was the first of its kind. It was larger than a similar rally

held four years ago for the South West African People's Organisation and its war in Namibia.

Mugabe announced the formation of a sixth army brigade, that national service would be introduced and that workers would receive weaponry training to counter the threat from South Africa.

He also said he would be pushing hard in the Organisation of African Unity for the formation of an African army — an idea which has been

kicked around for a few years in the OAU but which has come to nothing.

"I cannot see the South African regime defeating an African force that is well equipped," he told the rally.

Mugabe appealed to the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress to bury their differences in the fight against "the enemy".

The small ANC and PAC exile communities in Zimbabwe were very much in evidence at the rally, displaying their respective flags and giving performances by choirs.

The challenge before the two outlawed organisations was to arm the South African people, he added.

Mugabe has in the past declared Zimbabwe's willingness to provide moral, political and material support, but he has stopped short of declaring his willingness to provide the two

organisations with military facilities. It is unclear whether his speech on Sunday indicated he was about to cross this threshold.

But what is clear is that the rally and Mugabe's speech indicated a new sense of Zimbabwean outrage at events in South African and an intention to do more to correct the situation.

One measure proposed by Mugabe was the establishment of a South African solidarity fund. Mugabe himself pledged R2 400 to the fund, and called upon all Zimbabweans to give at least R1,40 to it. If realised, this could mean the accumulation of some R11,2-million.

SADF replies to Mugabe call for Pan-African army

PRETORIA—South Africa had always retained the right to protect its territorial integrity at all costs and would continue to do so, the S A Defence Force said in a statement last night.

It read: 'The South African Defence Force would like to react to the statements by Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, on the formation of a so-called Pan-African Army to protect the frontline states against so-called South African aggression.

'It is a fact that South Africa is not involved in a war with any of its neighbours. Attacks on ANC hi-

deouts in neighbouring states are deeds of aggression against terrorist organisations and are not aimed at the neighbouring state involved.

'In contrast, the aggressive attitude of the neighbouring states is well known, especially seen against the background of the housing and protection openly afforded to terrorists who attack innocent South African citizens.

'Mr Mugabe's obsession with the creation of a new regime in the RSA causes him to lose perspective completely with the real situation in southern Africa. As the leader of a

once prosperous country, he should be more worried about the situation in Zimbabwe and the other so-called frontline states instead of conspiring against the RSA.

'It is widely known that Zimbabwe has been in a state of emergency for many years. South Africa is therefore the ideal scapegoat to obscure tensions in that country.

'South Africa has always retained the right to protect its territorial integrity at all costs and will continue to do so. Leaders in Africa should also realise that weapons and ammunition will not alleviate hunger and poverty.

'To now expect from the citizens of Zimbabwe to contribute from their own pockets to such an army is the climax of Mr Mugabe's obsession with an African dream which is already in shreds,' the statement said.
— (Sapa)

It's grab the girls' time in Harare

By DON JACOBS: Harare
DIPLOMATS, hoteliers, and builders are not the only people working overtime in Zimbabwe to prepare for the summit meeting in September of the 101-nation non-aligned movement.

Zimbabwe police have launched a blitz to clean up the streets of cities and towns before the expected 14 000 delegates and staff arrive.

Arrested

They have arrested more than 300 prostitutes, but say there is no danger of a repetition of the 1983 "Operation Chin-yavada" ("Scorpion") when thousands of respectable women and girls, including expatriate teachers leaving theatre club rehearsals, were rounded up by troops and police.

A senior police spokesman said his men knew how to recognise prostitutes.

A media lesson from Rhodesia

MORE than 20 years ago in a country then called Rhodesia, newspaper and magazine editors decided to protest against the imposition of strict government censorship, using an ingenious method: by simply leaving blank spaces in place of what the government took out.

The blank-spaces policy was designed to ensure that no Rhodesian could ever say "we didn't know" that censorship was taking place.

Ultimately, the protest proved to be token, for the media gradually gave way to the invidious phenomenon of self-censorship and the government found, less than three years after the 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence, that its blue pencil teams, who edited all copy before publications, were no longer necessary.

The hopes of those who expected the blank spaces to prompt an embarrassing international outcry were dashed by the cavalier assurances of Rhodesia's then Deputy Minister of Information, P K van der Byl, that the government was "not unduly worried" about overseas criticism of its censorship measure.

The Minister of Law and Order, D W Lardner-Burke, proclaimed in Parliament:

By Julie Frederikse, author of *None But Ourselves and South Africa: A Different Kind of War*.

"The Government cannot permit 'the prized ideal of Press freedom' to be used for spreading subversion when all are engaged in fighting a cruel and relentless enemy."

As a result, many journalists, and even clerics, were deported. In the words of former *Washington Post* Africa Correspondent David Ottaway: "The agony facing every reporter is whether the story is big enough to risk being expelled and thereby no longer able to cover any part of it".

As deportations mounted, the government amended the emergency powers legislation to prohibit publication of information about deported persons because of its "detrimental effect on public morale".

In retrospect, it seems clear that white morale flagged precisely because of the media clampdown. In the

words of Rhodesian advertising executive Clem Tholet: "We are subject to so much heavy-handed propaganda that it turns a lot of us off".

Among the black majority, this heavyhandedness had the effect of totally discrediting the conventional mass media and prompting the development of alternative forms of communication. Rural blacks held secret night meetings and even popular singers composed *Chimurenga* songs.

The one medium that transcended colour was the short-wave radio broadcast, for blacks and whites alike sought an alternative to the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

In the final years before transition to majority rule, the government's insecurity was evident in the frantic un-banning and re-banning of political parties.

Elections

In 1978, "free and fair" elections were held in an atmosphere whereby the media were forbidden even to mention Robert Mugabe's party by name. The result of the election two years later in which Mugabe's name was allowed to be mentioned is history.

It is a history that is not without precedent — in Vietnam, Algeria, the Philippines — and there is no assurance that this history will not be repeated elsewhere.

World News • World News • World News • World News

SECURITY LAW FACES TEST

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Supreme Court yesterday began hearing an appeal which could affect the rights of security detainees throughout southern Africa's Roman Dutch Law system. *SOWETAN* (362)

Mr Robert Mugabe's government is appealing against the judgment of Mr Justice Feargus Blackie in the High Court on June 13 that the detention of two top customs officers, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, under Zimbabwe's 20-year-old state of emergency was "invalid and improper". *24/6/86*

The two men, who helped smash international smuggling rings, are alleged to be South African spies.

Mr Justice Blackie ruled, however, that their detention was unlawful because the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, had repeatedly failed to give them adequate explanation.

Despite the sweeping powers granted Mr Nkala in the security legislation, his failure to make allegations to which the two men could formulate a detailed rebuttal constituted "unreasonableness" in the eyes of the courts, he ruled.

HARARE — Claims that the Frelimo Government of President Samora Machel was on the verge of collapse were false and the situation in Mozambique had improved since the end of 1984, a United States Africanist, Professor Allen Isaacman, has said here.

Mr Isaacman of the University of Minnesota is a frequent visitor to Mozambique, lectured at the University of Maputo and has written a history of Mozambique covering events this century.



OLIVER Tambo speaking on apartheid at a United Nations meeting in Geneva last week.

Persuasive

While not binding on for example, South African courts, Judge Blackie's ruling would be "very strongly persuasive" throughout the Roman Dutch Law system, top legal sources here say.

The Zimbabwean Supreme Court was going to sit in Bulawayo this week but is understood to have stayed on in Harare because of the urgency and importance of the Austin-Harper case.

— Sapa.

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Cape Times 25/6/86

Zimbabwe's whites find their grass is greener after all

By PETER WELLMAN

HARARE. — Months before the sun set on Britain's last African colony of Rhodesia, Mr Mark Rocke joined thousands of other whites who fled to South Africa because of fears about the future in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

But as South Africa's racial strife has escalated in the past two years, the Rocke family and other whites have returned to Zimbabwe, regretting they ever left.

"This is a country of racial peace, and we did the right thing coming home," said Mr Rocke's wife, Denyse.

In a continent that has witnessed constant migrations for food, fortunes or security, the return of the white exiles symbolizes a triumph for the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's, racial reconciliation policy after a brutal seven-year war that killed 27 000 people, most of them blacks.

It also represents mounting white disenchantment with life in South Africa, where voteless blacks are agitating for the kind of political control that Zimbabweans won from whites who had ruled Rhodesia for nearly a century.

Remaining whites still hold key jobs in Zimbabwe's public service and managing businesses, farms, factories and mines. But they have little political clout and blacks have replaced them in many policy-making posts.

At independence, 22 000 whites held key positions in the civil service of some 49 000. Their numbers are down to 3 150 in an expanded service of 87 000.

Mr Godfrey Chinyama, an economist for the Ra Merchant Bank in Zim-



Mr Chris Andersen

babwe, has done research on the white exodus.

He said there were 251 000 whites in Rhodesia in 1978, and 154 000 fled as their rule crumbled. Since independence in 1980, 30 000 whites have returned, Mr Chinyama said.

Mr Chris Andersen, the only white in Mr Mugabe's cabinet, remembers scores of his friends who left for Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

"They left amid dire predictions of failure (under Mr Mugabe)," said Mr Andersen, Minister of State for the Public Service. "They were scared of being involved in those failures for themselves and their children."

But Mr Andersen says most emigres kept in touch with relatives and friends "and were impressed with good evidence of the positive results of reconciliation and government pragmatism".

Mr Mugabe pledged a policy of reconciliation, urging his country's eight million blacks and remaining whites to "turn your swords into ploughshares".

Mr Ian Smith, who led Rhodesia's last white government and once vowed that black rule would not come in a thousand years, accepted Mr Mugabe's offer to stay.

Mr Smith, a wealthy farmer, has maintained the same lifestyle, minus the political clout he enjoyed as ruler.

"It was always a country that boasted one of the highest living standards in the world," said Mr Anthony Eastwood, a white lawyer. "An artisan could have a fine house with a pool, two servants and a power boat on the nearest lake, and he still can today."

Mr Rocke, a 59-year-old accountant, said the choice seemed simple enough for him and his



Mr Robert Mugabe

wife in 1980 when they packed their belongings and took their two daughters to Cape Town.

"My wife and I thought it would perhaps not be the best of situations for our daughters," Mr Rocke said. "We worried that health and educational standards would

drop.

"We noted from Cape Town how education in Zimbabwe had improved after perhaps an initial drop and after returning on holiday once or twice we said to ourselves, 'What are we doing in another country?'"

Mr Edmund Tiran, 49, a medical technologist, also settled in Cape Town after being offered a better job in July, 1984. He said his family were anxious about their security under Mr Mugabe's government.

But with the collapse of the South African rand, neither the job nor the lifestyle was attractive and the Tiran family returned to Harare in August 1985.

"I am relieved to find I was wrong about Zimbabwe and that the racial chips have fallen from everyone's shoulders," Mr Tiran said. "We have been welcomed back with nothing but politeness and friendliness. I am a member of a multiracial church group and I believe the future here is bright." — Sapa-AP

HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces have been deployed to guard vital installations to ensure that hostile infiltrations such as those who attacked ANC targets in Harare last month do not get away with it again.

This was said by President Canaan Banana at the State opening of a new session of Parliament at which he said tribute to the defence force for its successful operations in Mozambique and for largely foiling the activities of dissidents in Matabeleland.

The President said the cornerstone of the strategy to overcome threats to Zimbabwe's transport routes to the coast lay in the development of the Beira Corridor.

Route

It is planned to upgrade the rail route to Beira and to improve port facilities there to handle more traffic from Zimbabwe which cur-

Zimbabwe guards against attacks

rently goes through South Africa.

Road and rail links from Gwelo in the Midlands are also to be established soon with the border town of Mutare to link up with the Beira corridor where thousands of Zimbabwean troops are guarding the route to the sea against attacks from MNR rebels.

Network

The President said the development of an efficient transport network demanded the utmost attention because of current dependence on South Africa.

He also announced that Zimbabwe intended opening embassies in Cuba and Angola as well as a mission in Geneva at the European headquarters of the United Nations.

Zimbabwe opened

the second session of its second independence parliament yesterday with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, assured of his largest majority ever and only three seats shy of the number he needs to make his country a one-party state.

Although the current parliamentary session is a budget one, it could very well be the one that gives Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) the 70 seats it needs to push through its long-sought goal of a one-party State.

25/6/86
**Alleged
spies
freed**

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Supreme Court yesterday freed two senior customs officials held since last February on allegations of spying for neighbouring South Africa.

Chief Justice Enock Dumbutshena, sitting with two other judges, said they were unanimous in dismissing a state appeal seeking the continued detention of Mr Kenneth Harper, 43, and Mr John Austin, 36, accused of supplying South Africa with sensitive information on Zimbabwe's military and economic targets.

The state also alleged that the two men had given South Africa information which enabled it to launch a military strike on African National Congress (ANC) targets in the Zimbabwe capital Harare last month.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena dismissed with costs the appeal by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, against the High Court judgment in favour of the two customs men.

Mr Justice Blackie found that there were inconsistencies in the allegations that they gathered intelligence to help South Africa launch the May 19 raid on ANC targets in Harare.

Mr Harper, 43, head of Customs Special Investigations, and Mr Austin, 36, chief collector of revenues, have claimed repeatedly that they are victims of a plot by criminals with top political connections.

They have been in the forefront of Zimbabwe's attempts to break international smuggling rackets. — Sapa

Banana: SA won't get away

HARARE — South African infiltrators will never again be allowed to "get away" with a raid on Harare such as the May 19 strike at African National Congress (ANC) targets here, the State President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, said at the opening of Parliament yesterday.

He pledged continued support for the Zimbabwe National Army, which he said had "to a large extent foiled internal dissident activities" while successfully keeping open Zimbabwe's routes to the sea through Mozambique.

The army would be strengthened to preserve the country's independence and units would be deployed to prevent any more incursions by South African troops.

Recalling the May 19 raid on Harare, he said they would "never again be allowed to get away with it."

President Banana was opening the seventh session of Parliament since independence in 1980.

Much of President Ba-

nana's 40 minute speech centred on Zimbabwe's new five-year development plan which aims at improving the standard of life, particularly in the rural areas, and getting more local control of the economy.

He announced plans for national service to accommodate some of the 100 000 school leav-

ers coming annually onto a labour market which has seen only an average 8 000 new jobs created each year since 1980.

President Banana said the cornerstone policy was the opening of the trade corridor through Mozambique, now menaced by Renamo rebels. — Sapa

White spaces recall blot from past

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The white spaces in South African newspapers are a vivid reminder of the censorship exercised by the Rhodesian Government after UDI was declared in November, 1965.

Mr Ian Smith's Government wasted no time in sending censors into newspaper offices.

Nothing could be published without the authority of the Director of Information.

Daily newspapers, then owned by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, an associate of the Argus company, countered by leaving huge chunks of white space to indicate where censors had

prohibited publication. They also carried announcements on their front pages stating material was subject to censorship.

After putting up with this for some months, the Government decided to ban the white spaces and notices about censorship.

But the newspapers defied the ban, the authorities backed down and eventually withdrew it.

Censorship was not lifted until April, 1968.

But indirect censorship continued, as did a steady flow of regulations on publication of sensitive material.

Among the most severe were the issue of so-called "D notices", under which individual publications were banned from referring to listed organisa-

tions and their office-bearers.

Newspapers were also barred from mentioning the issue of the D notice.

Rhodesian newspapers were also prohibited from publishing names of detainees and later deportees.

Many foreign correspondents were kicked out at short notice. All foreign correspondents had to apply for temporary work permits, which were withdrawn if the holders were considered to have distorted the picture.

As the guerilla war heated up, all reports on security force operations had to be cleared before publication and only specially accredited correspondents were allowed to report on events in "operational areas".

After independence in 1980, the state of emergency, under which most of the censorship laws operated, is still in force.

However, the new Government withdrew some of the more stringent measures such as the issue of D-notices and the ban on the names of detainees.

Newsmen have to be accredited to the Ministry of Information, but there is no censorship of outgoing reports. At one period, regulations were introduced to bar newsmen from designated areas in Matabeleland but these were later revoked.

A handful of foreign correspondents have been ordered to quit Zimbabwe and others have had temporary work permits withdrawn.

'SA spies' detained for the third time

Argus Africa
News Service

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AKG
25/10/80
HARARE. — After a five-hour siege of their lawyer's office two top Zimbabwean customs officials, alleged to have spied for South Africa, were rearrested last night after being freed from detention by the Supreme Court.

The drama began when Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper left Chikurubi Prison after three Supreme Court judges unanimously ruled the State had not given adequate reasons for detaining them.

Twice before when the courts ruled they should be released they were detained again.

Yesterday, when they found they were being followed by Central Intelligence Organisa-

tion officers from the prison, they went to their lawyer's office in central Harare and locked themselves in.

Their lawyer had meanwhile gone to the High Court to seek an urgent order from a judge restraining the State from re-detaining them on the same grounds.

Mr Justice Samatta issued an order calling on the State to show cause why it should not be restrained from re-detaining them.

But shortly after the lawyer returned to the office CIO officers entered the building saying they had orders to arrest Mr Austin and Mr Harper.

During a heated discussion the officers threatened to arrest the lawyer, Mr Simon Bull, and two of his associates.

Later in the evening more CIO officers arrived — at one

stage there were six in the office — while lawyers continued telephoning senior government law officers and judges in an attempt to prevent the arrest.

Eventually, however, Mr Austin and Mr Harper agreed to unlock the door and discuss the situation with one senior CIO officer who promised he would not "push them around" or use force.

The CIO insisted they would have to be taken into custody again and said a new detention order giving new reasons would be issued within 24 hours. Finally Mr Austin and Mr Harper left with them.

The lawyers said they planned to lodge fresh applications.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper were first arrested on February 22. They were released after 40 days on a court order but re-detained five weeks lat-

er and up to yesterday had been held for a further period of nearly seven weeks.

It had been thought the marathon legal battle to free them had ended yesterday when the Supreme Court upheld an earlier judgment that their detention was unlawful.

Mr Austin, 36, and Mr Harper, 43, have strenuously denied the allegations that they supplied security and military information to South Africa, saying that possibly someone with high political connections was trying to keep them out of the way because of their investigations into drug-smuggling and international car-theft rackets.

The Zimbabwe Government has said that after the South African raids on ANC targets in Harare last month it was convinced of their guilt.

First 25/6/86
white 362
MP for
Mugabe

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Mr Charles Duke, 52, who a year ago was elected MP for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, has joined the ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe.

Mr Duke received his Zanu (PF) membership card this month at the headquarters of Mr Robert Mugabe's party and was formally welcomed into the ranks of the "comrades". He is the first white MP in the Zanu (PF) ranks.

Mr Duke said he believed the CAZ was now obsolete and had shown an inability to communicate with the government on vital issues.

Observers here believe that Mr Duke's defection is one of the indications that major constitutional changes may now be only months away.

Prohibitions

On the seventh anniversary of independence (April 18, 1987), prohibitions entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution against amendment of the structure of Parliament fall away.

If he can muster 70 votes among the 100 MPs, Mr Mugabe can abolish the 20 reserved white seats, do away with the Senate, and institute an executive presidency.

This would bring Zimbabwe closer to a one-party state which, technically, cannot be established until guarantees on freedom of political association, entrenched in the Declaration of Rights, fall away. Until 1990 amendment of the Declaration of Rights requires the votes of every member of the House of Assembly.

Banana mum on one-party state

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HARARE — Zimbabwe opened the second session of its second independence parliament yesterday with the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, assured of his largest majority ever and only three seats shy of the number he needs to make his country a one-party state.

President Canaan Banana opened the session after a military parade which included low-flying jets screaming overhead and thundering volleys from cannons firing blank shells.

Mr. Banana did not mention a one-party state in his speech, which was devoted largely to domestic budget issues.

The president said that his government intended to put more money into military spending.

He did not say what percentage of the budget would be given to the

military. There also was no mention of whether the government would renew a state of emergency which is now in its 21st year, but is due to end late next month.

Although the current parliamentary session is a budget one, it could very well be the one that gives Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) the 70 seats it needs to push through its long-sought goal of a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe, who controlled 57 seats at independence six years ago, now controls 67 — two-thirds of the chamber. The majority includes independent Mr Chris Anderson, the only white in Mr Mugabe's cabinet and Mr Charles Duke, a white conservative who defected from the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith's conservative party on June 5 to join Zanu-PF.

Under the British-

drafted constitution that this country accepted at independence in 1980, Zimbabwe became a multi-party state with a 100-member legislature that assured 20 seats to the former white rulers of colonial Rhodesia.

But the constitution allows the Zimbabwean assembly to amend the document with the backing of 70 of its members. That includes an immediate vote for a one-party state. Even with the 70 votes, Mr Mugabe would have to wait until April, 1987, to abolish the white seats.

Of the 33 seats not under Zanu-PF control, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the major black opposition party, and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe control 14 seats each and the moderate whites of the Independent Zimbabwe Group have three. — Sapa-AP

Court frees customs men from detention

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A marathon legal battle to free two senior Zimbabwean customs officials accused of spying for South Africa ended in victory yesterday when the Supreme Court upheld an earlier judgment that their detention was unlawful.

Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper hugged their wives when the three judges left the courtroom after a unanimous finding that the state had not given adequate reasons for detaining them.

Third ruling

It was the third time since their arrest on February 22 that the courts had ruled in their favour.

On the first occasion they were re-detained within five minutes and after their second successful application for release, they were left free for five weeks.

Their initial period in custody in police cells or in detention at Chikurubi maximum security prison lasted nearly six weeks and their second period nearly seven weeks.

After yesterday's ruling by the Supreme Court, lawyers immediately set in motion a petition for an

order restraining the state from re-detaining the men.

The state alleged that Mr Austin (36), and Mr Harper (43), had supplied information of a security and military nature to South Africa, but would give no details of when or how this took place.

The judge, whose decision was upheld yesterday, found that the Minister of Home Affairs, who ordered their indefinite detention, had not provided adequate reasons and the men were not able to present a case to the tribunal which reviews detention orders.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper have strenuously denied the allegations, saying that possibly someone with high political connections was trying to keep them out of the way.

In affidavits to the court, the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Nkala, said that after the South African raids on ANC targets in Harare last month, the government had been convinced of the men's guilt.

In a television interview the State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, claimed that the men had taken pictures of the buildings.

Before going back to prison to complete release formalities, Mr Harper, head of the customs investigation division, said: "I feel happier, but it all depends on what happens now."

The court will give reasons for its judgment later.

We're on guard for new attacks, pledges Banana

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces have been deployed to guard vital installations to ensure that hostile infiltrators such as those who attacked ANC targets in Harare last month are not be allowed to get away with it again.

This was said by President Canaan Banana at the State opening of the new session of Parliament.

DISSIDENTS

He also paid tribute to the Defence Force for its successful operations in Mozambique and for largely foiling the activities of dissidents in Matabeleland.

The president said the cornerstone of the strategy to overcome threats to Zimbabwe's transport routes to the coast lay in the development of the Beira corridor.

It is planned to upgrade the rail route to Beira and improve port facilities there to handle more traffic from Zimbabwe — as an alternative to directing it through South Africa.

Road and rail links from Gweru in the Midlands are also to be established as soon as possible with the border town of Mutare. These would link up with the Beira corridor where thousands of Zimbabwean troops are guarding the route to the sea against attacks from MNR rebels.

The president said the development of an efficient transport network demanded the utmost attention because of current dependence on South Africa.

He also announced that Zimbabwe intended opening embassies in Cuba and Angola as well as a mission in Geneva at the European headquarters of the United Nations. This would bring the number of foreign missions to 29.

His speech concentrated on planned development in the country.

INTERNATIONAL

AK 645 26/6/86 (362)

'SA spies' given leave to appeal on detention

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government has been given until 9am tomorrow to justify the latest re-detention of two customs officers who claim they are victims of a plot by criminals with high-level political connections.

At a hearing in chambers yesterday afternoon Mr Justice Barnabas Samatta granted an urgent application by lawyers acting for Mr John Vincent Austin, 36, and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, 43, for the hearing tomorrow morning at which they will have to be present.

They are seeking a rule nisi against the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmimerson Munangagwa, the Commissioner of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Henry Mukurazhizha, and the agent of Mr Munangagwa's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Mr Wilberforce Takaendesha, who re-detained them after an ugly scene at their lawyers' offices.

The rule nisi would declare their

detention unlawful, direct their immediate release and make the State pay all costs.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who were first detained on February 22, were later accused of gathering intelligence to help South Africa launch its May 19 raid on alleged African National Congress targets in Harare.

However, Supreme Court judges here agreed unanimously that their detention was unlawful and unreasonable because they were given only "bald assertions unsupported by information to which they could make a meaningful reply."

The appeal judges supported the June 13 finding by Mr Justice Fergus Blackie in the High Court that the sweeping powers of indefinite detention without trial which are granted to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Enos Nkala, under the 21-year-old state of emergency, do not prevent the judiciary from examining his actions. Sapa.

Zimbabwe Govt gets detentions deadline

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has been given until 9 am tomorrow to justify the latest re-detention of two customs officers who claim they are victims of a plot by criminals with high-level political connections.

At a hearing in chambers yesterday afternoon Mr Justice Barnabas Samatta granted an urgent application by lawyers acting for Mr John Vincent Austin (36) and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper (43) for the hearing on Friday morning, at which they will have to be present in person.

They are seeking a rule nisi against the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Commissioner of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Henry Mukurazhizha, and the agent of Mr Munangagwa's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Mr Wilberforce Takaendesha, who re-detained them last night after an ugly scene at their lawyers' offices.

SADF RAID

The rule nisi would declare their detention unlawful, direct their immediate release, and make the State pay all costs.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who were first detained on February 22, were later accused of gathering intelligence to help South Africa launch its May 19 raid on alleged African National Congress targets in Harare.

Yesterday, however, a full bench of Supreme Court judges here agreed unanimously that their detention was unlawful and unreasonable because they were given only "bald assertions unsupported by information to which they could make a meaningful reply". — Sapa.

Battle between the state and the courts

ARGUS
27/6/88
362

Zimbabwe is faced by a crisis as the state confronts the country's highest courts over the issue of detention without trial, reports
ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

THE Austin/Harper detention affair in Zimbabwe has thrown into focus the conflict that exists between the state security apparatus and the judiciary.

Throughout the many hearings the state has been urged to explain why it believes Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, senior customs officials holding key posts, spied for South Africa.

Mr Justice Blackie, whose finding that their detention was unlawful was upheld by the Supreme Court, said: "They are given no details, no information as to where or how or when it is alleged they are supposed to have carried out the activities claimed."

The state maintained that the information which led to their initial arrest four months ago could not be disclosed because of security considerations. But the judge was not told how or why security would be prejudiced or given any reason for this

conclusion.

The absence of information has been at the core of the many hearings aimed at securing the release of the men from detention.

The detention laws provide for a tribunal to review all orders but, as the courts have found, unless a detainee is told the substance of the allegations, how can he present his case?

Why, then, has the state not so far given the adequate reasons the courts have asked it to do?

Counsel for the detainees said: "It is because they know jolly well the reasons will not stand up to scrutiny."

Mr Austin said in an affidavit he could only conclude that someone wanted him out of the way. He was bewildered and filled with despair and hopelessness.

Both he and Mr Harper have categorically denied the allegations, saying they were

"astounded, shocked and bewildered."

The courts themselves have not attempted to judge the truth or otherwise of the accusations that the men supplied information of a security and military nature to South Africa.

That has not been the issue and it is one which would be dealt with by the review tribunal which would recommend continued detention or release. (The government is not bound by its findings.)

The issue so far has been the validity of the detention order and this has now been found unlawful by the Supreme Court.

Notwithstanding this, Mr Austin and Mr Harper were re-arrested within hours of their release and told they would be served with yet another detention order giving new reasons. It was the third time they had been picked up after being freed by the courts.

The outcome of all this has yet to be decided as lawyers have lodged further petitions in the high court.

Since independence the judiciary has been involved in a number of clashes with individual members of the government.

But as has been demonstrated in the current hearings, it has maintained its independence and upheld the right to scrutinise government actions.

In previous cases, the state has either eventually complied with court orders or changed detention regulations, for example, to comply with constitutional requirements.

When the Austin/Harper case is finally resolved, it will indicate whether the conflict which undoubtedly exists on security matters has deepened to the extent that it will force a confrontation between the judges and the government.

Return of the When-We's

S. TIMES

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29/6/86

By NORMAN ELLIS: Harare

WHEN Marxist guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe won power in Rhodesia after a bloody civil war, he found more than half the whites had fled, most of them to neighbouring South Africa.

Now, six years after the birth of black-governed Zimbabwe, many of those whites are flocking back to escape mounting racial strife and economic decay in the land in which they settled.

Most regret having left in the first place, fearful at the time they would have no future under black majority rule.

"We really thought that the blacks would give us a hard time after that awful war," recalls state-registered nurse Helen Cumming, 34, whose husband, Mike, was slain fighting Mugabe's insurgents.

'Positive'

"Now we see how wrong we were. We should never have taken off... there's still a positive future for us in Zimbabwe, something one can't say about today's South Africa."

Rhodesia, annexed for Queen Victoria by pioneers 98 years ago, boasted the largest tribe of whites outside of South Africa on this continent in the mid-1970s — some 277 000.

When Prime Minister Mugabe led the country to independence on April 18, 1980, fewer than 100 000 whites remained. But some 30 000 have since returned, most from South Africa, and many since the current wave of violence erupted there almost two years ago.

It's a 'paradise' regained for whites who fled

"Whites have seen that their earlier fears were groundless," says Minister of State for Public Service, Chris Anderson, the lone white in Mugabe's cabinet.

"Now it's in South Africa that people are saying change will bring about the end of the world."

For returning whites, there have been few major changes in Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

Blacks do wield political power, hold key posts in the civil service and crowd the bars, clubs and restaurants that once were the exclusive domain of the whites.

But whites control most important jobs and skills in banks, farms, factories and mines. Many still own luxury homes with servants, swimming pools and spacious gardens. A mere 5 000 white farmers produce more than half of the country's food, and few go without an annual vacation abroad.

"Zimbabwe is a paradise for us after South Africa," insists Robin Smythe-Jones, 29, a regular Rhodesian soldier

in the bush war who returned to Zimbabwe from South Africa a few weeks ago.

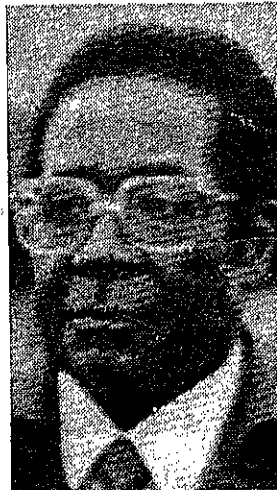
"I thought I would be put up against a wall and shot when Mugabe came in, but I found that my mates who stayed behind and served with me were doing okay, no hassles. So here I am..."

Rhodesian whites surrendered political power as a price for peace, much as the largely voteless black majority in South Africa is angrily agitating for today.

But Mugabe pledged a policy of reconciliation between the races after a war that cost 27 000 — mainly black — lives.

Whites who fled to South Africa before Mugabe came to power feared they would be targets of vengeance-seeking blacks still embittered by the war.

"Blacks were not well-treated under us," notes a returned insurance agent who requested anonymity. He recalled that Ian Smith's government detained Mugabe and hundreds of other politi-



ROBERT MUGABE
Few major changes

cians without trial for over a decade, drove some 25 000 into exile and executed hundreds of others as terrorists.

Common complaints among returnees focus both on Pretoria's institutionalised official policy of apartheid, under which voteless blacks are second class citizens, and whites' day-to-day indifference, and even hostility, towards black political aspirations.

Harsher

Some, however, admit they could not compete in the sophisticated South African jobs market, earning far less than they did in Rhodesia and enjoying an inferior lifestyle.

Others say they were simply homesick for Zimbabwe and its idyllic climate and wide open spaces.

Virtually all the returnees say they fear more un-

checked bloodshed, a breakdown in law and order, a collapse of the South African economy and ultimately political control by black radicals less magnanimous towards whites than Mugabe is in Zimbabwe.

They note that President P W Botha's recent crack-down on civil unrest — outlawing of political parties and human rights groups, gagging of the media, widespread detentions without charge and limitless police powers — is much harsher than the measures imposed by Smith in Rhodesia.

"In Rhodesia our kids used to play with black children, so there never really was racial hate," says nurse Cumming. "That rarely happens in South Africa and blacks and whites don't really understand each other."

The returnees share the misgivings of whites who stayed about some trends in Zimbabwe — alleged human rights violations, including torture of suspects, indefinite detention of whites and blacks on the flimsiest of pretexts, forced integration of government schools, lowered standards of health care in state hospitals and clinics, rising urban crime in the face of record unemployment, and the shrill Marxist rhetoric of local politicians.

"There are flaws here," observes the insurance agent. "But the state does have a much more human face than in South Africa. My only worry is that even a few flaws — like detentions — tend to strengthen the white South Africans' argument that you can't have a model multi-racial democracy in black Africa."

State, judiciary clash in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew,

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Austin/Harper detention affair in Zimbabwe has thrown into focus the conflict between the State security apparatus and the judiciary.

Throughout the many hearings the State has been urged to explain why it believes Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, senior customs officials holding key posts, spied for South Africa.

Mr Justice Blackie, whose finding that their detention was unlawful was upheld by the Supreme Court, said: "They are given no details, no information as to where or how or when it is alleged they are supposed to have carried out the activities claimed."

The state maintained that the information which led to their initial arrest four months ago could not be disclosed because of security considerations. But the judge was not told how or why.

The absence of information has been at

the core of the many hearings aimed at securing the release of the men.

The detention laws provide for a tribunal to review all orders but unless a detainee is told the substance of the allegations, he cannot present his case.

Why has the state not given the reasons the courts have asked it to do? Counsel for the detainees said: "They know jolly well the reasons will not stand up to scrutiny."

Mr Austin said in an affidavit he could only conclude that someone wanted him out of the way. He was filled with despair.

SHOCKED AND BEWILDERED

Both he and Mr Harper have categorically denied the allegations.

The courts themselves have not attempted to judge the truth or otherwise of the accusations.

That has not been the issue and it is one which would be dealt with by the Review Tribunal which would recommend continued detention or release. The Government

is not bound by its findings.

The issue has been the validity of the detention order now found to be unlawful.

Notwithstanding this, Mr Austin and Mr Harper were re-arrested within hours of their release.

The outcome has yet to be decided as lawyers have lodged further petitions.

Since independence the judiciary has been involved in clashes with members of the Government.

But as has been demonstrated in the current hearings, it has maintained its independence and upheld the right to scrutinise Government actions.

In previous cases, the State has either complied with court orders or changed detention regulations to comply with constitutional requirements.

When the Austin/Harper case is finally resolved, it will indicate if the conflict on security matters has deepened to the extent that it will force a confrontation between the judges and the Government.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

CH- 7/15/86

SADF protest to Zimbabwe

PRETORIA, 21 June — The South African Defence Force has objected through diplomatic channels to the Zimbabwean Government after a group of three alleged guerrillas and five accomplices crossed the border into Zimbabwe north-west of Messina on June 10.

A statement by the SADF yesterday said: "The Defence Force regards the incident in a serious light, especially against the background that innocent people were killed or maimed in landmine explosions in the recent past."

Harare 'spies' hearing: judge's order is defied

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Security authorities in Zimbabwe failed yesterday to produce in court two senior customs officials as ordered by a judge. This brings closer the prospect of confrontation between the State and the judiciary.

In the High Court yesterday morning, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, counsel for Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, accused the State of "acting in a cavalier attitude" towards the court.

He added that it was regrettable that in this case, and others, the courts were being ignored by the executive.

He referred in particular to the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, and asked that the costs of yesterday's action be awarded against him personally to show the disapproval of the court.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who were rearrested in dramatic circumstances on Tuesday after having their detentions declared unlawful by the Supreme Court, had up till Thursday night been kept at the Central Police Station in Harare.

RELUCTANCE

But yesterday morning Mr Stephen Mafara, the State counsel, told Mr Justice Samatta that he understood that "one of them is out of Harare". He did not know where.

Mr Mafara sought and obtained a postponement of the application for the men's release until Monday.

The judge, who is from Tanzania, granted the postponement "not without some reluctance".

The State alleges that the two customs men spied for South Africa, but the Supreme Court ruled on Tuesday that their detention was unlawful as adequate reasons had not been supplied.

Mr Mafara said yesterday that a "document" had been brought to Harare only on Thursday evening by car from Johannesburg, and that this was a necessary part of the affidavits which the State wanted to produce to the court.

Mrs Mary Harper and Mrs Joleen Austin were in court yesterday morning, and were distressed when their husbands were not produced. After the hearing Mrs Harper asked a State legal adviser where her husband was.

He said he did not know.

ZIMBABWE-LABOUR

1982 - 1986



Sunday Tribune
Bulawayo rail strike 3/1/82 (63)
SALISBURY Rail traffic from Zimbabwe's second biggest city, Bulawayo, was still being disrupted yesterday by a strike of 240 railmen.
Some trains were running, but hundreds of passengers were turned away from Bulawayo railway station on New Year's Eve after the workers walked out.

ments.

housing. — DDC.

End strike, rail men warned

D. Dispatch 4/1/82

363

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has told 240 steam locomotive firemen to end a three-day-old strike or face stern measures.

The strike, which began over a pay dispute, mainly affects the line between Bulawayo and the coal mining centre of Wankie, 300 km to the north-west.

The general manager of the national Railways of

Zimbabwe Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said on Saturday that most passenger services were being maintained through the redeployment of diesel locomotives but that there had been some disruption of coal shipments from Wankie.

Zimbabwe's rail system has suffered severe congestion through a shortage of locomotives and a steady loss of skilled staff because of white emigration. — SAPA-RNS.

240 striking rail men arrested (363)

From DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY — Police yesterday arrested more than 240 striking Zimbabwean railwaymen who defied a government order to return to work.

The crackdown, which was continuing last night, is one of the sternest actions taken against strikers by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

The five-day illegal strike by an estimated 250 railway locomotive firemen has already disrupted passenger train services, particularly between Zimbabwe's two main cities, Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Though the full extent of the disruption has not been officially disclosed, it is believed that goods trains might also be affected at a time when the National Railways of Zimbabwe is struggling to meet the country's trans-

port needs.

Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Home Affairs, announced late yesterday that the police had "commenced moving against strikers" who had defied yesterdays' deadline set by the labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Though the strikers maintain that their action is over their pay dispute and has nothing to do with politics, Mr Hove implied that the strike amounted to sabotage.

The government is now refusing to negotiate any further on wages because the matter has already been referred to an industrial tribunal which will hear the case next month.

Mr Hove disclosed that 243 of the strikers had been arrested by late yesterday for "interfering or hindering an essential service".

Zimbabwe police arrest 243 strikers

C. Times
5/1/82
363

From DAVID FORRET
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Mr Richard Hove, Minister of Home Affairs, announced late yesterday

that the police "commenced moving against strikers" who had defied the deadline set by the Labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Mr Kangai had warned strikers that stern action would be taken against them if they did not return to work by yesterday.

Though the strikers maintain that their action is over a pay dispute and has nothing to do with politics, Mr Hove implied that the strike amounted to sabotage.

Wage demand

The strikers — almost all of them black — are demanding higher wages, but the government is now refusing to negotiate any further because the matter has already been referred to an industrial tribunal which will hear the case next month.

Mr Hove disclosed that 243 of the strikers had been arrested yesterday for "interfering or hindering an essential service".

They are being detained under section 34 of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which provides for stiff penalties for those responsible for disrupting essential services.

"We take a very serious view of any workers who disrupt essential services, for whatever reason," Mr Hove said.

'Saboteurs'

"The government will move very strongly against any elements who are in our view saboteurs."

Asked how long the strikers could be detained under the emergency regulations, he replied: "In this country, when we arrest people we bring them to court as soon as possible... they will appear in court in due course."

It is understood that some of the strikers were scheduled to appear in court yesterday afternoon.

However, it was decided to detain them overnight because the police documents were not yet ready for court.

Star
1/12

(363)

Racism

rears its head on railway

By Joao Santa Rita
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Railways entered 1982 with signs of growing racial problems in its ranks.

Already suffering shortages of locomotives and skilled personnel, this strategic sector of Zimbabwe's economy is now facing unrest from black employees.

Though a new predominantly black railways board is to be appointed soon, it seems that the move, announced last month, has failed to appease black railwaymen.

Whites still controlling the railways management are being accused of sabotage, and of deliberately avoiding the promotion of blacks to senior positions.

MANPOWER

The attacks coincide with statements made by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that some sectors of the white community were involved in actions against his government. This followed criticisms by a Minister of the railways' performance.

Top African railway personnel told Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail that the railways authorities were disloyal and had refused to utilise available black manpower.

The unidentified black workers said the excuse that the lack of skilled personnel was one reason for the railways' poor performance was "nonsense".

TECHNICIANS

They said many trains were being cancelled for no other reason than the alleged lack of skilled staff, though dozens of African technicians could be trained to handle such situations.

Qualified Africans who had worked abroad for railway systems were leaving gradually because of racist attitudes towards them. They had been asked to undergo a further four years' training before they could be considered for the jobs they were qualified for.

White railway security officers were also accused of helping other whites get goods out of the country illegally.

Loads of furniture belonging to whites had found their way into South Africa "under the noses of security officials".

FILES MISSING

Black security men had made reports about it, but when investigations were instituted, the files containing the reports were missing — destroyed by white employees, they alleged.

A Railways spokesman denied the allegations.

Accusations against the white-controlled Zimbabwe Railways are not new.

Railway officials from neighbouring black countries have said that those whites continue to give preference to the South African routes.

And in October, the Zimbabwean Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said the railways management was deliberately sabotaging the mining industry.

SHARE-UP

He said the industry's loss through the railways' inability to move export products was estimated then at R1 300-million.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said a few days later that despite investigations, no case of such behaviour had been brought to light.

But these recent accusations indicate that despite Mr Chinamano's assurance, dissatisfaction with the railways' performance is rife at all levels, and that whites in controlling positions might be on their way out.

D. Dispatch 6/1/82 (363)

Strike forces rail embargo

SALISBURY — Blanket embargoes on rail loadings have been imposed by the National Railways of Zimbabwe as a result of the week-long strike by enginemen.

The measures were announced at the same time as more than 200 of the detained strikers appeared in courts in various centres on charges under the harsh Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The Government's stern action against the strikers reflects deep concern at the economic repercus-

sions of a protracted work stoppage by the railway locomotive enginemen.

The suspension of new freight consignments will severely curtail Zimbabwe's imports and exports if the strike does not come to an end soon.

The strike is now also threatening to affect neighbouring African countries, such as Zambia and Zaire, which are heavily dependent on the railroad through Zimbabwe to move their goods through South African ports. — DDC.

Court convictions end railmen strike

BULAWAYO — The strike by some 142 shunting and main line engine workers has apparently ended after a Bulawayo magistrate yesterday found them guilty of disrupting Zimbabwe's essential transport services in contravention of section 34 of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

A Bulawayo magistrate, Mr Tony Morris-Davies, sentenced each of the railwaymen, who all pleaded guilty, to six months in jail with labour, but the sentences were suspended for three years on condition they were not again convicted of the same offence.

Later the general secretary of the Railways Association of Locomotive Enginemen (Rale) Mr Reg Penrose, said: "Indications are the strike has ended and the men are going back to work." Mr Penrose said he was referring particularly to the 142 men who had appeared in the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court.

During the trial, the prosecutor, Mr Jack Bowen, produced a statement from the National Railways of Zimbabwe testifying that they were losing Z\$490 000 (R600 000) daily and the country was daily losing Z\$1,76 million (R2,18 mil-

lion) in foreign exchange as a result of the strike.

However, the lawyer for Rale, Mr A G Smith, told the court the union disputed the figures because it was not clear how they had been arrived at.

The magistrate ruled the figures could not be accepted in court and substituted "NRZ and the country had lost considerable money as a result of the strike".

"This is an extremely serious offence because of the tremendous impact your action is having on the Railways," he said.

Further cases in other centres, arising from the

strike are to be heard today.

After learning of the conditional discharge of the strikers by the court, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, the general manager of the NRZ expressed hope that the running of the system would gradually return to normal.

He said the latest information he had received indicated that the workers would be rostered from midnight and he expected passenger trains to be able to run this afternoon from Bulawayo and in the evening from all other centres. — Sapa

Rail strike cost R14-m

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The
six-day strike by Zim-
babwean railwaymen
cost the railways
R3.8-million and lost
Zimbabwe nearly
R14-million in foreign
exchange.

In a statement the
railways assistant
general manager, Mr
John Avery, said that
during each day of the
strike the railways had
lost R650 000 and the
country R2.3-million
daily. A negotiating
committee will be set
up to resolve the
strikers' pay dispute.

● See Page 2.

363

Star

7/1/82

Zimbabwe outlaws rail strikes after stoppage

363
Sun 7/1/83

The Star's
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government yesterday introduced emergency regulations which make it an offence for railwaymen to go on strike.

The tough measures come in the wake of a nation-wide stoppage by engine crews which began on December 31 and almost paralysed the rail network.

Under the regulations, issued by President Canaan Banana at the request of the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, railway workers are required to devote "the

whole of their time" to the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Any employee of the NRZ who refuses to carry out orders from "designated officers" or who goes on strike will be considered to be "hindering or interfering" with the running of an essential service.

Heavy fines and imprisonment are laid down for those who contravene the regulations.

Mr Chinamano said yesterday that the strike had reduced railway operations to "an unacceptably low level"

and that the regulations were in the general interest of the country and all railmen.

The strike provoked tough action from the authorities.

By Monday the strike had spread from Bulawayo to other parts of the country and Home Affairs Minister Richard Hove ordered police to arrest all strikers.

More than 250 later appeared in court under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and were given suspended sentences of six months' imprisonment.

'Workers should have a say' ³⁶³ ROM 12/1/82

SALISBURY — Workers' committees, formed as part of the new socialist order in independent Zimbabwe, should have a say in all management decisions, Labour Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai said yesterday.

Mr Kangai said in a statement that the government wanted workers' committees formed in industrial and commercial firms to have a say in all decisions taken by their employers "including the engagement of people."

"We now want the workers to participate seriously in all decision-making processes in their companies," Mr Kangai said.

"It is important, as far as the government is concerned, that workers should have a say in the running of the business enterprise they work for," he said.

But before this policy was introduced the government would ensure that the workers' committees had an understanding of business administration and ethics.

The oppression of workers under the old "colonial mentality" had to stop, Mr Kangai said. — UPI

Black employers 'ill-treat workers'

Star 18/1/82 363

SALISBURY — The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, has encountered racial discrimination with black women telling him flatly they were not prepared to work for black employers.

At a government employment bureau, Mr. Kangai said, he found 150 domestic jobs on offer by black employers which none of the black women queueing for work was willing to accept.

According to a report yesterday in the government-controlled Sunday Mail, they told the Minister that blacks were "the worst employers". They said they were hard-driving and mean, and ill-treated, overworked and underpaid the workers.

The women said they preferred to work for whites. — Sapa.

Journey of no return for blacks sent back to Zimbabwe

Star 21/1/82

22/0 200 363 330



A job seeker is interviewed at the Witsieshoek recruitment office.

By Bob Davis

Most of the estimated 35 000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa a year ago have now returned to their country. In terms of present policy it is a journey of no return.

On February 6 last year Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Kumbira Kangai, said no more recruiting of workers for the South African mines would be allowed.

The South African Government inter-

preted the announcement to include all black Zimbabweans and in a notice handed to workers the blame was put on the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said: "We apply the rule very strictly."

"We do not re-employ Zimbabweans whose contracts or permits to work in South Africa have expired."

A spokesman for the Secretariat of the Interior said white Zimbabweans were

given work permits provided jobs were available.

"But I must emphasise that as far as my department is concerned any Zimbabwean can get a work permit provided a job is available," he said.

He said, however, the Secretariat for the Interior had no dealings with black Zimbabweans, only with whites.

The notice handed to workers by the Department of Co-operation and Development reads in part:

"When your contract or permit to work in South Africa expires, you will have to leave the labour market of South Africa and return to your home country, Zimbabwe."

"This is not a decision taken by the South African Government but is the wish of the Zimbabwean Government."

"We thank you for your services and we are glad that on our part, we could contribute to the livelihood and welfare of your people at home."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said he did not know how many black Zimbabwean workers, other than mineworkers, had been repatriated since the announcement by the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said the 5 000 Zimbabwean workers in employment in February last year had been reduced to 1 400 and by the end of April this year all 5 000 would have been repatriated.



SA to send home Zimbabwe workers

204 22/11/82 (363)

RECRUITED Zimbabwean contract labourers in South Africa have been told they would all be repatriated once their contracts expire, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

Zimbabwe last year called for the termination of all labour relations and recruitment agreements between the two countries and for the closing down of South Afri-

ca's recruiting agency in Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said the repatriations should not be seen as retaliation on South Africa's part. South Africa had no choice.

Letters had been sent to all Zimbabwean workers in South Africa telling them they would be repatriated when their contracts expired.

— Sapa.

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) 24 000
Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable 24 000

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000
Income Statement being closing entry 24 000

Jan 2: Income 300
Insurance 300

Jan 31: Bank Debt being 24 000

(2) Premiums Treated 01, Jan 1: Life P Bank 300

Dec 31: Income Life 300

(Surrender therefor)

Chef must leave SA

KIMBERLEY — Mr Verbson Chinonga Chasakara, 62, chief chef at a hotel here for 20 years and who has been staying in South Africa for 40 years has been served with a repatriation order.

The order which expires today is from the Department of Cooperation and Development and states that, Mr Chasakara, a Zimbabwean, is wanted back by his country's government.

Mr Chasakara, originally from Umtali, is the father of seven children, all born in Kimberley.

SAPA

be Mr Barry Saunders, a leading Port Elizabeth restaurateur. — DDR

s zero - capitalised)

Continued/

Strikers (363) held as nation walks to work

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Thousands of Zimbabweans trudged to work today as a strike by bus crews for more pay entered its second day, in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali. The Government has said it will take severe measures against strikers and last night police arrested a number of drivers at the Salisbury United Omnibus company depot.

DEMANDING

The strikers are demanding a 16 percent pay rise, the maximum allowed under the Government's wage restraint regulations.

But the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said busmen were given a 12 percent increase last October and the strike was "reactionary and incomprehensible."

More than 300 000 commuters, mostly black, were left without transport in Salisbury alone.

When railwaymen struck in January, hundreds were arrested and given suspended jail sentences.

Police arrest striking drivers

Argus Africa News
Service

SALISBURY

Thousands of Zimbabweans trudged to work today as a strike by bus crews for more pay entered its second day.

The strike which hit commuters in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali yesterday has been declared illegal by the Government which has said it will take very severe measures against strikers.

In Salisbury last night police arrested a number of drivers after they moved in in force at the Salisbury United Omnibus Company depot.

The strikers are demanding a 16 percent pay rise, the maximum allowed under the Government's wage restraint regulations.

REACTIONARY

But the Minister of Labour has pointed out that increases awarded last year must be taken into account in current increases.

He said busmen had been given a 12.5 percent increase last October. The Minister, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, said the strikers' action was 'reactionary and incomprehensible'.

More than 300 000 commuters, mostly black, were left without transport in Salisbury and thousands more in Bulawayo and Umtali.

The last major strike in Zimbabwe was by railwaymen in January when the Government ordered the arrest of hundreds who were given suspended jail sentences.

Teachers and nurses went on strike last October and tough action was taken then as well.

Labour unrest has been expected because of confusion over the Government's wage policy which led many workers to expect increases by the end of February.

Bus men held

(363) The Star's 12/3/82
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — About 1000 striking Zimbabwean bus workers have been detained and 1800 have been summarily dismissed in a massive Government and company crackdown intended to break the strike which has practically paralysed public transport in the country's four major centres for three days.

The detentions under the country's Emergency Powers Regulations and the dismissals yesterday came in the wake of the warning by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that he would deal ruthlessly with strikers and their leaders.

The United Transport group of companies, which runs bus services in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo, is now trying to establish peak-hour skeleton schedules.

The company has also started advertising for replacements for the sacked workers.

Truckloads of strikers, waving fists and clapping their hands, were escorted into police stations after the arrests.

Mr Kangai said the stern action against the bus strikers should act as a deterrent to all workers in essential services.

Nkomo 2 held: army watched

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe security officials are watching closely the National Army's reaction to the arrest of the two former chiefs of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces.

The Government announced last night that Lieutenant-General

Lookout Masuku, Deputy Commander of the National Army, and Mr Dumisa Dabengwa had been detained with another senior Zapu official, Mr Swazini Ndhlovu, in connection with the discovery of arms caches on Zapu property.

The first two were reported to have been arrested at their homes by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, directed by the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa.

They are held under emergency powers regulations which allow detention without trial for 30 days, which can be extended with approval by the Minister of Home Affairs.

A Zapu official said last night the party would not comment until police investigations were complete.

KEY ROLE

General Masuku, appointed to his present post last August, was



MR MUGABE

head of the former Zipra army.

But Mr Dabengwa, nicknamed the "Black Russian," was regarded as the key man. Moscow-trained, he headed Zipra's intelligence operations and played a decisive role in the Lancaster House negotiations.

He left the National Army last July and returned to Matabeleland, keeping out of the public eye.

But some weeks ago Prime Minister Robert Mugabe alleged that Mr Dabengwa had been involved in a plot with the detained Republic

can Front MP, Mr Wally Stuttard — strenuously denied by Mr Stuttard through his lawyer.

After the discovery of massive arms caches in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe called in top-ranking ex-Zipra officers in the National Army, who all denied knowledge of the caches.

BRIEFED

Lieutenant General Masuku's arrest could have a disturbing effect.

Yesterday the Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, the ex-Zanla chief, briefed senior officers on developments.

It is understood that since Mr Joshua Nkomo was sacked from the Cabinet last month a few ex-Zipra men have defected from the integrated battalions.

But security advisers are generally happy with the reaction of most ex-Zipra combatants.

Overall command of defence forces is still held by the former Rhodesian commander, General Sandy Maclean.

A British military team is assisting in training four brigades, and a fifth is being trained by North Koreans.

The Bookie's Bet

The bookie's bets for tomorrow's race meeting at Germiston are — best bet: **GLENEAGLES** in the ninth race, and best and place: **PLUM DUFF** in the eighth race.

Women
trapped
in city

GILBEY'S GIN
New International look

Workers and employers in Zimbabwe are bewildered by the new wage regulations which were introduced to increase minimum wages and at the same time to limit raises for better paid employees with a freeze at the top.

The regulations, introduced under the government's emergency powers, stated that every employer would have to increase wages in accordance with a laid down scale by the end of last month back-dated to January 1.

It was also stated that if any employee or category of employees had their salaries, wages or allowances increased, then the wages paid to all employees getting less than the ones who had got the increase must also be raised.

Subsequently, it was announced that increments received since January 1 1981 would count as part of any further increments paid this year and the total could not exceed the permitted increase allowed under the regulations.

Wages poser in Zimbabwe

The Minister of Labour and Social Services has wide powers to cover employees contravening the regulations without ministerial permission. Fines of up to R6 500 can be imposed with forfeiture of any unauthorised salaries or allowances.

The salaries of people earning more than R26 000 a year are frozen as are fees and allowances paid to directors. But the regulations allow for normal promotions and increments and for increments paid to workers who improve their qualifications.

One local newspaper, the Financial Gazette, said that commerce and industry had been thrown into utter confusion by the regulations.

A spokesman for the industrialists' organisa-

Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury.

tion said it had been unable to obtain clarification of the regulations from the government and it was advising its members to apply them, as they read them, in good faith.

The confusion led to the incident at one firm in Salisbury where workers staged a sit-in and refused to allow the management to go home after work until an industrial officer addressed them.

In Bulawayo, Turf Club employees refused to accept their February salaries in protest against a 10 percent increase they were of-

fered on the grounds that it had not been negotiated with them.

One of the regulations states that wages must be increased in accordance with the schedule or an employer must negotiate the extent of an increase with his employees subject to the Minister's approval.

Last week employers were warned by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that action would be taken against them if they did not award increases in line with those announced by the government.

But employers say that the percentage increase set out in the regulations are maximum increments that may be granted, while many employees believe they are entitled to the full amount.

Demo by (263)

Anglo workers

Star
13/3/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — About 2 150 Zimbabwean sugar workers at Triangle Estates demonstrated against low wages and bad communications with management this week.

The demonstrations were held during lunch-break. There was no production stoppage.

In 1980 a labour dispute at the estate owned by Anglo American Corporation culminated in a wildcat strike.

Officials of the Department of Labour and Social Services have been called in to mediate.

Workers are demanding a starting salary of R132 a month instead of R78.

Saturday, March 13, 1982

1 000 Zimbabwe bus drivers still in jail

APL Times 13/3/82

363

From DAVID FORREY

SALISBURY - Bus services in Zimbabwe's main urban centres were being restored on a limited scale late yesterday while the 1 000 striking bus drivers were still being held in detention. In the toughest action yet taken against strikers by Mr Robert Mugabe's government, almost 1 000 bus workers were arrested throughout the country on Thursday.

many as 1 800 employees who went out on strike. The companies — Salisbury United and Zimbabwe Omnibus — were busy recruiting new drivers yesterday. The strikers were arrested by police in four main urban centres — Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo — and served with 30-day detention orders. A police spokesman said he could not specify what charges they would face.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, said the striking bus drivers had acted against the interest of the nation in an unpatriotic manner. "We will not tolerate such an attitude by people who are operating such an essential service," he said. "We are going to show them that this is the government of the people which has the interest and welfare of the people at heart and anyone who wants to interfere with the welfare of the people will be ruthlessly dealt with."

Mr Kangai said "such enemies" would have to be rooted out and that the ring leaders of the strike would be shown no mercy. The bus drivers are demanding a 16 percent pay rise on top of the 12,5 percent increase they were given in October last year. However, in terms of the government's wage regulations the strikers are entitled to a maximum increase of only 16 percent — including the October hike in wages. Senior staff members are driving buses while new recruits are being trained to replace the drivers in detention.

(363) ROM 13/3/82

'No mercy' warning to striking busmen

Mail Africa Bureau
SALISBURY. — Bus services in Zimbabwe's main urban centres were being restored on a limited scale late yesterday while 1 000 striking bus drivers continued to be held in detention.

In the toughest action yet taken against strikers by Mr Robert Mugabe's government, almost 1 000 busmen were arrested on Thursday in four of the country's regional centres — Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo — and served with 30-day detention orders.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that the strikers were still in detention and would appear in court soon. He would not specify what charges they would face.

The government has also

sanctioned decisions by the country's two main bus companies to sack as many as 1 800 strikers.

Both companies — Salisbury United and Zimbabwe Omnibus Company — were recruiting new drivers yesterday.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, accused the striking busmen of unpatriotic behaviour.

"We will not tolerate such an attitude by people who are operating such an essential service," he said.

"We are going to show them that this is the government of the people which has the interest and welfare of the people at heart and that anyone who wants to interfere with the welfare of the people will be ruthlessly dealt with."

Mr Kangai said "such en-

emies' would be rooted out and the ringleaders of the strike could expect no mercy.

The strike, which began in Salisbury on Wednesday and then quickly spread to other major centres, has left thousands of commuters stranded.

The drivers are demanding a 16% pay rise on top of the 12.5% they were given in October.

However, government wage regulations permit a maximum increase of only 16% — including the October rise.

A spokesman for the strike-hit bus companies said bus services in Salisbury and Bulawayo were operating on a limited scale late yesterday.

Senior staff were driving while new workers were being employed to replace the detained strikers.

(362) VOM
**Strike: 1 000
drivers held**

Mall Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — About 1 000 striking Zimbabwean bus drivers were arrested yesterday after defying a government order to return to work.

A police spokesman said the strikers were rounded up in Zimbabwe's four main urban centres and served with 30-day detention orders.

The strikers possibly will be released as soon as they agree to go back to work.

Strike still on, but buses run

363

Star

13/3/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — About 200 of Salisbury's 550 buses were back on the streets last night after all the city's bus drivers were fired for staging a strike which seriously disrupted commuter traffic.

The buses were driven by inspectors, ticket checkers and former staff.

More than 400 people yesterday lined up to apply for the vacancies left by the fired bus drivers.

In Bulawayo, also crippled by a driver's strike, a limited service started again last night after the company had re-employed 142 of its fired staff.

In Gwelo only four buses were back in operation while in Umtali there was still no service.

Mugabe tells farmers to end defiance

363

Star 5/4/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has warned white farmers that his government would revise its preferential attitude towards them if they continued to ignore labour regulations.

Mr Mugabe was speaking at "Meet the People" political rallies in the Sinoia and Rafingora area north-west of Salisbury during which he hit out at white farmers whose relations with workers were particularly bad in that region, he said.

He told the rallies that it was depressing that farmers remained defiant, despite generous concessions made to them by the government.

"We have always taken cognisance of the vital role that commercial farmers in this coun-

try play, but some of them seem to have adopted a deliberate attitude of vengeance," he said.

"They victimise ZANU (PF) supporters and employ numerous tricks to try to cripple the minimum wage regulations."

Government officials would be deployed in the farming areas to investigate labour conditions, he added.

The Prime Minister also warned that his government would not accept "no" for an answer in its negotiations with farmers to acquire more commercial farming land for resettlement.

"No matter how precious that piece of land might be, when we say we need it we will get it."

"The process of acquiring land is purely on humanitarian grounds and we intend to resettle more landless people this year."

11/4/82 363 21/1/82 S. Fine

Mineworkers sent home

MORE than 5 000 black Zimbabweans working on South African mines have been repatriated over the past year, according to a spokesman for the labour recruiting organisation, Wenela.

The men have been returning home at the rate of 75 a week on buses chartered by the organisation.

Mr Harry Plumb, manager of Wenela, said the only Zimbabweans remaining in South Africa were those who were unable to travel

By DAVID FORRET: Salisbury

for reasons such as illness.

Many of the repatriated mine workers could now face difficulties in getting jobs in Zimbabwe, which already has an unemployment problem.

South Africa announced about a year ago that the Zimbabweans would be repatriated when their contracts expired because of their government's ban on the recruitment of further labour for South Africa.

Humanity cultivated in Mr X's garden

2006 363 7880 Star 23/4/82

Chief Reporter

The Department of Community Development is prepared to consider on humanitarian grounds applications from Zimbabwean black workers to remain in South Africa instead of being repatriated.

A spokesman for the department which carries out the Government's policy of repatriating Zimbabwean contract workers in South Africa, said this week that employers or employees could write to it for such exceptions.

So far none had been made.

The South African authorities say its five-year labour agreement with the old Rhodesian Government lapsed last year. As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, declined to renew it the estimated 20 000 migrant workers from Zimbabwe in South Africa last June must be repatriated, the spokesman for the department said. The labour agreement with Wenela mine labour recruiting organisation had also ended.

"RACISTS"

Wenela in Zimbabwe said more than 5 000 Zimbabweans have already been repatriated but the last official statistics provided by the South African Government earlier this year showed only 2 085 had.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, described the decision to repatriate as a provocative one taken by "a bunch of racists in South Africa."

Officially Zimbabwe is welcoming its returning workers but there is great concern in the country that the economy, especially the depressed mining in-

dustry, will be unable to absorb them.

The spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said Zimbabweans in areas such as the hotels and restaurants of South Africa made very good workers as they feared dismissal would mean a return to Zimbabwe.

He estimated it would take until the end of next year or the beginning of 1984 for all to be repatriated. The Government was aware of Zimbabweans entering South Africa illegally to seek work. These workers found it

was worth their while even if they were arrested, jailed and repatriated, as they could earn more in a month or two in South Africa than in Zimbabwe.

Mr X, a Randburg gardener from Plumtree in Zimbabwe, says that if he is sent back to Zimbabwe his wife and four children will not eat.

The man who asked not to be identified for fear of falling foul of the West Rand Administration Board, is one of thousands of black Zimbabweans facing forced repatriation.

He said he earned

about R200 a month doing gardening for various householders and sent R50 to his family in Zimbabwe. This was their sole income.

"I can't get money in Zimbabwe because there is no work there," he said.

"I feel sad if the Zimbabwe Government wants us all to go back. There is no money, no food," he said.

His wife, three daughters aged 10, four and three, and a son aged eight depend on his work in South Africa.

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Exiled man's family worried

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE repatriation of Mr Philimon Sithole to Zimbabwe, as reported in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, is threatening the education of five of his 10 children.

Mr Sithole's wife, Leah, said yesterday she could be forced, for financial reasons, to withdraw the children — Maria, 16, Suzan, 13, twins Julia and Miriam, 11, and Johanna, 8 — from their school in Hekpoort, near Skeerpoort where they live.

Mr Sithole, who had been living and working in South Africa for more than 25 years, was deported to Zimbabwe, a country he left while he was still a young man, last Thursday.

He was forced to leave his wife and 10 children on the farm in Skeerpoort, Brits, where he worked.

Before he was deported, he promised his wife he would return within three weeks to fetch them. But Mrs Sithole fears she may never see her husband again.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria told Sapa yesterday that the South African Government would do everything possible to ensure that Mrs Sithole and the children joined Mr Sithole in Zimbabwe.

The spokesman explained that Mr Sithole was one of many Zimbabweans repatriated by the Government "since Zimbabwe's decision last year not to renew labour contract agreements with South Africa."

"We don't know what happened in this case. But it is our policy to keep families together and we'll certainly do everything in our power to ensure Mr Sithole's family can join him," said the spokesman.

"However, only Zimbabwean authorities can decide whether the Sithole family will be allowed into that country."

ut to fold.

1972/73 Terminated member

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970			100
1971			95
1972			100
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			

recently repatriated to Zimbabwe; if so, (a) on what date, (b) on whose authority and (c) why;

- (2) whether any representations have been received for Mr. Sithole to be allowed to return to the Republic; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his reply to such representations;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 23 April 1982.

(b) The Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Brits, repatriated him in terms of Departmental Directives.

(c) As his work authorization expired and he did not qualify for suspension of repatriation.

(2) No.

(3) No.

I wish to explain that Mr. Sithole's employer applied for suspension of repatriation to the Commissioner on 10 September 1975. The Commissioner refused suspension as proof could not be submitted that he was employed in the Republic by various employers as from 1953 or by one employer as from 1958. He was registered on a contract basis, the last of which was done on 27 February 1980. He therefore had to return to Zimbabwe at the end of 1981. An application by his employer to extend his contract was refused by the Commissioner on 2 Feb-

X 363 204 739 X
Repatriation of Mr. Philemon Sithole

Howard Q. Col. 737-739

*11. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether Mr. Philemon Sithole was

739

FRIDAY, 30

ruary 1982, and he was repatriated on 23 April 1982. The reference bureau has no record of him prior to his registration with his last employer in 1977.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 28 April 1982:

*2. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH (Health and Welfare).—Reply standing over.

*10. Dr. M. S. BARNARD (Health and Welfare).—Reply standing over.

*11. Dr. M. S. BARNARD (Health and Welfare).—Reply standing over.

White apprentices disrupt meeting

HARARE. — Scores of white apprentices heckled and booed the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, in Harare yesterday when he explained the new rules bonding them to the State.

Hundreds of apprentices turned up at the national Sport Centre and there were

angry exchanges between a few white apprentices and their black colleagues.

Dr Mandaza said the new regulations were intended to assure apprentices they had a role to play in the development of Zimbabwe. The measures had also been prompted by the exodus of apprentices to other countries after completing training.

After June 4 this year apprentices would be bonded to the State until they completed a post-apprenticeship period of working in Zimbabwe equivalent to their period of training.

The 10% annual deduction from each apprentice's wage during training would be refunded, untaxed, after the bonding period, Dr Mandaza said. — Sapa.

Union (363) probe now shows 10/7/82 chaos

HARARE. — Investigations into the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions have revealed "appalling" mismanagement of its finances and possible misappropriation of funds.

Recently attempts have been made to conduct the organisation's financial affairs along proper business lines.

But with affiliated unions about R4 550 in arrears with their contributions, financial aid from international labour organisations is imperative if the ZCTU is to survive.

A confidential report on the investigations, compiled by officials of the Department of Industrial Relations, was sent to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr K. Kangai.

The findings were that there had been maladministration and mismanagement of the organisation's funds, possible theft by conversion and misappropriation of income from international organisations.

During the investigation it was found the ZCTU had no bookkeeper or accountant, no cash book and no record of expenditure. Trustees rarely signed cheques and thousands of dollars withdrawn from the bank were not accounted for.

Evidence was heard that various former women employees were either in love with certain former officials or were their mistresses. It was alleged these employees were recruited because of these relationships. — Sapa.

Union scandal probe in Harare

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A report which discloses appalling mismanagement of finances and possible misappropriation of funds by officials of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is being studied by the Government.

Until the end of last year the ZCTU was run by Mr Albert Mugabe, the Prime Minister's brother.

He was found dead in the swimming pool of his home in Harare in December.

As far as is known an inquest has still to be held.

The Herald has reported that labour officials who investigated the ZCTU's affairs had discovered that the union had had no bookkeeper or accountant and no record of expenditure.

Thousands of dollars drawn from a bank had not been accounted for.

Several women had been employed because of their relationship with union officials.

In April the ZCTU was evicted from its offices because of unpaid rent.

Early last month the deputy Secretary-general, Mr Dickson Ndawana, was suspended pending investigations.

Mr Canon Moyo, an administrator appoin-

ted after Mr Mugabe's death said officials had told him everything had been left to Mr Mugabe.

"I do not think Mr Mugabe was dishonest because I found a lot of receipts reflecting that payments were being made.

"I think the situation arose through his ignorance of business procedures," Mr Moyo is quoted as saying.

There has been sharp criticism in Parliament over unauthorised spending by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The House of Assembly has been asked to condone over spending R133 000 by the Ministry, which did not seek Treasury authority.

The matter will be investigated by the Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The Government has also ordered an inquiry into the financial affairs of a large charitable organisation, the Jairos Jiri Association.

A former official of the organisation has made allegations of mismanagement and misapplication of funds.

The organisation relies heavily on donations from overseas and has gained international repute for work done for handicapped children.

Artisans quit over new law

uzzles

MONOPOLY
R4 99
SPECIAL OFFER

DELUXE BACKGAMMON
R21 50

PUZZLES

50 pc Forest Puzzle	R4 25
750 pc Church Puzzle	R5 55
1000 pc Jumbo Boat Puzzle	R7 20
1000 pc Jumbo Towers Puzzle	R7 20

700 white apprentices have quit

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — More than 700 white apprentices — 22 percent of all whites in apprenticeship — in Zimbabwe have left their jobs because of the new bonding regulations.

The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr. Frederick Shava, told Parliament yesterday the Government was delighted that most apprentices had accepted the scheme under which they will have to work in industry for a period equal to the time spent in training before they get their journeymen's certificates.

He said the number who had quit was nowhere near the predicted exodus.

Those who had cancelled their contracts were all whites and amounted to 13 percent of Zimbabwe's 6 000 apprentices.

Most who quit were in mechanical engineering industries — 275. Electrical trades lost 212, the motor industry 142 and the printing industry 69.

The aircraft industry, with fewer apprentices, will be hard hit, having lost 48.

Mr. Shava said 25 percent of the apprentices would turn out to be "hardcore racists or offspring of racists."

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Star 15/7/82

Zimbabwe miners hit by recession

HARARE. — Nearly 2 000 Zimbabwean miners have lost their jobs because the world recession has forced 177 mines to close, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said on Friday.

He told a conference of members of the Mining Affairs Board in Harare the situation was very serious, although he was optimistic about the long-term future.

"Market prices for our exports, particularly gold, asbestos, copper, cobalt, tantalite and tungsten, have fallen considerably over the past 12 months while costs have continued to spiral," he said.

"The new minimum wage

structure came into force in January, and increases in power costs are due shortly.

"Although the hardest hit is perhaps the small gold miner, who does not have the resources to tide him over these depressed times, the larger mines have also felt the pinch of the world recession," he added.

MTD Mangula, Zimbabwe Alloys and the Empress Nickel mine were among those seeking government help to maintain operations.

Because of the current recession, the industrialised countries, which are the markets for Zimbabwe's exports, were "unable or unwilling" to finance stockpiles. — Sapa.

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Zim man has chance to stay

THE Zimbabwean-born Soshanguve grandfather who has been threatened with repatriation was last week given two weeks within which he must submit affidavits from several employers he worked for from 1946 to prove the duration of his stay in South Africa.

Mr Blacky Monapei Shava (73) lives in fear of a looming repatriation as he cannot trace most of his former employers.

The illiterate man claims to have worked for eleven different em-

ployers since 1946: as a gardener in Cullinan, Derdepoort, Kameel-drift near Pretoria and subsequently for the Putco bus company.

According to his history of employment between 1946 and 1953, he worked as a farm hand without his reference book being endorsed at the labour bureau.

Failure by Mr Shava to obtain the needed affidavits from the past employers, some of whom may have moved to other parts of the country, could jeopardise his application for exemption from being repatriated.

Mr Shava is one of the thousands of Zimbabweans in South Africa who are faced with repatriation following the cancellation of labour relations with the Republic by the Zimbabwean Government recently.

If the grandfather is finally repatriated, this will mean that he will have to part from his wife, Anna, his eight children, all born around Pretoria, and his grandchildren.

12/04
7/8/82

Albert (363) Mugabe's death 'an accident'

HARARE. — The death of the former secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trades Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, was accidental, a senior provincial magistrate, Mr Ivor Waldeck, found yesterday.

Mr Mugabe, 49, a younger brother of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was found dead and floating upright in the pool of his home in Ashdown Park, Harare, on December 1 last year.

After studying medical evidence and statements of friends and relatives, Mr Waldeck concluded that Mr Mugabe had drowned accidentally after falling into the pool.

The upright position of the body was the result of "decomposition gasses", Mr Waldeck said.

Doctors found no evidence of strangling and put the cause of death as asphyxia due to drowning.

There were no external wounds apart from a slight graze above the right knee. Blood tests had revealed no signs of drugs, and only a minimal amount of ethyl alcohol.

Mr Mugabe's wife, Lydia, said he arrived home on December 1 for dinner and went to the bedroom.

When he did not come back for his meal she sent their daughter Barbara to look for him.

When he could not be found she did not worry because it was common for Mr Mugabe to come home and leave immediately, she said.

The inquest also heard evidence from a woman describing herself as "Mugabe's second wife", with whom he often spent nights. — Sapa.

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Mangope ready to accept unions

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

BOPHUTHATSWANA is set to introduce a law granting recognition to trade unions and collective bargaining rights to black workers.

A draft Industrial Conciliation Bill has been drawn up and will be laid before the Bophuthatswana National Assembly when it meets after the homeland's general election on October 19.

Mr Rowan Cronje, former Rhodesian Minister of Manpower and Labour and now an advisor to Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope, played a key role in drafting the Bill.

President Mangope has previously given his approval in principle to the establishment of trade unions in Bophuthatswana.

His attitude is in marked contrast to that of other homeland leaders, who see trade unions as disruptive influences which discourage investment or threaten orderly government.

"The Cabinet has approved the principle of an Industrial Conciliation Act which recognises and supports the concept of trade unions and provides for the training of trade unionists in their responsibilities," Mr Cronje said in an interview.

Although he did not say so specifically, it seems likely that the draft Bill will be modelled on Rhodesia's Industrial Conciliation Act which, according to labour experts, also served as a model for South Africa's pre-Wiehahn Industrial Conciliation Act.

Like the pending Bophuthatswana law, the Rhodesian one required trade unions to register to enjoy full bargaining rights under law. Registration rested on two requirements: trade unions had to be representative and to keep their financial affairs in order.

Mr Cronje said he did not expect the homeland's unions to become politicised in the same way some people believed South Africa's had.

"I see no possible reason why trade unions should be politicised in Bophuthatswana, in view of our constitution and its Declaration of Rights. In Rhodesia, we never had politicisation of unions."

and United States diplomats in both countries.

Applications were submitted in early November.

Worker strife is averted as Zimbabwe steel factory reopens

Star
26/11/83 The Star's Africa
News Service

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HARARE — Possible violence by laid-off steel workers has been averted by the reopening of one of Zimbabwe's largest steel manufacturing concerns in the Midlands town of Kwekwe.

More than 600 workers at Lancashire Steel, a subsidiary of British Steel, were sent on indefinite unpaid leave late last year when the factory was forced to close down.

Management decided to cease operations when the company was not given permission by the Government to increase prices for its products even though there had been a large rise in the price of raw steel from the country's only producer, the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation.

A spokesman for Lancashire Steel said the Government had granted increases of between 25 and 30 percent.

There were reports last week that angry laid-off workers had surrounded the factory and threatened senior management officials who were part of the skeleton staff on duty.

Blood pressure drug linked to hair growth

HARTFORD — A drug that lowers blood pressure might also be the answer to certain kinds of baldness doctors say.

Men whose hairlines are not receding but who have patches of baldness are being recruited by about 20 dermatologists throughout the United States to test samples of the drug, Minoxidil.

Minoxidil has been marketed by the Upjohn Company since 1979 to control high blood pressure, but some of its users have noticed a side effect known as hirsutism, or an increase in hair growth.

"Upjohn has no idea why Minoxidil produces hirsutism," said Dr Ronald C Savin, of New Haven, one of the dermatologists.

"They want this group of investigators to see if there are any side effects from topical applications of the drug, and to determine how much growth it stimulates," he said.

Original studies of Minoxidil showed that hair on the face, body or scalp of some patients grew rapidly, said Ms Susan Ford O'Brien, an Upjohn spokesman from Kalamazoo, Michigan. — Associated Press.

Lone sea ordeal for boy

Own Correspondent

MADRID — The 17-year-old son of a Canary Islands fisherman has described how he survived 27 days with no food and only seven litres of water while drifting in the Atlantic in a small boat.

He was finally rescued, unconscious, by a Soviet fishing.

"This is a miracle," said the father of Jose Martin Hernandez. "I never expected to see him alive again."

Aircraft and fishing vessels searched in vain for the youth who put to sea in a seven-metre boat two days before Christmas from La Palma, the westernmost island in the Canaries.

Jose is not a trained fisherman and had to have psychiatric treatment some years ago.

Now recovered, he said had tried unsuccessfully to fish, but had eaten nothing during his time at sea.

"The water lasted for a week," he said. "After that I had nothing."

He slept at night covered only by two blankets and by day "I did nothing."

He did not even see his Russian rescuers. They spotted him and picked him up from the boat.

It was three days before he recovered consciousness.

Kidnap area encircled

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe security forces yesterday threw a massive cordon around the area where Pietermaritzburg student Mr David Bilang was kidnapped on New Year's Eve.

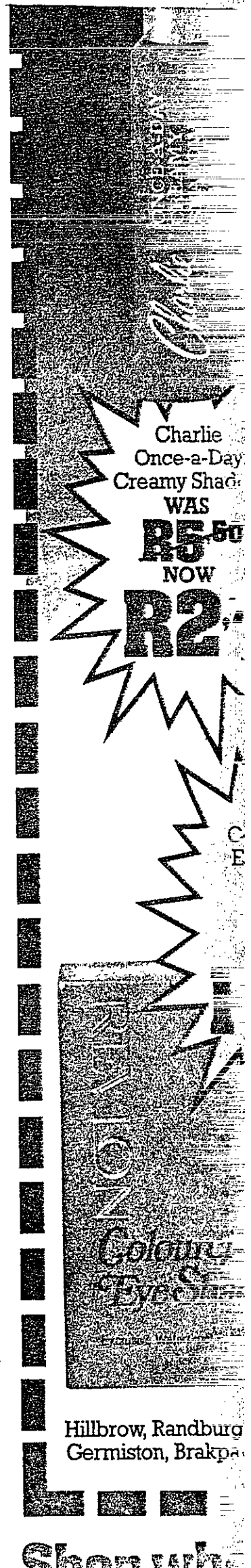
The army operation, described as the most thorough and comprehensive in the area, involved a close search of

areas were turned back by army and police road blocks.

Mr Bilang was abducted together with his grandfather, well-known farmer Mr Benjy Williams, by bandits claiming to be former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces.

Mr Williams was later brutally executed by the kidnappers.

Nothing has been heard of Mr Bilang since, nor has there been any fur-



Charlie
Once-a-Day
Creamy Shade
WAS
R5.50
NOW
R2.

Colour
Eye Drops

Hillbrow, Randburg
Germiston, Brakpan

Sharon White

New Bill seen as recipe for chaos

ROBIN DREW, Argus Foreign Service, reports from Harare

WORKERS of Zimbabwe are united today in enjoying a day off to celebrate Labour Day, which this year fell on a Sunday.

But for employers the May Day celebrations and rallies have not been a cause for rejoicing.

They are looking instead with a note of despair at new labour legislation which is to come before Parliament in June.

Minefield

For the past three years employers have had to tread their way carefully through a minefield of regulations, decrees and emergency powers brought in by Mr Mugabe's Government to protect the interests of the workers.

Now after many months of deliberation, the Government has come forward with a new labour relations Bill which will give it the power to incorporate many of the regulations.

These include the requirement to get Government permission before any worker can be suspended or dismissed.

The new legislation, which employers say is likely to increase

discord and suspicion between them and the employees, gives the Minister of Labour sweeping powers to make regulations which will prevail over any other statutory instrument, agreement or arrangement.

The Bill has been described by its opponents as being based on the approach that labour problems are invariably the fault of the employer.

After initial doubts, the Bill has been given an approving nod by the Congress of Trade Unions, but it has been attacked by some trade union critics for putting obstacles in the way of strikes.

No strikes

Even representatives of employers have conceded that legal strikes will become almost impossible under the procedure laid down in the Bill, which outlaws completely lockouts by firms.

Unfair labour practices which will incur penalties are defined in the legislation and include the refusal to bargain in good faith with

a workers' committee or a trade union.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, says that at this stage in Zimbabwe's development, the Government "must exercise a strong, effective and prompt presence at every place of work as a deterrent to the potential destroyers of our productive capacity."

Exploitation

Textbook marxists, he said, would argue that exploitation of the workers would not be ended until capitalism had been eliminated.

But until that had been achieved, and it could not take place overnight, it was the Government's duty to enforce labour laws to stop all parties from preying on each other and destroying everything.

Some employers have described the Bill as a recipe for chaos and calls have been made for it to be referred to a select committee for further investigation before it completes its passages through Parliament.

Mine accident rate rises

HARARE. — Laziness and disobedience amongst workers and poor supervision by overseers were mainly responsible for accidents which have affected Zimbabwe's mineral production, according to a report published yesterday.

The report was compiled in July by safety experts for members of Zimbabwe's Chamber of Mines and made public in the Herald newspaper.

Accidents causing a worker to be absent for a day or more rose by 206 to 2 280 in 1982/83, compared with 1981/82, while the industry's workforce had fallen by 2 424 to 56 862, the report said.

Thirty-four people had died, 10 more than in 1981/82.

It blamed lack of discipline, falling standards of supervision and failure to observe safety regulations.

The Herald quoted the chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, as saying laziness was also a factor and the four reasons together accounted for 90% of all accidents.

The report said production time lost due to accidents had risen by nearly 50% in the past year, but a Chamber spokesman said 30 471 shifts had been lost, 871 more than last year.

No figures were available

for the loss in terms of actual production or value.

The Chamber said in April that Zimbabwe's mining output had fallen for the second successive year in 1982, declining 2.7% in value to about R438-million. It blamed soaring costs — mostly due to wage rises under government policy to improve workers' terms of employment — for cuts in capital spending by mining companies.

Demand had also slumped for Zimbabwe's main non-gold mineral exports of ferrochrome, asbestos, nickel, copper, tin coal and coke. — Sapa-Reuter.

SEMINARS

now 28/10/83

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Industrialists in SA 'pay much higher wages'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe industrialists have been told that their main competitor in the region, South Africa, pays much higher wages than they do.

The Deputy British High Commissioner, Mr Nick Elam, told a seminar that if a country with the relative sophistication of Zimbabwe could not afford to pay its labour force a living wage, there was something wrong with the private enterprise system.

RSM 9/13/84

Mine workers to federate 363

HARARE. — A federation of mine workers from the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and South Africa will be formed in Lesotho later this month.

The president of the Associated Mine Workers Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, says the idea came out of a recent two-week seminar for mine workers in Harare.

The seminar is reported to have exposed disparities in salaries, terms and conditions of service, housing, and pension schemes for workers of the same multi-nationals in the sub-region.

"The workshop also served to expose the activities and machinations of multi-nationals operating in the mining industries of the SADCC," he said.

"We have identified health and safety hazards common to all of our

Confidence booster

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan's two top economic advisers — recently at loggerheads publicly over the pace and power of America's recovery — yesterday gave US manufacturers a boost in confidence.

Professor Martin Feldstein and Mr David Stockman, outspoken linchpins of White House economic policy, jointly confirmed that growth is accelerating and the fear-some Budget deficit would be systematically trimmed.

Prof Feldstein, chief presidential economic adviser, told the National Association of Manufacturers that economic growth was strong and would eventually exceed 6% a year.

He added an agreement to reduce Budget deficits over the next three fiscal years was imminent.

The deficit reduction process should be orderly to give the economy time to adjust.

Prof Feldstein said the economy would be strong enough in 1986 to accept a decline in government and consumer spending. He added that if proposals in Congress for a \$150bn deficit reduction over three years were agreed the package should be weighted towards greater cuts in the final two years.

At the same meeting the Budget Chief Director, Mr David Stockman, said he believed the stock bond and foreign exchange markets were signalling that borrowings by the Treasury to finance the deficits were reaching an acute stage.

He urged that action to cut the deficits be taken quickly. There was some indication that negotiations between the Administration and Congress on deficit-cutting measures were making progress.

Mr Stockman added that the Administration would need to seek an increase in the Federal debt ceiling by April or May. — Reuter.

Working for their supper

Mall Africa Bureau

HARARE — Tens of thousands of Zimbabwean peasants who have been receiving government drought relief hand-outs will soon have to earn their food by building roads and dams. Announcing the scheme, in which peasants would be paid R2,20 a day for their work on community development projects, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr. Enos Chikowore, said it would not be "slave labour" but that the government did not want people to develop a "beggar posture or concept where they just get things free."

The money the peasants earned would replace their present drought relief food and would enable the people to buy clothes and other things as well as food, Mr. Chikowore said.

The people would also be building amenities that would benefit them directly. The treasury had granted the government R5 500 000 to buy wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, hoes, tractors and other equipment for the nationwide project which would start being implemented next week.

While R2,20 may seem little for a day's work, observers pointed out it could seem a lot to peasants, particularly when family earnings were pooled. A family of five could earn R275 a month which was about as much as some peasant families earned off the land in a year.

S. Express 2/12/84 (363)

First, a cell; then a train ride home for Zimbabwe illegals

BY KAY TURVEY

SOUTH Africa is repatriating up to 500 black Zimbabweans a week in what is believed to be an attempt to empty the Republic's prisons of illegal aliens. Some have spent up to a year in prison awaiting repatriation after completing their sentences.

An informed source said: "There are Zimbabweans rotting in South African prisons and they are not even criminals."

Thousands of Zimbabweans have entered South Africa illegally, mostly in search of work, since Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) came to power in 1980 and ended contracted migrant labour from Zimbabwe to the Republic the next year.

Aliens are normally sentenced to three months in jail for being in South Africa illegally or for being in a prescribed area without permission.

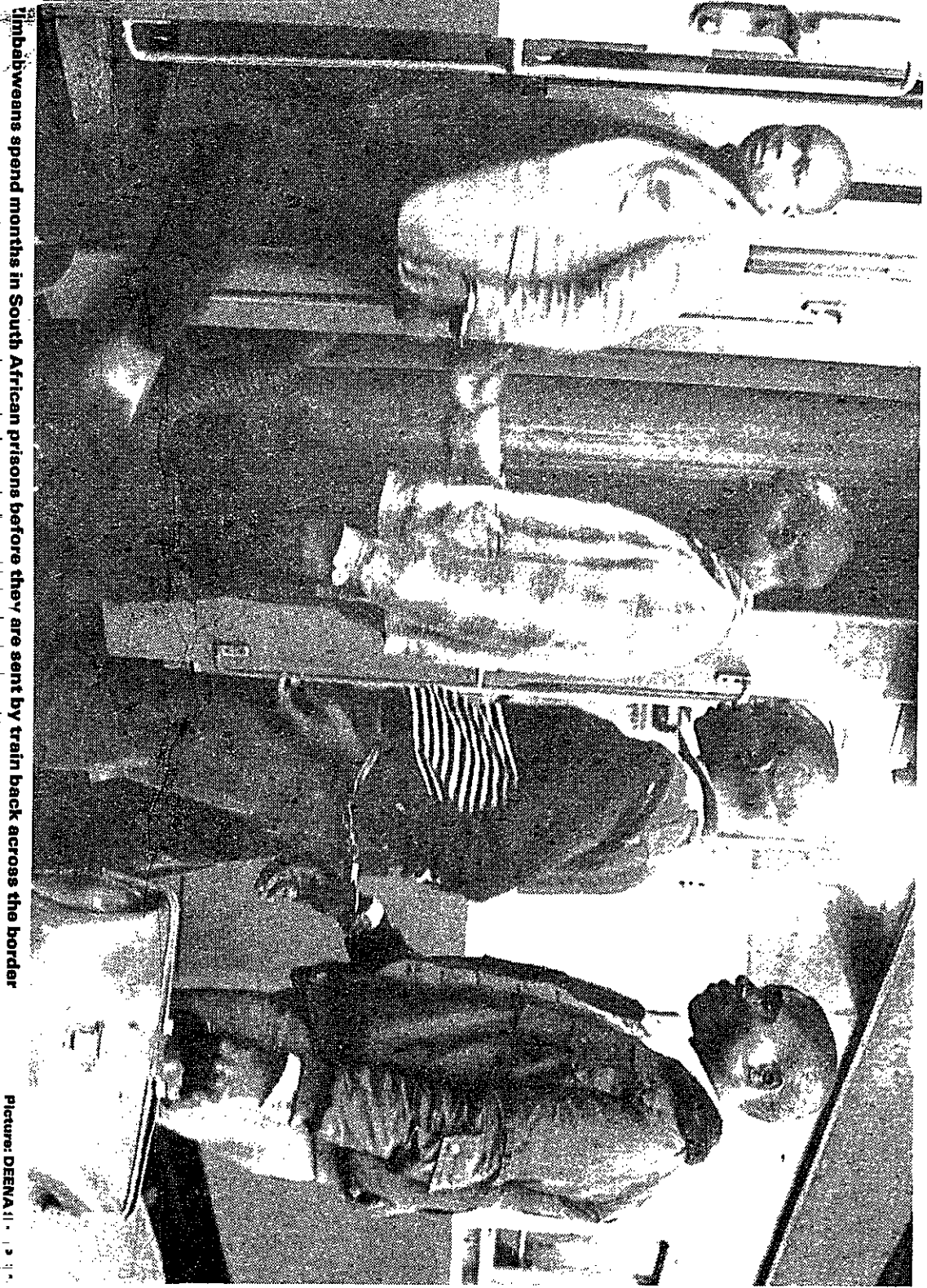
The source attributed the delay to the South African Department of Home Affairs being unable to cope with the number of illegal aliens. Their papers were often still being checked once they had completed their sentences, the source said.

Asked by the Sunday Express for comment, Home Affairs denied that they were trying to clear the Republic's jails and said the delays occurred in the issuing of travel documents for the aliens by the Zimbabwe Trade Commission in Johannesburg.

"No person is kept in custody for longer than is necessary to obtain a travel document. Repatriation is not expedited to clear South African prisons."

Statement

According to a statement from the department, South Africa repatriates about 2 000 Zimbabwean aliens a year. Some 1 623 Zimbabweans had been repatriated this year, while 2 412

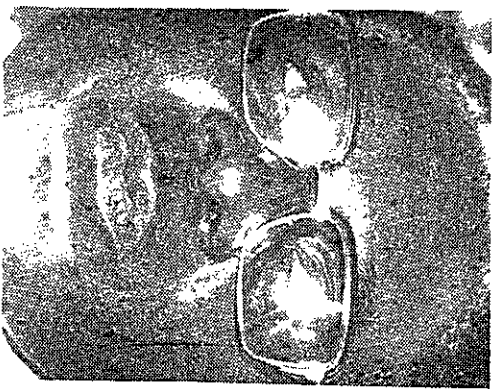


Zimbabweans spend months in South African prisons before they are sent by train back across the border

Picture: DEENA



● Dr Piet Koornhof
... 'most illegals from Zimbabwe'



● Mr Robert Mugabe
... PM of Zimbabwe

been sent back to Zimbabwe the same day, the source said.

The Sunday Express was present when five aliens arrested in the Louis Trichardt area, left for Zimbabwe from Johannesburg station under the escort of an official from the Home Affairs Commission in Louis Trichardt.

Mr Lisenga Macheke, one of the aliens, said he had been working in Pretoria for three years. He was

Long wait in jail before repatriation

MR WILLIAM Sithole, 25, spent 11 months in prison after he was arrested in Johannesburg in September last year. He had been working at an industrial site in Kimberley, but was in Johannesburg shopping at the time of his arrest.

He had come to South Africa from Maseru at the beginning of 1982. "There was work for me at home but the money was less so I came here," he said.

Mr Sithole spent three months in Modderbee Prison and was remanded three times before his case was heard. He was sentenced to six months in jail for being in South Africa illegally.

But it was another eight months before he was free again. He spent a further two months in Diepkloof awaiting repatriation after serving his sentence.

Mr Sithole said he knew of many other Zimbabweans who had spent from eight months to a year awaiting repatriation after serving sentences. Many of his fellow aliens were from the Plumtree area.

Mr Alexander Moyana, 20, was arrested with his mother, Mrs Estella Muvella, and her seven other children — the youngest of whom is six months old — in Messina earlier this month.

He said although he was born in Petersburg, he had lived in Zimbabwe for the past 16 years. The family had returned to South Africa when his father, a Zimbabwean, died.

Mr Moyana said he had been released but that the

rest of his family with the baby had been sentenced to 80 days' imprisonment in Louis Trichardt.

Mrs Margo McWhirter of the Black Sash's court monitoring programme said it appeared many of the Zimbabweans charged with being in South Africa illegally were refugees from Matabeleland or came from Plumtree, where South African recruitment of migrant labourers traditionally took place before it was stopped.

Mr Johan Pretorius of the Department of Home Affairs said: "It is general knowledge that Zimbabweans cross the border to South Africa because of the better economic situation and employment opportunities here."

cession of "disloyalty" to Zimbabwe.

A dual citizenship clause was written into the British-negotiated independence constitution in 1979 solely to soothe the fears of Rhodesia's 220 000 whites.

Mr Mugabe compromised on the issue, then and accepted a five-year moratorium on altering the provision in order to bring on the elections that

from yesterday to renounce either Zimbabwean or foreign citizenship.

Those who lose Zimbabwean citizenship at the end of that time will still be allowed to reside in the country.

As non-citizen residents, they will not be allowed to vote, but will be accorded most of the rights of citizens.

Before the end to recruitment of migrant labour more than 20 000 Zimbabweans were employed in South Africa on a contract basis.

Earlier this year, Dr Piet Koorhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the majority of migrant workers illegally in South Africa were from Zimbabwe.

The Department of Home Affairs took over the Reference Bureau which deals with aliens, from the Department of Co-operation and Development at the beginning of this month.

This week Home Affairs confirmed that some convicted illegal entrants were kept in custody after they had served their prison terms. According to their figures there were 54 illegal Zimbabwean aliens in jails in the Transvaal who had served their sentences but were awaiting repatriation.

Such custody is not imprisonment in terms of the Prison's Act, although the aliens are held in the Republic's prisons. They are held in custody under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, Mr Johan Pretorius of the Department of Home Affairs said.

The department said 308 Zimbabwean aliens were repatriated in October and 345 in November.

However, according to the Sunday Express source, on Thursday last week 150 Zimbabweans were deported from the prison in Brits alone. Two weeks ago 366 aliens from Modderbee prison and 150 from Pretoria were repatriated.

On Friday this week the Zimbabwe Trade Commission issued 120 travel documents, while 150 were issued on Thursday. The majority would have

way back from a holiday in bawve, he said.

The Express source said trains repatriating aliens were now leaving up to twice a week when before they left about once a month. And yet the repatriation of aliens from Leekop and Diepkloof prisons had not even started.

Confirmed

The Department of Prisons, through the Department of Home Affairs, confirmed that of the 54 aliens in the Transvaal awaiting repatriation 40 were from Leekop, where an additional 39 Zimbabwean aliens are still serving their sentences.

The Home Affairs statement said: "Illegals are mostly not in possession of documentation to identify themselves as citizens of Zimbabwe and of necessity it must take the Trade Commissioner some time to satisfy himself that the person concerned is indeed a Zimbabwean citizen."

From the South African side "all that is required is a release warrant from custody, issued by an immigration officer on the staff of the local Commissioner of Co-operation and Development."

"Such a warrant can only be issued when the illegal is in possession of a Zimbabwean travel document."

The Zimbabwe Trade Commission said travel documents were issued within a few minutes, when the aliens were brought to their offices by their South African escorts. They said the repatriated aliens were only screened once they reached the border.

2/12/82

Dual nationals given 12 months to decide

Own Correspondent HARARE

A NEW Zimbabwean citizenship law went into effect yesterday that bans dual citizenship and gives the country's estimated 80 000 dual nationals one year in which to decide which passport they favour.

Most of the country's dual nationals hold British passports.

The citizenship Bill was passed through the Zimbabwean Parliament earlier this year over the protests of white members.

ended the country's bitter seven-year bush war.

The British had hoped the security of a second passport would keep white emigration, which was already averaging more than 1 000 a month during the last years of white-ruled Rhodesia, from swelling to a flood.

The flood was averted, but whites continued to leave anyway.

There are now about 100 000 whites out of a population of 8 million.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has not disguised his dislike for dual citizenship, which he sees as an indication of "disloyalty" to Zimbabwe.

British diplomats in Harare say the new law is fair, similar to those of many other countries.

hnm 2/5/84 (363)

Calls for more unity at May Day meeting

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

A MAY DAY meeting at Khotso House in Johannesburg yesterday was marked by repeated calls for unity between worker organisations and the community.

The lunchtime meeting, attended by about 150 people, heard a number of speakers call for unity "on this very important day for workers".

Mr Oupa Monareng, president of the Soweto Youth Congress, told the meeting that misunderstanding in the past had led to clashes between youth and workers.

"But now we recognise that students are not the vanguard of our struggle. Workers are," he said.

Students would give full support to the struggles of workers, he said.

The meeting was called by the Release Mandela Committee.

● Workers' Day throughout Zimbabwe was marked today with political rallies, football matches and a call for a "powerful alliance" between workers and peasants, Sapa reports.

All shops, offices and banks were closed for May Day celebrations, called Workers' Day in Africa's youngest nation.

The Harare Herald newspaper charged in an editorial that four years after independence from Britain "profiteering middle-men" had taken more than their share, resulting in salaries and wages that buy less and less.

The newspaper added: "A powerful alliance of workers and peasants, the Government and the (ruling Zimbabwe African National Union) party working together can transform Zimbabwe and put an end to this exploitation of man by man."

"Today, on Workers' Day, is the time to start trying to do just that."

Strife over Zimbabwe labour law

Robin Drew reports

from Harare

A proposed labour law, hailed by Mr Robert Mugabe's Government as a pillar of the socialist thrust and of historic importance, and slammed by its severest critics as a disaster, is currently before the Zimbabwe Parliament.

The Labour Relations Bill, which has taken four years to prepare, was described by Labour Minister Mr Frederick Shava as a weapon for advancing the interests of the workers based on the unshakable belief in the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

In essence, he said, it recognised the critical importance of the workers in the process of production. It was an instrument to protect them against exploitation.

It includes the right to strike after going through set procedures but bans reckless and illegal strikes. Among its 140 clauses are provisions outlawing discrimination on racial, religious or sexual grounds and laying down a list of unfair labour practices by employers.

trade unions and workers' committees. The Bill gives the Minister wide powers to make regulations governing minimum wages, conditions of work and the circumstances governing the dismissal of employees.

It also empowers the Minister to specify maximum wages and the amount of fringe benefits, bonuses or increments that may be granted.

Mr Shava said the Government was not putting the worker on a pedestal and promoting laziness and indiscipline through over-protection.

But this view is not shared by opponents of the Bill, among them white independent and Conservative Alliance Members of Parliament.

Independent member Mr Henry Ellsworth, who is given to emotional outbursts in the House, said he



P K van der Byl... "a Bill of many absurdities".

viewed the legislation with "absolute alarm".

It would frighten away investors, lead to the loss of thousands of jobs and cripple sections of industry which had already suffered tremendously through having their products priced out of the market, he said.

Pleading for the Government to refer it to a select committee for further investigation, Mr Ellsworth said: "I conclude that if this Bill is introduced it will be a monumental disaster."

Other opponents warned that the proposed law would lead to a massive bureaucracy to police it, would

polarise the interests of employers and employees and result only in strife and a lack of co-operation.

The point was made that while legislation of this nature might be appropriate in countries with full employment, in Zimbabwe where there is a desperate need to create jobs for the 200 000 young people who reach working age every year, there should be a relaxation of restrictive legislation, not a tightening.

The penalties for employers acting in breach of the new law will range in many cases up to a fine of R2 750 or one year in jail or both.

This would apply in the case of an employer paying less than the minimum wage, requiring his employees to work longer than the prescribed hours, or unreasonably delaying the payment of wages.

Another independent MP, Dr Bob Nixon, said the Bill gave the Minister totalitarian powers under which he could direct where people should work and for what salary.

It is proposed that the new regulations will apply to all employees, including farm and domestic workers. The Masters and Servants Act, which used to govern these categories, was repealed soon after independence.

Mr P K van der Byl, senior lieutenant to Mr Ian Smith in the Conservative Alliance, said the Bill contained many absurdities, no doubt with good intentions. It was better, he said, to have someone in employment, even at a socially undesirable salary, than out of work. — *The Star's Foreign News Service.*



UK campaign against Zimbabwe detentions

LONDON — A campaign has been launched here against the detention without charge of Zimbabwean trade union leaders.

Speaking at a press conference in the House of Commons, Mr Dave Nellist, a left-wing Labour MP, has described the Mugabe government's action as a major setback to the liberation of Southern Africa.

"It is a shock to those of us who supported Mr Mugabe's fight against white domination. It is something the white South Africans will be able to point to," said Mr Nellist.

"... we believed that the change in Zimbabwe would be a beacon to the rest of the continent.

"But the course the Zanu government has taken is extremely disappointing to those of us who had such high hopes for Zimbabwe."

Mr Nellist warned the Zanu government that the international labour and union movement

would fight the repression and imprisonment of union members with the same vigour and determination with which they opposed "racial repression in South Africa."

"We are even-handed in our criticism of the two countries. It is tragic that we have even to compare them."

He said he was writing to Mr Mugabe and unless he could give immediate assurances that eight detained union leaders would be released the full influence of the British and international labour movement would be brought to bear against the government.

Introducing a spokesman for the Zimbabwe Trade Unionists Defence Fund, Mr Nellist said his identity could not be revealed for fear of recriminations against his family.

Mr Nellist said his identity could not be revealed for fear of recriminations against his family.

The man said one of the tragedies of the repression of Zimbabwe's

union leaders was that it would be seen as a "disaster" by South African blacks.

"The election of the socialist government in Zimbabwe had raised the hopes of the South African working class," he said.

"There is suddenly an enormous gulf between the socialist undertakings given to congress and the practices of the government itself."

He said that ironically the Mugabe government was using emergency powers taken over from Mr Ian Smith's ousted government to detain union leaders in Harare and KweKwe in the past week.

He said all those detained were campaigning for democratic trade unions under workers' control, and in organising socialist workers education.

They had also been involved in demands for the ousting of corrupt officials from the General Engineering and Metal Workers Union.

He claimed that corrupt officials, including the Gemwu secretary general Mr D. Chimisoro were now being backed by the Coi (security police).

He said Mr Chimisoro had been suspended from office last year charged with corruption and misconduct but he now continued to hold office "in defiance of the workers — and by courtesy of the security police."

The detained union leaders include three South Africans.

They are Dave Hempson, the founder member of the Southern African Labour Education Project (Salep) who fled to Zimbabwe after being banned.

Darcy du Toit, a Salep official and his wife Anneke Poppe, who are described as "refugees" from South Africa.

Mr Nellist said further disturbing news was that their children, aged two and four, had been placed in the custody of a childrens home by the security police. — DDC.

13/3/85
363
MPs are
refused
D. Aspfitch
hearing

LONDON — Two ultra left-wing British Labour MPs protesting against the detention of eight Zimbabwean trade unionists have been refused a hearing by the Zimbabwean High Commissioner in London, Dr Herbert Murerwa.

In a letter to the Guardian, Mr Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry, and Mr Ernie Roberts, MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington — Both supporters of the Trotskyist Militant Tendency — express their "astonishment" at the refusal.

The detained trade unionists — who are being held under Prime Minister Mugabe's emergency powers — include ex-South African activists and British nationals David Hemson and Darcy de Toit, both members of the Trotskyist Southern Africa Labour Education Project (Salep), who are to be deported. — DDC.

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March 17, 1985

S. Express

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SA union activists still held in Harare

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Two former South African trade union activists were still in detention in Harare yesterday more than a week after being arrested on undisclosed charges.

Mr David Hemson and Mr Darcy du Toit were picked up by Zimbabwean security agents in the Midlands town of Kwe Kwe along with five Zimbabwean union officials.

No official statement on the arrests has been made. Mr Hemson and Mr du Toit are understood to have conducted a series of classes on union awareness for Zimbabwean union leaders that criticised government labour policies for falling short of the ruling Zanu Party's Marxist-socialist goals.

Diplomatic sources in Harare said both men were expected to be deported to Britain soon, possibly at the weekend.

Mr Hemson is a British passport holder and Mr du Toit is understood to have right of entry to Britain.

Information

No information on the identities or the fate of the trade unionists detained with them was available.

Detention without trial is allowed in Zimbabwe under the provisions of emergency powers regulations.

Mr Hemson was a member of the African National Congress of South Africa and was banned in the early 1970s. He was involved in leftist-orientated union activity in South Africa.

He later went to Britain where he was ousted from the ANC along with two other whites after criticising the organisation for not being leftist enough.

Both he and Mr du Toit are members of the Marxist Workers Tendency, a group associated with Britain's anti-apartheid movement.

Both men came to Zimbabwe about three years ago and were working as teachers. Mr Hemson in Harare and Mr du Toit in the Midlands.

Harare in ⁷363 new ⁷81.3181 attack on unionists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Zimbabwe Trade Unionists' Defence Campaign here has responded angrily to Zimbabwe Government claims that the jailed trade unionists in Harare had been helping organise "a generalised insurrection" against the government.

The renewed attack on the 15 trade unionists — 13 of whom have been released without charge — came yesterday, and claimed they were involved in "a subversive role of destabilisation".

After 26 days of silence over the detentions, the Zimbabwe Government also claimed that those arrested had "no direct contact" with the party (Zanu) or with the trade unions — allegations the defence campaign calls "outright lies".

The Star Bureau

(363) Star
HARARE — Two former South African trade union activists, detained in Zimbabwe for almost three weeks, have been accused of wanting to overthrow the Government and establish a Trotskyite regime.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said on BBC radio, monitored in Harare, that Mr David Hemson and Mr D'arcy du Toit had been "organising" workers in the midlands towns of Gweru, Kwekwe and Kadoma.

The two men are being held in the maximum security Chikurubi Prison outside Harare.

The Information Minister said "both documents and what they were say-

SA trade
unionists
accused
by Harare

ing" back the contention that an insurrection was being discussed.

He said eight detainees were being held and would stay in custody until investigations were complete.

Dr Shamuyarira, who is visiting London, told the BBC interviewer that the Zimbabwe Government believed the Militant Tendency of the British Labour Party was "orchestrating" the pro-Trotskyite plotting.

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THE WORK TORCH

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ES BUILD • 1 YEAR GUARANTEE

KDM 17/4/85
2040 (363)

Zimbabwe to expel two ex-SA unionists

HARARE. Two South Africans, both members of a Leftwing trade union movement, are to be expelled from Zimbabwe for "subversive activities", the government announced yesterday.

In a statement to the Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerston Munangagwa, said Mr David Hemson and Mr Darcy du Toit, members of the self-styled Marxist Work-

ers' Tendency of the African National Congress of South Africa, had been declared "undesirable" and were to be deported.

The two men were arrested on March 1 and were due to be released yesterday from Chikurubi prison near Harare.

Mrs Anneke Poppe, the Dutch wife of Mr du Toit, said she would be leaving for Holland either tomorrow or

Friday. Mr Hemson, who was detained in the late 70s by the SA authorities for his involvement in worker unrest in Natal, is expected to leave for Britain this week.

The arrest of the two men — along with Mrs Poppe and six black Zimbabwean trade unionists over six weeks ago — was greeted with demonstrations outside the Zimbabwe High Commission in London by British Leftists. — Sapa.

The Star Bureau

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SA trade unionists accused by Harare

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(363) D. Dispatch 17/4/85

Zimbabwe to deport 2 alleged union plotters

From
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Two members of the British Labour Party's "Militant Tendency" are expected to be deported from Zimbabwe today after six weeks in detention for allegedly plotting a Trotskyite revolt against Mr Robert Mugabe's rule.

South African-born Mr David Hemson and Mr Darcy du Toit were claimed to have been conspiring to topple Zimbabwe's avowedly Marxist-leaning government during the three years they have been working here as teachers and organisers for the Southern Africa Labour Education Project (Salep).

Their arrest, along with Mr Du Toit's Dutch wife, Anneke Poppe, and between five and 13 black members of Zimbabwe's Engineering

and Metal Workers' Union, caused an outcry among former admirers of Mr Mugabe in British Labour Party and trade union circles.

The black trade unionists and Miss Poppe were all released last month after interrogation by the Central Intelligence Organisation. But Mr Hemson and Mr Du Toit were locked up in Chikurubi maximum security prison outside Harare with detained members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu Party and two alleged South African spies, Mr Philip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans.

According to legal sources, the two Trotskyites — both of whom had brushes in the past with the South African security police — refused at first to associate with the other detainees, who are all keen bridge players. They also refused European-style food which has

been brought to the detainees twice a week by white wellwisher housewives since the 1982-83 jailing of six air force officers.

Mr Hemson and Mr Du Toit were reported yesterday to have been transferred from Chikurubi to Harare remand prison, from where they will go direct to Harare international airport to be put aboard a London-bound flight with Mr Hemson's wife, Patricia, and Miss Poppe. All four have been declared prohibited immigrants.

The Hemson-Du Toit case was accorded an almost total news blackout by the Zimbabwean media until yesterday when the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, announced their expulsion and said they had been planning a Zimbabwean "Militant Tendency" to organise

strikes against Mr Mugabe's government. Breaking the story, government-controlled newspapers and broadcasting headlined their South African origins.

Until his arrest, Mr Hemson was a teacher at Kwaedza Secondary School in Harare's Highfield suburb and Mr Du Toit lectured at Kwekwe Technical College.

Mr Munangagwa said that since the two came to Zimbabwe in 1982 they had refused to work through Zimbabwe's established political and labour institutions, but organised seminars to indoctrinate Zimbabwean workers with their "Trotskyite ideology and other extreme leftist ideas."

He claimed they used chemicals, including invisible ink, in correspondence, and held several mail boxes under pseudonyms.

Sanctions: the Rhodesian experience

IT SOUNDS like the title of a paperback thriller and it has all the ingredients of a best-selling novel — intrigue, cunning, the fate of a nation in the balance.

But *The Rhodesian Factor* is just part of the current argument over sanctions against South Africa.

The most recent example of the imposition of international sanctions against a country has produced a widely quoted thesis that, based on what happened in Rhodesia, they don't work.

The 15 years of rebel rule in Rhodesia, from break-away with the British Crown in 1965 to independence as Zimbabwe in 1980, marked the most comprehensive effort in recent history by world opinion to bend a delinquent nation to its will through punitive economic action.

Heady time

For a defiant white minority it was a heady time as they thumbed their noses at the world and, for a time, repelled its harshest strictures.

The wheel has turned as Zimbabwe has sprung to the fore in demanding that sanctions now be used against Pretoria to end apartheid.

But *The Rhodesian Factor* raises questions of how effective sanctions are as a measure of world reprobation, how much they played a part in Zimbabwe's independence and just how much they will influence South Africa's own white minority.

Canadian political scientist Miss Margaret Doxey notes that the measures, even against a vulnerable land-locked economy, were like a sieve with South Africa, in particular, Portugal and other European countries largely ignoring them.

Sanctions-busters ensured that vital imports such as oil continued to flow. Petrol-rationing was introduced but oil supplies

were never seriously disrupted.

The Rhodesian experience of sanctions was marked by two distinct phases. The first stage, from 1965 to 1974, saw an economic boom as sanctions gave a strong impetus to self reliance, import-substitution and development of the manufacturing industry.

Agricultural exports, notably meat flown out to the world via Gabon and sold as 'Zambezi beef', continued to find markets. Crop diversification away from an over-dependence on tobacco led to increased wheat and sugar production and a new export earner in cotton.

Best period

'Sanctions was the best period in this country,' said the head of a large Harare-based construction company. 'We had to make do, everybody buckled down. We weren't going to be told what to do by the world,' he added, asking not to be named.

'We created a wider base to our economy. We diversified. We improvised. The economy expanded more than it would have done without sanctions.'

But in the second phase of UDI, from 1974, the sanctions boom was brought to a sudden halt by a variety of factors.

The oil crisis of that year, world recession, high world inflation rates, the escalating guerilla war inside the country and prolonged military call-ups for all white men under 50 combined to sap morale and key skilled whites began to flee the country in increas-

Sapping of their morale was the vital factor

Peter Gregson HARARE

ing numbers.

Ironically, it was South Africa itself, Rhodesia's 'Big Brother' and economic lifeline until then, that forced Mr Smith in 1976 to concede the principle of majority rule that paved the way for independence by its own economic sanctions in the shape of a transport squeeze.

'Although sanctions didn't work to start with they worked in the end by attrition, sapping personal and business morale,' said one 'sanctions-buster' who still works in Harare and requested anonymity.

'For me it was exciting, flying out to Libreville and Amsterdam on false British passports, trying any trick we could to beat what we were up against. But for most people here the main effect was psychological. Not being able to get out, not being able to go anywhere. That's what won in the end.'

Whether sanctions against South Africa will follow the pattern of the Rhodesian experience, with an initial phase of import-substitution and a new era of international smuggling, remains to be seen. There are vast differences between tiny Rhodesia and the economic and military might of Pretoria today.

But there are close parallels. Like Rhodesia then, the rulers of South Africa reject sanctions as a way of

achieving political change and point out they will hurt the majority blacks far more than the privileged whites.

Like the Rhodesian sanctions war, the neighbouring states will also again be badly bruised. Mozambique recently said implementing sanctions against Rhodesia cost its battered economy 500 million dollars (about R1.2 billion) between 1977 and 1979.

Zambia, which closed its border with Rhodesia in 1973, was forced to re-open it for rail traffic in 1978 or face a total collapse of its economy. Along with Zimbabwe, it is heavily dependent on South African transport routes but both states say they are willing to pay the economic toll of backing sanctions.

Unrealistic

Miss Doxey says the main lesson to be learned from the Rhodesian experience is that sanctions are unlikely to be universally applied.

She adds: 'It is unrealistic to envisage all countries, whether members of the United Nations or not, co-operating fully in imposing a total boycott on economic relations with a delinquent state.'

'The difficulty of effective enforcement of boycotts was shown all too

clearly by the case of Rhodesia,' said a paper produced late last year by the British Foreign Office.

'In practice very large numbers of countries, including many of those most vocal about the desirability of sanctions, continued to trade in one way or another. Middle-men quickly emerged to find ways round sanctions. This would be likely to happen with South Africa also,' it added.

In her authoritative 1980 book *Economic Sanctions and International Enforcement* Miss Doxey said of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia:

'The first and obvious conclusion must be that for as long as they were the main instrument of pressure they did not achieve the goal of ending UDI — the Unilateral Declaration of Independence proclaimed by Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith in 1965.

Britain began imposing economic restraints within a week of UDI and progressively widened them over the next three months. It was followed by the Commonwealth, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, which adopted mandatory sanctions in December 1966.

The UN measures were stiffened in March 1968, notably to include rejection by all members of Rhodesian passports. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Wages: 2 000 servants fired

DISPATCH 05/09/85

HARARE — The trade union representing Zimbabwe's house and garden servants claims 2 000 of them have been sacked — in defiance of the law — since Mr Robert Mugabe's government decreed a 15 per cent rise in their pay before the general election.

With Zimbabwe's white population down from 280 000 ten years ago to around 100 000, employment opportunities are scarce in this job-hungry country.

Although the growing expatriate community, believed to number 20 000, offer work prospects for servants, Zimbabwe's burgeoning black middle-class is not favoured, since its members tend to employ younger relatives from rural areas.

Mr Gilbert Shoko of the Zimbabwe Domestic and Allied Workers' Union said 820 domestic servants had been sacked in Harare alone since the R13 a month pay rise was decreed in June.

Union backs fired servants

Mercury Correspondent *Mourry*

HARARE—The trade union representing Zimbabwe's house and garden servants claims 2 000 of them have been sacked — in defiance of the law — since Mr Robert Mugabe's Government decreed a 15 percent rise in their pay before the general election.

With Zimbabwe's white population down to around 100 000, employment opportunities are scarce in this job-hungry country.

Although the growing expatriate community offers work prospects for servants, Zimbabwe's burgeoning black middle class is not favoured, since its members tend to employ younger relatives from rural areas to do housework in return for their keep, ignoring formal employment regulations.

Servants also complain that black employers sometimes treat them as they would their children, feeling free to assault them when displeased.

Mr Gilbert Shoko of the Zimbabwe Domestic and Allied Workers' Union said 820 servants had been sacked in Harare alone since the pay rise was decreed.

His union is trying to get the Ministry of Manpower to force employers to re-engage their servants at the full new R98 a month rate.

9/10/88 7/10/88
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Workers want to run Harare factory

From MICHAEL
HARTNACK

HARARE — Workers at Zimbabwe's largest furniture manufacturers now threatened with liquidation have put the government's Marxist ideology into practice, staging their own take-over in an attempt to save their jobs.

The new Labour Relations Act passed earlier this year gives workers the option of taking over a business which is threatened with closure, but the unilateral action at the Springmaster factory — in defiance of the High Court — is the first time this has actually been tried.

Springmaster employees have refused to accept judicial management appointed by the court last Friday. Post-

ers reading "We don't want judicial management" have been pinned up in the reception area of the factory in Harare.

A spokesman for the workers told the national newspaper, the Herald, they had demanded the keys of executives' company cars before the weekend and sent their superiors home by bus after news of the court action.

Following a workers' demonstration last Wednesday management applied to the High Court and Mr Robin Beazley of Guardian Trust Co was appointed judicial manager.

Mr Beazley said the court order was only provisional until November 13, giving all interested parties time to lodge objections.

Farm union repudiates Ian Smith's TV remarks

14/10/85
(363)

HARARE—The Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe has dismissed recent statements by former prime minister Ian Smith as 'totally unnecessary and achieving nothing other than the negative'.

Mr John Laurie, the CFU president, said at the weekend that his organisation strongly condemned unnecessary inflammatory statements from any quarter that reopened old wounds between Zimbabweans, adversely affected relationships and had damaging effects on the economy.

In a television interview in Britain on Tuesday, Mr Smith said most blacks in the country had not been to school, could not read or write and did not understand the political system foisted on them.

'I think one man, one vote is a negation of democracy. I believe in a meritocracy,' he said.

Mr Laurie said: 'Such

statements close, rather than open doors at a time when it is very much in everyone's interest to be concentrating on two-way communications and bridge-building.

'While the CFU is firmly a non-political organisation, it has been critical of black politicians in the past for making inflammatory statements and therefore has no hesitation in criticising Mr Smith for some of his reported remarks.

'The facts of the matter are that Zimbabweans of all races have to work within a new framework under a new government. Of course there are inevitably aspects on which different people have varying views, philosophies and requirements but anyone making provocative statements that evoke strong emotions about the past only damages the ability for these different viewpoints to be understood and reconciled.' — (Sapa)

A wage bombshell hits Zimbabwe agriculture

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the impact of a new wage ordinance in Zimbabwe and BRENDAN SEERY reports from Windhoek on a contrasting scene in SWA/Namibia

THE Zimbabwe government has got itself into a terrible tangle over massive increases in minimum wages for workers in certain sections of the agricultural industry.

The announcement that wages for workers employed on plantations producing timber, sugar, tea, coffee and deciduous fruit were to go up by 120 percent was greeted with dismay.

Warnings were given that these sectors of Zimbabwe's booming agricultural industry would go to the wall if their wage bill was more than doubled overnight.

At first the government said it would suspend the increases while it examined the position. But it overturned this ruling and said that the new wages would have to be paid and backdated to July 1, while applications for exemptions were considered.

Last week 4 000 workers on tea estates in the Honde valley on the Eastern border went on strike claiming they had not been given the promised increase.

Police used teargas to disperse workers at a state-owned tea estate when they held the managers hostage for several hours.

The tea industry as a whole, with the support of the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Resettlement, has applied for exemption because it says it would be "financially impossible" to pay the full increase.

Zimbabwe's biggest circulation newspaper, The Sunday Mail, owned largely by a government-appointed trust, said very serious problems were developing over the agro-industrial wage rates.

It said: "It is clear something is seriously wrong and the government must act quickly before the situation escalates to include hitherto unaffected areas of the industry."

Calling for a compromise, the paper said that, to put it mildly, it was not going to be an easy task to get workers to accept a cutback in their wages.

About 40 000 employees are affected by the wage regulation and the total bill would come to R105-million.

At stake are industries whose exports have earned Zimbabwe more than R170-million annually.

The Financial Gazette, an independent weekly, said the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Lau-



Mr Mugabe

rie, had tried to see the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Labour Minister, Dr Frederick Shava, without success.

Both men are overseas on the Prime Minister's visit to Cuba, Nicaragua, Guyana and the Commonwealth leaders' conference in the Bahamas.

The Financial Gazette said at least two tea estates would be forced into liquidation within six months unless the government intervened.

Meanwhile Brendan Seery of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that a draft labour Bill presented to

SWA/Namibians earlier this month by self-proclaimed Marxist Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Minister of Health and Welfare in the interim government — did not spur workers to take to the streets singing his praises.

Mr Katjiuongua, who is jokingly referred to on occasion in Windhoek as "Chairman Mo", told the assembled Press that the proposed legislation did not cover agricultural workers or domestic employees, two of the largest employment categories in the country.

Nor, he added, did the draft lay down any minimum wages, because the economy of the territory was in an "extremely unhealthy" state.

What the Minister did reveal is that although the draft legislation may be regarded as "minimal" by the rest of the world it will be a significant leap forward for SWA/Namibia.

The country is barely out of the 19th century as far as its labour laws and practices are concerned. In the areas of agriculture, transport, the hotel and tourist industry and in private households, workers have no legal rights at all and trade unions are few and far between.

(363) 3 Day 22/11/85

Mugabe to 'play a hand' in settling row over farm wages

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will personally intervene to settle a wage row threatening many agricultural estates with bankruptcy.

He told parliament on Wednesday the cabinet would seek a decision on the dispute over a new

minimum wage for farm labourers at next Tuesday's weekly cabinet meeting and that he would "play a hand" in its resolution.

The row is about a statutory minimum wage of ZD143,75 (about R212) announced in August for workers in the export-orientated

tea, coffee, fruit, sugar, horticultural and timber industries.

The increase, back-dated to July 1 and presented to commercial farmers at their annual congress in Harare, doubled labourers' wages and brought them into line with industrial workers.

programme. has already voted cuts of R2,8- create laser weapons with Observer Service

ARGUS 28/11/85 (363)

UNIONS

Zimbabwe workers on the rampage

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare

BEING a boss in Zimbabwe is becoming an occupational hazard as workers' power makes itself felt in crude terms.

In cities and towns, on farms and estates, managers have found themselves at the mercy of angry mobs of employees demanding anything from more pay to the dismissal of unpopular supervisors.

It is not surprising really that demonstrations do take place. The workers are being constantly reminded in political speeches that socialism exists to further their ends and that they should have a share in running the concerns in which they work.

The workers feel protected by the legislation introduced by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government which makes illegal the dismissal of an employee without the authority of the Ministry of Labour.

In recent months much of the labour unrest has taken place on estates and plantations affected by the 120 percent wage rise granted employees in the agro-industrial sphere.

The threat of the closure of tea and coffee estates, sugar and timber plantations, and of fruit farms did little to persuade the workers that it was not greedy managers who were responsible for trying to get out of paying the increase.

The workers' response to this is that non-viable enterprises should be turned into co-operatives and that intensive training programmes should be started to enable them to take over the running of the concerns.

In the meantime, however, there have been numerous incidents of man-

agers being threatened and humiliated by their employees.

It is not only on farms that this is happening. Only last weekend at a gold mine belonging to the Lonrho group in the Arcturus district not far from Harare, the workers "expelled" the manager, Mr. Mark Richardson, and ordered him and other senior personnel and their families off the property.

It took the intervention of the Minister of Mines, Mr. Richard Hove, to have him "reinstated".

The spark for the mine rumpus was an objection by the workers' committee to a proposal to fence the mine complex. They said it reminded them of the "protected villages" introduced by the Rhodesian government during the guerilla war.

COLUMNISTS

Upholding free entom...

Mbas 5/5/86
363
**Zimbabwe
May Day:
Minimum
wage level
to go up**

**Argus Africa
News Service**

HARARE. — Increases in the minimum wage for workers in Zimbabwe are expected to be announced soon.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told cheering thousands at a May Day rally last week that the extent of the increase had not yet been decided but an announcement would be made soon.

The president of the Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, said the present minimum industrial wage of R180 should be increased to R340 for a family to meet its monthly commitments.

PROFIT MOTIVE

He said that as long as the profit motive was permitted to play its part in the economy the Government's efforts to ease the plight of the workers would be negated.

May Day celebrations were held in towns throughout Zimbabwe and parades and demonstrations took place.

In Beit Bridge, on the border with South Africa, whites were criticised for not taking part. The Deputy Transport Minister, Senator Amina Hughes, said: "Do they mean to say the only workers in Zimbabwe are black?"

● A book about the freedom struggle in South Africa entitled *A Different Kind Of War* by American journalist Julie Frederickse has been launched here.

Father A Planger, of the publishers Mambo Press, said the book allowed the people of South Africa to "speak for themselves about their struggle."

It is based on 300 taped interviews, press clippings and other documentary material covering the past 10 years.

farmers blocked roads leading slavia. — Sapa-Reuter.

Nkala ordered to explain why rights worker detained

HARARE — Zimbabwe's High Court yesterday ordered Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala to give "proper reasons" by tomorrow for detaining a Roman Catholic human rights worker, Mr Nicholas Ndebele.

Mr Ndebele, director of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, was arrested on May 22.

Yesterday the prosecutor told Mr Justice Fergus Blackie that Mr Ndebele had been held because he had allegedly supplied sensitive security information to "several enemy countries" and was intercepted on several oc-

casions allegedly trying to photograph sensitive areas and buildings

Lawyers for Mr Ndebele are challenging the detention order. They argue that the Minister's reasons for holding Mr Ndebele (32) are too vague to enable their client to defend himself, adding that a state of war existed between Zimbabwe and any other

Although the government has criticised the Catholic Commission for its statements it has made on human rights in Zimbabwe, it has not previously detained its members. — Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICA / NATIONAL

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**Zimbabwe
moms walk to
SA for work**

The Argus Correspondent
NELSPRUIT. — Ten Zimbabwe mothers, concerned about their starving children, crossed the Limpopo River with five babies and walked to South Africa in search of work.

The women, who live at the Kasengwe village near Beit Bridge, left their homes and families in June hoping to find work in Gazankulu.

Their husbands are out of work and they had no money. They left on foot, promising to return with food and clothing.

"The only food we have comes from our fields, but we have no money to buy seeds to plant maize," one said.

Hungry and exhausted, the group eventually reached Gazankulu where — thanks to a kind-hearted brickmaker — they worked at his plant for two months. With food, clothing and money, they left for Zimbabwe last week.

But they lost their way and landed up walking through the Kruger National Park where they were arrested by security forces.

They are being held temporarily at Nelspruit.



The unemployed Zimbabwean women who got lost in the Kruger Park on their way to South Africa

12/8/86 Mercury

Rhodesian pensioners 'might have to return'

Mercury Reporter

MANY former Rhodesians living in Natal would have no option but to return to Zimbabwe if pensions to South African residents were cut off, Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa), said yesterday.

He was reacting to last week's threat by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

'Many elderly people have settled here in the hope that they could retire on their pensions,' said Mr Fitzroy.

'But if pensions were cut off they could not afford to live here. They would have to go and live in Zimbabwe.'

With no possibility of finding work here, he said, 'their only other small hope would be to qualify for a South African old age pension — but that is less than R200 a month'.

Mr Fitzroy said he would be contacting Rasa national secretary Mr John Redfern today to discuss developments.

Cape Times 18/8/86 363

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Ministry of Information, which is providing 20 percent of the finance for Sir Richard Attenborough's film "Biko: Asking for Trouble", has rejected numerous complaints by black hopefuls of racialism in the film crew's employment policy.

Former guerilla fighters from the 1972-80 bush war in Rhodesia were given preference in recruitment for the project, a ministry spokesman has disclosed.

Race row on 'Biko' set

Sir Richard is working here on a film on the life and death in detention of South African black consciousness leader Steve Biko, based on books by the former East London Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said it had investigated the employment situation at Sir Richard's Marble Arch Productions

and found that the complaint letters it had received were without substance.

Out of a total crew of 287, 196 were black Zimbabweans, said the ministry spokesman. He said it would be invidious if Zimbabwe were forced to insist that colour rather than skills and experience should be made policy in its blossoming film industry.

Marble Arch Productions had allocated a "generous number of posts" to unskilled workers to give them training, with former guerillas being given preference.

Last Saturday an estimated 20 000 extras here helped recreate the mass demonstration at Steve Biko's funeral in King William's Town in 1977.

Sir Richard said last week that he expected the film to go on general release in November or December 1987. He has previously stated that he will not allow it to be shown in South Africa if audiences are segregated, or there are any censorship cuts.

"Since there is constant change taking place in South Africa every day, a movie about the struggle in general could easily become outdated," he said. — Sapa

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1986

JULY - DEC.

Marathon battle for release of 'spies' takes on farcical elements

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The detention of two alleged South African spies took on elements of a farce yesterday.

The two detained senior customs officers strolled through the afternoon rush hour traffic with two escorts from the Central Intelligence Organisation looking for a taxi to take them back to their police cell.

TEARS

Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper, each with several days' stubble and wearing the clothes in which they were re-arrested nearly a week ago, had been brought before a judge yesterday afternoon for the resumption of another hearing in the marathon battle for their release. They have been re-

leased three times since their arrest four months ago. Each time, they have been re-detained.

Attorney-General Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, for the State, told Mr Justice Reynolds the men were undeniably South African spies.

Talking to reporters outside while waiting for police transport, Mr Austin said: "For the first time, we are close to tears. Our fear is that we will be forgotten by the outside world. We have been loyal civil servants and did not betray our country."

Mr Harper said they had spent the week in a dark cell.

They were not re-turmed to Chikurubi maximum security prison because their detention order had been revoked.

The men are now being detained under a detention order signed by an officer of the CIO.



Mr Robert Mugabe... no reply to Mrs Harper.

The State says they were recruited in 1984 to spy for South Africa and had passed security information at clandestine meetings.

They are alleged to have given information to a "runner" about the ANC installations which were attacked in the South African Defence Force raids in May. This

allegedly included a sketch map of the house in Ashdown Park which was blown up.

Their counsel, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, said the reasons for detaining them were too vague and amounted to no more than saying the men were espionage agents. Mr de Bourbon objected to a State move to present a document "for the eyes of the judge only" which the Attorney-General said could not be revealed to anyone else because it contained names and details which would impair the intelligence gathering operation.

Mr de Bourbon said the constitution did not allow "secret trials" to be heard and said that the legal representatives of the detainees must be allowed to see the document.

The judge reserved his decision on the admissibility of the document which was brought to Harare from Johannesburg last week, according to the State at an earlier hearing.

Mr de Bourbon yesterday again asked for costs of the action to be awarded against the security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

He asked for the latest detention order to be nullified and for an interdict preventing the State from detaining the men again on the same grounds.

The judge said he would notify the lawyers when he had made a decision but he indicated that he wanted to see the judgment of the Supreme Court which had not yet been prepared.

NO REPLY

Outside the court yesterday, Mr Harper's wife, Mary, said she had written to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe on May

16 requesting an interview with him, but had received no reply.

In the letter, in which she spoke of her conviction of her husband's innocence, she said she believed his detention had been engineered either in retaliation for past investigations or because of investigations in which he was currently involved.

She said Mr Harper, head of the customs investigation branch, was a member of the International Narcotics Control Board and had been dedicated to his work for the past 26 years.

His work had made him a number of enemies and he had put up with abuse.

She said the men had no intention of running away as had been shown by their behaviour when they were free for five weeks before being re-arrested.

362 17/86

Plea for release of 'forgotten men' in Zimbabwe's jails

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A strong plea for the release of Zimbabwe's "forgotten prisoners" has been made here by journalist William Spring.

He is particularly concerned about Philip Hartlebury and Colin Evans, two Britons jailed as "enemies of the people" after having been cleared of spying charges in 1982.

He claims they have been virtually abandoned by the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office said the fate of the men was raised at ministerial level in January 1985, but nothing had been done since.

Spring said: "At least they are alive. Had they been black and suspected of not carrying a Zanu (PF) party card, they'd probably be dead."

LAUNCHING NEW BOOK

He was addressing a conference to launch his book, "The Long Fields: Zimbabwe Since Independence". He writes in the preface: "We have no reliable information as to how many innocent people have either been murdered by agents of the ruling party, or tortured and abducted — but the tally must run into tens of thousands."

Spring, a former foreign correspondent in Zimbabwe, added: "I find it extraordinary ... that when the South African Government places curbs on the Press and interns people, there is an outcry ... but, about Zimbabwe, where censorship of foreign correspondents is an established institution, where mass killings have been going on for years, where detention without trial and a variety of torture is all part of the scenery, there is only a guilty silence."

Zimbabwe 'press purge'

LONDON — While South Africa gets considerable international publicity when it expels journalists, the government of Zimbabwe is quietly carrying out its own press purge, according to a report published in London.

The Sunday Telegraph, reporting from Harare, said Mr Robert Mugabe's government had expelled "several" correspondents and identified two of them.

The first is Miss Michelle Faul, a Zimbabwean working for Associated Press.

Information Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira expressed displeasure



Mr Robert Mugabe at her reporting on diplomatic relations between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. He ac-

cused her of being disloyal and warned that she risked being "sent to Chikurubi" — a maximum security prison.

She was quickly posted to Nairobi but her replacement, Mr Peter Wellman, a South African national, was given three days to leave as an "undesirable".

The report noted that the government "pretends publicly that the overseas press corps is completely unfettered... But he (Mr Shamuyarira) is holding weekly meetings with editors of the state-controlled newspapers to brief them on what they may or may not write." — Sapa

CAPE TOWN
11-7/86 (362)

THE ECONOMY

Rhodesia's 14-year battle with sanctions

The Rhodesian businessmen who lived through 14 years of sanctions don't believe that economic pressure alone brought them down. Surprisingly, they pin a portion of the blame on sanctions-busting South African importers who were 'totally mercenary' they say. Researcher ELIZABETH SCHMIDT of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, reports

WHITE businessmen in Zimbabwe have a bone to pick with Maggie Thatcher. "Sanctions don't work," the British Prime Minister has said repeatedly, citing the case of white minority-ruled Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, to make her point. As casualties of those sanctions, imposed on the country to force a transition to majority rule, they have a remarkably different story to tell.

Interviewed recently in the Zimbabwean capital, white businessmen recalled their 14-year battle to keep the Rhodesian economy afloat in the face of worldwide economic sanctions.

"Some people feel that sanctions failed," claimed a former employee of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, "since they did not immediately achieve their purpose."

"I think they failed initially, but in the long term they exercised a very important element — maybe not even admitted at the time by the government. Certainly, they didn't help."

"Sanctions, by themselves, would sooner or later have forced a political decision," affirmed a colleague, employed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia during the sanctions period.

"No economy anywhere in the world can exist under a sanctions-type situation for a long period of time... sooner or later something had to give."

If South Africa had not served as a back door to international trade, especially if Rhodesia's petroleum lifeline had been severed, the businessmen agreed that Rhodesia could not have survived more than a matter of months.

When sanctions were imposed on Rhodesia in 1965, its economy was heavily dependent upon foreign trade and investment. In 1964, exports earned 40 percent of Rhodesia's national income. (The current figure for South Africa is 55 percent.)

Rhodesia was essentially an exporter of primary products, the most important being tobacco, which constituted nearly one-third of total export value, and minerals, which comprised another 22 percent. In terms of imports, Rhodesia relied on the outside world for virtually all of its machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, and spare parts — and for all of its petroleum.

The immediate impact of sanctions was absolutely devastating, the businessmen said.

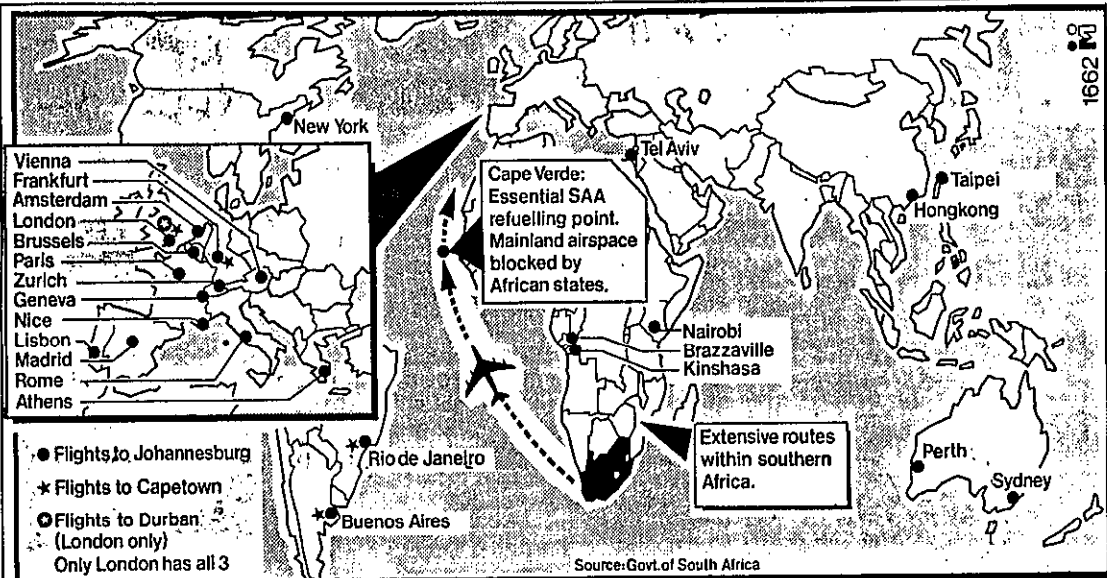
Between 1965, when sanctions were imposed, and 1966, the total value of Rhodesian exports fell by 38 percent. Tobacco, the most vital export, was hardest hit. The volume produced fell by 50 percent and its value declined by 66 percent.

"Sanctions disrupted our tobacco industry terribly," said John Graylin, who in 1965 was chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council. "We could not sell it. We had a big stockpile... then we started to have to sell it under the counter — but at a tremendous discount."

"The prices fell alarmingly," Graylin said, because Rhodesia's exports had to be sold dirt cheap in order to be sold at all. As for imports, Graylin charged, "We paid through the nose."

By all accounts, South Africa was the most notorious sanctions buster. However, it also demanded the highest ransom.

"The South Africans were totally mercenary about the sanctions against Rhodesia," maintained EG Cross, an



Where South Africa flies: Nearly 600 000 international passengers a year

By GAVIN WILSON

ECONOMIC measures which have been proposed to put pressure on the South African government include restrictions on tourism and air traffic. What would be involved in such steps and who would be affected?

Nearly 800 000 people visited South Africa in 1984, of whom 385 000 were holidaymakers, according to the government's bulletin of statistics.

Many of these visitors came from other parts of Africa (341 000). Most of the others journeyed from Europe (304 000), followed by North and South America (91 000), Asia (36 000) and Oceania (20 000).

Among European countries it is Britain, with its strong business connections and family ties, which easily provides the highest number of visitors (139 000). West Germany is next with 57 000. The United States, which also has many economic interests in South Africa, is the source of 71 000 visitors each year.

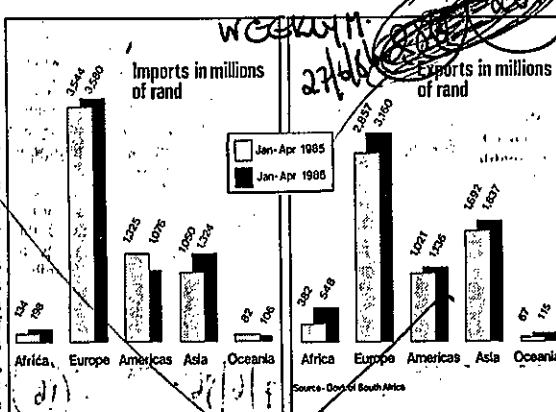
Until 1984 the number of visitors to South Africa had been increasing steadily. But government figures show that the continuing unrest throughout the country has taken its toll of tourism.

Hotel occupancy rates for February 1986 were down 22 percent from the previous February, with the largest decreases in Witwatersrand (down 32 percent), Little Karoo (25 percent) and the Cape Peninsula (33 percent).

Hotels revenues have shown a corresponding decline, with annual losses for the industry measured in millions of rands.

As an earner of foreign exchange, however, tourism pales by comparison with goods such as gold. Oxford-based researcher and

Moving target: SAA and its international links



academic Richard Moorsom says: "Tourism is quite important, but it's not a vital sector of the economy."

Perhaps of more importance to South Africa in terms of tourism is the way it can be used to "buy friends" as a propaganda tool, says Moorsom.

Tourists never see life in the townships. Instead, they return home with positive images of game parks, beaches and spectacular scenery.

One of the proposals for curtailing the tourist trade from Britain is a ban on promotion and advertising. Some of the impact of such a measure would be reduced because many tourists currently make the trip south to visit members of the family and

presumably would not be deterred by a lack of promotion.

Such a move, however, is being touted as a sanction which would not harm the British economy. It might even benefit the economy if holidaymakers stayed home or travelled to less expensive destinations, though some revenue would be lost from South African tourists who took Europe off their itineraries.

Nothing would choke the flow of tourists and other visitors to South Africa more than a total ban on air links with the outside world, although observers feel this is very unlikely given the current political climate.

South African Airways (SAA) flies

nearly 600 000 international passengers a year to destinations in Europe, North and South America, Australia, Israel and the Far East.

SAA also flies to a number of other African nations — Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Mauritius.

This means that even if the European Community banned flights to South Africa it would not prevent air connections being made through neighbouring countries. Thus a British visitor could fly to Harare, Zimbabwe, and catch a connecting flight to Cape Town.

Even without sanctions, SAA has only a fragile link with its European ports of call. Apart from its neighbours, the airline is officially banned from landing or even flying through the airspace of other African nations. But the distance to Europe is beyond the range of a passenger plane, so the airline must land on the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Senegal to refuel. Cape Verde is a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and so could become part of any OAU decision to boycott.

Unofficially, however, industry insiders say special freight services operate under cover of darkness to countries such as Senegal, which deal with the South African airline but are too embarrassed to admit it.

Others benefit from the continued airlinks to South Africa as well. Although airlines seldom divulge specific information about traffic volume on a given route, it is believed that British Airways makes R60-million a year on flights to South Africa, with London-Nairobi-Johannesburg said to be its second busiest route. — Gemini News Service.

government's agricultural marketing authority from 1969 to 1980. "They exploited the situation right from the word go. They exploited their monopolistic control over our transport routes. They exploited their favourable position as a supplier of spares and critical things that we could not buy internationally because of sanctions. We owe the South Africans nothing for years of sanctions busting," he concluded.

"They were making good business out of it. For many South African businessmen, sanctions against Rhodesia were a boon, a tremendous thing," he added.

As a result of the trade embargo, Rhodesia was unable to import a large range of necessary products. Thus, after recovering from the initial shock of sanctions, the manufacturing sector began to produce locally goods that previously had been imported. While a number of goods were ultimately made in Rhodesia, most industrial machinery and a significant

continued to be imported at exorbitant, sanctions-inflated prices.

By the mid-70s, most of the consumer goods that could be made within the constraints of the Rhodesian economy were being produced. The limited domestic market and obstacles imposed by sanctions on external trade meant that Rhodesian industries frequently did not achieve economies of scale. Their manufacturing was thus costly and the goods often of inferior quality.

While Rhodesia managed to produce a fair number of consumer goods during the sanctions period, its ability to manufacture capital goods (machinery) was far less successful. The sanctions-induced decline in export earnings meant that the country was desperately short of foreign exchange, which it needed either to produce capital goods or to import them.

Ten years after the imposition of sanctions, the Rhodesian economy had reached a plateau. In spite of massive

the West, machinery was wearing out. Spare parts could not be obtained. The country was "running down its capital goods stock right across the board," said Ruth Weiss, who covered Rhodesia for the Financial Mail during the early financial years.

The economy had stopped moving forward, claimed one prominent businessman. "And if you're not moving forward in economic terms, then you're actually going backwards". Rhodesia had finally "come to the crunch line."

Sanctions were not the only factor in Rhodesia's downfall.

By the mid-1970s, a number of factors had converged to intensify the damage done by sanctions. The massive Opec oil price increase in 1974 and the devastating world economic recession caused a rapid deterioration in Rhodesia's terms of trade. The prices offered for Rhodesia's primary commodity exports fell sharply, while import prices sky-rocketed. In order to

government cut non-petroleum import allocations by more than 40 percent. With its supply of capital goods, spare parts and certain essential inputs practically severed, the fledgling manufacturing sector embarked on a downward spiral.

It was precisely during this period of economic crisis that the liberation war began to escalate. By 1979, the war was consuming more than one-third of the national budget, swallowing approximately R1-million a day.

The war was "the final nail in the coffin," said one businessman. "But there were a lot of other nails... the state of war, the state of economic sanctions could not go on forever without a total collapse." The inability of the country to finance both the war and the economy "was in part attributable to sanctions," maintained a colleague. "If we had been able to continue our economic strength," he concluded, "the political side of the thing would have continued the war

White seats to go

HARARE — Zimbabwe will scrap the 20 seats reserved for whites in the 100-member Parliament next year, the Minister of Justice, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said here yesterday.

In an interview with Ziana news agency, Mr Zvobgo said: "We are abolishing the white seats next year. That is clear and there will be no more white seats."

The minister said any white representatives would have to be elected on a common roll "just like everyone else", unless they were appointed if the constitution provided for it.

Under the Lancaster House constitution of 1979, which ushered into power a majority rule government, whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the House of Assembly. — Sapa

**FIRST
TIME
IN
SOUTH AFRICA**

AN SI JUST FOR

RIGHT RIGHT

Zimbabwe's white seats to go next year

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government will scrap the reserved 20 white seats in the 100-member parliament next year, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said here yesterday.

The Minister said any white representatives would have to be elected on a common roll "just like everyone else" unless they were appointed — if the constitution provided for it.

GUARANTEED

Under the Lancaster House Constitution of 1979 which ushered into power a black majority rule government, whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the House of Assembly.

Mr Zvobgo said whites would be better off without the reserved seats. "It would be the

best man for the job without thinking that this one is white and that this one is black."

He said it was also the intention of the government to abolish the senate.

Mr Zvobgo said his two-week visit to Australia and New Zealand last month to study their constitutions had shown him the checks and balances made where the upper house had been scrapped.

He had asked Australia and New Zealand to assist in efforts to make justice "speedier and more meaningful".

"We will be asking more governments to assist us so that we are able to reduce the time between arrest and trial and if convicted, from sentence to appeal."

"This is crucial in the administration of justice," he said. — Sapa.

Minister quits over killings

150
750
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press being
purged in
Zimbabwe,
says report

LONDON — The Zimbabwe government is carrying out a Press purge, says a report published in London.

The *Sunday Telegraph*, reporting from Harare, said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government had expelled several correspondents.

It identified two of them: Zimbabwean Michelle Faul, who worked for Associated Press, and her replacement, South African Peter Wellman.

It said Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira accused Faul of being disloyal and warned that she risked being sent to a maximum security prison. She was posted to Nairobi.

Wellman was declared an undesirable and given three days to leave the country. — Sapa.

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MP: dig canal to bypass SA

HARARE — A leading backbench MP for Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF) party yesterday suggested the digging of a 300 km ship canal from Beira to Mutare to free Zimbabwe finally of all dependence on South African ports.

Mr Paddington Zvorwadza said in Parliament that if the Suez and Panama canals could be constructed, he saw no reason why the eastern border city of Mutare could not be transformed into a port with access to the Indian Ocean.

The project could oc-

cupy Zimbabwe's prison population, create jobs and give neighbouring Mozambique valuable inland waterways. Mr Zvorwadza told the House of Assembly.

"We might even need a navy, and I am sure there would be no shortage of admirals," he said.

The construction in the 1890s of the railway from Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali), which is over 1000 m above sea level, was completed at the cost of the lives of scores of black and white workers. — Sapa

Sanctions the coup de grace to entire South

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SPML

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Sanctions against South Africa could deliver the coup de grace to Southern Africa, the leader of Zimbabwe's grain farmers, Mr Bud Whitaker, said yesterday.

He told the congress of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association that countries calling for sanctions must give positive support to the construction of an alternative outlet to the sea.

He said the Zimbabwe Government was right to be preoccupied with the potential of Mozambique.

Prosperity depended on the country's ability to trade and Beira was the logical first target for development.

Mr Whitaker said the east coast of Africa needed at least two new ports to serve the region and sustain an increasing population.

He said a common currency and land development along the Mutare-Beira corridor would create the required stability.

Mr Whitaker said it was reassuring that Zimbabwe again had substantial food surpluses and Zimbabwean maize was continuing to flow to Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia and the Sudan to alleviate shortages.

1984	3rd and 4th Quarters
1985	Quarters 1-4
1986	Quarters 1-2

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Ian Smith wants out of politics

HARARE — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said in Harare yesterday, there was nothing more he wanted to do, than to resign from politics, Ziana reported.

Speaking after a meeting of the parliamentary caucus of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (Caz), which he heads, Mr Smith said he had wanted to step down at the time of the general election a year ago, but had stayed on as Caz leader.

He denied there had been any attempt to force his resignation, adding, "there is nothing more than that that I want to do (resign)."

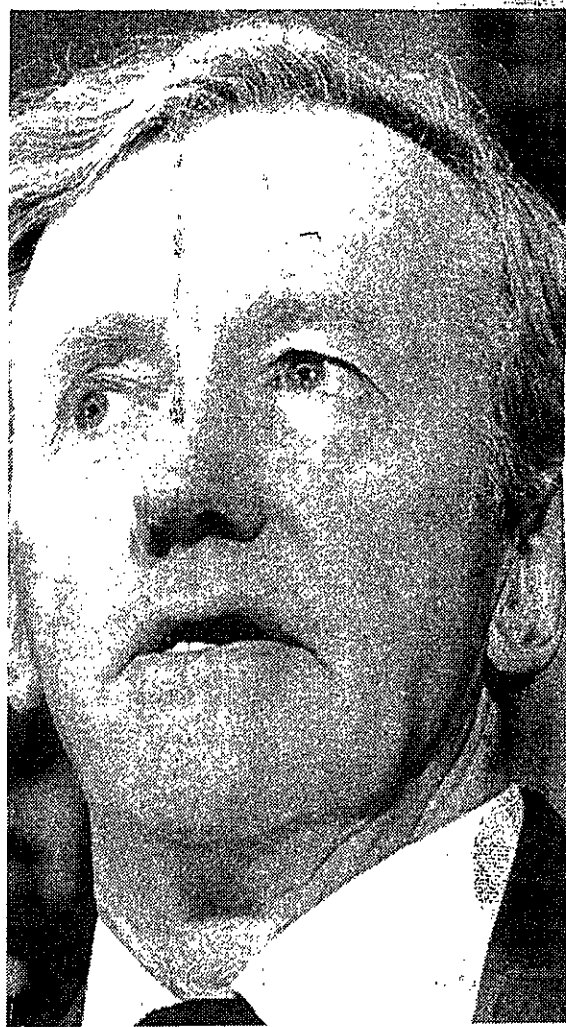
The parliamentary caucus of the party, he said, had discussed the future of the Caz in the light of next year's pending constitutional abolition of the 20 reserved white seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly.

Caz holds 14 of the seats, having lost one last month, when one of its members, Mr Charles Duke, crossed the floor to the ruling party benches.

Mr Smith would not close the door on possible further defections, saying that party unity, after yesterday's meeting, could change, "politics being what it is".

He said no "dramatic decisions" were taken at the caucus meeting — neither did the question of allegiance to the party arise.

He said he had been aware that there had been a "few rumblings as to where we (Caz) might go" but at the moment, unity was the key and the party was on its guard against any of the old strategies of "divide and rule". — Sapa



MR IAN SMITH . . wanted to resign from politics last year.

'Vote' goes against SA³⁶²

VICTORIA FALLS. — Delegates to the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) congress here yesterday "unanimously" approved a resolution calling for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

It is the first time an organization representing Zimbabwe's still largely white-dominated business community has made such a call.

Businessmen have continued to anger Mr Robert Mugabe's government by expressing fears that South African counter-measures against the frontline states could bring them to their knees within weeks.

The resolution calling "unequivocally" for mandatory sanctions was introduced without notice by the incoming president of the CZI, Mr David Long, after a heated question-and-answer session at which a leading member of Mr Mugabe's politburo, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, accused industrialists of showing less commitment and enterprise than they did during Rhodesia's 1965-79 UDI years.

Show of hands

Mr Long said the resolution was needed to reassure the government that it had the support of industrialists who left to it the formulation of policies in the interests of the Zimbabwean people.

The resolution was adopted on a show of hands.

About a quarter of the 600 people present appeared to raise their hands in support of the resolution. It is not clear how much of the support came from the 200 accredited delegates and how much came from observers and government officials, many of whom were black.

Many of the white delegates appeared to abstain. — Sapa

Peers protest at Harare detentions

LONDON — The detention without trial of two British citizens in Zimbabwe has brought strong protests in the House of Lords.

Mr Philip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans have been held there for five years.

Lord Nugent was cheered yesterday when he said: "It is an outrage to human freedom that men should be treated like this."

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the British High Commission in Harare had continued to make clear to Zimbabwean authorities its hope that the men be released soon.

Their appeal against detention was due to be heard on July 30. — The Star Bureau.

FIN MAIL 4/7/86

ZIMBABWE BUSINESS

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Slower growth

Zimbabwe's industrial outlook has deteriorated in the past six months, primarily because industrialists are increasingly running up against foreign currency shortages.

This is the major conclusion of the University of Zimbabwe's latest business opinion survey, carried out last month. The University's Department of Business Studies predicts that the growth rate of industrial output will slow from more than 11% last year, to 4% or less during 1986.

Demand will remain strong, it says, although growth will be "less robust" than in 1985. Exports, however, which flattened out in the first half of this year, should grow more rapidly over the next six months.

The survey has a blunt message for policy-makers. The key problem, it says, remains Zimbabwe's serious foreign exchange constraints. Those who advocate more import-substitution are likely to face increasing difficulty in the second half of 1986 in justifying their policy recommendations.

"The solution to Zimbabwe's difficulties is rapid export growth. Without this, the balance of payments constraint will intensify and unemployment will worsen dramatically," the report adds.

The survey points out that while Zimbabwe's exports have apparently enjoyed impressive growth in the last two years in real terms — after adjustment for currency movements — exports are lower now than at independence six years ago. According to these calculations, total exports — which increased by 88% between 1980 and 1985 in Zimbabwe dollar terms — have declined when calculated in terms of special drawing rights from US\$1,1 billion in 1980 to US\$1,06 billion last year — a 5% decline.

The survey finds a "marked downturn" in business sentiment over the past six months, mainly reflecting mounting concern over import allocations. Of the 121 industrialists who responded to the survey, only 29% described themselves as more optimistic compared with 64% a year ago and 41% in December.

The good news is that almost half the sample say they have firm investment intentions — the highest ratio yet recorded since the surveys were launched five years ago. The survey, however, points out that a large, if unquantifiable, element of planned new investment is strictly replacement in character and is apparently unlikely to generate much in the way of new jobs. Furthermore, respondents stress that new investment is dependent on improved foreign exchange allocations, since new investment is highly import-intensive.

Domestic demand in the economy remains strong, albeit less obviously so than at the end of 1985. Export optimism has, however, improved despite the recent slide in the rand, which promises intensified competition in the SA market and in the region generally.

Clearly, a great deal is going to depend on regional developments, with Zimbabwean industry being particularly vulnerable to the spillover effect of economic sanctions against SA. The SA market is industry's main export target and, as and when sanctions are imposed, the industrialists who 20 years ago switched from northern markets to SA, will have to reverse that process. It is evident that there are viable export opportunities in some African markets, but the net effect is likely to be more adverse than positive. ■

the US yesterday celebrated Independence Day in a billion-dollar way. See Page 10.

Carter fury at Harare insult

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Former US President Jimmy Carter led a furious walkout of a large group of diplomats and other guests from a reception in the Zimbabwe capital yesterday.

The 40-strong group of American, British and West German diplomats and others stormed out of an American Independence Day celebration in protest against an "offensive" speech by a Zimbabwean Minister.

At a packed news conference last night, Mr Carter said he regarded the speech as "an insult

to my country, and to me personally."

"Whoever approved it should apologise to the people and the government of the United States," he said.

There were gasps as Mr Carter, here on a one-day visit and introduced as the guest of honour, walked out of the lunch-time function at a five-star city hotel with the senior American diplomat in Zimbabwe, Mr Gibson Lanpher, Charge d'Affaires of the US Embassy.

They were quickly followed by other American officials, diplomats, guests, Secret Service agents and Marine guards in

their uniforms.

The walkout came during a long speech read by Zimbabwe's Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Mr David Karimanzira, who attacked American and British policy on South Africa.

Mr Karimanzira, the only Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister present, carried on with his speech which culminated with a toast to the friendship between Zimbabwe and the United States.

The chocolate birthday cake which Mr Carter was to have cut remained intact. The British

● To Page 2

Zapu MP wins damages for assault in detention camp

5/2/86 SPR 362

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A member of the Zimbabwe Parliament belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party (Zimbabwe African People's Union) was today awarded R42 000 damages for wrongful detention and assault sustained last year when he was kept in

custody for three months.

Mr Kembo Mohadi, the MP for Beit Bridge, told Mrs Justice Mavis Gibson, Zimbabwe's first black woman judge, that, while he was being held at Stops Camp in Bulawayo by the Central Intelligence Organisation he was tortured.

He said that for three consec-

utive days, a canvas bag full of water was tied over his head. He passed out and when he came to one of his interrogators tramped on his stomach to make him vomit the water which he had been forced to swallow.

OVERCROWDED CELL

Later he was transferred to the Beit Bridge police station where he was kept in an overcrowded cell with about 40 others in unbearable conditions.

The damages were awarded against the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, and three members of the Central Intelligence Organisation.

A claim for a further R7 000 damages against the Minister of State in charge of security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, is still before the court.

Mr Mohadi was questioned about alleged support for armed bandits in Matabeleland and was told he was believed to have been involved in recruiting youths for military training outside Zimbabwe.

He was not brought before a court.

It is the fifth time damages have been awarded against the security authorities in favour of people who claimed to have been wrongfully detained.

Footballer claims torture because he played for rivals

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Robert Mugabe as Minister of Defence and the Commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe, Air Marshal Josiah Tungamirayi, have been ordered by a judge to take all necessary steps within their power to prevent any member of the defence force from detaining, assaulting or threatening a leading soccer player, Mr Elisha Banda.

Mr Banda, an Air Force radio technician, sought the court order after he was allegedly kidnapped and tortured by members of the Air Force for playing for a rival football team, Cone Textiles, while off duty.

LIVING IN FEAR

His counsel told Mr Justice Reynolds on Thursday that Mr Banda needed protection. He was living in fear.

The lawyer said one could point directly to the Air Force as the people who had abducted and held the player for eight days during which he was drugged and cut with a knife.

The state counsel said the Air Force denied being involved and said, if it was found that some Air Force men had kidnapped Mr Banda, they had done so privately and out of their own zeal.

The judge said the Air Force must not take any disciplinary action against Mr Banda pending judgment about his request for an order to be allowed to leave the force.

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BUSINESS DAY

Monday, July 7 1986

THEATRES

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HARARE — For-
mer US President
Jimmy Carter left
Harare yesterday
after a stormy 36-
hour visit.



● **CARTER**

During his stay
he led a walkout
by Western diplo-
mats from a July 4
diplomatic reception after a
Zimbabwe minister attacked US
policy on SA.

Carter led about 60 American,
British, West German and other
Western diplomats from the US-
hosted reception after the minis-
ter, David Karimanzira, began
denouncing American and Brit-
ish foreign policy.

He denounced US and British
opposition to imposing sanctions
against SA and accused the US of
indirectly supporting SA "ter-
rorism".

Carter leaves Harare after stormy walkout

Carter and the diplomats left
the reception in a central Harare
hotel immediately afterwards.

Carter later called the speech
insulting and said the minister
owed an apology to the Ameri-
can people and government.

No apology has been made,
according to a US diplomat.
Karimanzira's comments
were from a prepared speech he
read on behalf of the Zimbab-
wean government.

Zimbabwean relations with
Washington, its chief aid donor,
have been strained, for some
time, chiefly due to disagree-
ment over the Reagan adminis-

tration's policy of constructive
engagement with Pretoria.

Carter came to Harare to
study Zimbabwe agriculture and
discuss with local bankers, their
participation in a privately-
funded agricultural develop-
ment programme called Global
2000.

The programme is trying to
expand food production, particu-
larly by subsistence peasant fam-
iners, to prevent the kind of fam-
ines that have afflicted much of
sub-Saharan Africa in recent
years.

"Emergency aid in a time of
famine is very important, but we

are trying to avoid this sort of
catastrophe," Carter said.
Global 2000 hopes to use Zim-
babwe as a development mod-
el for African peasants.

US acting ambassador Gibs-
Lanpher said that the US won
protest formally to Zimbab-
we over the speech.

Lanpher said he would deliv-
er a written protest this week b-
fore he leaves Zimbabwe after
four-year assignment.

"I have already protest-
ed orally. About two-thirds of t-
he way through the offendi-
ng speech I protested to the Per-
manent Secretary at the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs," he added.

Carter, noted for his anti-
stance while in office, held tal-
ks with Prime Minister Robert M-
ugabe earlier. He later describ-
ed the talks as "friendly and
operative". — Sapa-AP-Reuters

8/7/86.
S. R. K.

US reviews aid to 'hostile' Zimbabwe 362

WASHINGTON — The United States yesterday announced a review of aid to Zimbabwe after a Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister criticised the Reagan administration's South Africa policy at United States Independence Day celebrations in Harare.

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb told reporters the remarks, delivered on July 4 on behalf of Foreign Minister Mr Witness Mangwende, were "an uncalled-for breach of propriety".

The State Department said later it was reviewing US aid to the African country because of "hostile diplomatic behaviour".

Mr Mangwende's speech, criticising the US Government for failing to apply sanctions to South Africa while imposing them on Nicaragua, and for bombing Libya while ignoring what he called Pretoria's terrorism, prompted a walkout by former President Carter.

He was followed out of the lunchtime reception at a central Harare hotel by US Charge d'Affaires Mr Gibson Lanpher and British, West German and Dutch diplomats.

Mr Carter, who was on a private visit, called for an apology.

— Sapa-Reuter



**Attack on
US right**

8/28/78 Carter

SIMON BARBER

CHICAGO — The Zimbabwean official who blasted US policy towards SA during a Fourth of July reception in Harare was right, former US president Jimmy Carter said yesterday. Carter walked out of the function with US charge d'affaires Edward Lanpher and about 20 other diplomats.

Back in the US, Carter said Zimbabwe's Minister of Youth David Karimanzira "wasn't off the mark." "All over the region, there's a general disappointment and sometimes outright condemnation of the lack of active opposition in our government to apartheid in SA."

Carter said his only objection was to the timing. The attack was "completely inappropriate" to a celebration of America's independence day.

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US reviews aid to Zimbabwe

WASHINGTON. — The United States has announced a review of aid to Zimbabwe after a Zimbabwean cabinet minister criticised the Reagan Administration's South Africa policy at US Independence Day celebrations in Harare.

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb told reporters the remarks, delivered on July 4 on behalf of Foreign Minister Mr Witness Mangwende, were "an uncalled-for breach of propriety".

The State Department said later it was reviewing US aid to the African country because of what it called hostile diplomatic behaviour by Zimbabwean leaders.

Mr Mangwende's speech, criticising the Reagan administration for failing to apply sanc-

tions on South Africa while imposing them on Nicaragua, and for bombing Libya while ignoring what he called Pretoria's terrorism, prompted a walkout by former President Carter.

He was followed by US Charge d'Affaires Mr Gibson Lanpher and British, West German and Dutch diplomats out of the lunchtime reception at a Harare hotel.

Mr Carter, who was on a private visit, called the speech an insult to the United States and himself and called for an apology.

Mr Kalb said "no response had been offered by the Zimbabwe Government as yet for this uncalled-for breach of propriety".

The State Department said later: "Hostile dip-

lomatic behaviour by Zimbabwean leaders has led to a further review of our aid efforts to that country."

In response to questions it said US aid to Zimbabwe this year was projected at 20.5 million dollars (R51.2 million), down from 26 million dollars (R65 million) last year because of US budget cuts. It said seven million dollars had been obligated to date.

Washington has been Zimbabwe's biggest aid donor since independence in 1980 and has given the former Rhodesia about 370 million dollars (R925 million), mostly grants, since then. This week it signed a 1.5 million dollar (R3.75 million) aid package for four agricultural projects. — Sapa-Reuter

Mugabe will meet Sir Geoffrey despite differences over SA

HARARE — Despite Mr Robert Mugabe's bitter criticism of Anglo-American policy towards South Africa, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister will see the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, tomorrow.

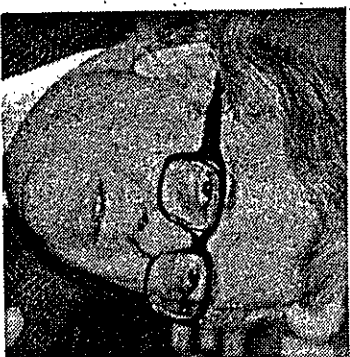
Sir Geoffrey will also meet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende.

Although the Zimbabwean and British positions appear too wide apart for there to be any prospect of amicable agreement, diplomats in Harare believe the Zimbabweans may go out of their way to be friendly after last Friday's protocol catastrophe with former United States President Jimmy Carter.

CAUSED WALKOUT

A speech read on Dr Mangwende's behalf at an American Independence Day function caused a walkout when he made a bitter attack on Anglo-American policy over South Africa.

The Zimbabweans have been slowly realising the enormity of their Foreign Minister's gaffe, which gave offence to one of its most stalwart champions and to Democratic Party critics of the



British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe

Reagan Administration's allegedly pro-Pretoria policy.

As an immediate result of the incident, \$9 million (about R22.5 million) in aid, which had been approved in principle by Congress, is being reconsidered. Another \$14 million (about R35 million) is in jeopardy.

The United States has been Zimbabwe's biggest source of aid since independence, giving over \$363 million (about R907 million).

Since the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet in September 1983, which Zimbabwe refused to condemn in the UN Security



Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Council, US State Department officials have been pressing for a cutback because of Zimbabwe's hostility towards US foreign policy.

More serious for the long term than the loss of aid, however, is the loss of diplomatic sympathy Friday's debacle has caused, even among liberal Americans.

The African National Congress has reportedly announced that it will refuse to see Sir Geoffrey in Lusaka.

Mr Mugabe last month demanded that Britain either impose a total trade boycott on

South Africa, or concede that the only other way to overthrow apartheid was armed force, and hence supply arms to the ANC.

There has been no hint in Harare of the possible agenda to be discussed by Sir Geoffrey and Mr Mugabe, who is due to fly to London next month for the report back of the Eminent Persons' Group to the seven Commonwealth heads of government appointed at last year's Nassau summit to monitor their work.

CUT OWN THROAT

It is believed that Mr Mugabe will use the occasion to press the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in the strongest terms to adopt comprehensive sanctions against South Africa — and pledge full economic support for Zimbabwe in the likely event of counter-measures by Pretoria against the Frontline states.

At Nassau Mrs Thatcher was reported to have told Mr Mugabe that by demanding sanctions he was "cutting his own throat", adding: "Don't come crying to me for bandages." — Sapa.

Kangaroo is not tied down

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Sir Geoffrey Howe will be paying careful attention to his wardrobe in Africa.

One item he did not forget to put in his suitcase was his kangaroo tie.

This plain tie with a modest kangaroo motif embroidered on it marks his membership of a group of European parliamentarians dedicated to knocking down barriers, or, if they can't do that, jumping over them. Sir Geoffrey wore it in Strasbourg yesterday.

The reason why European politicians should choose one of the most distinctive members of Australian fauna as their symbol, seems, at first, incomprehensible.

And, of course, in Africa, there's also the danger that anyone wearing a kangaroo tie could be confused with a rebel sports tourist.

While Sir Geoffrey will have the opportunity to tell Frontline statesmen why he is wearing the tie, he won't need it to make plain his desire to break down or jump over the barriers he is sure to encounter.

Ex-editor defends slur on Tekere

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A former newspaper editor has defended a claim made five years ago that a prominent Zimbabwe MP spent most of his time "drinking, womanising and burning the road at the expense of the taxpayers".

Mr Edgar Tekere, Manicaland chairman of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, is suing Mr Farayi Munyuki, then editor of *The Herald*, and Zimbabwe Newspapers for R70 000.

The claim results from editorials following the dismissal of Mr Tekere as secretary general of the party in August 1981.

Mr Munyuki told the High Court yesterday that he had twice seen Mr Tekere staggering because he had consumed alcohol to excess.

Counsel for Mr Tekere, Mr Ian Donovan, said that at best it was a gross exaggeration to say Mr Tekere spent most of his time drinking.

It was outrageous to claim he had been "burning the road at the expense of the taxpayers"

when Mr Tekere had been fined for speeding in a private car.

Mr Donovan asked if Mr Munyuki was aware of the tremendous effort Mr Tekere had made to liberate his country.

He had also gone through the ordeal of a trial arising from the death of a white farmer.

Mr Munyuki said he had inferred that Mr Tekere fell into the category of people condemned by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, as "lazy and immoral leaders."

The hearing continues.

Natal route no longer

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per box

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshe, has issued a warning that if the executive ignores orders of the courts, law and order will break down and chaos will result.

He gave the warning in the written judgment of the Supreme Court which ordered the release of two alleged South African spies, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who were re-arrested after their release and are still in detention.

The Chief Justice said preventive detention was a matter of constant worry.

Sometimes they (detentions) create unnecessary conflict between the judiciary which is the custodian of the rights of the citizens who seek protection

Harare warned not to ignore courts

in the courts, and the executive, the guardian of the security of the State," he said.

"When the executive ignores the orders and judgments of the courts, there is the inevitable breakdown of law and order, resulting in uncivilised chaos because the courts cannot enforce their own orders."

Their jurisdiction and duty end after the delivery of judgment.

The history of this case leans more towards that which is undesirable than to that which is desirable in order to uphold the rule of law."

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, two senior customs officials, were set free for the third time after the Supreme Court hearing on June 24 but were re-detained that night.

The written judgment containing the warning became available yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Justice Reynolds in the High Court has turned down a fresh application for the men's release and lawyers have indicated that this too will go on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper were originally arrested

on February 22 and at one stage faced charges under the Official Secrets Act.

The Chief Justice said he wondered why, if they contravened the Act, they had been charged but not yet tried.

The men have subsequently been held under various detention orders.

Mr Justice Dumbutshe said a bald statement that a detainee was a spy was not good enough.

The authorities had to provide sufficient information to enable a detainee to prepare his case for the

tribunal which is required under the constitution to review detention orders.

The basic facts and the material particulars must be supplied to the detainee because they formed the grounds on which the detention order was based.

He said the court had the duty to determine whether the detaining authority had acted fairly.

The Chief Justice said it was the duty of the court to decide on the rights, according to law, of all people.

In a case between the individual and the State, the courts had to decide whether the individual was right or wrong, or the State was right or wrong.

Mr Justice Gubbay and Mr Justice McNally agreed with the judgment.

I am the target from both sides."

Phoney UDF pamphlets demand tax

By. FRANZ KRUGER,

East London

A SERIES of mysterious pamphlets has appeared in the Eastern Cape since the start of the State of Emergency, including some calling for the formation of vigilante groups along the lines of the Cape Town "witdoeke".

Others appear under the logo of the United Democratic Front organisation, but are clearly designed to cause it embarrassment. One, ostensibly signed by H M Fazzie, senior UDF leader in the Eastern Cape, announced a monthly tax of R50 for each household and R10 for each child.

The pamphlet says: "The time is hard and to this end sacrifice is required. Financial support from our overseas friends is becoming less as the racist regime applies increasing pressure.

"Also, mismanagement of funds by our previous officials, misguided in their loyalties, cause us now to have to use drastic measures in order that the struggle may continue."

Under the slogan "Amandla: Your sacrifice is our prosperity", the pamphlet outlines how street committees will conduct surveys of households to establish how many children there are, and then how "comrades" will be instructed to make the monthly collections.

"People refusing will be dealt with in the usual way," the pamphlet warns.

A second pamphlet, ostensibly issued jointly by the UDF and the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), promised payment for participation in stayaways on June 16.

Up to R50 a day would be paid between 8am and 10am on June 16. A similar pamphlet appeared just before May Day, marked around the country by a massive stayaway.

The latest pamphlet ends: "People of the struggle, why work if you can receive money and collect food from soup kitchens. Build your future on today's starvation — Utopia is waiting."

The UDF and Cosatu have denied any responsibility for this pamphlet.

The third pamphlet is addressed to "Citizens of the Eastern Cape", and is signed by a self-styled "Eastern Cape Action Group".

Raising the threat of a Communist takeover, the pamphlet says the UDF should be rejected, as "they work for their own benefit, believing that their Russian masters will make them

Zimbabwe is prepared to suffer, (362) says Mugabe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will today hear Zimbabwe's view that Britain's reluctance to impose sanctions on South Africa is to protect its own investments there.

Sir Geoffrey is having a meeting this morning with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is a strong advocate of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

He is due to go on to Maputo this afternoon.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, whose hostile speech at an American Independence Day party led to a walkout by former US President Mr Jimmy Carter, was at the airport yesterday afternoon to meet his British counterpart.

DINNER GUEST

Last night Sir Geoffrey was the guest at a private dinner given by the British High Commissioner, Mr Ramsay Melhuish.

Mr Mugabe has said Zimbabwe is prepared to suffer the consequences of sanctions but believes it is the duty of the international community to help the Frontline states.

The British Foreign Secretary's high profile visit is aimed at trying to persuade Southern African black states that more time should be allowed for attempts to achieve a peaceful settlement in South Africa through negotiation.

ARGMS 10/7/86
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Zambia court warns on detention 'chaos'

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice has warned in an epoch-making judgment on the rights of security detainees that there is a danger of "uncivilised chaos" if Mr Robert Mugabe's Government goes on ignoring court orders.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena yesterday published his written judgment in the case of two white customs officers, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who were re-detained a fortnight ago within hours of his ordering their release in the Supreme Court.

It was their eighth court victory since they were first detained on February 22, each in turn being frustrated by the security authorities.

Set a precedent

On June 9 Mr Justice Blackie set a precedent affecting the rights of security detainees throughout Southern Africa's Roman Dutch legal system when he ruled that vague and inconsistent accusations, which included spying for South Africa, rendered their detention under the state of emergency unlawful because of its manifest "unreasonableness".

Judge Blackie's ruling was backed on appeal by an entire bench of Supreme Court judges, but Mr Austin and Mr Harper are back in detention, faced with yet more allegations that they helped to glean intelligence for the South African raid on ANC targets in Harare on May 19.

In a judgment backed by fellow appeal judges Mr Justice Gubbay and

Mr Justice McNally, Chief Justice Dumbutshena referred to the "somewhat chequered history" of the detention of Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who played key roles in fighting international smuggling racketeers.

They have claimed repeatedly that they are victims of a plot by criminals with top political connections.

A new petition

Since their latest re-arrest their lawyers have launched yet another court petition for their release. Mr Justice Dudley Renolds has deferred his ruling on it until he sees the written Supreme Court judgment from their earlier case. His next move is now expected within days.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena says in the Supreme Court judgment: "Preventive detentions in those states which either by legislative authority or through brute force resort to them are a matter of constant worry."

"Sometimes they create unnecessary conflict between the judiciary, which is the custodian of the rights of the citizens who seek protection in the courts, and the executive, the guardian of the security of the State."

The 27-page judgment makes a sweeping review of legal precedents not only in Zimbabwe, South Africa and SWA/Namibia, but other countries of the former British Empire, including Britain, the West Indies and India.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena said Zimbabwe's courts had a duty to determine whether the detaining authority had made his decision fairly. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe tight-lipped over US rethink on aid

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is keeping silent about the deterioration in relations with the United States and the announcement that Washington is reviewing its aid programme.

There has been no official response yet to the walk-out last Friday from an American Independence Day party by former president Mr Jimmy Carter and American and other western diplomats in protest against a hostile speech given on behalf of Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende.

BIGGEST DONOR

On Tuesday a signing ceremony for one of the aid agreements was postponed at the last minute because, according to an American spokesman, certain issues had still to be finalised.

The US has committed about \$20 million (about R50 million) for aid to Zimbabwe this year. Since independence its aid has totalled \$360 million (about R900 million) making it the biggest donor.

US postpones aid after snub

HARARE — The US has postponed indefinitely the signing of two aid accords worth \$9m with Zimbabwe, a US embassy spokesman in Harare said yesterday.

He said the move was linked directly to a review of US aid to the nation after a Zimbabwean cabinet minister attacked US policy on SA.

The speech delivered in Harare last week on behalf of Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, prompted a walk-out from a lunchtime reception by former US president

Jimmy Carter and British, West German and Dutch diplomats.

The US, which described the speech as "hostile diplomatic behaviour", has lodged a written protest and said it was reviewing its \$20.5m aid to Zimbabwe this year.

The embassy spokesman said Zimbabwe had not yet responded to the protest and added: "It would be inappropriate to continue signing aid accords when our government has already said it is reviewing that aid." — Sapa-Reuter.

Rallies

AKGMS 10/7/86

3672-354 private,

The US demanded an apology — but no apology was given.

The US is by far Zimbabwe's most generous benefactor. Since independence the Mugabe government has received R1 000-million in economic aid.

But it has been a steadily deteriorating relationship. In 1983 aid was cut from R220-million to R120-million because of Zimbabwe's hostile attitude toward the US at the United Nations.

The Americans were especially angered by Harare's condemnation of the US invasion of the communist-held island of Grenada and by the refusal of the Zimbabweans to back criticism of the Soviet destruction of a Korean airliner and all its passengers.

In April Mr David Miller resigned as American Ambassador to Zimbabwe, citing his frustration at deteriorating relations.

He said this week that the two countries saw the world in vastly different terms. "They see the world in a manner that seems so distorted as to be incredible," he said.

HARARE — Zimbabwe's semi-official daily newspaper, The Herald, has called on Mr Robert Mugabe's Ministry of Information to re-examine the script of Sir Richard Attenborough's film on the life and death of South African black consciousness leader Steve Biko to prevent it being "twisted" to give more appeal to white cinema-goers.

When he arrived in Zimbabwe in May to prepare for location shooting, which begins next

Monday, Sir Richard announced that the Ministry had been shown the script and had made a satisfactory comment.

The Herald, which is controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust, referred to the casting of Denzel Washington in the lead role and claimed other black Americans regarded Sir Richard's film with suspicion because he had decided to twist the real story and play up the part of the former East London Daily Dispatch editor,

Donald Woods, in order to appeal to white cinema-goers.

The part of Mr Woods, on two of whose books the film is based, will be played by another American, Kevin Kline.

The Herald said: "The Zimbabwe Government has got a few million dollars tied up in the film as an investment, not only in this particular project alone, but to assure its future participation in the film industry as a whole."

"It might be a good

idea for the authorities in Linquenda House (the Information Ministry headquarters) to take sight of the final script, purely as major investors, just so African history may not be whitewashed, so to speak, for the sake of the white patrons."

The Herald said it did not doubt the intentions or integrity of Sir Richard, who "did a good job on Gandhi", but it viewed the scriptwriters and other investors with suspicion." — Sapa



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Zimbabwe judge warns on ignoring courts

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice has warned in a judgment on the rights of security detainees that there is a danger of "uncivilised chaos" if Mr Robert Mugabe's government goes on ignoring court orders.

On Wednesday the Chief Justice, Mr Enoch Dumbutshena, published his judgment in the case of two white customs officers, Mr John + Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who were re-detained a fortnight ago within hours of his ordering their release in the Supreme Court.

It was their eighth court victory since they were first detained on February 22, each in turn being frustrated by the security authorities.

On June 9, Mr Justice Feargus Blackie set a precedent affecting the rights of security detainees throughout Southern Africa's Roman Dutch legal system when he ruled that vague and inconsistent accusations, which included spying for South Africa, rendered their detention under the state of emergency unlawful because of its manifest "unreasonableness".

Mr Justice Blackie's ruling was backed on appeal by an entire

Bench of Supreme Court judges but Mr Austin and Mr Harper are back in detention, faced with yet more allegations that they helped glean intelligence for the May 19 South African Defence Force raid on African National Congress targets in Harare.

In a judgment backed by fellow appeal judges, Mr Justice Alan Gubbay and Mr Justice Nick McNally, Mr Justice Dumbutshena referred to the "somewhat chequered history" of the detention of Mr Austin and Mr Harper.

Since their latest re-arrest their lawyers have launched another court petition for their release.

Mr Justice Dudley Reynolds has deferred his ruling on it until he sees the written Supreme Court judgment from their earlier case.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena said in his judgment: "Preventive detentions, in those states which either by legislative authority or through brute force resort to them, are a matter of constant worry.

"Sometimes they create unnecessary conflict between the judiciary, which is the custodian of the rights of the citizens who seek protec-

tion in the courts, and the executive, the guardian of the security of the state."

The 27-page judgment made a sweeping review of legal precedents, not only in Zimbabwe, South Africa and South West Africa (Namibia) but also in other countries of the former British Empire.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena commented that this "spells out with certainty the duty of the court."

He said Zimbabwe's courts had a duty to determine whether the detaining authority had made his decision fairly.

In defending the latest petition by Mr Austin and Mr Harper to Mr Justice Reynolds, the state is relying on a secret document which it claims was rushed to Harare from South Africa three days after the Supreme Court judgment in their favour.

Judge Reynolds accepted the admissibility of the document, purported to back up claims that Mr Harper and Mr Austin were spying for South Africa, despite insistence by Zimbabwe's Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chiyausiku, that it be shown only to the judge and not to the detainees' lawyers. — Sapa

Carter to get Harare apology

HARARE — Zimbabwe will apologise to Mr Jimmy Carter for the incident which caused the former US President to walk out of a function, but not to the US Government, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Mr Mugabe said at a Press conference that Mr Carter, as a former President, deserved sympathy for a statement criticising the Reagan Administration. — Sapa.

Harare-US relations in doldrums

RELATIONS between the Reagan administration and the Mugabe government are at their worst ever.

Following the diplomatic rumpus in Harare last week, when former US President Jimmy Carter led a walkout from a function at which a Zimbabwean minister lashed Reagan's policy on South Africa.

By yesterday the United States Embassy in Harare had received no response to, or acknowledgement of, its formal protest note to the Zimbabwean government over the minister's attack.

The US has announced a review of its aid programme — budgeted at about \$21-million (R52.5-million) in grants for this year — following the incident, and linked this decision directly to the diplomatic incident.

The signing of two aid agreements

By HOWARD BARRELL, HARARE

was also delayed this week, but a US official in Harare said this was not linked to the review.

Although Zimbabwe has not yet reacted publicly to the incident, its position is that it will not allow a donor country to dictate its foreign policy. Previous anti-American postures taken by Zimbabwe — for example, its objections to US policy on Nicaragua, El Salvador and Israel — have resulted in similar strains in relations.

But the incident last week had "definitely" taken relations to a new low, according to a Western diplomatic source in Harare.

Zimbabwe, which becomes leader of the 101-member Non-Aligned

Movement in six weeks' time, pursues a fiercely independent foreign policy.

Zimbabwean Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, David Karamanzira, sparked off last week's rumpus when he read a speech on behalf of Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende at an American Independence Day Celebration in Harare. The speech sharply attacked the US and Britain for not imposing sanctions on South Africa.

Carter, who was on a private visit to Zimbabwe and was guest of honour at the function, led a walkout of American, British and other Western diplomats from the function. Carter said he objected not to the substance of the attack but, instead, to the way it was presented and the occasion chosen to do so.

Mugabe tells Howe: 'Mission is futile'

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Cape Times
11/7/86

HARARE. — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday his mission to divert Southern African states from their demand for economic sanctions against South Africa was "futile".

He told a news conference at his residence that he interpreted the mission as having been proposed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's govern-

ment to divert the states from sanctions to a useless path of talking to South Africa, which the country had rejected anyway.

And Sir Geoffrey appeared headed for a clash with Mozambican authorities over sanctions against Pretoria to end apartheid.

Before he arrived in Maputo yesterday, Mozambique said all arguments against sanc-

tions had fallen and urged the Foreign Secretary to use his influence to persuade Mrs Thatcher to abandon her stance.

In talks in Zambia earlier this week, Sir Geoffrey and President Kenneth Kaunda differed sharply over the effectiveness of sanctions to end apartheid.

Before leaving Harare yesterday, Sir Geoffrey said he and Mr Mugabe had held "candid, open and direct" talks and agreed on the necessity of ending apartheid. But "significant differences" on methods still remained.

Dialogue

He said peaceful dialogue could lead to a democratic and non-racial South Africa. He said the application of comprehensive sanctions was "uncertain" and the damage to blacks, the frontline states and the industrialized countries would be so extensive that it was worth attempting again to encourage peaceful change.

Anthony Johnson reports that Sir Geoffrey will have two meetings with President P W Botha before the end of this month.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said yesterday that meetings had been arranged for July 23 and July 29 at the Union Buildings.

Itinerary

Government and diplomatic sources said yesterday that the itinerary for the rest of Sir Geoffrey's trip was still not clear.

It seems likely, however, that he will see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at least once.

Before leaving Harare Sir Geoffrey said he hoped to hold meetings with the jailed leader of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other black leaders during his visit to South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey also hoped to meet the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, "before the end of the month". — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Court dismisses plea for release

HARARE. — The High Court has dismissed an application for the release of two top customs officials who were detained by members of the Central Intelligence Organization a few hours after the Supreme Court had upheld a High Court judgment that set the men free last month, Ziana reports.

Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper were detained for allegedly being recruited by South Africa intelligence services to spy for South Africa.

At a hearing before Mr Justice Reynolds, the Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, assist-

ed by the acting director of the civil division of the Attorney-General's office, said the two men were recruited to work for South Africa in 1984.

The judge was handed a document which, the prosecution requested, should not be shown to the defence. The judge ruled that it would not have been in the public interest if the document was made available to the defence.

The two men were first arrested in February.

The firm of Atherstone and Cook, which is handling the matter, has filed an appeal against yesterday's High Court decision. — Sapa

A 'threat' to racial harmony

HARARE—Zimbabwe's present climate of racial harmony is in danger of being polluted by Rhodesians returning from South Africa, says the semi-official national daily newspaper, the Herald.

The paper says those returning pose a job threat to black Zimbabweans, and to whites who opted to stay, and have been repossessing houses they sold under deed-of-sale contracts when they emigrated.

An editorial refers to recent estimates that up to 30 000 of the 100 000 whites who emigrated to South Africa since the beginning of the bush war in 1972 may have returned since independence, and that more may now be expected to leave the Republic.

Because they opted to live under apartheid, the emigrants made Zimbabwe's economy suffer in the early years of independence because of loss of skills to South Africa, the editorial said.

Many of those who deserted Zimbabwe at a time it needed them most were now returning, after apparently discovering that what had appeared to be greener grass on the other side of the Limpopo was nothing but an optical illusion, it said.

The white population of Rhodesia peaked at 287 000

in 1972, and although a racial breakdown is no longer given by Government statisticians, there are believed to be 130 000 whites left in the country, possibly including 10 000 expatriates.

White emigration soared to more than 2 000 a month when the handover to black rule took place in 1979-80 but is now believed to be less than 300 a month, with a substantial number of whites, among the 350-400 monthly returning residents. — (Sapa)

SUN TIMES
13-11-86
**Servicemen
die in crash**

By DON JACOBS
Harare

A LARGE number of Zimbabwean servicemen are feared killed in Mozambique in the worst disaster for the Zimbabwe Air Force since independence in 1980.

Four air force officers and an undisclosed number of other personnel were killed on Thursday when a DC3 transport plane crashed on take-off from Chimoio in the heart of the country's civil war area.

Up to 5 000 Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique against Renamo rebels.

An air force spokesman in Harare confirmed that two senior officers, Group Captain Dave Rider and Squadron Leader Chris de Jong, were killed in the crash.

There were only four survivors.

Judge warns of chaos in Zim

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice has warned in an epoch-making judgment on the rights of security detainees that there is a danger of "uncivilised chaos" if Mr Robert Mugabe's government goes on ignoring court orders.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena published his written judgment on Saturday in the case of two customs officers Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who were re-detained a fortnight ago within hours of his ordering their release in the Supreme Court.

It was their eighth court victory since they were first detained on February 22, each in turn being frustrated by the security authorities.

On June 9 Mr Justice Feargus Blackie set a precedent affecting the

rights of security detainees throughout southern Africa's Roman Dutch legal system when he ruled that vague and inconsistent accusations, which included spying for South Africa, rendered their detention under the state of emergency unlawful because of its manifest "unreasonableness".

Judge Blackie's ruling was backed on appeal by

an entire Bench of Supreme Court judges, but Mr Austin and Mr Harper are back in detention, faced with yet more allegations that they helped glean intelligence for the May 19 SADF raid on African National Congress targets in Harare.

In a judgment backed by fellow appeal judges Mr Justice Alan Gubbay and Mr Justice Nick McNally, Chief Justice

Dumbutshena referred to the "somewhat chequered history" of the detention of Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who played key roles in fighting international smuggling racketeers.

They have claimed repeatedly that they are victims of a plot by criminals with top political connections.

Since their latest re-arrest their lawyers have launched yet another court petition for their release. Mr Justice Dudley Renolds has deferred his ruling on it until he sees the written Supreme Court Judgment from their earlier case. His next move is now expected within days. — Sapa.

Warning from the Bench of chaos



Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena

By Robin Drew, of The Star's Africa News Service, reporting from Harare

Two names which will go down in legal history in Zimbabwe are those of John Vincent Austin and Kenneth Neil Harper.

Since their arrest nearly five months ago for allegedly spying for South Africa, the two senior customs officials have been the subject of 10 High Court and Supreme Court cases and another appeal for their release is to come before the Supreme Court.

Three times they have been re-detained after being freed by the courts. At the nub of the matter has been the failure of the State to provide adequate reasons for their detention.

But over and above the immediate issue of their future, their case has given the Chief Justice the opportunity to re-state the independence of the judiciary and to warn of the chaos that would follow if

the Executive continued to ignore court orders.

The judgment of Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, upholding an earlier ruling that the detention was unlawful, sets out clearly the role the judges should play in society and emphasises their duty to scrutinise the actions of those in authority.

The Chief Justice said: "It is perhaps necessary to remind oneself from time to time that the first and most sacred duty of the court, where it is possible to do so, is to administer justice to those who would seek it, high and low, rich and poor, black and white; to attempt to do justice between man and man, and man and state."

He referred to the "famous, great and dissenting speech" by Lord Atkin in Britain during World War 2 when the law lord said: "In this country, amid the clash of arms, the laws are not silent. They may change but they speak the same language in war

and in peace.

"It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which on recent authority we are now fighting, that the judges are no spectators of persons and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the Executive, alert to see that coercive action is justified in law."

Mr Justice Dumbutshena said the passage he had quoted, spelt out with certainty the duty of the court.

Elsewhere in the judgment he warned of the danger of judges approaching their task in a spirit of complacency rather than independent scrutiny.

He said he had been constantly reminded by counsel for the State that security legislation was involved.

In reply he referred to the apprehension felt by Lord Atkin about judges who showed them-

selves "more Executive-minded than the Executive when faced with claims involving the liberty of the subject".

He spoke too of the constant worry that preventive detention gave the judiciary in those states which resorted to detentions either by legislative authority or through brute force.

"Sometimes they create unnecessary conflict between the judiciary, which is the custodian of the rights of the citizens who seek protection in the courts, and the Executive, the guardian of the security of the state," said the Chief Justice.

And in a pointed reference to the Austin/Harper saga, he said that when the executive ignored judgments of the courts "there is the inevitable breakdown of law and order, resulting in uncivilised chaos because the courts cannot enforce their own orders".

It remains to be seen now how the State will react to his courageous judgment which was agreed to by two other judges of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Gubbay and Mr Justice McNally.

South Africa, too, could benefit from taking notice of the cases cited in the judgment, including the remarks by an Indian Chief Justice, Mr Justice Chandrachud, who said: "Preventive detention is a necessary evil but essentially an evil. Therefore, deprivation of personal liberty, if at all, has to be on the strict terms of the constitution. Nothing less."

5/11/79
10/11/79
12/11/79
13/11/79

Zimbabwe judge defends detention

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A High Court judge in Zimbabwe, Mr Justice Reynolds, has said the interests of the State are paramount in matters affecting public safety and security.

He was giving his reasons for ordering the continued detention of two alleged South African spies, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who were re-detained for the third time last month after being freed by the courts.

An appeal, the eleventh hearing since the men were first arrested nearly five months ago, has been filed with the Supreme Court.

NEW ORDER

Mr Justice Reynolds said the men's new detention order was lawful after he had studied a secret document presented to him by the State counsel for his eyes only.

The detainees and their lawyers were not allowed to see the document.

The judge said the document consisted of highly sensitive material which fully merited secret classification and which required strict control and protection.

The State said at an earlier hearing that a document had been brought to Harare from South Africa by car.

THE rule of law is facing a critical test in Zimbabwe as the state confronts the courts on the issue of detention without trial, reports ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

The State vs Law

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He referred to the "famous, great and dissenting speech" by Lord Atkin in Britain during the Second World War when the law lord said: "In this country, amid the clash of arms, the laws are not silent. They may change but they speak the same language in war and in peace."

"It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which on recent authority we are now fighting, that the judges are no respecters of persons and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive, alert to see that coercive action is justified in law."

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And in a pointed reference to the Austin/Harper saga, he said that when the executive ignored judgments of the courts "there is the inevitable breakdown of law and order, resulting in uncivilised chaos because the courts cannot enforce their own orders."

He went on to quote a former Indian Chief Justice, Mr Justice Chandrachud: "Preventive detention is a necessary evil but essentially an evil. Therefore, deprivation of personal liberty, if at all, has to be on the strict terms of the constitution. Nothing less."

It remains to be seen now how the state will react to his courageous judgment, which was agreed to by two other judges of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Gubbay and Mr Justice McNally.

Growth threat to Zimbabwe

By Jan Raath

HARARE — Zimbabwe women tend to know a great deal about contraception and use modern and traditional methods more than anywhere else on the continent.

But, according to the report of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council, most of them want plenty of children and use contraceptive methods only to space their pregnancies.

Last year local and international conservationists met in Harare to dis-

Seven children still the ideal-sized family

cuss a strategy to avert what many believe will be an ecological disaster, caused chiefly by overpopulation, for the six-year-old nation — it is Africa's second-fastest growing country after Kenya — in the next decade.

At the current annual population growth rate of 3.5 percent, by 2015 Zimbabwe

will have 24 million mouths to feed, while expert assessments are that with the fullest industrial and agricultural development the country can feed, water, employ and house an absolute maximum of 21 million.

An immediate decline in population growth rates would stabilise the population before crisis

point, the final strategy document said. "If it is delayed for five years, it will be very difficult, and if it takes 10 years, it will probably be impossible," it warned.

But the four-month study of interviews with 2 574 urban and rural women shows that 69 percent of women in either marital or extra-marital relationships want more children and two-thirds of them want seven or more children.

The use of children as a form of "insurance" for later life is a widespread and age-old tradition.

In rural areas — where the survey found twice as many births occurred in the last 12 months compared with births in urban centres — traditional attitudes serve to force parents to have large families. A couple with few children are regarded as something of a joke and seen as evidence of the husband's lack of virility.

Young children are also used as a source of labour in the rural areas to herd cattle, help with household chores, planting, weeding and reaping in the summer rains, and ironically, to mind babies.

Ministry of Education officials say one of the

reasons behind the relatively slow expansion of secondary education (compared with the meteoric rise in the number of children going to primary schools) since independence is the severe disruption schooling causes to the traditional family economy in the countryside.

The survey found a pattern of high fertility and childbearing among illiterate and unemployed women. They tended to have four times as many children as those with at least some secondary schooling.

'NEVER USED'

A depressing 62 percent of women had never used any form of contraception and of these 18 percent were pregnant at the time of the survey, another 18 percent said they were not "contracepting" because they wanted another child and 17 percent said they did not know any method of avoiding pregnancy.

The attitude of their male partners also appeared as a determining factor, with the number of men antagonistic to contraception outstripping tenfold the women similarly disposed.

● — London Observer Service.

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'Churches must urge world to act against SA'

Some Jan 15/86

HARARE — A senior Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister yesterday called on churches in industrialised countries, notably in the United States, the United Kingdom and West Germany, to impress on their governments the need for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

Officially opening a three-day meeting on "The Role of the Church in the Liberation Process of Southern Africa", the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said these governments had the "awkward and reactionary" role of propping up the South African Government.

He said the majority of people in those countries were opposed to apartheid.

"It is therefore the duty of the church to influence its followers to rally behind liberation movements and give them diplomatic and material support, he urged.

Such support, he explained, would help further isolate the South African Government and reinforce the might of the liberation movements. — Africa News Organisation.

Zimbabwean cold shoulder for Rhodesians returning from SA

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15/7/86
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The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Former Rhodesians returning from South Africa to live in Zimbabwe because of the deteriorating situation south of the Limpopo have been given the cold shoulder by the main daily paper, *The Herald*.

An editorial says the people coming back deserted their former country when it needed them most. They made a beeline for South Africa when Zimbabwe became independent, taking their skills with them and sabotaging the economy.

It asked: "So what are they coming back to do in Zimbabwe, these migratory birds? To bask in the sunshine others sweated to create while they perched like crows on the apartheid

fence? To use our country as a waiting station before going elsewhere?

"If they truly regarded South Africa as a permanent home, they should have been fighting to change the iniquitous system there rather than coming back to destabilise Zimbabweans here."

The paper also suggested the jobs of whites who had weathered the post-independence storm with fortitude could be endangered and "racial harmony polluted by these Rhodesians."

The Herald quoted figures showing that since 1980, 52 000 people had emigrated to South Africa and 5 700 had returned.

Last year the number going to South Africa dropped to 2 300 and the number returning increased to 870.

INDUSTRY

Frontline transport systems 'vulnerable'

BULAWAYO — The vulnerability of the transport systems in Southern Africa was one of the greatest challenges the region had to face collectively, National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) general manager John Avery said yesterday.

Opening the third Southern Africa Transport and Communication Commission (Satcc) sub-group meeting at the NRZ headquarters, he said Sadcc member countries were increasingly coming under pressure and threats of military and economic attacks.

Avery said: "Not only have we to improve the independence of our systems, but we must urgently seek alternative sea routes in order to guarantee movement of vital imports and exports."

"The vulnerability of our transport systems is one of the greatest challenges that face us."

The meeting which began yesterday is being attended by 11 delegates from Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Officials from the Tanzanian railways are also attending.

Avery said the success or failure of any of the projects would be determined by the calibre and standards of the human resources the countries had at their disposal.

Most of the developing countries found themselves in a paradoxical situation.

Avery said: "Amid rising unemployment, there still continues shortages of skilled manpower and never has that been better illustrated than in most railway administrations. This results in heavy dependence on expensive expatriate manpower and thus a vicious cycle is started."

Therefore collective solutions for the region's manpower had to be worked out.

The four-day meeting will, among other things, evaluate and discuss a draft report on the study of railway training programmes, which was commissioned by Satcc. — Sapa. 11b.

Nkala: Zimbabwe still needs emergency

HARARE — There had been a definite revival in the last six months of "bandit atrocities" and the need to renew Zimbabwe's state of emergency had never been more urgent, the House of Assembly was told yesterday afternoon.

Mr Enos Nkala, Minister of Home Affairs, in a hard-hitting speech to a silent House, said that over the past few months Zimbabwe had witnessed an "intensified and much more subtle and determined effort by dissident forces to bring about disorder and lawlessness."


He was introducing government's attempt to have the state of emergency reinstated for another six months from July 26.

The emergency was introduced by the Smith government in 1965 and has since been constantly renewed.

Mr Nkala said that since the last renewal there had been 57 murders, 46 rapes, 104 armed robberies, 71 "contacts" and 552 sightings of "bandits." —Sapa

(362)
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its way to the front. We
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Day, July 21.

Greenacres

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Travel Service

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ASSY

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July 31, 1986. No employees of the
edges' decision is final.

29/4/86

Z'bwewe² special powers renewed

HARARE — The Zim-
babwe House of Assembly
yesterday voted by 57 to
20 to extend the 20-year-
old state of emergency
for a further six months.

Moving for the renewal
of the emergency which
gives the authorities
sweeping powers for inde-
finite detentions without
trial and search and sei-
zure, the Minister of
Home Affairs, Mr Enos
Nkala pointedly avoided
all reference to any
threat from South Africa.
This was despite the May
19 SADF raid on African
National Congress tar-
gets in Harare.

This appears to con-
firm reports that a high
level meeting of SA and
Zimbabwean officers has
recently taken place
along the Limpopo to dis-
cuss common security
problems.

At the meeting, be-
lieved to have been at a
high official level, SA rep-
resentatives are under-
stood to have raised
recent incidents when,
they alleged, the ANC
used Zimbabwean soil to
cross into or escape from
South Africa in the course
of sabotage missions.



Mrs NANCY
piece of h

Limit children to 4

— Harare senator

HARARE — The Government should introduce legislation limiting all women to four children, a Zanu (PF) senator said yesterday.

Speaking on a motion concerning a conference on population and development held in Harare in May, Senator William Ndangana said women who opted to have more than four children should be denied health facilities.

IMPORTANT

"Population control is so important that the Government should stamp its foot down and introduce a comprehensive policy to reduce population growth," he said.

"Life must be made difficult for those women who want to have more than four children."

He added that if his suggestion was implemented immediately, Zimbabwe would start recording a reduction in the growth rate in a few years.

The former Deputy Minister said women in Zimbabwe

generally had a minimum of eight children, but the maximum could be up to anything.

If this was allowed to continue, Zimbabwe could soon find itself with an uncontrollable population of millions and millions.

This would exacerbate problems of unemployment, education, health and other facilities, he said.

Senator Chief Zepheniah Charumbira dismissed the suggestion as an "insult" to Zimbabweans.

Arguing that Zimbabwe was an independent country and did not need to import foreign ideas, the chief said as representatives of the people and the ancestral spirits chiefs would never support the idea.

Senator Costas Haitas suggested the Government introduce free population control facilities as part of its free health policy for people earning 150 Zimbabwe dollars (about R217) or less per month. — Sapa.

He is Harare's fearless champion of justice

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa
News Service

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's chief justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, made history, as the first black lawyer to be elevated to the Bench, when he was appointed a judge in 1980, soon after Mr Robert Mugabe's Government came to power.

Two years ago he was made chief justice, an appointment which came soon after he had presided in the celebrated trial of six air force officers who were acquitted of charges of sabotage after the destruction of aircraft on the ground at Thornhill Air Base.

It was a verdict which drew a furious response from the then Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze. But the judgment that the "confessions" of the officers could not be admitted as evidence was upheld by the Supreme Court.

The officers were re-detained but, later, were released after an international outcry.

The air force trial, with its allegations of torture and assertions by Ministers that the men were guilty, attracted worldwide attention.

CONFRONTATION

Now Mr Justice Dumbutshena is again appearing in a case which contains the seeds of potential confrontation between the judiciary and the executive.

In a Supreme Court judgment declaring unlawful the detention of two alleged South African spies, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, the 66-year-old chief justice warned that law and order would break down if orders of the courts were ignored.

He referred to the chequered history of the case in which the two men, senior customs officials, have been re-arrested three times after being freed by the courts.

His stout defence of the role of the judges in seeing that justice is done and of their duty to scrutinise the actions of those in authority has been given

It is in line with previous statements by him emphasising the need for the judiciary to maintain its independence.

He has said that the nation's integrity depends on that of the judiciary and has spoken of the necessity to create conditions which will ensure that judges are free and independent in thought and can work without fear.

NO INTERFERENCE

At the opening of a new High Court session last year Judge Dumbutshena said he was happy that, in Zimbabwe's short history there had been no executive interference with the administration of justice.

But, from his comments in the Austin-Harper appeal judgment, it is apparent that he is concerned about current trends.

Before he went into the law as a profession, Judge Dumbutshena was a teacher and a journalist.

He was called to the Bar in England in 1963 and, on his return to the then Southern Rhodesia the same year, was admitted as an advocate of the High Court.

During his days as a newspaperman he was awarded a grant by the United States Government and spent five months in 1959 working on American newspapers.

REFUSED

But when, on his return, he wanted to go to Ghana and Nigeria, he was refused the necessary passport endorsement by the Federal Government of Sir Roy Welensky.

It was the Southern Rhodesian ex-premier, Mr Garfield Todd, who intervened to secure the proper recommendation for him to study law in London.

In the year before Zimbabwe became independent, Judge Dumbutshena was elected to the Parliament of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as a member of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

But he broke away from the bishop to contest the independence election for the short-lived Zimbabwe Democratic Party led by Mr James Chimberema.

The party was eclipsed in the election which brought Mr Mugabe to power as head of a Government of national unity and Mr Dumbutshena was offered a seat on the Bench.

He is married and has five children.

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New threat to Zola's career

London Bureau

ZOLA Budd's career came under a serious new threat yesterday when Zimbabwean athletes were ordered to boycott any meeting where she participated.

The order from Harare has immediate effect and four Zimbabwean runners have withdrawn from the Pearl Assurance Invitation meeting in Birmingham at the weekend.

The new controversy has alarmed and angered Birmingham athletics and city officials who fear the anti-Budd boycott will snowball.

The weekend meeting was being used to promote Birmingham's application to stage the 1992 Olympic Games.

Birmingham has made a major effort to win African support for its Olympic bid and has even been housing and training the Zimbabwean team for the crisis-ridden Commonwealth Games.

Now the order to the Zimbabwean athletes to boycott the city event is seen as a serious warning that Miss Budd's presence could cost Birmingham the African support it has so expensively nurtured.

Birmingham City officials and the local MP, former Labour government Sports Minister Dennis Howell, are expected to urge Zola to withdraw.

Zola, who stands to receive at least R19 500 for

participating, is highly unlikely to withdraw and will be strongly supported by the English Women's Amateur Athletics Association.

A spokeswoman for the WAAA said yesterday: 'We cannot understand this Zimbabwean decision. It is disgraceful. They only asked us if they could compete a few days ago and they are now really abusing the situation.'

'Zimbabwe competed in the last Olympic Games when Zola was running and it seems ludicrous and nothing at all to do with sport that they should pull out of this meeting now.'

'It is incredibly unfair on Zola and will add to the stress on her, but she will certainly be running on Saturday afternoon. There is no question of us pulling her out.'

Fears

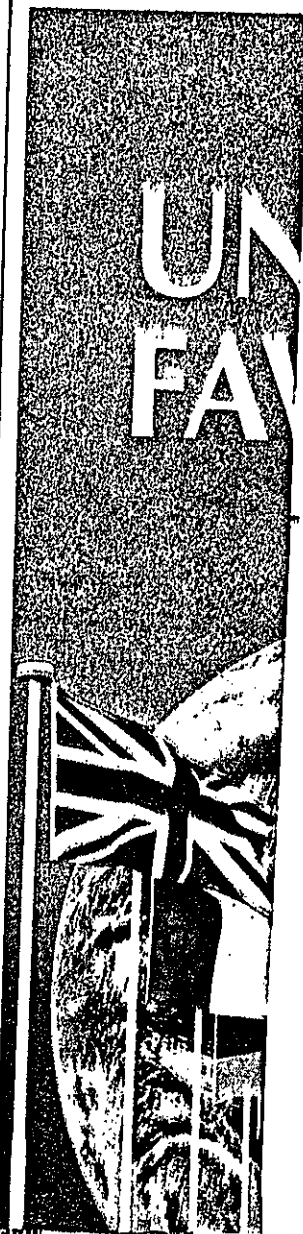
The shock Zimbabwean action has also increased fears that Prime Minister Mugabe will order his national team to join the boycott of the Commonwealth Games, which are due to open in Edinburgh on July 24.

The Zimbabwean decision will be announced after a meeting of frontline state representatives in Harare tomorrow.

In Edinburgh, officials of the Commonwealth Games Federation, the controlling body, say they have been warned that Zimbabwe is being urged by African

countries to the north to boycott the games.

● Zola 4th. See Page 21



Harare holds border whites

The Star's Africa
News Service

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwean security authorities are reported to be holding five whites from the border town of Beitbridge for questioning about involvement in dissident activities.

A lawyer for one of the men said yesterday that Mr Peter van Wyk, Mr Raymond Roth, Mr Dick O'Callahan, Mr Peter Carinus and Mr Lou Watson had been detained at the end of last month.

No official comment was available in Harare.

Commonwealth breakup may suit SA, says Mugabe

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe cautioned yesterday that a breakup of the Commonwealth because of Britain's opposition to sanctions might suit South Africa because it would remove a source of pressure.

He told Parliament in Harare that the Zimbabwe Government had not adopted a position yet on this question which needed to be considered carefully with its partners in the Frontline states.

JOINT COMMITMENT

There is to be a meeting of some Frontline leaders here tomorrow at which the possibility of withdrawal from the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh will be discussed.

On the wider issue of the disintegration of the Commonwealth, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe would not be found lacking in courage and commitment to action which was proposed on a joint basis.

He said the meeting tomorrow on taking part in the Commonwealth Games was important because India and the Caribbean countries were waiting to see what would be decided.

The issue of Zola Budd and Annette Cowley had now been settled as they had been dropped from the England team but the political question arising from Mrs Thatcher's intransigence over sanctions against South Africa was still being studied.

Zimbabwe wanted a decision taken on a collective basis.

"We should act together whatever is decided," said Mr Mugabe.

Mercury: 17/07/86

New threat to Zola's career

362

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countries to the north to boycott the games.

● Zola 4th. See Page 21

Zimbabwe Govt to defy court orders for damages

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government intends to defy orders of the courts where it believes damages have been awarded to people who took advantage of the situation in the transition from war to peace.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that if necessary a law would be passed by Parliament to nullify the damages awarded in certain cases.

"We will discriminate between security cases and other cases where we feel they merit our compliance," he said.

Mr Mugabe had been asked why the Government had not paid damages awarded by the courts.

He told Parliament he was aware of a number of cases involving the armed forces where people had gone to court and been awarded damages for wrongful arrest and assault.

STARTLED

He referred to an incident several years ago when a group of white people who had gone to an army barracks to play bowls had been harassed by army personnel who had been startled by their presence.

They had gone to court and won their case.

"We were supposed to pay damages," said Mr Mugabe.

"There were several other similar cases. If the Government were to pay the huge sums of money involved in these cases, and some of them were of a petty nature, the Government would be using the taxpayers' money wrongfully."

Mr Mugabe said that sometimes the Government had paid damages, giving as an example injuries suffered by people in accidents involving Government vehicles.

But he said where people had taken advantage of "our liberal situation" to go to court and had won on technicalities, they should not expect the Government to enrich them.

When a person said he had been wrongfully arrested, when to our knowledge he had been consorting with dissidents, then we shall not grant him damages.

Mugabe challenge to law goes to the Bar

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Bar Council and Law Society are to discuss the announcement on Wednesday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, that his Government now has a set policy to ignore judges' awards of damages to victims of security-force misconduct.

Both organisations representing the country's legal practitioners, have meetings scheduled for later this month.

WRONGDOERS

Mr Mugabe confirmed in Parliament on Wednesday that the State would not honour judgments in favour of "wrongdoers", persons thought to have "consorted with dissidents", or those it believed had won their cases on technicalities.

It also believed that paying damages to those who had suf-

fered petty wrongs was a misuse of taxpayers' money, he said.

An example of a "petty" nature was the party of white bowlers assaulted by army guards while attending a match at King George VI barracks, Harare in 1981.

Chief Justice Mr. Justice Enoch Dumbutshena has warned that Zimbabwe could slide into "uncivilised chaos" if the government continued to ignore court orders to release detainees held unlawfully under the emergency powers.

The chairman of Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr. Michael Auret, deplored what he said was a return to "the situation in Rhodesia after 1975" when the security forces were indemnified by Mr. Ian Smith's government. — Sapa-Reuter

Lawyers meet on Mugabe ruling

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An example of a "petty" nature was the party of bowlers who were assaulted by army guards while attending a match at King George VI barracks, Harare, in 1981.

Earlier this month the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, warned that Zimbabwe could slide into "uncivilised chaos" if the state continued to ignore court orders for the release of detainees held unlawfully under the emergency powers.

The chairman of Zimbabwe's Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Michael Auret, deplored what appeared to be a return to the situation which existed in Rhodesia after 1975 when the security forces were indemnified by Mr Ian Smith's government.

Mr Auret said a serious injustice would occur if the state ignored any judgement where the courts had found damages were deserved.

Sapa

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FIN MAIL

ZIMBABWE

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18/7/86

Budget preview

No major changes are expected for this year's Zimbabwe budget, due on July 31. Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, looking warily over his shoulder at the World Bank, with whom the Zimbabweans are seeking a US\$120m loan to finance imported inputs for exporters of primary and secondary goods, is anxious to maintain his already substantial reputation for financial rectitude and caution.

Already, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said government will hold the 1985-1986 budget deficit below the Z\$808m forecast a year ago. This is no mean achievement, given the extra \$135m supplementary estimates tabled in April. What remains unclear is how much this will represent underspending — especially on capital account — and how much increased revenue. This would give a budget deficit of about 9% of GDP — about three times as much as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would like, but better than the 10.5% forecast a year ago.

Chidzero will have little room for manoeuvre. With inflation running around 14% so far this year, and Zimbabwe committed to escalating military expenditure (partly in Mozambique, and partly in response to fears of further South African incursions, as on May 19), he will do well to hold spending growth below 20%.

With economic growth slowing from some 6% last year to no more than 3% in 1986, revenue growth will not match this expenditure expansion. So if a higher budget deficit is to be avoided, modest tax increases and

expenditure cutbacks will be required.

The most obvious candidates for spending reductions are subsidies and financial support for parastatals, implying still higher inflation as cost increases are passed on. The most likely source of extra tax is some further modest increase in excise duties on drink and tobacco. This could possibly be allied with a shift in the sales tax system, away from a flat tax on almost all transactions into a graduated UK-style purchase tax, as practised in the Fifties.

But however he plays his cards, Chidzero will have little scope for new taxes or major changes in the expenditure pattern. The most likely forecast is therefore for a relatively unexciting budget, whose main interest will be what Chidzero says, rather than what he does.

He has recently received the commission of inquiry report into taxation and Zimbabweans will be waiting to see what — if any — changes this calls for.

The other issue that will be closely



Finance Minister Chidzero

... little room to manoeuvre

watched is whether there is any sign of moving closer towards meeting the World Bank's reported conditions for the export revolving fund loan, reported to include such IMF-World Bank regulars as import liberalisation (a non-starter), reduced parastatal losses (on the agenda anyway), lower subsidies (also being attempted) and a continued floating exchange rate. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 18 1986

Nkomo, Mugabe are set for new unity moves

HARARE—There were strong indications at the weekend that new moves towards a reconciliation between the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, were imminent.

There were also hints that Mr Nkomo might not be able to take his party along with him after the breakdown earlier this year of the formal unity talks between Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and the opposition Zapu hierarchy.

Zapu draws most of its support from the Ndebele and Kalanga tribes of Zimbabwe's western Matabeleland provinces. The only other leader from the area to rival Mr Nkomo in stature is his former Zimra guerrilla intelligence supremo, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, who is still detained under the state of emergency in the Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, having been acquitted at his trial for high treason four years ago.

One of the most senior members of the Politburo, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a weekend Zanu (PF) rally in Harare that 'soon Comrade Nkomo may become a member of the party'.

But Mr Nyagumbo refused to answer questions from the crowd on whether Mr Nkomo's party as a whole was about to conclude the long-awaited unity agreement.

The 67-year-old Zapu leader, who launched the struggle against white rule in Rhodesia 30 years ago, told a rally at Dulbadzinu township, Beitbridge, that he wished to unite the country's peoples before he died.

Mr Nkomo appears to be choosing the very opposite road

to the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who is reportedly planning to withdraw to his farm rather than go along with his former lieutenants in the white-supremacist Rhodesian Front (now called the Conservative Alliance) who wish to join Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) before a one-party state is proclaimed.

Sources close to Mr Nkomo say he is tired of political strife and wants to imitate the former Zambian opposition leader and pioneer nationalist, Mr Harry Nkumbula, who finally settled his differences with President Kenneth Kaunda's UNIP and was able to spend his last years in comfort and honour.

Mr Nkomo told the weekend rally at Beitbridge, scene of bitter recent factional violence, that if he failed in his promised talk of achieving national unity, God would not receive him into heaven when he died.

Accused

In one of his most conciliatory speeches towards Mr Mugabe's Government, Mr Nkomo called on the people of the South Africa border town to report the presence of dissidents, because their activities hindered national development.

Mr Mugabe has frequently accused the Zapu hierarchy of conspiring with South Africa to support the infiltration of 'Super Zapu' dissidents, and several prominent Zapu members including a leading MP are detained, awaiting trial, on subversion charges.

Last month, up to 100 people, five of them whites, were picked up in Beitbridge by Zimbabwe's central intelligence organisation, on suspicion of helping dissidents.

Mr Nkomo told the rally that by co-operating with Government security forces, the people of Southern Matabele-

land — which until 1985 was under curfew as the worst area of dissident unrest — would help create the atmosphere to attract investors and donors to the area.

The unity talks between Zapu and Zanu (PF) are reportedly deadlocked over the terms on which Mr Nkomo's lieutenants would be incorporated into a unified one-party structure.

Mr Mugabe is adamant that no new 'umbrella body' will be formed. Zapu will have to vote itself out of existence, and its present office bearers must put themselves up for promotion within the Zanu (PF) Party hierarchy.

While Mr Nkomo would be offered a vice-presidency, those who have remained loyal to him during his long and turbulent career would thus have no assured place.

The question of releasing 'security-risk' detainees such as Mr Dabengwa is also believed to be a major stumbling block to agreement — and is remarkably similar to the South African Government's problem over the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC.

Mr Mugabe will be able to remove the 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of Assembly when the guarantees entrenched in the 1980 Independence Constitution on the structure of Parliament lapse next April.

Technically, however, he cannot introduce a one-party state without Zapu's approval before 1990. Until then, it requires all House of Assembly members to ratify amendment of the Declaration of Rights, which pledges freedom of political association.

Mr Nkomo, like Mr Smith, holds 15 seats in the 100 member Assembly. At least six of Mr Smith's MPs are reported to be ready to join Zanu (PF). — (Sapa)

Blow to Commonwealth Games

HARARE — Southern Africa's black Frontline states have dealt another blow to this week's Commonwealth Games but at the expense of an apparent rift in their ranks.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, as expected, joined in the boycott of the games over Britain's policies on South Africa. But Botswana refused to follow suit, despite 11 hours of talks on Saturday.

Tanzania, the other Commonwealth state in the six-nation group spearheading Africa's opposition to South African racial policies, had already announced its withdrawal. Botswana's President Quett Mas-

ire emerged from Saturday's meeting almost 15 minutes before the other leaders, indicating that there might have been a serious rift between them.

Political analysts said Botswana's refusal to go along with its Frontline colleagues was a rare crack in the usually solid ranks of the organisation. It highlighted the growing difficulty Botswana faces in reconciling its economic dependence on SA with the

political demands of its neighbours, the analysts said.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline Group, attempted to paper over the rift after the meeting.

He said Masire wanted to consult his government and could decide later to withdraw his team from what had been billed as the largest Commonwealth Games to date.

But the six leaders — the other two members are Angola and

Mozambique — had had almost two weeks to prepare the meeting.

And the boycott — now joined by 14 states in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean — had been top of their agenda.

The Press Trust of India news agency reported that India, the most populous state in the 49-nation Commonwealth, had also joined the boycott over Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

But there has been no official confirmation.

In London, games organisers said they had been told by Lesotho's High Commissioner that his country was also pulling out.

There was no immediate confirmation from Maseru but Lesotho and Swaziland, which are in much the same position economically as Botswana, had earlier said that they would attend.

The Ghanaian team returned home on Saturday. Ghana was one of the first countries to announce it was pulling its team out of the games — Sapa-Reuter.

DD 362
2/7/86 DAIL

Zimbabwe frees 22 detainees

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government has released 22 detainees, most of them held on allegations of threatening state security, the Home Affairs (Interior) Minister, Mr. Enos Nkala, announced at the weekend.

Mr. Nkala gave no details in his brief statement, saying only the move showed the government's determination to free as many detainees as possible.

But the names of many of those freed showed they were residents of southern Matabeleland province, where rebels have killed at least 500 people and destroyed property worth several million dollars since 1982.

Matabeleland is the power-base of the chief opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, whose supporters the government blames for the rebellion.

Mr. Nkomo denies any links with the rebels.

Sapa-RNS

22/7/85
STAR

Pro-ANC priest is dismissed

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A row has broken out over the dismissal of a white priest, Father Michael Lapsley, a member of the South African ANC, from his Anglican parish in a black township in Harare.

Church services were brought to a halt on Sunday as angry parishioners demonstrated against his dismissal for alleged insubordination.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said the priest had been sacked for refusing to obey orders, for being a member of the ANC, and because his picture had appeared in a magazine with a raised clenched fist.

According to the *Herald* yesterday the priest had told the diocesan authorities that if they wished to terminate his services, they must give him six months' notice or provide him with full pay and other benefits detailed in his contract.

Pan-African force is Mugabe idea for OAU summit

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SOM
23/7/86

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — When Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe goes to the annual summit meeting of OAU countries in Addis Ababa later this week he will raise the issue of a Pan-African defence force.

But there are no expectations here that such a force will get off the ground in a hurry.

Since his statement last month about the urgent need to form an African defence force, Mr Mugabe himself has admitted that this was only an idea.

TWO ASPECTS

Earlier this year the OAU defence commission met in Harare and considered two separate aspects:

One was the issue of sending a peace-keeping force to member countries where a conflict had arisen between two of them and the other was the suggestion of an African defence force to go to the defence of any country that suffered aggression.

Mr Mugabe had been asked if a regional force could be established to

counter aggression from South Africa.

He replied that if the idea of a Pan-African force was accepted and one was eventually established, then the idea of a regional unit of that force could be considered.

There has been talk of a Pan-African defence force since the defence commission was formed more than 20 years ago.

But speakers at the Harare meeting said that in that time the only achievement had been in drawing up a protocol to provide for one and that had still to be presented to heads of state for approval.

Zimbabwe's Minister of State for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, in his closing address, said the meeting had appreciated the sensitivity of the matter and the due care and caution that would be required to establish a force.

The best he could offer was that African countries had been able to overcome earlier ideological and other divisions, had passed the stage of making beautiful speeches, and had moved to the stage of "the genuine desire to implement resolutions".

By Robin Drew, of The Star's
Africa News Service,
reporting from Harare

Maize surplus proves something of a problem

23/7/80 SDML 362

Zimbabwe's maize mountain is proving something of an embarrassment.

The stockpile this year is expected to average 1.5 million tons which will rise to more than two million tons by April next year.

Exports this year are expected to be about 500 000 tons, much of this through barter deals. Because of the world surplus, Zimbabwe will have to export at a loss which will run into millions of rands.

According to an economist of the Standard Chartered Bank group, Mr Zdenek Silavecky, the total interest charge on a maize stockpile of two million tons will come to more than R55 million.

CAPE PORT

He told grain producers that some people were advocating a rapid disposal of the maize stock at virtually any price so that the Agricultural Marketing Authority could cut its losses.

It would appear, he said, that the

only port Zimbabwe was currently able to use for grain shipments outside Africa was Cape Town.

"Assuming that we were willing to dispose of one million tons of surplus maize, the loss to the marketing authority in present circumstances would total a staggering R168 million," he said.

Mr Silavecky said this would not only be contrary to government policy, but would raise the already unacceptably high level of subsidies in the economy as a whole.

In the last financial year subsidies totalled more than R500 million, about 16 percent of government's current spending.

The figure was likely to have been much higher for the financial year ended June 30.

He said it had also been suggested that a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar would help, but to avoid a big

local currency loss this would have to be about 40 percent which would raise prices throughout the economy and fuel inflation.

An RAL Merchant Bank survey says that Zimbabwe has become a high-cost producer of maize by international standards.

FIGURE DOUBLED

Maize producers are paid R250 a ton, more than double the figure paid five years ago.

The improved price, a couple of good seasons and the boost in peasant farming production as a result of loans and the emphasis given to technical advice for communal farmers have led to the increase in production.

Peasant farmers are now supplying nearly half the maize delivered to the Grain Marketing Board for sale.

24/7/80

Zimbabwe MPs clash over SA sanctions

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans who opposed sanctions against South Africa were being disloyal and were reneging on their citizenship, Parliament was told yesterday during a heated debate.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira and the Minister of Justice, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, lashed out at members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance who warned that sanctions would ruin Zimbabwe.

Dr Zvobgo accused them of acting as agents of Pretoria.

Dr Shamuyararia said it was crucial that all members of Parliament supported the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in his call for sanctions. Those who did not would be reneging on their citizenship.

A deputy minister, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, said even if sanctions meant mass unemployment, the country was prepared to carry the burden.

A Conservative Alliance member, Mr Des Butler, said sanctions were tantamount to a declaration of economic war.

"Do we need or wish for war? Zimbabwe should be pragmatic," he said.

Zimbabwe detainees appear in court

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The Star's Africa
News Service

BULAWAYO — Two Beitbridge men who have been held in detention for some weeks have appeared in court here.

Mr Raymond Roth, of Impala Ranch, pleaded guilty to having four uncut emeralds. The trial was adjourned until next month.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

Peter Carinus, a service station owner, was fined the equivalent of R2 500 for a contravention of the Exchange Control Act.

The two men were among a number of people detained in Beitbridge. Lawyers said the reason given previously was for allegedly being connected with dissident activities.

3 alleged activists released

HARARE — Three whites detained for allegedly recruiting Zimbabweans to become South African-backed anti-government rebels, have been charged with lesser crimes and released, one of their lawyers said yesterday.

Mr Raymond Roth, Mr Peter Carinus and Mr Antonio Ferreira all pleaded guilty on Tuesday in a Bulawayo court, to violating Zimbabwe's strict exchange control laws by selling Zimbabwe dollars for foreign currencies.

Mr Carinus was released after paying a fine. Mr Roth, who admitted smuggling emeralds to South Africa, and Mr Ferreira were released on bail as their trials were postponed.

Mr David Coltart, the attorney representing Mr Roth and Mr Carinus, said the allegations of rebel recruitment made in the original detention orders had been dropped.

The three men, all Zimbabwe citizens, were among about 50 people detained in Beit Bridge in June, either for allegedly recruiting guerillas to be trained in South Africa, or for spying.

— Sapa-AP

Beitbridge motel manager released

25/7/85 DM 362

Pretoria Correspondent

A relieved Mr Guy O'Callaghan of Cullinan today confirmed that his father, Beitbridge motel manager Mr Dick O'Callaghan (51), had been released after three weeks' detention in a Bulawayo prison.

Mr Dick O'Callaghan was arrested at the border for alleged "dissident activities" when he entered Zimbabwe about a month ago, and was released earlier this week after intensive interrogation by Zimbabwean police.

"It came as a bolt from the blue. One moment we were resigning ourselves to the worst — and the next my father was set free with an apology that 'someone had made a mistake'," Mr Guy O'Callaghan said.

He said his father, a Zimbabwean citizen who works in South Africa, had been "well-treated" by the authorities.

"My mother was allowed to see him quite regularly and my brother Timothy took him dinner every night. My father's black assistant manager was also arrested, but he, too, has now been released," Mr O'Callaghan said.

At least one person arrested with Dick O'Callaghan — Mr Lou Watson (48), another Zimbabwean citizen who lives in South Africa — is, however, still in custody in Bulawayo.

The precise nature of the charges against Mr Watson are not known, although Mr Guy O'Callaghan suspects they are "of a similar nature" to those on which his father was held.

At least 50 white Zimbabweans with South African connections are known to have been arrested in June alone, many of them on alleged exchange control infractions.

SADF ATTACKS

Three men who were found guilty in Bulawayo on Monday on charges of contravening Zimbabwe's strict exchange laws have also been released. They are Mr Raymond Roth, who faces further emerald smuggling charges, and Mr Antonio Ferreira, who were released on bail and Mr Peter Carinus, who paid an admission of guilt fine.

Still in custody with Mr Watson are another Zimbabwean citizen, Mr Peter van Wyk, and a Briton, Mr Richard Woodcroft, who were

arrested shortly after the South Africa Defence Force attacks on African National Congress bases in Harare and Lusaka on May 19.

Mr Van Wyk is alleged to have transported explosives for the use of "South African saboteurs" involved in the attack on Harare, while Mr Woodcroft allegedly rented some of vehicles used by the attackers.

Meanwhile, the Zambian authorities are maintaining a stony silence about the present fate or whereabouts of four young South African tourists who were arrested near Lusaka shortly after the May 19 attacks.

They are Messrs Bernard Koch (23) and Randolph Keyser (27), of Pietermaritzburg, Rudolph Otterman (28), of Rustenburg, and Duncan Vause (28), of Durban, who are all being subjected to torture, according to two of their companions — German citizens Frank Poessnecker and Ruth Muller — who were recently released.

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Alleged SA spies continue court battle for freedom

25/7/86
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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Supreme Court has reserved judgment in another appeal aimed at securing the release of two alleged South African spies, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who are fighting a marathon battle in the courts against their detention.

The chief justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, said it was possible judgment would be delivered next Tuesday.

FREEDOM DOUBT

But, as the two senior customs officials are now being held under a new Ministerial detention order, not the subject of the present appeal, this might not mean they would be freed if the judgment were in their favour.

Counsel for the two, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, asked the court what relief they could expect in this event.

He asked for an interdict preventing the State from continuing to detain Mr Austin and Mr Harper who, on three earlier occasions, had been freed by the courts and later re-arrested.

Much of yesterday's argument was about the decision of a High Court judge to admit as evidence a secret document said to have been obtained from South Africa.

Mr de Bourbon argued that the admission of the document as evidence deprived the men of their constitutional right to a fair hearing. Neither they nor their lawyers have been able to see the document.

He said the Minister of State for Security must comply with the constitution or the courts would become subservient to the executive. The judiciary was the body which must safeguard the individual against the State.

The Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, argued that the right to a

fair hearing was not an absolute right. Where there was a conflict of interest, the national interest was paramount.

He said the State had gone as far as it could in giving reasons for the detention and was relying on the document as an impeccable source of information as a basis for detaining the men.

The document has been given to the three Supreme Court judges but the chief justice said the real issue was whether the State had provided the detainees with sufficient grounds to enable them to prepare a case for the tribunal which reviewed all detention orders. The judge said the question of the authenticity of the document should be left to the review tribunal.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper are due to appear again today in the High Court where their lawyers are seeking an order restraining the authorities from holding them in inhumane and degrading conditions.

Backdoor doubts on sanctions

LONDON — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho were accused yesterday of having privately approached Britain with reservations on the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

And, in a written reply to Parliament, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Junior Minister at the Foreign Office, admitted that several black African governments had expressed reluctance to join a trade embargo because of adverse effects on their economies.

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■ To Page 2

Some states express worries on sanctions

■ From Page 1

plying to Conservative MP Mr Terry Dicks, refused to name the countries concerned.

In making his accusation Mr Dicks had said: "This is typical of the two-faced, double standards exercised by the tinpot leaders who demand one thing while practising another. It shows they can't be trusted."

In Washington, President Reagan, facing growing congressional criticism over his policy on South Africa, is seeking some unified action by US allies against the Pretoria Government, his spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Mr Larry Speakes confirmed that the White House is studying unspecified sanctions aimed at Pretoria. He refused to discuss specific actions under consideration but said: "We want to target the sanctions against those who are in the decision-making process." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

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HARARE — Zimbabwean legal experts believe the crunch may come this week for the country's judges, whose ability to dispense justice has been circumscribed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Last month, Chief Justice Enoch Dumushena warned that Zimbabwe could slide into "uncivilised chaos" if the state continued to ignore judicial orders for the release of people the courts had ruled were being illegally detained under the 20-year-old state of emergency.

He issued the warning in his judgment in favour of two customs officers, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who since February 22 have five times been freed by the courts only to be re-arrested by the Central Intelligence Organisation.

The High Court and the Supreme Court are due to give their decisions tomorrow on further actions by the two customs men, who claim that allegations of spying for South Africa are a part of a plot by highly connected criminals.

Zimbabwe courts wait for govt intervention

Lawyers are waiting to see whether yet another courtroom victory will be negated by the security authorities simply ignoring the judges' findings.

As potentially damaging as the "Austin-Harper case" to Zimbabwe's reputation for respecting the rule of law, was the statement in parliament on July 16 by Mr Mugabe that his government had now adopted a deliberate policy of refusing to honour judges' awards of damages for victims of security force assaults.

Mr Mugabe said it would be an abuse of the taxpayers' money to pay the sums awarded to people his government believed to be

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"wrongdoers", who were known to have consorted with dissidents who had won their cases "on technicalities" or whose grievance were "petty".

Mr Mugabe gave as an example of a petty complaint that a party of middle-aged white bowlers who in 1981 were stopped by guards at Harare's King George VI barracks while attending a function there. They were "given a few claps", said Mr Mugabe.

The courts heard that after being assaulted, the party of men women were confined in one cell for several hours.

The Zimbabwe Law Society, representing all Zimbabwean legal practitioners, is today holding its annual meeting, which is being attended by a distinguished British jurist, Lord Cameron. He will address the Britain-Zimbabwe Society tomorrow on "The rule of law and the independence of the judiciary".

Lawyers believe that Mr Mugabe's treatment of his judges could have a critical impact on the sympathy he receives from the V as the crisis approaches over sanctions against South Africa.

DD 29/01/86

Lawyers call on Mugabe to clarify damages rule

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New laws could nullify awards already made

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Bar Council, which represents the country's small group of advocates, plans to write to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, requesting clarification of his announcement that the government will not honour judges' awards of damages to victims of security force assaults.

The leader of the council, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, said that at their weekend meeting advocates had said there was some confusion over Mr Mugabe's statement in the House of Assembly that he felt it was a misuse of taxpayers' money to pay damages awards to those who had "consorted with dissidents", had won their cases on technicalities or had complaints of a petty nature.

Mr Mugabe said legislation might be brought before the present sitting to nullify the awards which had been made, including R40 000 to a Zapu MP who proved he was tortured in detention and R3 000 to one of a party of white bowlers who were assaulted by army guards while attending a social function.

Mr De Bourbon said that in view of Mr Mugabe's departure on Sunday for the organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa, from which he flies to London for the Commonwealth mini summit, no early reply was expected.

Addressing the High Court last month when the Central Intelligence Organisation was in contempt of a judge's order to produce two detained customs officers, Mr Kenneth Neil Harper and Mr John Vincent Austin, Mr De Bourbon said the state "seemed on occasion to think itself above the law" in Zimbabwe.

Giving judgment in the same case, Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutsheza warned that the country might slide

into "uncivilised chaos" if the state continued to ignore court orders for the release of the two men, who are accused of spying for South Africa.

The council of the Zimbabwe Law Society, which represents all legal practitioners, was expected to consider Mr Mugabe's statement when it met in Harare yesterday. The event coincides with the opening of an international law conference.

Among those attending the conference are Britain's Solicitor-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, and Scotland's Lord Advocate, Lord Cameron, who will give a public lecture today on the independence of the judiciary and the Rule of Law.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, told the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation he expected the law conference to adopt a resolution condemning the situation in South Africa.

The Austin-Harper case, which is attracting international attention, reaches a crucial stage today when both the High Court and the Supreme Court are expected to give judgments on fresh applications the customs men have brought after being re-arrested five times under the 20-year-old state of emergency.

They are seeking a High Court order restraining the security authorities from moving them to distant parts of the country, as an alleged precaution against a possible South African abduction bid, and a Supreme Court order declaring their detention unlawful for the sixth time.

They are also petitioning the Detainees' Review Tribunal for an urgent recommendation for their release from a ministerial detention order, which could, in theory, allow them to be kept in prison indefinitely without trial.

Although protracted prison remands are a topic on the law conference agenda, security detention is not. — Sapa



MR MUGABE



MR ZVOBGO

Commonwealth plan to seize racketeers' profits

HARARE—A centuries' old principle of English justice that the onus of proof lies on the State may be modified if Commonwealth law ministers, meeting in Harare, proceed with a plan embracing 36 nations and aimed at cracking down on big-time criminals.

Tomorrow they are expected to ratify an epoch-making document which officials hope will set an international precedent, whereby states will promise to seize the profits of drug smugglers and other criminals.

Convicted racketeers would be required to prove, they came by their assets in other Commonwealth countries legitimately, or have them confiscated by the state in which they were located.

A controversial aspect of the plan, which is likely to trigger furious debate in Britain, is the proposal to include political 'kick-backs' among the foreign funds that may be seized at the instigation of fellow Commonwealth governments.

The name of former Nigerian Trade Minister, Ounnaru Dikko has not been mentioned at the Harare conference, said a spokesman, but his case would be a classic test of the planned arrangement.

Mr Dikko is alleged by the new Nigerian military regime to have amassed a fortune in British and other foreign banks during his term in office. Britain has so far refused to extradite him, or allow his personal fortune to be seized.

Mr Jeremy Pope, New Zealand-born head of the legal division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, told newsmen the ministers shared the concern of the preparatory working party of senior officials about the present situation.

Expropriation pact

Criminals such as drug smugglers could safely cache their profits abroad, either to await their release from jail if they were caught, or to finance further crime — which, on occasions, included international terrorism.

A class of criminal covered by the planned Commonwealth agreement would be the public servant who amassed funds abroad from corruption, such as bribe moneys.

Mr Pope refused to be drawn on the massive political implications of the plan, or to reveal the attitudes of specific countries among the 36 delegations attending the Harare meeting, which is taking place in closed session.

But after every coup, incoming Third World governments routinely allege that their predecessors possess millions abroad, so any expropriation pact would be a recipe for

innumerable future legal wrangles.

Mr Pope said that if Commonwealth countries accepted the plan, each would have to enact legislation giving it legal force through its own parliament and in accordance with its own constitution's safeguards on individual property rights.

The plan envisaged confiscated assets going to the state to which they were traced in order to avoid the problem of foreign currency outflows. Mr Pope gave the example of one international drug smuggler who used his profits to acquire virtually the entire fishing fleet of one Third World country. If this went to the overseas government which instigated its seizure, it would put a major industry overnight in foreign ownership.

'They are trying to make sure that the criminal does not enjoy the fruits of his crime,' said Mr Pope. 'The object of the exercise is to strip the criminal of the proceeds.'

Mr Pope hoped that by accepting the plan, the Commonwealth would set an example to the rest of the world.

One of the most controversial departures in the entire scheme is the proposal to throw the onus of proof on to the persons whose assets are alleged to be the 'fruits of crime'.

Mr Pope said that if a civil servant had been convicted of taking bribes as part of a pattern of conduct it would not be unreasonable to ask him how he came by a sum of \$10 million (about £25 million) in a bank account in some other

Commonwealth country.

If he did not get the money criminally, he should be a to prove it, said Mr Pope.

'To the extent that you can prove you got them legitimately, you can keep them,' he said.

The remainder would be seized by the country in which the money was located.

Emergency powers

Mr Pope said another subject debated during the day's proceedings yesterday was the question of extending the proceedings for persons awaiting trial.

Mr Pope said some Commonwealth nations reported a maximum remand prisoners than convicted criminals in their jails. Some spent longer in jail awaiting trial than maximum sentence they could receive for the offence, which they were charged.

The delegates did not, however, discuss detention in emergency powers regulations.

In some African front-line countries, which have states of emergency for many years, there is a blurred function between remand in custody and detention in emergency powers, not only in security cases but in involving alleged foreign currency and economic crime. — (Sapa)

See Editorial Opinion

The Star Bureau

The accused were Charles Colbert (38) and his brother Jack (33), of the Bronx, New York. They were also fined \$50 000 each. Their companies, SCI Equipment and Technology Ltd and Signo Trading International Ltd, were fined \$500 000.

Each Colbert was convicted last month by a Federal grand jury of 27 counts, and each firm of 26 charges of conspiracy, mail fraud, wire fraud, making a false claim against the government, making false statements to the government and of obstructing justice.

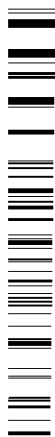
Horrible

By Dik Browne

WHAT POOR DUMB
EALLY THINK?



HMMM...I'VE WONDERED
THE SAME THING...



They saw no human remains.

ARGUS 31/7/86

4 Zimbabwe soldiers to hang for 'ghastly' killing

Argus Africa
News Service

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HARARE. — Four soldiers of the North Korean-trained Zimbabwe army's Fifth Brigade are to hang for the "ghastly" 1983 murder of four people.

The bullet-riddled and bayoneted bodies of Lieutenant Edias Ndlovu, an Ndebele-speaking officer of the army's One Brigade; his wife Jennifer and two civilians — one a woman — were found in shallow graves near the

village of Lupane in north-west Zimbabwe. At the time there were numerous allegations by foreign correspondents, church leaders and human rights organisations of mass killings and violence against Ndebele civilians, chiefly by the Fifth Brigade.

The case reached the courts only when a magistrate refused to accept police statements that the four had been "killed in crossfire". He also found evidence of a

high-level cover-up of the murders.

In the High Court, Bulawayo yesterday Mr Justice John Manyarara said the state of the four victims when found suggested they had been "brutally tortured" before being killed. There was also evidence that the women were "subjected to degrading sexual abuse".

COVER-UP

He expressed the court's "extreme displeasure" with senior assistant Noah Mvere, then the police officer commanding Bulawayo district, whom, he said, had ordered that no investigations into the murders were to be carried out.

The four soldiers, two corporals and two privates, pleaded not guilty to charges of murder.

They said they had shot the four as they were suspected dissidents and collaborators who had tried to escape.

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Zimbabwe to build gold refinery at Myuma

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government plans to build a Z\$3,5 million gold refinery which is expected to start operating in about two years, a Cabinet minister said in the Zimbabwean Midlands town of

Myuma.

In an interview with Ziana new agency during a tour of the Athens mine, which is currently undergoing a Z\$12 million facelift, the Minister of Mines, Mr Richard Hove said the refinery

would be a parastatal, and partly owned by the Standard Chartered Bank.

The minister said technical work on the refinery was completed.

"We will be working closely with a western

Australian company until the commissioning of the refinery in two years," he added.

The bulk of the equipment to be used in the construction of the refinery would be locally made, he said.— Sapa.

SANDTON

Zimbabwe Ministers 'involved in R9-m swindle'

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Outspoken Zimbabwean politician Mr Edgar Tekere has accused Cabinet Ministers of potential involvement in a R8.8 million scandal in the supply of drought relief.

Speaking in the House of Assembly last night, Mr Tekere — the former secretary general of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party — said that "even Ministers" were involved in the "Paweni scandal".

Mr Samson Paweni, a former marketing manager of Shell-BP in Zambia, is currently in the midst of a trial in which his company is alleged to have swindled the Government of R8.8 million by cheating on transport contracts for the supply of food supplies to Zimbabwe's drought-hit areas in 1983.

In court last week the possible involvement of Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the former Minister of Social Welfare but now holding the portfolio of Energy and Water Resources, was raised.

The court heard that a transport contract for Mr Paweni, cancelled by the Ministry of Social Welfare when discrepancies were discovered, had been reinstated on the same day that Mr Paweni held a meeting with Mr Kangai.

Education group rebuffs Unisa

3/07/88
HARARE — The African Association for Distance Education (AADE) has rejected an application for membership by the University of South Africa (Unisa) and warned that any of its members attending any Unisa workshop would be dismissed.

According to a statement released yesterday, the executive president of the AADE, Dr Sikhanyiso Ndhlovu, has also declined to present a paper on distance education at a Unisa workshop next year.

"I have declined to accept this invitation as the situation is not congenial for me to undertake such a mission," Dr Ndhlovu said in a statement.

"Many other executive members of my association have also been invited to the Unisa workshop and most of them have declined the invitation," he added.

"Any member of my association who attends the Unisa workshop will be dismissed," the statement said. —Sapa



Robert Mugabe

Mugabe releases Zapu detainees

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has ordered the release of 21 more political detainees, bringing to 51 the number freed in the past three weeks.

The releases are believed to be linked to the rising fortunes of talks aimed at unifying Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

Announcing the releases, Minister of Home Affairs Enos Nkala was quoted in yesterday's *Herald* newspaper as saying that the detainees were arrested last August and September during a swoop by security agencies after Zimbabwe's general elections on hundreds of Zapu supporters, including MPs, city councillors and senior army officers.

LAWYERS

None of the 21 named today is a known senior official, however, nor is it clear how many are being held in detention.

At the beginning of the month, about 110 people were being held in the maximum security sections of Chikurubi and Khami prisons in Harare and Bulawayo respectively, but lawyers and human rights workers believe there may be hundreds more in isolated police cells around the country.

Edif. Str. Mail. Ransport Mail. Sandton City

Brain drain deals hefty blow to Jo'burg financial market

Economics Reporter

JOHANNESBURG's financial markets have lost an unprecedented number of traders and other highly trained professionals in the last year to foreign banks.

The sector hit hardest, banking sources say, has been the city's foreign exchange-dealing rooms, where traders worried about the market's increasing contraction, and attracted by higher salaries, have moved to firms in London and Australia.

Foreign exchange specialists are frustrated because trading is limited to rand transactions, because the volume of trading has fallen sharply, and because, as one trader said, "they sense that the

hey-days of SA trading are over".

Executives say the drain has also taken gilt and share traders, as well as portfolio managers, corporate finance experts and some of the city's top economists.

A precise count of traders leaving SA is not available but banking and trading sources say the continuing personnel flight has hit most financial institutions.

"The marketplace in Johannesburg is a game of musical chairs, especially in the foreign exchange area," says Stan-

dard Merchant Bank executive director Graeme Bell.

Among those who have left in the last year or plan to leave this year are Barclays senior dealer Paul Kemp and senior economist Lauretta Gell, Standard Bank investment manager Paul Jennings, Martin & Co economist Trevor Fernie, Nedbank economist Ian MacFarlane, J D Anderson economist Alan Jacobs, Ivor Jones economist Ian Le-mont, and Mathison & Hollidge research analysts Meg Woods and Geoff Minnan.

In addition, trading sources say, Standard Merchant has lost two traders, and

two more are considering leaving Barclays.

Most of the financial professionals who leave the country are said to be in their twenties or early thirties. Many of them have made contacts at foreign banks while representing an SA institution in foreign transactions.

They move primarily to banks in Australia, where recent deregulation of financial markets has created enormous demand for trained trading specialists, and to London, where banks recruited in anticipation of the deregulation of equity markets late next month.

Salaries are said to approach £100 000

in London for an experienced foreign bank.

Foreign exchange operators been the hardest hit, some say dealers there are the most specialised financial professionals and few are being replaced by moves towards market which could eliminate them. But Barclays chief foreign dealer Audrey Wilkie says many who left because of "political and money" have signed contracts with foreign banks for two or three years with the intention of returning with international experience.

"THE VITAL VIEWPC

DD 118/86 362

Customs men's appeal dismissed

HARARE — The detention of two top customs officials on allegations of spying for South Africa was confirmed by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Dismissing an appeal by Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, said the reasons given to the men for their detention last month were sufficiently detailed to enable them to make meaningful representation at the Detainees' Review Tribunal.

He warned the Supreme Court's decision to declare the detention valid should not be taken by the Review Tribunal as a necessity for their continued detention because that was a matter left for determination by the tribunal. Mr Austin, 36, and Mr Harper, 43, were detained for allegedly passing secret information to South Africa concerning Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

The Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyau-siku, for the state, produced a document in court to prove the detentions were warranted. — Sapa

Star
Friday August 1 1986 11

Mugabe hits out at West's criticism

The Star's Africa
News Service

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ADDIS ABABA — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has strongly attacked Western nations for their criticism of Africa's economic policies.

Speaking on Wednesday during the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Mugabe criticised Britain, the United States, West Germany and other Western nations for their stand during the recent United Nations special session on Africa's economic crisis.

"Must we be lectured that we should privatise? Must privatisation become a precondition for aid? This is what we were told," said Mr Mugabe.

FIGHTING

"Some of us are fighting capitalism, which, to us, represents a continued outflow of our economic wealth to Europe."

Mr Mugabe said that the emphasis on reform of economic systems was an attempt by the Western world "to link their ideological desires with our economic poverty".

He said corruption in Africa stemmed from colonial times and was not unique to Africa.

"Corruption is a human frailty. Colonialism was corrupt and we have our own share of corruption. They have theirs so why must they lecture to us?"

Mr Mugabe said African countries should refuse to discuss their debts and economic problems individually with their creditors.

They should negotiate jointly with the West, he said.

'HOME AFFAIR'

Mr Mugabe called on all African Heads of State to attend the next summit of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Harare in September.

"Let us have an African

stand on those issues that affect us all. This is our summit. It is a home affair."

Mr Mugabe will succeed Indian Premier Mr Rajiv Gandhi as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in September.

He said Zimbabwe had nearly completed all the preparations for the summit and there should be no accommodation, security or feeding problems.

sunrise finance

Govt fires first salvo at Africa's sanctions threat

Sapa and Financial Staff

The Government has fired the first salvo in its likely response to international sanctions by announcing that it introducing a system of import licensing on all imports from Zimbabwe.

The Department of Trade and Industry announced in Pretoria yesterday that a "Timeous" warning to South African importers would appear in the Government Gazette next Friday announcing the introduction of the import licensing scheme.

A spokesman for the Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, emphasised: "This measure does not imply an embargo on imports from Zimbabwe and should by no means be interpreted as a deviation from South Africa's official trade policy not to unnecessarily intervene in international trade.

"It is purely an administrative measures to monitor imports from Zimbabwe."

Importers would still be able to get import licences without any trouble.

In a statement, the Department said: "It is incumbent upon the South African government to protect local commerce and industry and to safeguard the sources of supply of their normal requirements.

Monitoring

"Against this background and in view of other developments concerning Southern Africa, the government has decided to introduce a system of import licensing on all imports from Zimbabwe."

This would enable the government to monitor the volume and nature of products imported from Zimbabwe.

Applications for the relevant import permits had to be addressed on the prescribed form H.461 To the Director: Import and Export Control, Private Bag X192, Pretoria 0001.

Behind this carefully worded statement lies a whole spectrum

that it appeared to be a direct response to Zimbabwe's strong stance on sanctions recently.

The strictures did not include other major trading partners in Southern Africa and it was not necessary to insist on import permits to monitor imports into the country.

One observer also noted that under the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT) such a measure would be very serious indeed.

He said it was possible to argue that for balance of payments purposes a country could claim that such measures were necessary and that with the international debt embargo on the country such a scenario had developed.

Singled out

However, it was also peculiar that only one immediate trading partner had been singled out, although one importer said a similar stipulation had been introduced with imports from Sweden in recent weeks.

Although there was no immediate response by the Zimbabwe government to the new measures, observers note that any restriction on trade between the two countries could compound the problems already surfacing in Zimbabwe.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is expected to announce new monetary measures next week following the sharply increased deficit in yesterday's budget, banking sources said today.

Private sector organisations also expressed concern over the 52 percent jump in the 1986-87 budget deficit from Z\$692 million in the financial year ended June 30 to Z\$1048 billion.

The Finance Minister, Mr Bernard Chidzero, calling for economic sacrifices, said the increased expenditure was due to recent wage increases, the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare this month and escalating defence costs as "a direct

can context facing this country."

He added: "Some of these expenditures, however, are once-off and will therefore not necessarily constitute a source of increase in recurrent expenditures during 1987/88."

Mr Chidzero said the deficit would have serious implications for money supply and inflation, but promised remedial anti-inflationary measures would be prescribed soon.

The banking sources said the moves they expected next week could include higher liquid asset ratios for banks and the issue of Reserve Bank bills to absorb excess liquidity and restrain money supply growth.

The major items of expenditure announced by Mr Chidzero were debt servicing, 25 percent of the total budget, education 17 percent and defence 16 percent.

The Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce (ZNCC) said the doubling of domestic borrowing to Z\$967 million to finance the deficit would increase inflationary pressure in the economy.

High deficit

ZNCC president, Mrs Dawn Taunton, said she hoped the promised anti-inflationary package would not cancel the potentially stimulating effect of a cut in sales tax from 15 to 12.5 percent also announced yesterday.

Stock Exchange president, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, called the deficit "far too high." A spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, the white-dominated manufacturing sector, expressed concern at the low levels of government investment spending but applauded the tax cut as courageous at a time of a rising budget deficit.

Mr Keith Evans, general manager of one of the largest building societies, Founders, welcomed the Minister's announcement to exempt interest on certain building society investments from tax. He said this would lead to increased loans

Neighbours face crunch as West prepares to squeeze SA

IT-TOR-TAT ON SANCTIONS

FIRST shots in South Africa's reply to threatened sanctions were fired this week — against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

And senior South African sources indicate reactions in a graduated but potentially massive response to inevitable sanctions will be "defensive and appropriate".

But in neighbouring Zimbabwe an innocuous Trade and Industries notice this week that imports from Zimbabwe will be licensed has sparked fears that a Lesotho-type trade blitzkrieg is pending.

All this, meanwhile, as the Commonwealth mini-summit convenes today, Western powers slide closer to joint punitive action against South Africa, and a battery of surveys warns Pretoria and neighbouring capitals that they dare not be sanguine about the impact of even limited sanctions.

A high-level analysis of appropriate responses to sanctions moves by neighbouring states has apparently been completed and is with the Government for consideration.

High on the priority list, it is reliably learnt, is a trade tit-for-tat against neighbouring countries.

First steps were taken this week when the South African Department of Trade and Industries said licensing of Zimbabwean imports would begin to safeguard sources of supply.

Fears

This has immediately given rise to fears in Harare that import licensing will be used as an excuse for slowing down cross-border traffic and thus squeezing the Zimbabwean economy.

A Pretoria source indicated, however, that no steps would be taken outside the existing bilateral trade agreements with Zimbabwe, but the situation would be reviewed on an ongoing basis — depending on how the boycott war escalates.

A second leg to the plan is the repatriation of foreign "refugees" and, if necessary, workers.

Mozambican and other refugees now relying heavily on South African medical facilities could, ironically, become the first victims of the sanctions war.

The squaring off between south and north Limpopo comes as Western powers move inexorably towards a united front on sanctions against South Africa. The main focuses:

- The British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, was today meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in a five-minutes-to-midnight attempt to broker a consensus within the Commonwealth mini-summit today.

Forefront

Yesterday she met Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney with the same intent.

Both India and Canada gave notice that they intended being in the forefront of sanctions actions against South Africa — India going as far as saying it is prepared to consider sanctions against Britain.

It is almost certain that Mrs Thatcher will eventually bow to demands for some action against South Africa, although she will argue any move should be taken in concert with other groups such as the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States.

This now raises the possibility of a full meeting of all Commonwealth heads of state in September to coincide with the EEC meeting.

Latest word on the meeting was that serious tension but not a split within the Commonwealth is likely; Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has apparently warned Mrs Thatcher in a letter that he will take his country out of the Commonwealth unless she "modifies" her stance.

- Across the Atlantic, meanwhile, the US Senate is priding itself on having cobbled a compromise sanctions measure which will not endanger American interests.

The Bill, passed on Friday by the Foreign Relations Committee, avoids treading on any constituents' toes by invoking bans which neither affect Americans nor attack imports vital to the US market.

The legislation, which now goes before the Senate, bans new South African investments and prohibits South

BY EVELYN HOTTENHUSEN in London,
PATRICIA CHENEY in Washington and
STEPHAN TERBLANCHE in Pretoria

agreement in Pretoria

agreement in this case

First salvo fired at Zimbabwe

From Page 1
African aircraft from land-
ing in the United States.

Meanwhile, British im-
port-export figures have be-
gun to reflect the effect of the
sanctions war on British
business interests.

Leading British firms with
South African interests,
while publicly continuing to
oppose sanctions, have been
privately anticipating coun-
ter-action which will affect
their assets and the repatri-
ation of profits.

Exports in the first five
months compared with the
same period last year were
down by £137-million to
£330-million, and imports
were £73-million lower at
£359-million.

The "comprehensive"
measures now being dis-
cussed as a likely EEC-US-
UK-Commonwealth compro-
mise include cutting air
links, banning new invest-
ment in South Africa and a
ban on imports of coal, iron,
fruit and vegetables.

This week, British Airways
was seeking permission to
begin flights to Gaborone in
Botswana — an early at-
tempt to forestall the cutting
of air links.

Economy

Full implications of sanc-
tions on South Africa's dom-
estic economy have, mean-
while, been spelt out by the
South Africa Foundation,
representing all major busi-
ness interests, in a memoran-
dum presented to the Foreign
Affairs Committee of the
British Parliament.

Mr James Sorour, direc-
tor-general of the Founda-
tion, told the committee that
too much emphasis was
placed on the direct effects of
sanctions and not enough on
the long-term effects — a di-
sastrous weakening of busi-
ness confidence and thus a
fall-off in domestic fixed in-
vestment.

"Even the suggestion of
limited sanctions has a se-
vere effect on business confi-
dence and leads us to ques-
tion the very notion of
limited sanctions", says Mr
Sorour.

Import licences needed

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BUS 041
DAVID FURLONGER

GOVERNMENT'S decision to introduce a licensing system for imports from Zimbabwe follows a similar action against Swedish imports.

From the end of this week, SA importers must apply to Pretoria for a permit to bring Zimbabwean goods into the country.

Government officials insist the decision should not be interpreted as a retaliatory measure against Zimbabwe, but say it is a necessary monitoring of southbound trade.

They refuse, however, to say why Zimbabwean goods have been singled out. Observers say the action is probably intended as a reminder of SA's value as an export market. They point to a similar action against Sweden after it announced a cut in trade with SA.

Main imports from Zimbabwe are tobacco, textiles and manufactured goods. In 1983, the last year

for which Zimbabwe has released official figures, it exported goods worth R165m to SA.

The licensing system comes into effect from Friday. From that day, all imports applications must be filled out on form H461 to The Director, Import and Export Control, Private Bag 192, Pretoria 0001.

A Trade and Industry spokesman insists every application will be granted. He says: "This is not an embargo and we are not going to discriminate. If you apply for a permit, you're going to get it."

"It is the same situation as with Sweden. We won't stop imports coming in. It will merely enable us to monitor the nature and volume of products from that country. It should be seen purely from an economic point of view."

Harare paper accuses S A of trade sanctions

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PRETORIA—The decision to monitor all imports from Zimbabwe with an import licensing system from Friday should not be interpreted as an embargo on trade, a spokesman for Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Trade and Industry, reiterated in Pretoria yesterday.

He was responding to reports from Harare that it was a move to impose economic sanctions.

Referring to the announcement, made on Friday by the department, he said: 'We stand by it... this measure is an economic one instituted to protect our foreign sources of supply.'

Zimbabwe's leading Herald newspaper — which usually reflects official thinking — said: 'The move by the Pretoria regime ... should be seen for what it is: economic sanctions against this country.'

One of the anticipated developments was 'obviously the weakening of Zimbabwe's economy to try to stifle our outspokenness about the evils of apartheid.'

'The Boers probably also expect manufacturers who will be affected by the licensing system to exert pressure on the Government to change its South Africa policy, or if that fails, to close down and move to Bantustans or countries with liberal attitudes towards the apartheid State,' said the Herald.

Administrative measure

On Friday, a spokesman for Dr de Villiers said the decision to monitor imports should in no way be seen as a deviation from South Africa's official trade policy.

This was that it would not unnecessarily interfere in foreign trade, and also that it was against trade embargoes and sanctions against a trading partner.

Importers of Zimbabwean products would still be able to obtain their import licences without any problems, and the measure was purely administrative.

South Africa is one of Zimbabwe's major export markets.

— (Sapa)

Licence plan no trade bite, say experts

Economics Reporter
and Sapa

THE announcement that SA will require licensing of all imports from Zimbabwe will have little practical effect on trade, say experts.

Rather, the new regulations were meant to be just a warning shot for Zimbabwe and other countries that had supported harsh trade sanctions, one trade analyst suggested yesterday.

A spokesman for Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers said in Pretoria the import licensing system should not be interpreted as a trade embargo.

"The measure is an economic one instituted to protect our foreign sources of supply," he said.

Minister denies Zimbabwe trade embargo charge

PRETORIA — The decision to monitor all imports from Zimbabwe with an import licensing system from Friday should not be interpreted as an embargo on trade, a spokesman for the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, reiterated in Pretoria yesterday in response to reports from Harare that it was a move to impose economic sanctions.

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— Sapa

Row over South African sanctions rages on in Britain

Thatcher under fire

By Michael Morris,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mrs Thatcher came under withering fire from many quarters yesterday after her refusal to back tougher sanctions against South Africa.

Politicians, activists, black nationalists and trade unionists united in condemning Britain's attitude, claiming Mrs Thatcher's Government was pandering to apartheid and, by doing so, had given up the moral leadership of the Commonwealth.

But British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe struck back angrily. He told television viewers: "When I visited South Africa, President Botha regarded me as an unwelcome emissary from the world, uttering a message he was unwilling to accept. I was there speaking not just for Britain, not just for Europe, but for the Commonwealth — indeed, for most of mankind."

"To describe us as an ally of apartheid is, frankly, an unjust conclusion."

Praise for Mrs Thatcher came from right-wing Torydom. Conservative MP Mr Enoch Powell said that, even if she was alone, she was right. He said the measures agreed by the other Commonwealth leaders would not help bring change in South Africa.

But others rounded on Britain, accusing it of failing to take the moral stand the evil of apartheid demanded.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Zimbabwe is South Africa's perfect model for the future, according to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

And, if a future apartheid-free South Africa followed Zimbabwe's example, whites would remain privileged.

Mr Mugabe spoke about life in his country since Mr Ian Smith's rule at a Press conference in the early hours yesterday after the announcement of the Commonwealth sanctions package.

He was pressed by a European journalist to comment on the "fear" felt by many whites in South Africa that conceding to black nationalist demands would mean ultimately living under a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe replied: "I prefer a one-party state to the hypocritical democracy like here in Britain."

● President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia returned home on what he believed was a "sad day", a day when a British Prime Minister "failed to realise the importance of this critical hour". Mrs Thatcher, he said, "cut a very pathetic picture at the summit — a very pathetic picture indeed".

● India's leader, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said Britain had "compromised its principles for economic ends". He was the first to suggest that Britain had lost its leadership role in Commonwealth affairs.

● Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock said: "Mrs Thatcher is alone and wrong and she is alone because she is wrong. She

"At least," the journalist said, "they have free elections."

Mr Mugabe continued: "Ian Smith is still alive today. We did not hang our enemies . . ."

The journalist again interrupted: "Do you mean you are opposed to the Nuremberg trials?" Mr Mugabe said: "I do not know what you are saying now, but I want to say that whites who fought against us are still receiving pensions, even here in the UK."

Mr Mugabe said his country set an example for South Africa.

"Zimbabwe is a real model for South Africa. They (South African whites) can run their own farms like those in Zimbabwe still continue to do."

He said of his wish to introduce a one-party state: "We prefer a one-party state, one family, one government, with freedom to govern for all the people in that family. That's the concept we believe in."

has abandoned the millions of people who need the help of this democracy to gain democracy for themselves."

● Labour's Africa spokesman Mr Donald Anderson said Mrs Thatcher was speaking increasingly without the support of her Cabinet, her party and public opinion in Britain. She was "mistrusted by black and white, right and left, throughout the Commonwealth".

● Leader of Britain's Trades Unions Congress, Mr Norman Willis — warning that increased union action against apartheid was imminent — said he resented Mrs Thatcher's claim that she was concerned at the impact of

sanctions on blacks. Blacks supported sanctions, he said, and they deserved the right to choose that course of action.

● The African National Congress condemned Britain's stand as a "policy of appeasement of racism". The congress was encouraged by the other leaders who backed tougher sanctions and refused to "put-ress Botha's intransigence".

● The Anti-Apartheid Movement expressed "deep disappointment" at Mrs Thatcher's attitude, but welcomed the decision by the other six leaders.

● The "End Loans to Southern Africa" group welcomed the inclusion of a ban on new bank

loans to South Africa's public and private sectors but criticised Britain for weakening the measure by refusing to support it.

Mrs Thatcher's stand was both praised and blamed in editorials in Fleet Street newspapers today.

The *Daily Express* said she had one overriding concern at the meeting — Britain's best interests — and these she safeguarded "unmoved by threats and bluster".

The *Daily Mirror*, in an editorial headed "Deaf and Blind," said Mrs Thatcher had proposed ineffective measures which would alienate the Commonwealth and most other Western nations.

In a critical editorial, *The Guardian* said Pretoria would be the only beneficiary "as a shaming dispute about apartheid between Britain and the rest destroys the consensus which held the multiracial Commonwealth together until this week".

But *The Times* said that the Prime Minister's candour "contrasts favourably with the unconvincing high-mindedness of her critics".

The paper felt that Britain would be in a strong position to influence whatever was finally agreed between all the parties. "Mrs Thatcher should use that influence to ensure the final package includes positive measures to improve black housing, education and employment prospects in South Africa."

Britain's commitment to

Mugabe attacks UK 'hypocrisy'

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Zimbabwe preferred a one-party state to the "hypocritical democracy" of Britain, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here early yesterday.

Speaking in the familiar surroundings of Lancaster House, where Zimbabwe won its independence six years ago, Mr Mugabe launched his term as the leader of the Third World with an astonishing and vitriolic attack on the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He threatened unilateral Zimbabwean sanctions against Britain and hinted at nationalisation of British investments in Zimbabwe.

At the forthcoming summit of the 100-nation Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Harare later this month Mr Mugabe will take over the chairmanship from India's Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

British 'slave-masters'

He said yesterday that the NAM would seek broader Third World support for the OAU's decision to press for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

"We would rather face sanctions — linked to a fixed time-scale — in the hope that in the end we would have a South Africa we could live with rather than continuing to bear the brunt of apartheid and South African destabilisation," Mr Mugabe said.

"What is more important to the people of South Africa: Maintaining a job as a semi-slave or acquiring political rights which enable them to shape their own destiny?" he asked.

Earlier the Zimbabwean leader accused the British Government of being the "slave-masters" of blacks in South Africa.



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Sanctions — the pressure

Mugabe slams U K 'slave-masters'

London Bureau

ZIMBABWE preferred a one-party state to the 'hypocritical democracy' of Britain, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here yesterday.

Speaking in the familiar surroundings of Lancaster House, where Zimbabwe won its independence six years ago, Mr Mugabe launched his term as the leader of the Third World with an astonishing and vitriolic attack on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

He implied that she was a racist, and he threatened unilateral Zimbabwean sanctions against Britain.

At the forthcoming summit of the 100-nation Non-Aligned Movement in Harare later this month, Mr Mugabe will take over the chairmanship from India's Rajiv Gandhi.

He said yesterday that the movement would seek broader Third World support for the Organisation of African Unity's decision to press for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Hinting at the nationalisation of British investments in Zimbabwe — a move used by Nigeria before Zimbabwean independence in 1979 — Mr Mugabe said Mrs Thatcher 'should not be allowed to get away with it'.

Dismissing with contempt her argument against sanctions on the grounds that it would exacerbate black unemployment, he said: 'We would rather face sanctions, linked to a fixed time-scale, in the hope that in the end we would have a South Africa we could live with rather than continuing to bear the brunt of apartheid and South Africa de-stabilisation'.

He rejected Mrs Thatcher's argument that blacks would suffer most from the imposition of sanctions.

What is more important to the people of South Africa, maintaining a job as a semi-slave or acquiring political rights which enable them to shape their own destiny?

Earlier, Mr Mugabe had clashed sharply with Mrs Thatcher when he had confronted her with the OAU's decision last week to step up aid to the black liberation movements.

He accused Mrs Thatcher of being an 'ally of apartheid' and the British Government of being the 'slave-masters' of blacks in South Africa.

'I wish to register my utter dismay and dissatisfaction at the stand taken by Britain at this summit,' he said.

Mr Mugabe called a Press conference early yesterday, shortly after Mrs Thatcher had completed her explanation of Britain's position.

Congratulating the other five Commonwealth leaders, he said the summit had 'got nothing from Britain'.

Zambia

Sapa-Reuter reports that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia also accused Mrs Thatcher of being an ally of apartheid.

Speaking at a separate Press conference, he said the degree to which Mrs Thatcher found herself isolated on sanctions had persuaded him against pulling his country out of the Commonwealth.

Mrs Thatcher cut a very pathetic picture at that summit, he told reporters, adding that he held out hope that President Reagan would be quicker to alter his position.

Dr Kaunda had repeatedly threatened to pull out of the 49-country Commonwealth if the grouping of former British possessions did not impose effective sanctions.

Like Mr Mugabe, Dr Kaunda pointed to possible punitive action against Britain.

India

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said his country had not considered any retaliatory moves against Britain, such as the withdrawal of most-favoured-nation status.

At the summit, Mrs Thatcher reluctantly consented to a ban on coal, iron and steel imports, and a voluntary halt to new investment and promotion of tourism in South Africa.

Canada

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, though believing she had not gone far enough, refused to join in the Africans' recriminations.

Mr Mulroney described Mrs Thatcher's concessions as 'serious movement' from an earlier position that any sanctions were immoral.

Mr Hawke said he thought her decision not to stand in the way of possible European Community sanctions was very significant.

Bahamas

Sir Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas, regretted all seven

could not concur but said the meeting 'has chosen the option of credibility over unanimity'.

Sweden

In Helsinki, Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson said the Nordic countries might decide early next week to impose a total trade embargo on South Africa.

The Danish, Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian prime ministers and foreign ministers are scheduled to meet then in Denmark to construct a common policy towards Pretoria.

West Germany

In Bonn, a senior West German official said sanctions could no longer be ruled out after Britain's acceptance of limited measures against Pretoria.

Deputy Foreign Minister Juergen Moellmann told West German radio that the West faced a major test of credibility over its attitude to human rights in South Africa.

Japan

In Tokyo, Japanese Government officials said their country, South Africa's second-largest trading partner, surely would observe sanctions.

Japanese policy was to co-ordinate with the United States and European Community any sanctions aimed at forcing Pretoria to change its racial separation policy, they said.

Holland

From The Hague, Sapa-AP reports that the Netherlands, which championed sanctions during its recently-expired Common Market chairmanship, predicted yesterday that the trade bloc would meet soon to discuss their implementation since Britain had agreed to the trade measures.

Retaliation will make things worse, says US

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration warned yesterday that the South African Government's retaliatory measures against Zambia and Zimbabwe would simply worsen the situation in the region.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "We regret the South Africans' reported decision for it does not lead to the dialogue the President envisioned, but rather to economic dislocations and harm."

He said the United States was opposed to any punitive economic sanctions because they could only lead to polarisation.

State Department's spokesman Mr Charles Redman said the latest developments had not changed the US position.

In Puerto Rico US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz said South African retaliation was only to be expected.

Mr Shultz said the Reagan

government continued to oppose the tough sanctions likely to be passed by Congress and suggested such measures might delay the release from prison of the African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

President Reagan was briefed by Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker on the attitudes of the Western allies.

The political infighting over conflicting sanctions measures led to one of the fiercest confrontations in years in the Senate where debates are traditionally polite and unemotional.

Democrats now fear the SA sanctions measure may not reach the Senate before the congressional recess on August 16.

The Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, has warned that Pretoria would be forced to introduce "protective measures" if substantial sanctions were implemented against it.

● See Page 19

Customs clamp could dry up fuel supplies

Black Africa begins to feel SA pressure

Pressure on Zambia and Zimbabwe is mounting as South Africa continues to delay the movement of imported goods to the landlocked states.

Freight agents have warned that certain goods — such as fuel and mining equipment — could dwindle to a trickle as the result of the implementation of the customs clamp.

In another development, Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis has warned that if sanctions are imposed, South Africa's capacity to service its foreign debts would be reduced, and it would be forced to impose protective controls on imports.

"Should sanctions be implemented on any substantial scale," he said, "we shall have to react and shall be forced into introducing protective measures that will enable us to balance our trade account and overall balance of payments."

South Africa began to exert pressure on its pro-sanctions neighbours after the decision by Britain and the Commonwealth to impose various new punitive measures.

The retaliatory action follows a warning by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha that South Africa would protect its own interests and could hit back at hostile neighbours.

'Survey'

Measures taken by South Africa since Monday are:

- The imposition of a substantial deposit to be paid on all imported goods destined for Zambia. This is expected to cause delays in the movement of cargo because of the problems involved in moving currency from Zambia to South Africa.

- A check has been ordered on all goods from Zambia and Zimbabwe destined for export through South African ports. The Department of Foreign Affairs said the checks were being done for a statistical survey on the nature and extent of the exports.

But freight agents say the delays are also affecting imported goods being transported to those countries through South Africa.

At Beit Bridge, transit goods from Zimbabwe destined for export through South African ports are being thoroughly checked, resulting in delays of up to 24 hours.

South Africa's counter-measures do not seem to have had any immediate effect on the flow of road-transported cargo through border posts to Botswana.

Beit Bridge steps up border cargo searches

By Dirk Nel and Craig Kotze

BEIT BRIDGE — Transit goods from Zimbabwe, destined for export through South African ports, were being subjected to thorough checks at the Beit Bridge border post yesterday.

Although there was no big build-up of road traffic because of the checks, a traffic jam could develop unless departure times from Zimbabwe are staggered during peak periods.

It was clear that the intended careful monitoring of trade between the two countries, mentioned earlier this week by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, had begun in earnest.

Many imports to Zimbabwe via South African harbours are apparently going by rail, judging by the number of empty trains seen moving southwards during the last few days.

A fair number of these trains will soon be returning fully loaded, and their effect on the trade routes traffic will become evident when they are stopped for thorough checks.

Some road transporters in Messina said they were ready to relieve possible railway bottlenecks on the border.

Tanker railway trucks, used for the transportation of fuel and fertiliser, have been much in evidence lately.

On the Botswana border, South Africa's counter-measures against its pro-sanctions neighbours do not seem to have had any immediate effect on the flow of road-transported cargo.

The Star yesterday visited the main border posts between South Africa and the landlocked Frontline state near Mafikeng, Zeerust and Gaborone.

Bophuthatswana officials at the Ramatlaba post near Mafikeng said only the usual checks were being applied and traffic was normal.

Outside Zeerust, officials said the only checks being made were those carried out as a matter of course.

"Nothing out of the ordinary is going on here and the situation is just like it is every day," one official said.

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BUS DAY
7/18/86

Harare firms fear SA threat

HARARE — Businessmen fear that plans by SA to hit back at Frontline states for sanctions, will quietly strangle their trade with red tape.

Rather than provoke an intensified international blockade of SA's own trade, it is feared SA will use other means.

So, instead of detailing specific punitive measures against countries like Zimbabwe — which has been a prime mover in the sanctions campaign within the Commonwealth — Pretoria might tell its railwaymen, harbourmasters and customs inspectors to take their time in processing urgent consignments to or from Frontline states.

Harare sources report that, with more than 3-million tons of maize in silos of its grain marketing board, Zimbabwe has been told only Cape Town and Port Elizabeth can now handle shipments.

This has put an extra R10 a ton, at least, on transport costs. Zimbabwe's maize farmers are paid R250 a ton but the commodity is fetching less than \$36 a ton on a falling world market.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

With 94% of Zimbabwe's trade going to or through SA, only one train a day sets off along the steep gradient line from Mutare to the rundown Mozambican port of Beira.

It remains far cheaper to rail a container from Mutare 2 000km to Durban than send it 300km direct to Beira.

None of Zimbabwe's businessmen nor trade officials is prepared to talk on the record about the threat of SA retaliation.

They expect the SA government to imitate the tactics used with devastating effect by former PM John Vorster to pressure Ian Smith exactly 10 years ago when the Henry Kissinger proposals for black rule were presented to Rhodesia.

Vital supplies, including train loads of war materials, were mysteriously delayed in SA. Pretoria's politicians blamed railway shunters and signalmen for hitches that prevented 4-million tons of Rhodesian maize exports from getting to potential markets.

Zimbabwe's most profitable export crop,

tobacco, is particularly vulnerable, because foreign buyers will order rival Brazilian leaf if deliveries cannot be made by specific dates.

Zimbabwe hopes to produce a record 150-million kg export crop in the coming season. Much of it will go to waste if it cannot be moved via SA ports.

Harare's business community, which has been cowed into silence by accusations that it lacks patriotism and loyalty to the cause of black liberation — feels Mugabe's government would be prepared to see very much more damage to the economy than Smith's regime before it admitted SA economic pressures were too great.

For the moment there is no talk of a reintroduction of fuel rationing in Harare, despite claims by Mozambique's Renamo rebels that they have blown up the vital Beira-Mutare oil pipeline.

If true, this would throw Zimbabwe back on reliance upon the SA rail tanker imports of fuel which kept Rhodesia going during the 1965-80 sanctions years.

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that it is up to them now
to the threat.

The chamber said a decision
the threat could only be an
one.

Meanwhile, Mr Gerry Adams,
leader of Sinn Féin, the IRA's
arm, denied that the organisation
hitting the lives of ordinary people.

He said the firms involved
sustaining the British military presence.

Unless they stopped doing so,
they would find themselves "in the
line".

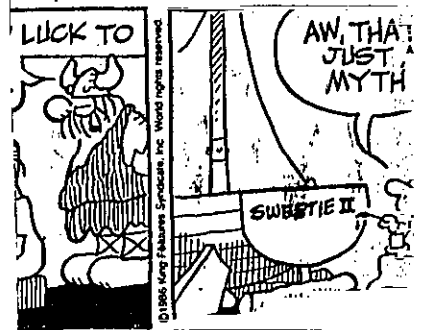
The IRA's action is mainly
at contracting firms who are
police stations and other facilities
damaged by IRA attacks.

Mugabe accused of breaking up families

HARARE — Mr Robert Mugabe's government has been accused of breaking up families with its "cruel" policy on citizenship and residence permits.

Mr Graham Biffen, one of 20 white MPs, has appealed for an urgent review of policy towards men married to Zimbabwean citizens but barred from right of residence.

terrible



NEW STRING

Clamps bite as black neighbours' goods undergo checks

"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

GOVERNMENT has placed clamps on Zambian and Zimbabwean trade lines since Monday by checking all consignments moving from the two landlocked countries.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that border delays could result from the "statistical survey" being undertaken of the nature and extent of Zambian and Zimbabwean goods exported through SA ports.

A 125% cash deposit — with a maximum amount of R10 000 a consignment — has to be paid for imported goods destined for Zambia before they will be released by the Department of Customs and Excise.

SA Association of Freight Forwarders president Patrick Henegan said delays of 24-to-36 hours could occur at the Botswana and Zimbabwean border posts. Trucks were being unloaded and checked "much the same as they did in Lesotho", he said.

The clamp involves Zambian exports and imports and Zimbabwean exports.

DIANNA GAMES
and LINDA ENSOR

The deposit applies to Zambian imports. The searches — which began on Monday, according to Rentfreight — coincide with the Department of Customs and Excise's imposition of a 125% import levy on all goods in transit through SA to Zambia.

The levy is refundable only on receipt by Customs and Excise in SA of bills of entry stamped in Zambia.

A Rentfreight spokesman said a total delay of 12 weeks could be expected from the time of the cash payment for the goods to the refunding.

The large cash outlay required and the remittance of funds for a country with a critical foreign currency situation could only lead to a "chaotic" situation, he said.

Clamps bite on neighbours

stance adopted by these two countries at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London on Monday.

He said the monitoring measures would be enforced as long as it took to compile the information required.

Sources in Zimbabwe claimed that they had been told only Cape Town and Port Elizabeth could now handle ship-ports yesterday, which said all ports were taking Zimbabwean goods as usual.

About 90% of Zimbabwe's exports go

either to or through SA and, according to Zimbabwean Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, SA earns around Z\$165m annually from Zimbabwe, about half of which is from freight traffic.

About 40% of Zambia's exports go to or through SA and, as foreign currency problems experienced by Zambia are unlikely to enable it to pay the enormous cash sums required by the latter move, the result is predicted to be disastrous for the country's economy.

● To Page 2 ➡

Timing of Commonwealth ban on air links yet to be decided

By Zenaide Vendelro,
Transport Reporter

There is still no indication on when the ban on air links with South Africa, agreed upon by six Commonwealth nations after a mini-summit in London this week, will be implemented.

Only three of the six Commonwealth countries — Australia, Zambia and Zimbabwe — have direct air links with South Africa.

South African Airways has not received official notification from these states on the termination of services and Air Zimbabwe and Zambia Airways are awaiting instructions from their governments.

Observers expect the return from London of Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, to see the start of Zimbabwe's sanctions measures, including the severance of direct air links.

But Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said that implementation will be discussed at a meeting of the 50-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Rwanda, Burundi, in the next few days.

The International Air Transport Association, of which Australia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are members, stipulates a 14-month notice for cutting established air services. However, an Australian Foreign Ministry spokesman has said the Govern-

ment will try to stop SAA's weekly flights as soon as possible, despite the IATA agreement.

The governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe, the most vociferous proponents of punitive measures against South Africa, may take a similar line.

They have also called on other African countries which still maintain air links with South Africa, such as Malawi and Mozambique, to implement the ban.

There are 12 flights a week between Johannesburg and Lilongwe, shared evenly by the two airlines, and two return services a week between Johannesburg and Maputo.

EXCLUDED FROM BAN

South Africa's most dependent neighbours, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, are not expected to be held to the ban.

There are 36 flights a week between Botswana and South Africa, 14 of them by SAA, 16 flights a week from Lesotho and 12 a week from Swaziland to Johannesburg. All the Maseru-Johannesburg and Manzini-Johannesburg routes are flown by Air Lesotho and Royal Swazi Airways.

Flights to South Africa account for about 75 percent of their airline's international services.

Prime targets of the ban are expected to be Cape Verde, the Ivory Coast and Mauri-

tius, at which SAA aircraft land to refuel on flights to North America, Europe, Australia and the Far East.

Major European carriers which intend to continue operating to South Africa are concerned that African nations will refuse landing rights to aircraft-bound for South Africa.

European airlines, such as British Airways, Lufthansa, KLM, UTA, Sabena and Olympic Airways, link Johannesburg with Brazzaville (Congo), Kinshasa (Zaire), Nairobi (Kenya), Lusaka (Zambia), Harare (Zimbabwe) and the Seychelles.

These countries, with the exception of Zimbabwe and Zambia, banned direct air links with South Africa some time ago.

Australia's national carrier, Qantas, fears that South Africa — Zimbabwe's only reliable source of aviation fuel — will cut off supplies to Harare in retaliation for the bans and the airline is believed to be investigating an alternative destination in Africa.

However, about 85 percent of passengers on Qantas flights to Harare take connecting flights to Johannesburg and the airline stands to lose this traffic if it is forced to terminate the Harare service.

British Airways has two flights a week which stop in Harare on flights to and from South Africa, which could also be affected.

Clamp expected soon on Zimbabwe goods

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A clamp-down on the movement of Zimbabwe goods entering South Africa is imminent at the Beit Bridge border according to Press reports.

The Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, quoted a customs clearing agent as saying his company had been told that from now on all Zimbabwean vehicles would be searched.

A circular from South African customs said that all vehicles would have to be unloaded, and customs clearing agents would have to be present during the searching, the agent said.

It is widely expected that the new procedures will retard movement of tourists and heavy road traffic.

Exporters in Harare said they were still unclear on the mechanisms announced last week for the import licensing system Zimbabwean exports into South Africa. But they said they feared would slow down traffic.

"In the present political climate, it's inevitable that the bra will be put on," said one.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR ALL GOODS NOW

The Herald quoted a spokesman for the South African Trade Mission in Harare as saying that import licences to South Africa would be "freely available".

He said the system of licences, previously applying to only relatively small range of goods, would now cover all goods entering South Africa from Zimbabwe.

The paper quoted figures showing that between January and November last year South Africa bought goods worth R263 million from Zimbabwe — 10.9 percent of all Zimbabwe's exports. Goods consisted mainly of textiles and clothing, but also significant amounts of tobacco, cotton and other raw materials.

The paper also noted that in 1964 Zimbabwe paid R126 million to South Africa for transport services, including insurance.

Now Messina is used to check cross-border traffic

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Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

BEITBRIDGE — It was business as usual across the Zimbabwe-South African border yesterday — at a slightly slower rate due to intensified customs checks — with many heavy carriers evidently being sent to nearby Messina for inspection, in the face of concerted media attention on the Beitbridge border post.

When asked whether pictures could be taken of south-bound heavy vehicles, lining up on the Zimbabwe side of the customs gate, an official said: "Definitely not, unless you have prior permission from Pretoria."

The awesome scope of South Africa's trade with its northern neighbours was evident from the fact that heavy-duty trucks in both directions were arriving at Beitbridge at the rate of one every 10 minutes between noon and 3 pm.

There were whispers, however, that the movement of goods was being accelerated in both directions to beat the sanctions axe, which is not likely to fall for several months.

The names on the vehicles tell the whole story. One belonging to Central African Road Services roared through to the Zimbabwean side carrying steel cylinders, while another, bearing the name "Zambezi Carriers, Botswana-Zaire", moved south with a load completely under wraps.

Meanwhile tobacco from Malawi was being loaded from a train on to a heavy-duty road hauler at Messina station. A load of South African cotton arrived by road for transfer to a north-bound railway truck, and a supply of fertiliser stood nearby.

Several large foreign road transport operators have their own depots, served by railway lines, in Messina, and the town is rightly being labelled as this country's "Gateway to Africa".

Auditors Board.

F.M. 8/8/86

ZIMBABWE BUDGET

362

Deficit shock

Less than a month after P M Robert Mugabe's statement that Zimbabwe would reduce its budget deficit, the 52% rise in the 1986-1987 deficit was the only shock in Dr Bernard Chidzero's no-change proposals.

Government spending is to increase by more than 22% to just over Z\$4 billion, while revenue will rise by less than 15% to Z\$3 billion. As a result, the deficit which, at Z\$692m last year, was 15% below that forecast, will soar to Z\$1,04 billion in 1987. This is to be financed from net foreign borrowings of only Z\$83m, while the domestic money and capital markets will somehow have to find Z\$965m — twice as much as last year.

No sooner had Chidzero presented his budget, than banks were told to expect a major statement on anti-inflationary monetary measures designed to siphon off some of the excess liquidity the budget is expected to generate.

The huge increase in deficit was the only shock in an otherwise "standstill" budget. The most important tax change was a reduction in GST from 15% to 12,5%; the rate for consumer durables is unchanged at 20%. The threshold for the lower-level income tax has been raised to Z\$120 a month from Z\$100,

with effect from next April. Agricultural workers will have to pay 2% of their earnings to the taxman, but domestic workers remain exempt.

The jump in the budget deficit comes at a time when Zimbabwe is renegotiating the export revolving fund loan of \$120m. It seems the Harare authorities will have to pull out all the stops to convince Washington that the steep increase in deficit is justified. Chidzero predicts slower growth for the economy this year, GDP expansion slowing from 1985's estimated 7% to around 4%.

This estimate is widely regarded as optimistic, given the expected decline in agricultural production, continued stagnation in the mining sector and a reduction in the growth rate of manufacturing output from more than 11% last year to 4,6% in the first three months of 1986.

Chidzero warned that economic sacrifices might be necessary as part of the country's contribution to the liberation campaign in SA, adding that the 27% increase in defence spending was partly dictated by the security situation.

A worrying aspect of the budget is that debt servicing will absorb 25% of total government spending. With education taking 17% and defence 16%, almost 60% of the total is absorbed by these three votes.

Continuing large deficits can only exacerbate the debt-service situation for years ahead. After the budget, one black economist warned the Mugabe government against "mortgaging" the country's future. ■

Search delays train

DIANNA GAMES

~~SA~~ A TRAIN had been delayed at the Beit Bridge border post for more than 24 hours yesterday afternoon because of an examination of all goods coming into SA from Zambia and Zimbabwe.

It was expected to be delayed a further 12 hours before being able to continue its journey.

There is confusion among freighting agents about how to deal with the requirement by the SA Department of Customs and Excise that 25% of both the value of a consignment and the duty on the consignment has to be paid as a deposit on all goods in transit to Zambia.

At least one agent has contacted its parent operators in Europe for guidelines on how payment and reimbursement of the levy should be effected.

Others are believed to be negotiating deals with clients to avoid delays in releasing consignments, but there are indications that many of the amounts will be large and will be tied up for an unspecified length of time.

President of the SA Association of Freight Forwarders Patrik Henegan

said a delay of the proportions of the Lesotho incident was expected.

But checking this week was being done by customs officials, not police, and consignments were being checked against documents and not unpacked individually, he said.

Goods traffic is being diverted to Messina for customs clearance to stop congestion at the border post, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman has confirmed, although reports so far indicate that delays of road traffic have eased since Monday when the searches began.

Commissioner of the Department of Customs and Excise D Colesky said all trains except those routed to Maputo were being checked in Pretoria.

A spokesman for Renfreight said the delayed train's cargo did not include perishables.

Zimbabwe extended its preferential trade agreement with Pretoria only days before the Commonwealth clamped new sanctions on Pretoria.

Speaking at a press conference, he described the two countries as in a state of economic war.

Mr Mugabe said the sanctions, agreed at a Commonwealth mini-summit he attended in London this week, would be implemented by Zimbabwe by the end of the year.

They include a severing of air links, a ban on imports of South African iron, coal and steel and the withdrawal of most consular facilities.

Mr Mugabe said remittances to South Africa, including pension payments, would have to stop.

He lambasted the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for her opposition to the sanctions measures, saying it was racist and based on economic self-interest.

He said he was still assessing the border slowdown placed by South Africa on Zimbabwean and Zambian goods.

He added Pretoria had acted against the two countries "to demonstrate that we are weak states".

"But we will not be cowed. We may suffer for a while, but Zambia

will not die, Zimbabwe will not die."

About 85 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade and 60 per cent of Zambia's use transport routes through South Africa.

Asked about the trustworthiness of Zimbabwe's white community in the face of an economic confrontation with South Africa, Mr Mugabe said:

"All thought about luxury and comfort will have to go... If we have to eat sadza (maize meal porridge) we will eat it, and the whites will have to forgo their comfort until the situation comes back to normal."

He pointed out that South Africa earned a great deal of money from the freight traffic of its neighbours and other remittances.

Official figures put the amount annually paid by Zimbabwe to South Africa at about R280 million.

Mr Mugabe said those remittances, which include dividends, interest and pension payments, will have to stop.

"South Africa's actions will affect us, but it will kill its trade with us and other countries to the north."

He said the countries

of the region would have to work ceaselessly to develop alternative routes.

"We have to think about re-opening the Maputo line, even if we have to line it every yard with guards," he said.

Zimbabwe has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique at the moment, guarding the railway to Beira and an oil pipeline.

"We will have to defend these routes to the last man," he said.

Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe would defend itself if South Africa took any military action, such as the raids it carried out against Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone in May.

He added Zimbabwe was in no position to give any military backing to the outlawed nationalist guerilla groups fighting the Pretoria government, although it would continue its moral and diplomatic support as fully as possible.

"As to possible action against those who would undermine sanctions, obviously if you have undertaken to implement sanctions you cannot at the same time accept a position in which others who operate from their own territory are undermining the very sanctions that you are trying to implement."

"If we sever all air links with South Africa then we would not allow any other country to fly over our territory."

Asked if he expected any future co-operation from Mrs Thatcher, he replied: "I've given her up, written her off as a bad case."

Sitting in the garden of his official residence, Mr Mugabe paraphrased the British national anthem saying Britons may never, never be slaves but Britons "are prepared to be economic slave-masters to serve their economic interests".

● Mr Mugabe's plan to stop pension remittances could affect thousands of ex-Zimbabweans living in South Africa, according to a report from Cape Town.

Mr Doug Grierson, a former member of the British South African Police (BSAP) and local chairman of the BSAP Association, said he estimated that at least 2 000 ex-policemen now living in South Africa would be affected.

HARARE — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday Zimbabwe will implement a package of Commonwealth sanctions against South Africa to the full and retaliate against any economic reprisals by Pretoria.

Zimbabwe plans to toughen sanctions

9/29/86

He said the people affected would be those who had been members of the police, army and air force and civil servants.

A member of the Rhodesian Association of South Africa (RASA) said for these people the only alternative would be to return to Zimbabwe.

"One of the agreements of Lancaster House was the guaranteed remittability of pensions. One would think Mr Mugabe would have to account to Britain and a lot of people would expect them to take action," he said. — Sapa-RNS-DDC

Mugabe threatens war on SA economy



HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday threatened South Africa with "the full package" of sanctions called for at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London.

After his return from Britain Mr Mugabe described British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as a "hopeless case" whom he had "given up" and said sanctions would be implemented by the end of the year.

These included a ban on the remittance of pensions, company profits and dividends to South Africa; a ban on direct air links and over-flying rights with South Africa; a ban on imports of South African iron, coal and steel and the withdrawal of most consular facilities.

Mr Mugabe said he was still assessing the border slowdown placed by South Africa on Zimbabwean and Zambian goods entering the country this week.

He added that Pretoria had acted against the two countries to demonstrate "that we are weak states and the world must see what South Africa is capable of if it (the world) proceeds to impose sanctions."

"We may suffer for a while, but Zambia will not die, Zimbabwe will not die."

About 85 percent of Zimbabwe's trade and 60 percent of Zambia's use transport routes through South Africa.

"When an economic war has been declared against you, you accept it as such. You must fight back," Mr Mugabe said.

He said the region's countries would have to work ceaselessly to develop alternative routes to the ones through South Africa.

"We have to work day and night to ensure we achieve some measure of self-sufficiency not within years, not within 12 months, but within three months."

About 10 percent of Zimbabwe's vital commodity exports use a rail link via the Mozambique port of Beira.

Mr Mugabe said an inoperative route via the Mozambican capital of Maputo would have to be re-activated even though the security situation there was difficult because of the activities of right-wing rebels.

Asked if he expected any future co-operation from Mrs Thatcher, he replied "I've given her up, written her off as a bad case."

Her opposition to the sanctions measures was racist and based on economic self-interest, Mr Mugabe said.

Reuters-Associated Press

MR MUGABE "Zimbabwe will not die"

Smith: SA betrayed Rhodesia

LONDON — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith has accused South Africa of betraying his country in 1976 under pressure from Britain and the United States.

In an interview published in the Daily Express, Mr Smith said Rhodesia fought sanctions well after the declaration of independence in 1965, achieving the fastest economic growth rate in the Western world and a growing white population.

"The change came in 1976," he said. "It was not sanctions that brought it about. Our friends betrayed us."

"We were told we would have to take steps we knew to be wrong, steps that set us irrevocably on the road the rest of Africa had taken — usually towards poverty, despair and tyranny."

"Britain and America were ready to give open support to our enemies and South Africa was pressured into acquiescence."

Mr Smith said there was no exact analogy between the Rhodesian sanctions situation and that now facing South Africa.

"I believe that sanctions can and will damage the South African economy, though probably only minimally," he forecast.

"I cannot envisage them bringing South Africa to her knees. If the world continues trying to force South Africa to do what she believes to be wrong, then South Africa will react."

Mr Smith said the West could not grasp that there was very little chance of sanctions working.

"There are half a dozen countries, all black, totally dependent on South Africa for their existence, whose imports and exports pass through South Africa and who are almost totally provisioned from the south."

He appealed to countries intending to impose sanctions to "stop and think now before it is too late." — Sapa

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Outcry over Mugabe pension threat

By EVELYN HOLZHAUSEN in London
and CAS STIEGER in Johannesburg
TENS OF thousands of former
Rhodesian pensioners now living
in South Africa could be threat-
ened by Prime Minister Robert
Mugabe's move to cut pension
pay-outs as part of the sanctions
war.

But confusion still reigns in Lon-
don, Harare and Pretoria about what
exact effect the move would have on
the estimated 40 000 recipients of so-
cial, public service and company
pensions.

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian
Smith has meanwhile promised to fight
through the Zimbabwean Parliament
against any move to victimise the pen-
sion recipients in South Africa.

State pension payments were guaran-
teed by Britain and the United States
when Zimbabwe was granted indepen-
dence in 1980. Now the intriguing possibil-
ity has arisen that taxpayers in the two
Western countries may have to foot the
bill for Mr Mugabe's pique.

The halting of pension payments was
one of the possible punitive measures
announced by Mr Mugabe on Friday as he
committed himself to the Commonwealth
sanctions package and declared "eco-
nomic war" against South Africa.

Mr Smith said yesterday it was sad
that the situation had reached the level of
threats and counter-threats.

Speaking from his farm at Shuringwi in

Zimbabwe, Mr Smith, a veteran of sanc-
tions aimed at Rhodesia during the bush
war, slammed Commonwealth and Euro-
pean Economic Community members
who had called for sanctions against
South Africa.

"I hope that those like the Eminent
Persons Group face up to the conse-
quences of their incredible and incompre-
hensible demand for sanctions," he said.

Mr Mugabe's planned measures, Mr
Smith said, added complications to the
issue.

Under the Lancaster House agreement,
signed in 1979, pensions to former Rhode-
sians were guaranteed. Mr Smith said
that if Zimbabwe refused to remit pen-
sions, Britain and the United States would
have to do so. He saw no difference between
State and private pensions.

"As far as I understand it, the Lancas-
ter House agreement, underwritten by
Britain and the United States, guaranteed
that both those countries would have to
compensate if Zimbabwe reneged on the
agreement. The responsibility applies to
both countries," Mr Smith said.

"I hope none of it will come to pass.
There has been a lot of emotion and wild
talk. Thinking people in this country real-
ise we need a more sane approach.

"If there is anything I can do, I will do
it," he promised expatriate Rhodesians.

"I am no longer in a position of control
and I cannot make wild promises, but
those of us with a voice of sanity are
trying to see what we can do," Mr Smith
said.

Implications

The national committee of the Rhode-
sia Association of SA (RASA) met in Pre-
toria yesterday afternoon to consider the
implications of the pensions threat, said
national secretary Mr John Redfern.

Since the break-up of the Federation in
1964, an estimated 80 000 former Rhode-
sians and ex-Zimbabweans have taken up
residence in South Africa.

As many as half that number could be
receiving old age, disability, widow's,
State or Federal Government pensions.

And according to a joint Human Sci-
ences Research Council-RASA survey
into accommodation needs of former
Zimbabweans over 55 years of age, a
large percentage of those of retirement
age depended to a high degree on Zim-
babwean pensions.

In London, a Foreign Office official
said that Britain already paid an annual
amount to the Zimbabwean Consolidated
Revenue Fund — some earmarked for
pensions pay-outs.

Britain's options are now narrow — cut
back the grant by the amount Zimbabwe
is not paying out in pensions and risk
being accused of sanctions-busting, or
continue paying the same annual grant to
Zimbabwe and vote extra to pay the
pensions directly from London.

TESTAMENT
OF AN
OPTIMIST

See Page 23

Side by side on the Jan Smuts Airport tarmac... but what happens when the realities of sanctions bite?

THE realities of southern African interdependence — SA and Air Zambia jets this week speckled together at Jan Smuts Airport.

But the tough sanctions stand by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe threaten to disturb the nest. For those countries, particularly, the implications are severe.

And Zimbabwe stands first in the firing line. Its economy could be severely disrupted within a month if South Africa is stung into applying full-scale retaliatory sanctions, Africa specialists said this week.

And even a milder range of "if-for-then" sanctions would have the effect of seriously debilitating the landlocked state, which is dependent on South Africa's transport infrastructure for its survival.

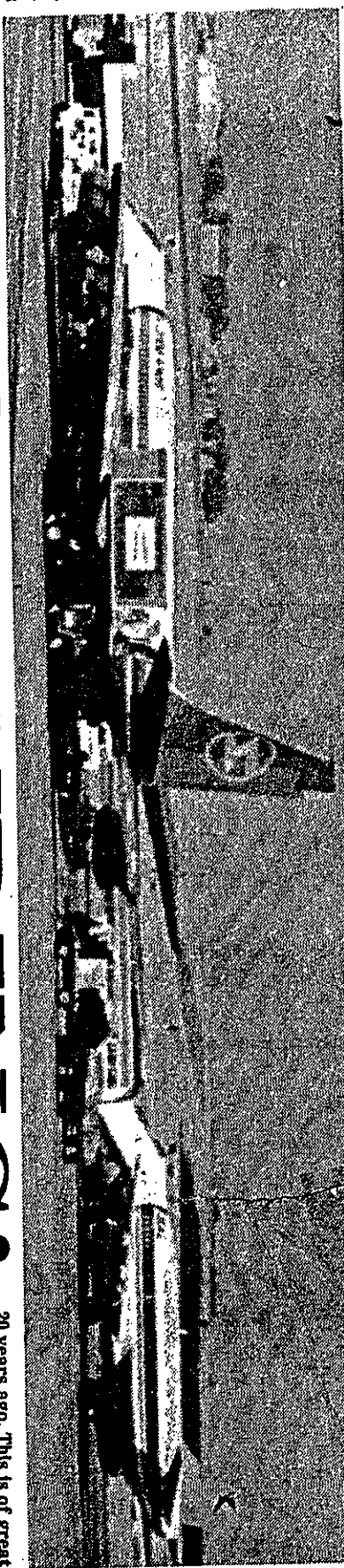
Figures for 1985 show that Zimbabwe channelled more than 540 000 tons of goods through SA. Most of this — nearly 445 000 tons — were imports that Zimbabwe desperately needed to keep its economy afloat.

Unstable

With the rail link to Beira notoriously unstable because of incursions by anti-Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique, and the alternative port at Dar-es-Salaam hopelessly congested and unreliable, Zimbabwe leans heavily on the South African Transport Services (SATS) to secure its trade lifeline to the outside world.

An airlift of vital supplies to Southern African states by Western powers — with the possible exception of Botswana — would prove completely impractical, experts said this week.

Among initial effects, they



CRASH-LANDING!

By DAVID JACKSON

slive retrenchments and unemployment.

Recent SATS statistics indicate there were about 2 500 SA railway trucks in Zimbabwe and Botswana — compared with only 918 Zimbabwean trucks on SATS lines, illustrating the one-way nature of the traffic.

Zimbabwean and Zambian aircraft freely make use of landing and freight facilities at Jan Smuts Airport. According to recently released figures, SAA and its pool partners ferried more than 6 million kg of airfreight last year to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Of all the Southern African and Central African states, only Malawi — whose President Banda has consistently refused to join the anti-South

African sanctions bandwagon — is self-sufficient enough to feed itself from the land.

Says Sally Gallagher, a Johannesburg-based export consultant with nearly 20 years experience in dealing with Africa: "Decision-makers in these (African) countries are not fools when it comes to economics. They, like ourselves, purchase from the best source wherever possible — and certainly, South Africa has proved to be a supplier of good quality products at acceptable and competitive prices."

"We have had cases in the past where countries have tried to source from other parts of the world — but to

date no viable or suitable alternatives have been found.

"With the unfortunate trend of increasing foreign exchange shortages in Africa, who would finance these countries' additional costs were they no longer able to purchase from SA?"

Benefits

Apart from trade, there is a whole gamut of benefits of which black states would be deprived in a sanctions war.

SA exporters have become closely involved in the training of black African entrepreneurs. Several hundred of them have been trained — free of charge — within SA companies for periods varying from a few days to a few

months.

In the case of disinvestment, Africa watchers said this week, such training opportunities would be few — and in the case of sanctions, "irreplaceable opportunities" for their people's development would be lost to the rest of Africa.

In extreme instances, black states could also lose access to SA's emergency aid in the fields of health, fire-fighting, sea rescue etc — although at no time has SA suggested it would cut off this type of humanitarian aid.

"They could also be denied use of South Africa's banking, postal and telecommunications systems."

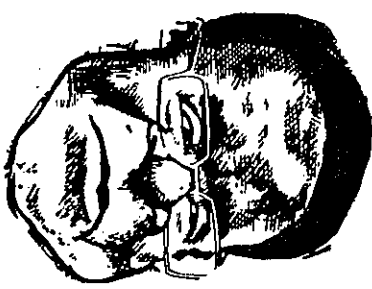
Says Miss Gallagher: "Quite a few African states today are at the stage of development that SA was some

20 years ago. This is of great advantage to southern Africa because there are a lot of people in this country who well remember our technology of 20 years ago, and are able to guide and advise Africa practically in the implementation of technical changes.

"In the event of disinvestment, this would no longer be a priority to SA companies. SA supplies the bulk of the electricity for some of its neighbours.

Escom supplies 100 per cent power in Lesotho, 79 per cent in Swaziland, about 52 per cent in Botswana, and 60 per cent of the power used in the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

In London, meanwhile, there are reports that Prime Minister Thatcher is to be excluded from talks by Commonwealth countries on aid to Frontline States. She has made it clear she will not provide help if they insist on sanctions.



ROBERT MUGABE

say, SA counter-measures could, if implemented, starve Zimbabwe of vital spare parts and machinery for its industry within weeks — and the run-down of Zimbabwe's economy could lead to mas-

AT THE height of the Rhodesian sanctions, Ian Smith rose in Parliament to warn that he would not buckle to pressure.

"We shall never surrender to threats, we will never surrender to sanctions; in fact, we are not the sort of people who surrender to anything."

It was reminiscent of Churchill during the Battle of Britain.

And that, in a nutshell, was the initial reaction to sanctions: it consolidated white Rhodesians. The reaction was adaptive and reinforcing; one of collective defence against an outside world which did not understand it.

There was a feeling of pride and satisfaction of surviving under pressure. Defiance acquired a positive connotation. To surrender was unthinkable.

In addition to the acquisition of new values, such as "defiance" and "sacrifice", other values emerged and acquired a new meaning.

Autonomy and inventiveness became highly prized values. There was pride in producing and buying Rhodesian and in securing avenues to circumvent sanctions.

Mirrored

The international community tended to reinforce and mirror these images which Rhodesians began to hold about themselves.

Although they were universally condemned for their racist stance, they were viewed as being intelligent and tactful. Furthermore, the moral ostracism of the world was carefully manipulated by the leaders.

Personalities were blamed, for example, Wilson in the UK, but never the institution of Monarchy, which many Rhodesians held dear to their hearts. The smokescreen of an international communist threat was used to disguise the fundamental issues of UDI and majority rule.

The leaders made continual reference to the apparent inconsistencies in the international system, citing examples, such as the Indian invasion of Goa, the Russians in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Why had Rhodesia been condemned when she was trying to protect the free world? Why were sanctions not imposed in other circumstances? Had Rhodesia ever asked for hand-outs

Does South Africa really want to go through the same agony as whites in Rhodesia did?



IN 1965, comprehensive sanctions were imposed against the UDI Government of Ian Smith. Here JOHN BLOOMFIELD, a Canadian economist, looks at the impact on Rhodesian whites

Rhodesian experience is that if sanctions are to have policy relevance, it is in connection with their role as adjuncts to developing African nationalism rather than as inducements to white reform.

Here the role of sanctions had been to create conditions favourable to the nationalists who sought to disrupt the system.

Adjunct

By serving to thwart economic growth, hasten the rundown of the infrastructure, create conditions of insecurity and business apprehension, and by facilitating unemployment in the African sector, with the subsequent migration to the guerrillas, sanctions served as an adjunct to the growing assertion of the African population for rights and political power.

But at what cost?

Apart from sanctions, many factors contributed to the eclipse of white rule in Rhodesia.

The detentions and bannings served to consolidate African resistance. Despite the deliberate isolation of the leaders in separate prisons, the nationalists became collectively hardened in their approach to majority rule. African determination was proportionate to white intransigence.

Others not in detention went into exile where they not only succeeded in soliciting some moral support, but also practical material support from several countries.

The Changing Balance of Power in the Region: The eventual fall of Mozambique called into question Rhodesia's vulnerability and South Africa's commit-

ment. No longer could the white redoubt be regarded as starting at the Zambezi.

South Africa became concerned to pre-empt a revolutionary settlement and promote a stable government. The collapse of Mozambique, and later the inevitable border closure in March 1976, forced Rhodesia to redirect her trade at considerable expense.

The psychological impact of encapsulated Rhodesia bred insecurity among the whites and confidence among the nationalists.

The expense of higher transport costs due to the Mozambique/Zambian, and later the Botswana border closures, the spiralling petrol price (a world feature), the growing expense of counter-insurgency operations, the lack of spare parts and modern weapons, the increased military call-up (deploying economically active resources away from industry) and the social cost in terms of disrupting families — and the actual loss of life — all seriously affected the morale of white Rhodesia and the regime's capacity for survival.

Spending

Between 1971 and 1976, defence spending went up by 600 percent, police by 300 percent and internal affairs by 400 percent. Sales tax was tripled and income tax was doubled within the same period.

And, most significantly, the armed struggle. In the course of the war, more than 20 000 people died and countless others were injured — mostly blacks, and many innocent civilians, predominantly from the rural areas.

The guerrillas provided the conditions for independence to be achieved, but gained none of the fruits. The beneficiaries of the struggle were twofold — those who sat at home waiting and seized opportunities when they arose, and those who remained abroad in exile until timing was opportune for their return.

With the experience of Rhodesia on our doorstep, does South Africa really want to go through a similar process?

From a paper originally delivered at the London School of Economics.

like the other African states?

And look at the administrations of African states: what a shambles. To the white Rhodesian there appeared to be much evidence to show the unjust nature of the world.

Over a period of time, these attitudes became entrenched, loyalties were engaged and habits acquired. To the young brought up in the post-UDI period, this was the way of life.

The norms of a besieged country were quickly imbibed by them and reinforced at school through a proliferation of literature which told the history of the country — from a Rhodesian Front perspective.

Furthermore, the damage had been done. There was little Rhodesia could do, apart from complete capitulation, to regain any kind of moral ascendancy. Anyway, it had gone too far.

Psychic material and human resources (i.e. lives in war) had been invested in the policies of UDI. To abandon it would not only involve a waste of resources, but the explicit admission that they had been wasted.

It can be seen then that sanctions served to promote values which were

conducive to the maintenance and perpetration of white minority rule. Indeed, it could be argued that they prompted more reactionary tendencies. Sanctions served to consolidate white resistance.

They indicated to the rebel regime that force would not be employed. The spillover effects of sanctions on the region — notably Zambia — damaged their economies and made them vulnerable to pressure.

Consequences

But just as sanctions contributed to the promotion of intransigence among whites, they also promoted political consciousness among Africans.

Sanctions denied outright victory to Smith. They kept the issue alive. World disapproval was sustained. The African cause was legitimised. An international milieu was created which forced a choice on the world community.

Sanctions publicly commit a government which otherwise might drift under the pressure of financial or commercial interests. Any state had to think twice before embarking on a liaison with Rhodesia.

What is clear from the

Mugabe in move to counteract S A trade clamps

merc. 11/8/86 362

HARARE—Mr Robert Mugabe's Government has set up a special Cabinet committee to examine ways of counteracting South African economic measures in a sanctions war against Zimbabwe.

According to Sapa, the Sunday Mail reported that substantial numbers of Zimbabwean businessmen responded to last week's South African restrictions at its border posts by making urgent visits to the Mozambican port of Beira.

They hope by the year end to have switched a large quantity of Zimbabwean trade to the Indian Ocean port, which at present only takes about 7%.

The Cabinet committee is chaired by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, who is trying to allay panic over the possible effect of a South African 'go slow' on Zimbabwean shipments.

The paper said Government reluctance to say anything about its plans to re-route trade to Beira stemmed from the fear that Pretoria would attempt to get Mozambique's Renamo rebels to stage new sabotage attacks on the 300 km corridor from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare.

Alternative

Some 6000 Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique defending the corridor.

The British High Commissioner, Mr Ramsay Melhuish, told the Sunday Mail that no one should question Britain's commitment to help the front-line states develop the Beira corridor as an alternative to South African routes.

During his recent visit to Harare and Maputo the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had pledged British eagerness to assist, he said.

Our London Bureau reports that some Zimbabwean authorities are confident that the Harare to Beira rail link will be fully operational in three years.

This was said yesterday by a spokesman for the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Denis Norman, in an interview broadcast by the BBC.

He felt that this route could soon be operating again as Zimbabwe's lifeline.

The BBC interviewer pointed out the attacks by Renamo and asked if it had ever been considered that the ANC should be brought in to guard the line.

Training

Mr Norman replied: 'The Mozambique Government alone can't defend this line. It is no secret that Zimbabwe currently has troops in this corridor, stationed along the line.'

'The British Government is also currently training some of Mozambique's officer corps.'

Our correspondent in Harare writes that the threat by Mr Mugabe to withhold dividends and profits from S A companies with subsidiaries in Zimbabwe could have far-reaching consequences for multinationals.

Among the companies threatened by the measures are Anglo-American and S A Breweries, through its subsidiary Delta Breweries.

SAB chief executive Meyer Kahn said: 'It is a threat by Mugabe, but it has not yet been converted into action.'

'I can't make any comment on how it will affect us. We will have to wait and see the facts as they present themselves.'

'These are emotional times and one has got to remain cool and calm.'

South Africa would also forfeit rail and harbour charges paid by Zimbabwe.

Mugabe threats could badly undermine multinationals

MICK COLLINS and
MICHAEL HARTNACK

THE threat by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to withhold dividends and profits from SA companies with subsidiaries in Zimbabwe could have far-reaching consequences for multinationals.

Among the companies threatened by the measures are Anglo American and SA Breweries, through its subsidiary Delta Breweries.

SAB chief executive Meyer Kahn says: "It is a threat by Mugabe, but it has not yet been converted into action. I can't make any comment on how it will affect us. We will have to wait and

see the facts as they present themselves. "These are emotional times and one has got to remain cool and calm."

SA would also forfeit rail and harbour charges paid by Zimbabwe.

Mugabe warned at the weekend that 40 000 white pensioners living in SA could be forced to forgo monthly remittances.

Many are British citizens who no longer have an automatic right of residence in Zimbabwe.

Their only recourse, if left destitute, would be to ask to be repatriated to Britain.

"If it is an economic war, these things will have to stop," Mugabe said.

He said all direct air links with SA would be cut before year-end. There are now about 56 flights a week.

Travel sources say that as many as 100 000 travellers a year could be affected by the ban on flights, which would cause hardship to divided families and inconvenience and extra expense for businessmen.

Zimbabwe has also threatened to prohibit overflying by foreign airlines such as British Airways.

Mugabe vowed that a major effort would be made to open up other routes for Zimbabwe trade, including the rail link from Chicalacuta to Maputo, which has been closed by Renamo rebel action since August 1984.

"We will get it going again even if it means lining it with guards every yard of the way."

"We will defend our trade routes to the last man."

Sanctions Squeeze Will devastate Zimbabwe: Smith

HARARE — Economic sanctions will not force South Africa to concede black rule, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has predicted in an interview in Harare.

Mr Smith, who believed a federal system would suit South Africa best as a long term solution to its political and racial problems, attacked attempts by "people who live 10 000 km away" to dictate how the Republic should be run.

He was contemptuous of suggestions that South Africa's National Party Government is repeating "mistakes" he made, which led to the 1972-80 bush war in Rhodesia and ultimately, white defeat.

Having survived 14 years of mandatory United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, Mr Smith did not believe sanctions would force South Africa to accept a black government on the lines of Mr Robert Mugabe's present one in Zimbabwe.

"For the first ten years or maybe even longer sanctions proved to be a tonic to Rhodesia," said Mr Smith, who outraged the black states of the Commonwealth with his November 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain.

"Our economy grew at twice the rate it would have without sanctions," said Mr Smith, recalling Rhodesia's boom in import substitution industries after Harold Wilson's Labour Government launched a trade blockade that was meant to bring the rebel colony to heel.

YOU GET THE BEST OUT OF THEM

"Whenever people are challenged, when they have their backs to the wall, you always get the best out of them," said Mr Smith (67), leader of the 14-member Conservative Alliance white opposition party in the Zimbabwean House of Assembly.

"Ours was a classical example of this, where people worked harder, more efficiently, and used all their powers to improvise in the cause of their country," he said.

"It was a stimulating time.

"I had few problems appealing to people's

sense of dedication," he said, referring to the annihilation of all white opposition parties at all elections between 1964 and 1980.

"I believe my task as a political leader was made infinitely easier," he said. "I believe in all honesty the same thing will happen in South Africa."

While the sanctions war raged, Mr Smith's white political opponents failed to gain any significant support from the 100 000 white voters for their pleas that Mr Smith should negotiate a phased handover to black majority rule.

"UDI failed for one reason, only — that our friends in the end betrayed us. We were never beaten by our enemies."

"THAT WAS OUR ACHILLES HEEL"

"Because we were a landlocked country, relying on our lines of communication through another country, that was our Achilles Heel," he said.

Mr Smith blamed the late South African Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster for compelling Rhodesia's surrender in an effort to gain international acceptability for his own hard-line regime in South Africa.

Modern Zimbabwe is just as vulnerable to a South African squeeze on its trade lifelines, he warned.

"It has been estimated that about 80 percent of our imports and exports traverse the South African Transport System, and people who advocate sanctions should pause to think about the effect it is going to have on our country," he said.

"I think it is going to be devastating. I do not see how we can survive."

The challenge posed by a South African blockade would not stimulate another triumph for Zimbabwean self-sufficiency, as in 1965, predicted Mr Smith, whose fellow whites are no longer 1 in 16 but outnumbered 70 to 1 as a result of mass white emigration and the doubling of the black population over the past 20 years.

"The Government's philosophy of Marxism... enforces a policy of... snuffing out... Communist... initiative, so the edge has been taken off even before we start," said Mr Smith. "But of course the reason it won't be able to go that way here again is because we will have cut off our lines of communication with the rest of the world."

STRATEGIC WEALTH

"I can't walk into a shop in South Africa without being surrounded by black people from our country who ask me how things are. I am told there are over a million black people in South Africa from neighbouring countries. Why do they go there?"

"The problem is the same as our problem, not a racial one but Russia trying to get control of the greatest strategic wealth in the world."

"I am opposed to forced discrimination based on race, colour or creed. But I would say there is less racial discrimination in South Africa today than there was under the great liberals, Smuts and Hofmeyr."

COMMUNICATION

Mr Smith said it was hard to predict the future of the Republic.

"I have always been in favour of a federal type of government, particularly in countries where you have different peoples, different racial groups," he said.

Mr Smith condemned pressure groups who sought to prescribe solutions to South Africa.

"The most effective way of achieving results is to communicate with the people," he said. "Recent history shows that changes that have been made by people who have invested in South Africa and used the influence this has given them."

"Now, just because the South Africans are not prepared to go the whole hog and virtually hand their country over to Russia, which is what it boils down to, the free world is asking them to commit suicide." — Sapa

Ban on pensions payments will hit thousands

362
SMK
12/8/86

A ban on the payment of pensions to former Rhodesians living in South Africa would deprive thousands of elderly people of their only source of income, Mr John Redfurn, of the Rhodesian Association of South Africa, said today.

He said Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's threat to stop the payment of pensions to South Africa was of great concern to the Association.

"We are a non-political organisation established to assist former Rhodesians in settling down in South Africa.

"We are naturally most concerned and will do whatever we can to assist," he said.

On Friday Mr Mugabe threatened South Africa with the implementation of sanctions by the end of the year.

These included a ban on the remittance of pensions, company profits and dividends to South Africa; a ban on direct air links and over-flying rights with South Africa; and the withdrawal of most consular facilities.

Mr Redfurn said however, that the Association refused to speculate on whether or not the United States and United Kingdom would step in to aid the pensioners.

The association met on Saturday but Mr Redfurn declined to reveal the nature of the meeting or the decisions it took.

He could not give an estimate of how many pensioners would be affected by the ban.

176ms 12/8/86
Cavalier 362
**fans taken
for spies,
stripped
and jailed**

The Argus Foreign Service
WELLINGTON (NZ) — Setting out for a nightclub in Harare in the wake of the Cavaliers' tour of South Africa, turned into a nightmare for three New Zealand rugby supporters.

The trio, now back in New Zealand, were mistaken for spies, stripped of their belongings and thrown barefoot into a crowded, cold concrete jail.

Mr John Reynolds, a New Plymouth policeman, told how he, Mr George Johnston, a Matamata farmer, and Mr Paul O'Brien, a Te Kaha storekeeper, decided at the end of the tour to go to Zimbabwe to see the Victoria Falls.

EXTENSIVE SEARCH

Mr Reynolds said the first hint of trouble came before they left South Africa. They thought it strange that they could not rent a car from any firm in Johannesburg, but later learnt the cars were confiscated in Zimbabwe and never returned.

An extensive search of their car and belongings at the border was the next hint of trouble.

But it was still a surprise when they were surrounded by police as they left their Harare hotel to go to a nightclub.

They were hustled back to their hotel rooms and searched. An attempt to confiscate their passports was made. They were then taken to a police station, stripped and put barefoot and shivering into a crowded cell.

It was only big enough for one person to walk between the two sets of three bunks, Mr Reynolds said.

Breakfast was eaten sitting on the floor with about 50 others. It was two slices of stale bread and a mug of tea. We couldn't stomach it and gave it to the other prisoners.

BADLY BEATEN

Mr Reynolds said one prisoner was so badly beaten he vomited all night. The next day he was in and out of consciousness and the policemen did not seem to care.

"We thought the black prisoners might be a bit hostile towards us, but there was no trouble."

Finally the three New Zealanders were taken before a chief superintendent who told them their case had been temporarily shelved and that they were free to take a holiday in Zimbabwe.

Mr Reynolds said he advised anyone visiting Zimbabwe to fly in, book everything through tours and fly out again.

Threat by Mugabe causes little concern



● MUGABE

12/8/84 362
ZIMBABWEAN Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's threat to withhold dividends and profits from SA companies could be a relatively empty one.

SA companies appear to regard any dividends and profits from Zimbabwe as the "cream on top of the cake" — nice enough if they come, but not to be expected.

Faced with chronic balance-of-payments problems, the Zimbabwean government placed a prohibition in May 1984 on all remittances for rents, dividends, interest payments and profits leaving the country. Pensions, alimony payments and approved ex-patriate wages were exempt.

The ban was lifted partially this year to allow a percentage of dividends to be paid outside the country — on condition the remainder

LINDA ENSOR
was spent on six-year, 4% Zimbabwean government bonds.

A Johannesburg stockbroker says SA companies operating in Zimbabwe tend to treat remittances on a "cash-received" basis, because nothing has come out for so long. "To ban remittances now would merely be reverting to a situation to which companies have already adapted," he says.

The situation would be more serious for pensioners.

□ *Business Day* learnt yesterday that most of the cases in the protracted legal battle by 46 ex-Zimbabweans to prevent the Zimbabwean government expropriating shares held in SA companies by Zimbabwean nominee companies has been settled out of court.

Border check on trucks, trains

Pretoria Correspondent

Zambian and Zimbabwean cargo trucks and trains are being subjected to searches by South African customs authorities who wish to "obtain a clear picture of goods transported through South Africa, bound for foreign countries."

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Mr Daan Colesky, reported yesterday that all cargo trucks travelling from the two countries were being checked at Messina on their way to Komati-poort.

Trains carrying Zambian and Zimbabwean goods were being

searched in Capital Park.

Although the searches, which have been conducted since last Monday, will have a delaying affect, said Mr Colesky, drivers and the private sector have not been inconvenienced as transport agents had already been instructed about the searches.

Kaunda meets Anglo men

ZAMBIAN president Kenneth Kaunda met Anglo-American executives, including chairman Gavin Relly, in Lusaka on Monday night to discuss the continued importation of vital mining equipment into his country.

Kaunda was reported to have said to Relly: "Zambia and Anglo-American as partners in business should discuss matters relating to them and their industries."

Anglo, which used to control most of the Zambian copper mines, now has a minority, indirect interest, the major

share being held by the Zambian government.

Kaunda has expressed concern at the measures taken recently by the SA government against his country's imports and exports.

An Anglo spokesman would not comment yesterday on the content of the talks but said Anglo was concerned to keep supply lines of equipment open.

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LINDA ENSOR
and Sapa-Reuters

13/8/86 STMK

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Mothers fled Zimbabwe seeking food, jobs

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Ten Zimbabwe mothers, concerned about their starving children, crossed the Limpopo River on foot, carrying five babies, in search of work in South Africa.

The women, who live in Kasengwe village, near Beithbridge, left their homes and families in June hoping to find work in the Gazankulu homeland.

According to the mothers, aged between 20 and 35, unem-

ployment in Zimbabwe is rife, their husbands are out of work and they have no money.

"The only food we have comes from our fields but we have no money to buy seeds to plant maize," said Mrs Anna Nyambi, a mother of five who is five months pregnant.

The desperate women, taking only their babies with them, left their families at Kasengwe in June, promising to return with food and clothing.

"After entering South Africa along the Venda boundary we walked for three days and nights without food or water," said Mrs Flora Chauke, clutching her four-month-old baby.

Hungry and exhausted, the group eventually reached Gazankulu where a kind-hearted brickmaker employed them for two months.

With food, clothing and money, the group left to return to Zimbabwe last week.

But they lost their way and landed up walking through the Kruger National Park where they were arrested by security forces on Thursday.

The group is being held at Nelspruit pending decisions regarding their future.

Miss Tessa Solesby — standing in for the British Ambassador at Pretoria who is away on holiday — said the embassy did not have the status to assist the Zimbabwe refugees.

14/8/86 Meram

The Non-Aligned summit

AFTER months of preparations the summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement is at last virtually upon us in Zimbabwe.

In the last weeks of August our capital is to be flooded with more than 3'000 delegates from the 101 member states, bringing in tow up to 14'000 'extras' in the form of officials, secretaries, journalists and assorted camp-followers.

For the ensuing four or five weeks they will be conducting a sort of Third Worlders' jamboree-spectacular centred in the new R100-million Sheraton Hotel international conference complex which was built by the Zimbabwean Government just in order that this country could play host to such a gathering.

Millions spent

At their peak the proceedings will be illuminated by the appearance of scores of heads of State and government, their names reading like an international assassin's 'Who's Who' — a nightmare for the security boys. How parking space is to be found for all the presidential jets is a problem worrying the Harare airport authorities, now working flat-out to lay extra concrete.

Millions of rands have already been spent on building 80 special 'lodges' for the visiting statesmen and their entourages, and Zimbabwe motor-assembly lines have been importing limousine kits to make sure they travel around Harare in the right style.

The bill for the whole show is expected to approach R50 million and, although every week we hear of some new donation — R8 000 worth of biscuits here, R15 000 worth of silver ornaments there — just how much of the tab the Zimbabwean taxpayer will

Scene being set for a flow of furious rhetoric

John Griffiths HARARE

be left to pick up is not clear.

One hopes that worms are not the only thing left on our diet when the Zimbabwean hotel and catering industry has blitzed the supermarkets to feed those 14 000 visitors.

Just what are all those Third World leaders going to talk about here and what concrete decisions can they make?

They are going to talk about apartheid, obviously. It was for precisely that reason that Harare was chosen as the venue and the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement given for the next four years to our Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

At the end of the day they are not going to get their 14 000 followers together and set off down Beatrice Road singing 'We are marching to Pretoria'. The rhetoric will, however, reach a new pitch of fury.

It is possible, although not probable, that we may see an agreement on measures to be taken against countries following an allegedly pro-South African line, such as concerted sports or cultural boycotts.

South Africans should not underestimate the important functions the summit will perform in 'consolidating the mood of the world' (to mix a metaphor)

towards their country.

The Third World's leaders are going to talk about other things — their debt crisis, for example.

It will be interesting to see whether a forum will be offered to some of the region's talented economists to propound some truly constructive and original ideas. Or will the session degenerate into one angry clamour: 'Gimme'?

They are going to talk about the Iran-Iraq war and other internal conflicts in the Third World such as the Western Sahara, Chad, Sri Lanka and the Indonesian annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. It will be interesting to compare the way the summit treats United States involvement in Central America with its attitude to Soviet involvement in Afghanistan or the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

We could see one or two furious slanging matches or walk-outs triggered by comparatively innocuous-sounding criticisms by Third World leaders of their neighbours in Africa, Asia, the Pacific or Latin America.

In the final analysis the 1986 Harare summit will probably be far more correctly bracketed with last month's royal wedding in

London than with, say, the 1944 Yalta meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, which imposed a framework upon the post-war world.

Theologians tell us a wedding is not a decision-making session but a 'sacrament', the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual truth. The Zimbabwean hosts would readily agree that the Harare summit will be a public affirmation of how truly the Third World is determined to destroy white power in South Africa.

Old scores

Psychologists tell us a wedding is a 'reinforcement ceremony', once again not an occasion for thought and decision but for mass emotion, from which everybody should go away feeling better and nobler.

It will be to 101 Third World Nations what 'Day of the Covenant' celebrations used to be to the National Party until the 1970s — a glorious occasion to rake up all old scores and feel self-righteous.

Today white South Africans seem to be in a different mood, pinning their hopes on reason being able to sway those people who matter in the world. During the Non-Aligned summit they are going to have to keep a stiff upper lip and 'being hated, not give way to hating'.

Retired Rhodesians may have to return

DURBAN — Many former Rhodesians living in Natal would have no option but to return to Zimbabwe if pensions to South African residents were cut off, Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Maritzburg branch of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa), said this week.

He was reacting to the reported threat by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"Many elderly people have settled here in the hope that they could retire on their pensions," said Mr Fitzroy.

NO WORK

"But if pensions were cut off they could not afford to live here. They would have to go and live in Zimbabwe."

With no possibility of finding work here, he said, "their only other small hope would be to qualify for a South African old age pension — but that is less than R200 a month."

Mr Fitzroy said he would be contacting Rasa national secretary Mr John Redfern this week to discuss developments.

Sapa.

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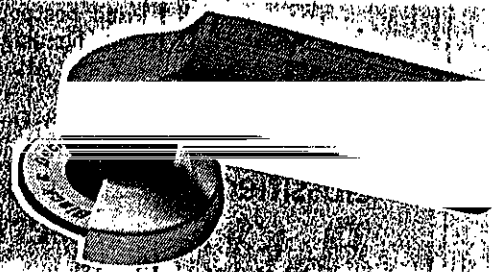
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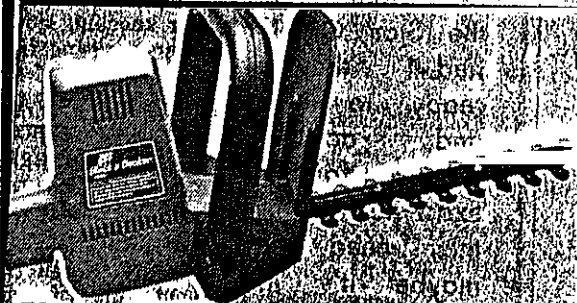
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MNR says it has 2 000 Zimbabwe troops trapped

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mozambique rebels claim they have had about 2 000 Zimbabwe soldiers pinned down in a mountain-top village for 10 days.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said they had cut off the Zimbabwean forces at Vila Paiva da Andrade near Gorongosa in central Mozambique. It happened about 10 days ago, he said, and the foreign soldiers are still there.

No one could get in to help them, and they could not leave the area, he said. The claim could not be verified here yesterday.

The announcement was made as a delegation of the rebel group arrived in Washington to promote their cause and lobby on Capitol Hill.

A spokesman at the newly-opened MNR office in Washington said the Zimbabweans, who are in Mozambique to guard the strategically vital Beira corridor, had been stockpiling weapons. He said the MNR deployment was aimed at pre-empting an offensive against the rebels before the rainy season.

Oil pipeline

He said also the MNR had cut the Beira corridor's pipeline carrying oil to Zimbabwe twice in three weeks. The second time was at Bandula, about 65 km from the Zimbabwe border, on August 5. The pipeline is still inoperative, he added.

Those in the MNR delegation visiting the US capital are Mr Artur Fonsela, the group's foreign secretary from West Germany, and Mr Jorge Correia, the European secretary from Lisbon.

Dr Luis Serapiao, the movement's new Washington representative, will accompany them. He is a professor of international studies at Howard University, a Washington institution for black students.

The delegation intends announcing the cornering of the Zimbabwe troops at a news conference in Washington today.

Star 14/8/86

Pensioners upset by Mugabe threat

The threat by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to cut pensions to former Zimbabweans living in South Africa has caused confusion and concern among those who stand to lose their only source of income.

The payment of pensions was guaranteed by the United States and Britain in the Lancaster

House agreement.

British and American consulates in Johannesburg have received calls from pensioners seeking information and advice.

They could not help at this stage as they are still awaiting instructions.

The Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa) has also had many calls but can offer no solution at this stage.

In Durban this week, about 300 former Zimbabweans held an emergency meeting to draw up a petition which they will send to Mr Mugabe.

There are an estimated 40 000 former Zimbabweans living in South Africa. Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Maritzburg branch of Rasa, said many would have to return if pensions were cut.

A Blairgowrie, Johannesburg, resident, Mrs Maureen West (65), receives \$230 a month from Zimbabwe. She came to South Africa in 1974.

A Johannesburg man who was a policeman in Zimbabwe, has been in South Africa for eight years and stands to lose a substantial amount, said.

"The British and American Governments must honour the Lancaster House agreement.

"Should Mr Mugabe cut pensions, they must pay them."

Threat to stop pensions depends on SA attitude

16/10/82 4:30 PM

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Implementation of the threatened embargo on the payment of pensions from Zimbabwe to people living in South Africa will depend on how South Africa reacts to the imposition of other sanctions by Mr Mugabe's government.

But for the time being, the likelihood of a ban on pension payments coming into force remains distant.

Prime Minister Mugabe's warning on pensions, made at his Press conference last week, was in response to a question about retaliation from South Africa in the event of limited sanctions agreed to at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London being applied by Zimbabwe.

Referring to the outflow of funds, including pension money, to South Africa, he said: "If it is an economic war, all those things will stop."

But analysts here believe that interference with pension payments would be a last-gasp measure.

It is widely recognised that the International Monetary Fund regards pension rights as sacrosanct and does not look with favour on any country that violates these.

The Zimbabwe constitution contains a guarantee that "any person who is entitled to receive a pension and who is not ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe shall not be prevented from having it remitted to him outside Zimbabwe".

Against this, however, a legal source said acts of war were another matter — and it was a state of economic war to which Mr Mugabe was referring.

SAVE MILLIONS

Last week's reference was not the first time the threat of withholding payments to South Africa has been made.

In an interview earlier this year with a magazine serving the European Community, Mr Mugabe said: "Naturally we would expect some assistance to alleviate the pressure of sanctions."

"We have volumes of foreign currency or rand that goes down south, pensions will save millions of dollars a year which go to South Africa, let alone what we pay for the imports from South Africa."

Last year Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero said Zimbabwe payments to South Africa, excluding trade, amounted to more than R260 million a year.

It is believed there are about 40 000 people affected by the threat of a pension payment embargo. These include civil service pensioners, people receiving disability pensions, certain categories of old age pensioners and people drawing pensions from recognised pension funds.

Many of the civil servants who left Zimbabwe did so under the special early retirement schemes introduced before independence.

A diplomatic source said the British Government which drew up the Zimbabwe constitution, does not have special responsibility for pensions.

Only in the case of some people drawing pensions from the defunct federal government did it have some residual involvement.

W/C ARGUS

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Pensions freeze a last resort

Argus Africa News Service HARARE. — Freezing pensions for Zimbabweans living in South Africa will depend on how South Africa reacts to other sanctions by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

For the time being, however, the likelihood of a ban on pension payments coming into force remains distant.

Mr Mugabe's warning on pensions at his Press conference last week was in response to a question about retaliation from South Africa in the event of limited sanctions being applied by Zimbabwe.

Referring to the outflow of funds, including pensions, to South Africa, he said: "If it is an economic war all those things will stop."

But analysts here believe that interference with pension payments would be a last-gasp measure.

The International Monetary Fund regards pension rights as sacrosanct. Pension payments continued during sanctions in the UDI era and it has been said that in spite of crucial financial problems African countries have maintained a good record in this regard.

The Zimbabwean constitution contains a guarantee that "any person who is entitled to receive a pension and who is not ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe shall not be prevented from having (it) remitted to him outside Zimbabwe".

Lose millions

However, a legal source said acts of war were another matter and it was a state of economic war to which Mr Mugabe was referring.

Last year Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero said South Africa stood to lose millions if payments from Zimba-

bwe were stopped following sanctions and retaliation by Pretoria.

He said Zimbabwe had some leverage through its payments to South Africa which, excluding trade, amounted to more than R260-million a year.

Inflows from South Africa came to only about R36-million, excluding trade.

Dr Chidzero also said Zimbabwe's hand could be strengthened as it owed South Africa R320-million, a debt largely inherited from the Smith regime.

There are about 40 000 people affected by the threat of a pension embargo.

Anglo: remittance ban not new

JOHANNESBURG

The threat by Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, to withhold dividends and profits from SA companies could be a relatively empty one.

SA companies appear to regard any dividends and profits from Zimbabwe as the "cream on the top of the cake" — nice enough if it comes, but not to be expected.

A spokesman for Anglo-American which has substantial investments in Zimbabwe,

said Anglo had not received any dividends since a moratorium was placed on remittances.

"So the situation is not totally new," he said.

Faced with chronic balance of payments problems in May 1984, the Zimbabwean government placed a prohibition on all remittances for rents, dividends, interest payments and profits leaving the country. Pensions, alimony payments and ex-patriate wages were exempt.

This year the ban was partially lifted to allow

a percentage of dividends to be paid outside the country — on condition the remainder was spent on six year, 4% government bonds.

A Johannesburg stockbroker said SA companies operating in Zimbabwe treated remittances on a "cash-received" basis, as for so long nothing had come out.

"To ban remittances now would merely be reverting to a situation to which companies have already adapted themselves," he said.

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DD 12/8/86

Zimbabwe 1987/88 frees Zanu officials 262

HARARE — Zimbabwe's government yesterday dropped treason charges and released 10 senior Zanu-PF officials as unity talks between the ruling Zanu (PF) party and Zanu-PF reached an advanced stage.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said the preparatory examination into their cases would be stopped "in the national interest".

He said he had informed the Attorney-General of the crucial stage the talks have reached and made it clear to him that these talks must succeed" — Sapa.

Red faces as cup hopefuls are launched

FREMANTLE—A leading America's Cup syndicate yesterday put its two yachts into Fremantle harbour for the first time — with embarrassing results.

Dennis Conner's San Diego-based Sail America syndicate lowered the yachts, both called Stars and Stripes, into the water from the freighter Nedloyd Kembla but one craft ran aground while being towed to the team's headquarters.

Conner's arch-rival, Alan Bond's Australian defence syndicate, came to the rescue by towing one boat away while the Sail America tender freed the stricken yacht.

Conner lost the cup to Bond's Australia II skippered by John Bertrand, off Newport in 1983, breaking the New York Yacht Club's 132-year winning streak.

Now racing for the San Diego Yacht Club, Conner, who is due here on August 29, has been testing five yachts off Hawaii for more than a year. Only the newest, Stars and Stripes 87, and the slightly older Stars and Stripes 85 were brought to Fremantle.

Also landed yesterday, after a 48-hour delay by a union protest at the Nedloyd Kembla going on to South Africa, was the Newport Harbour Yacht Club's Eagle and Canadian challenger Canada II.

Unlike Canada II and Eagle, the Conner yachts' keels were shrouded in covers which have become almost mandatory since Australia II shocked the yachting world when it unveiled a radical winged-keel after its cup win. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Mugabe may ban air connections with SA

HARARE — British Airways and other airlines will not be allowed landing rights in Zimbabwe or be allowed to overfly the country if Zimbabwe cuts air links with South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told Parliament it would be a contradiction if Britain or any other country were allowed to use Zimbabwe to operate to South Africa when Zimbabwe applied sanctions.

He said Zambia had also agreed it would not allow countries working against sanctions to continue to operate within the Zambian systems.

British Airways has two flights into Zimbabwe each week, one of which goes on to Durban. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Amnesty International 'enemy of Zimbabwe'

HARARE — Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, has been declared an enemy of Zimbabwe because it "championed the cause of subversive elements in the country".

In a 30-page statement, the Minister of State (Security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said in the House of Assembly last night that the organisation was trying to blackmail the government, which would not give in.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT

In a scathing attack, the Minister said Amnesty had not been objective in Zimbabwe's case — it took up only issues which were relevant to anti-government elements.

Mr Munangagwa said Amnesty took up rumours and publicised them as facts.

He added: "Those stories are tailored to cause the most damage to the government and its image internally and internationally."

"We in Zimbabwe are in no doubt about the justice of our

actions and we do not feel we owe anyone any explanation, apology or justification."

Mr Munangagwa said Zimbabwe did not just detain anyone illegally.

He said South Africa was an avowed enemy of Zimbabwe, and had proved this through its acts of destabilisation.

Although the judiciary had a duty to examine the actions of the executive, it "had to be subjective in the cases involving spies".

The speech report by the official news agency Ziana said when the government said it had caught a person spying for South Africa, nothing more needed to be said for the person to be regarded as a spy.

Mr Munangagwa added: "I would like to issue an open invitation to Amnesty International to lay its cards on the table and we will co-operate with it fully."

"If it does not, then all its representations are not worth the volumes of papers on which they are written." — Sapa.

The entire strategy hinges on Beira being able to treble its handling capacity within a year, and the linked assumption that access to South African ports will continue during the construction of the so-called Beira corridor — expanded and improved rail and road transport facilities and a refurbished port, protected by Zimbabwean troops and possibly more from other African countries.

Mugabe has established a Cabinet task force, headed by Trade and Commerce Minister, Oliver Munyaradzi, to plan Zimbabwe's sanctions and any counter-measures that will be necessary. Air Zimbabwe, which has been instructed to sever air links with SA, says it is studying the implications of such a move and investigating ways of boosting earnings to offset the anticipated substantial loss of revenue. Air Zimbabwe ran a deficit of Z\$46m last year and this is predicted to increase in 1987 with the cost of purchasing new Boeing 737 aircraft and the loss of revenue from its most lucrative route — that to Johannesburg.

Zimbabwe's private sector has said publicly that it supports the imposition of sanctions. The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) approved a resolution supporting sanctions six weeks ago, but there is no doubt that most businessmen have been taken aback at the government's decision to implement the full package. There are still hopes that the Cabinet will pull back on the full sanctions "sometime in the final quarter of 1986," according to top officials.

Just how much priority the sanctions issue will get in the next few weeks is debatable. With more than 10 000 visitors expected in Harare for the Non-aligned Movement (Nam) summit that gets under way on August 25 with meetings at foreign ministerial level, the government bureaucracy will have its hands full for the next month. Over 100 nations are expected to be represented at the summit, at which Mugabe will start his three-year term as chairman of Nam.

While the delegates will have much in common on such issues as opposition to Israel, blaming the US for blocking progress on the disarmament front, condemning President Reagan's Star Wars programme, and attacking the OECD countries for the sluggish state of the world economy, the central unifying theme is certain to be condemnation of SA and support for the liberation movements in the region.

Zimbabwe faces enormous logistical problems in staging the conference and some businessmen are complaining that the need for imports for the meeting has precluded any improvement in quotas in the second half of 1986. Be that as it may, it is clear that many businesses will receive a short-lived boost from the three-week surge in consumer spending — especially at hotels, restaurants and tourist centres, but also benefiting Harare retailers. It is only after the Nam leaders have left in mid-September that the urgent business of imposing sanctions and developing the Beira corridor is likely to get Mugabe's full attention.

22/8/86 FWHMIL
ZIMBABWE-SA SANCTIONS

Mugabe's option

PM Robert Mugabe's decision to opt for full Commonwealth sanctions — while almost all of his regional partners have backed away from economic confrontation — is based on Harare's belief that full-blooded economic measures will bring down apartheid within three to four years.

Zimbabwe's calculation is further based on what a much-criticised Canadian study describes as "the fallacy" that the ports of Beira, Nacala and Maputo in Mozambique, and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, will not be able to handle rail traffic diverted from the South African transport system.

Mugabe slates US praises Russians

STC The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is about to become chairman of the non-aligned nations, has described the United States role in Southern Africa as "outrageous".

He contrasted this with what he said was an absence of interference in the region by the Soviet Union.

In an interview here with a representative of the Indian newspaper *Patriot*, Mr Mugabe attacked the US for insisting on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola in connection with independence in Namibia, and for interfering in Angola's affairs by giving assistance to Unita.

NO INTERFERENCE

"The colonial masters in our region do not look favourably at the Soviet Union because of the assistance it has given to the liberation movements," he said.

"There has been no interference by the Soviet Union. There has been assistance and this assistance has come our way because we requested it."

Mr Mugabe said there was a need to establish a just and equitable economic order in the world. He emphasised the need to promote "south-south" co-operation (co-operation between underdeveloped countries in the southern hemisphere).

He said the developing countries should make use of the advanced technology acquired by India, rather than that provided to the Third World by the Western developed countries.

Zimbabwe firms take a cautious line on sanctions

The Star's Africa
News Service
HARARE Business
men in Zimbabwe have
adopted a wait-and-see
attitude to the whole
question of sanctions
against South Africa and
possible retaliation from
Pretoria.

This is reported in the
business section of the
Herald newspaper which
records that the industri-
al index on the Zimbabwe
Stock Exchange has
moved down sharply
from its recent five-year
high.

The chairman of the
stock exchange, Mr. Bill
Burdett-Coutts, said that
statements on sanctions
had resulted in the index
falling from 290.68 to
266.62.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts said
he remained positive
about Zimbabwe and had
little doubt that in due
course, the present clouds
would lift.

But, at present the
market had more sellers
than had been the case
for many months, and
buyers were inclined to
withdraw to the sidelines
to watch developments.

The paper said freight

agents had reported that
"harassment" at Beit-
Bridge had slackened off,
and not all consignments
of goods from Zimbabwe
entering South Africa
were being searched.

Some financial institu-
tions have been making
their own assessments of
the effect on the Zim-
babwe economy of the
imposition of sanctions
against South Africa.

An economist made the
point, however, that com-
panies were reluctant to
point too much to the
dangers ahead because of
the fear of being labelled
pro-South African.

When members of Mr.
Ian Smith's Conservative
Alliance tried to point to
the possible consequences
for Zimbabwe, they were
accused by cabinet min-
isters of being disloyal.

The government has
appointed a cabinet com-
mittee to study the impli-
cations of sanctions.

The chairman of this
committee, Trade and
Commerce Minister Dr.
Oliver Munyaradzi, has
warned that stern mea-
sures will be taken
against anyone found
hoarding essential com-
modities in anticipation
of shortages.

Zim push for party unity

BY HOWARD BARRELL
Harare

THERE is growing expectation in Zimbabwean political circles that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo could initial the outline of a unity agreement between their two parties before the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit starts in Harare on September 1.

Both leaders have made their most forthright personal commitments yet to unity between the ruling Zanu (PF) party and Zapu in recent days.

Political and diplomatic circles have long pointed to the advantages for Mugabe of a generous accommodation with Nkomo before he assumes the chairmanship of NAM in September. Among others, he would enhance his image as a statesman.

It is an open secret that some NAM

members who had strong links with Zapu during the Zimbabwean war have been urging Mugabe to give Nkomo some political credit and release from detention former Zanu intelligence chief and Zapu heir-apparent, Dumiso Dabengwa, who was acquitted on treason charges some three years ago.

But a far more compelling set of reasons for peace through unity between Zanu (PF) and Zapu is provided by the growing feeling within Zimbabwe that the country is headed for a certain confrontation with the South African government.

Hence, the argument goes, there must be no chinks in Zimbabwe's armour. Mugabe, Nkomo and President Canaan Banana have been driving home this theme in speeches around the country.

Nkomo has predicted the conclusion of a basic unity agreement before the onset of summer.

Zapu political sources disclose that the party has agreed that the new envisaged party can be called Zanu. This means an earlier objection to this

name has been dropped. Both left and rightwing Zapu members are said to support this retreat from an earlier insistence that the name of the merged party give some historical tribute to Zapu and its role in the liberation struggle.

On Monday this week, Mugabe announced the release from detention and discharge of 11 senior Zapu guerrilla members and former Zipra guerrilla commanders who had been serving in the national army. The men had been accused of plotting a coup.

Explaining this, Mugabe said unity talks had now reached so advanced a

stage that, on his advice, Zimbabwe's Attorney General Godfrey Chidyausiku had felt able to withdraw the treason charges against the 11 Zapu men.

Mugabe also announced a complete and immediate review of all detentions of other Zapu personnel. This specifically includes Dabengwa, the one man in Zimbabwe generally acknowledged to have the authority to deprive any Zapu-derived dissidents of any support from the old Zapu-Zipra guerrilla support networks.

Dabengwa himself, according to Zapu sources, has long been advocating unity at all costs with the ruling party from his detention cell in Chikurubi maximum security prison outside Harare.

US stays very chilly towards

Harare

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The chill in relations between the United States and Zimbabwe — which has led to the suspension of all new aid — shows no signs of thawing.

This week top US officials Mr Peter McPherson, director of the US Agency for International Development, and Mr Roy Stacey, Deputy Assistant-Secretary for African Economic Affairs, have been visiting Southern Africa — but have pointedly omitted Zimbabwe from the itinerary.

Part of their mission is to assess the viability of the Beira corridor, the project at the core of Zimbabwe's attempt to free itself from reliance on South African transport routes.

However, it is learnt from diplomatic sources that Zimbabwe Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero flew to Lusaka during the visit of the officials and met them.

Relations between Harare and Washington, which had been cool for a long period, nosedived on July 4 when former President Jimmy Carter walked out of an American Independence Day reception with the chief US representative present in Zimbabwe, Mr Gibb Lanpher, in protest against a speech by a Zimbabwe Minister which slammed the US for its Southern African policies.

The Zimbabweans apologised to Mr Carter personally, but refused to send any apology to the US Government.

Since then, it appears, no attempt whatsoever has been made by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Government to heal the breach with the country which has been its biggest aid donor since independence.

While aid already committed this year is continuing, new aid has been frozen.

Mr Lanpher, who now heads the office of Southern African Affairs in the State Department in Washington, told Zimbabwean newsmen in a telephone-linked interview that the US would like to see improved relations, but what was needed was private diplomacy and less harsh criticism in public.

He said the absence of an apology after the incident involving Mr Carter led to the decision to suspend new aid. But if there were a request for more aid it would be considered on its merits. "We have had no request," he said.

Questioned about South Africa, he said there was great frustration in Washington about the situation, but the US intended to stay engaged in consultation with all countries in Southern Africa and was doing its best to persuade Pretoria to end apartheid and start negotiations.

Zimbabwe in a stew over human rights

By DON JACOBS
Harare

ZIMBABWE has drawn the human rights spotlight onto itself again just as 1100 newsmen start arriving in Harare this weekend for the summit of the Non-aligned Movement.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, and the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, last week attacked the London-based Amnesty International, which has won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work on behalf of political prisoners worldwide.

Mr Nkala, whose family received cash assistance from Amnesty when it adopted him as a "prisoner of conscience" during his 10 years in detention under Mr Ian Smith's rule, warned that anyone giving information to Amnesty would be jailed.

Mr Munangagwa, who controls the powerful Central Intelligence Agency, said that Amnesty had set out to dis-

credit Mr Mugabe's chosen path to socialism.

"What conscience can they have which can be made to prevail over the wishes and hopes of the majority?" he asked in Parliament.

He and Mr Nkala denied recent Amnesty reports of the widespread arrest and torture of government opponents, claiming that the organisation was a front for Western intelligence.

Cooling

The new crisis over human rights here is likely to lead to a further cooling of relations between Harare and Western aid donors just when Zimbabwe is seeking assistance to offset South African "counter sanctions" and to help rehabilitate the Beira Corridor, the country's only lifeline to the sea which is independent

of South Africa.

Mr Nkala was particularly incensed by allegations that squads of government-sponsored "pseudo-dissidents" have been roaming Matabeleland.

He said police had forensic proof that a Plumtree headmaster, Mr Luke Khumalo, and his British wife Jean, were shot with a weapon later found next to the body of a "Super Zapu" dissident killed in a clash with security forces.

A note left beside the Khumalos' bodies said they had been shot on Mr Nkala's orders.

In May the director and chairman of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission for Zimbabwe, Mr Nick Ndebele and Mr Mike Auret, were detained over accusations of helping Amnesty. They were freed after the intervention of Prime Minister Mugabe.

Summit eye on SA

Summit eye on S.A. By NORMAN ELLIS: Harare

A STYLISTIC white dove of peace perches above the international conference centre in Harare that will be the stage for the eighth Non-Aligned Movement summit which opens on September 1.

But the Presidents, princes, Prime Ministers and potentates from the 102-member Third World bloc expected in the Zimbabwe capital are to focus more on wars and civil conflicts and the hawks responsible for them.

The Non-Aligned Movement — known simply as Nam — chose Harare over Belgrade as the venue for the 25th anniversary conference to dramatise mounting racial and political strife in neighbouring white-ruled South Africa.

"To a very great extent it's a Southern African summit," Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the host and chairman of Nam for the next three years, said in a recent interview with the London-based *Africasia* magazine.

"Not only because, geographically, the summit is in Southern Africa, but also because we have quite a hot issue here which requires the urgent attention of the whole progressive international community."

"We hope the summit will pay attention to the problems in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Africa generally."

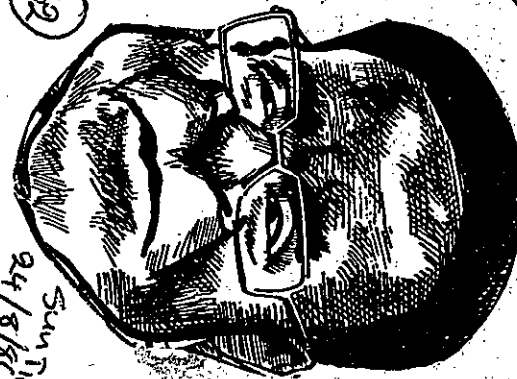
Mediation

But Mugabe, leader of Africa's youngest nation, said other burning issues on the agenda included the Iran-Iraq war, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, unrest in Central America, Lebanon's civil war, proposals for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and Morocco's continued occupation of Western Sahara.

Mugabe has offered to mediate between Iran and Iraq in a bid to launch a dialogue aimed at ending a bloody war that has cost more than 500 000 lives in six years.

"The issue is to try to harmonise the postures and bring the two countries to the negotiating table," said Mugabe, who has received several Iranian and Iraqi envoys in the past six months.

Dove of peace — but hawks dominate the Harare 'fest'



Robert Mugabe ... chairman

— one of 50 continuing wars and civil strife in the world today — has escalated.

Nam, born on September 1 1961 from a summit attended by the late President Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Nehru of India, Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia, is seen by its 102 members as an alternative to the superpower blocs — the NATO nations and the Warsaw Pact countries.

But members' close ties with the Soviet Union and China — Cuba, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya and Vietnam — have not escaped the notice of critics who maintain it is actually aligned to the Eastern bloc.

Routine

Yet countries like Argentina, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Zaïre enjoy warm relations with the West.

Previous summits were held in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi.

Routinely, the Third World leaders slam the United States, Israel and South Africa.

Commonwealth countries — and Nam members. Security in Harare has never been tighter since Mugabe led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18 1980, after waging a sharp seven-year guerrilla war to that confronting South Africa today.

Blitz

All army and police leave has been cancelled, security guards at hotels check guests' luggage and parcels for arms, and the conference centre itself is thick with plain-clothes intelligence officers.

The Nam leaders are being housed in 32 newly built villas and luxury homes with swimming pools and tennis courts offered to the government by wealthy residents.

Police, in a six-months blitz, have also cleared the streets of prostitutes, pimps and pickpockets, and owners of houses and office blocks have been ordered by authorities to give them a face-lift for the conference.

Some 10 000 delegates and a huge corps of journalists are expected to descend on the capital.

To cater for their needs, Zimbabwe has received an avalanche of gifts from other countries: 4.5 tons of fish from Gabon, 12 motorcycles from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a full Nam member, medical equipment from Sweden worth R1.5m, cutlery, carpets and linen from Pakistan worth R2.5m, and fleets of buses, cars and limousines.

Among Nam luminaries due in Harare in the next 10 days will be Rajiv Gandhi of India, the current chairman of the movement, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, the Zambian head of state Kenneth Kaunda and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya.

The group represents 1 700-million people, more than a third of the world's population, two-thirds of the countries sitting in the United Nations and groups of Muslims, Christians and Muslims from Arab, English, French and Spanish-speaking parts of the world.

The last Nam summit, held in New Delhi three years ago, appealed to the two warring nations to agree to a cease-fire. But since then the conflict

South Africa's backyard, is expected to muster support for mounting economic sanctions against Pretoria amid fears openly expressed by Zimbabwean politicians that

SUNDAY TIMES 24/8/86 (18) 362

KEEPING AN EYE ON PEOPLE AND EVENTS BEYOND OUR BORDERS

Sunday Times Reporter
THE Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) has signed a co-operation agreement with the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) and is preparing to take up arms against the Zimbabwe Government.

MNR sources say the Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo da Fonseca, and European spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, signed the agreement with Zanu representatives in Washington this week.

"Zanu has received a large grant by an American organisation and there are a lot of supporters ready to take up arms and go into action.

Link-up

"The intention is to link Zanu, MNR and Unita to oust Marxist regimes and replace them with some sort of democracy," the sources said.

Mr da Fonseca and Mr Correia met a senior White House official, Mr Patrick Buchanan, and there were good prospects for a meeting between the MNR representatives and President Reagan.

The Zimbabwe Government fears a two-pronged guerrilla war with Zanu dissidents, possibly with South African help, attacking from the southwest and Zanu

A new group to fight Mugabe



NDABANINGI SITHOLE

/MNR attacking from the southeast, where the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole still has some support.

Observers point out that Zanu is virtually bankrupt and the ruling Zanu-PF has started consolidating its political position in the southeast of the country.

Mr Sithole was a prominent black nationalist leader until he clashed first with Mr

Joshua Nkomo and then with the now Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

These divisions continued until the founding of Zimbabwe, and about two years ago Mr Sithole went into self-imposed exile in Britain and is now believed to be living in Washington where he lectures to church, business and social groups on African politics.

Meanwhile, DON JACOBS reports from Harare, that despite reports of mounting casualties in Mozambique, the military life still has appeal for young black Zimbabweans.

Recruits

Thousands turned out on Wednesday at Harare's Cranborne Barracks in the hope of being among the lucky 200 chosen for the first take into the planned sixth brigade.

The brigade, which Prime Minister Mugabe says is being formed in response to the intensified South African threat, will employ over 1 000 fighting men plus service and back-up units when it is ready for action in the field.

Recruiting officers applied a simple technique of shortlisting the 2 000-to-3 000 applicants.

To the dismay of many who had appeared in their Sunday suits and best shoes, they were given a 5km course to run in 20 minutes.

SA eases border trade clamps

HARARE — The flow of goods through the SA-Zimbabwe border posts at Beitbridge had returned to normal despite recent clamps introduced by SA, Zimbabwe's *Sunday Mail* said yesterday.

It said import and export traffic was no longer subject to major hold-ups, although the measures imposed by SA to monitor trade were still much in force.

The clamps were widely believed to have been a response to the action by Zambia and Zimbabwe in spearheading the international campaign for sanctions against SA.

Drivers and transport company employees said SA security men were still delaying each truck for several hours by conducting meticulous searches of its cargo.

Reports in British newspapers of a pile up of Zambian copper at the border were shown to be untrue.

Drivers said SA "red tape" delays used to take much longer when the new procedures were first implemented a fortnight ago.

After going through customs procedures at the SA side of the Limpopo, trucks en route from the north are reportedly segregated into those from Malawi and Zaire, which are allowed to proceed, and those from Zimbabwe and Zambia, which are detained at Messina, for searches. — Sapa.

TUESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1986

Klipdown: person shot
 *5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot by a member of the South African Police in Klipdown on or about 16 June 1986; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the age of this person and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident;

- (2) whether an investigation has been held into this incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the rank of the person who was in charge of this investigation and (c) what were the findings;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

- (a) to (c) Fall away.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) 17 June 1986.

- (b) A Detective Sergeant in the South African Police.

- (c) The investigation has not yet been completed.

- (3) No.

Sid 10 examinations
 *6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any Black pupils wrote Sid 10 examinations during the second quarter of 1986; if not, why not; if so, how many pupils (a) passed and (b) failed the examinations;

- (2) whether any such pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) 6 858 standard 10 pupils wrote examinations during the second quarter of 1986.

Due to the investigation of alleged irregularities in respect of a number of candidates no final statistics can be published at this moment.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.

Crossroads/KTC
 *7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any food, blankets, clothing, medicines and/or other items have been provided by the State to persons from the Crossroads and KTC areas who moved to the tents in Khayelitsha; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified items, (b) when, (c) what was the total cost to the State of providing these items and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

- (a) Tents, mealie meal, samp, sugar beans, sugar, powdered milk, soup powder, blankets, pots, salt and plastic bags for food.

- (b) As from 4 June 1986 up to 21 August 1986. Action still proceeding.

- (c) R843 942.72 (eight hundred and forty three thousand nine hundred and forty two rand and seventy two cents).

- (d) For the period 4 June 1986 up to 21 August 1986.

Arms/ammunition
 *8. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

TUESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1986

Whether any persons who illegally possessed arms or ammunition surrendered such arms or ammunition as a result of the indemnity from prosecution offered in terms of Government Notice No 2787 dated 10 December 1985; if so, how many (a) arms and (b) rounds of ammunition had been so surrendered as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) 30 817 arms.

- (b) 22 195 rounds of ammunition.

SA Embassy in France

*9. **THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION** asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was attached to the South African Embassy in France; if so, (a) when, (b) in what capacity and (c) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether this person was asked by the French Government to leave France in or about January 1986; if so, (a) why and (b) what action was taken by the Embassy as a result;

- (3) whether this person subsequently returned to France in an official capacity; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in what capacity and (d) who took the decision in this regard;

- (4) whether any action was taken against this person by the French Government following his return to France; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) why and (d) what was the response of the Embassy to this action;

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

The Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated that he will discuss this matter personally with the hon Leader of the Official Opposition.

Pietermaritzburg/Edendale railway line

*10. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether a commuter railway line has been planned between Pietermaritzburg and the Edenvale area; if so, (a) what route will it follow, (b) (i) how many stations will there be on this line and (ii) where will these stations be situated and (c) when will construction commence;

- (2) whether any new commuter rail services are being planned for the Greater Durban area; if so, (a) where and (b) when will construction commence, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. (a), (b)(i), (b)(ii) and (c) Fall away.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) Between Umgeni station and Inanda settlement area.

- (b) No decision has as yet been taken.

Sanctions
 *11. **THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION** asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, following decisions on sanctions reached by the Commonwealth mini-summit early in August 1986, the South African Government has had any direct communications with the (a) President or Government of Zambia and (b) Prime Minister or

Government of Zimbabwe regarding (i) trade sanctions between the Republic and these countries and (ii) restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

- (2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the matters discussed on these occasions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what matters were discussed and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwean Government through our Trade Representative in Harare. South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka.

The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries in as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade.

It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination. These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(2) Falls away.
HANS SMIT
Zimbabwe/Malawi/Mozambique
goods transported to/from

*12. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has taken any steps to monitor goods transported through the Republic to or from (a) Zambia, (b) Zimbabwe, (c) Malawi, (d) Mozambique and (e) any other specified African country; if so, (i) what steps (ii) for what purpose and (iii) with what results;

- (2) whether any further steps are being taken or contemplated in respect of goods so transported; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which countries and (c) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) (a) and (b), Yes, with regard to incoming traffic.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(i) and (ii) I refer the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition to my reply on Question No 11.

- (2) Falls away.

For written reply.

General Affairs

gross domestic product
HANS SMIT
1044. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii) (aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The BLS-countries and the TBVC-states perform this task themselves. RSA institutions such as the Central Statistical Services, Reserve Bank, as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa do, however, on request assist the TBVC-states in a technical and advisory capacity in this regard. Moreover a Sub-Committee on Financial Statistics has been established in the SATBVC multilateral system where problems in this regard are discussed and efforts are made to find solutions jointly. This co-operation has also resulted in the training of future statisticians from the TBVC-states at the University of Pretoria to enable them to attend to the specific needs of each independent Black state.

- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

HANS SMIT
Allowances/pensions

1134. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1008 on 23 May 1986, on what basis does his Department keep statistics on the payment of (a) (i) maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers and (ii) other social allowances and (b) social pensions;

- (2) whether he will furnish the available statistics on maintenance allowances for unmarried Black mothers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) (ii) (b) All social pensions are paid by way of a computer program, which is programmed on such a basis, that data relating to specific types of pension, cannot be extracted. In compliance with the regulations pro-

mulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children. The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—

- (i) are serving prison sentences;

- (ii) have eloped; or

- (iii) are deceased

in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child.

- (2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11,00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48,00 per month per child in foster-care.

Reference books/influx control

1160. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by officers of Development Boards for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) Arrested by officers of Development Boards:

	(i)	(ii)
	Male	Female
Bloemfontein	44	14
Durban	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0

Conflict faces Non-Aligned summit

HARARE — Conflicts in the Middle East, Central America and Southern Africa today dominated preparations for next week's \$100 million summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, threatening to aggravate lingering wounds in the organisation as it prepares for its 25th birthday.

In preliminary sessions yesterday, officials struggled to achieve agreed positions on the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and on Nicaragua's bid for leadership of the Third World body in 1989.

The first formal sessions of the organisation, which groups 101 nations professing independence of either the US or Soviet-led power blocs, were also marked by outspoken verbal attacks on the United States and nervousness over South Africa.

CONDEMN STATE TERRORISM

Syria demanded the summit agenda should include a condemnation of US "State terrorism" against Arab countries and members of the Non-Aligned Movement, Egyptian delegation sources said.

The United States bombed Libya in April in retaliation for Libya's sponsorship of terrorism and the Reagan Administration backs a rebellion against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

Iran charged the United States was using force to impose its will on the world and said it would propose the summit condemn the United States for its raid on Libya and intervention in Nicaragua.

Iran also said it would reject a draft resolution for the summit

calling on Iraq and Iran to end the Gulf war immediately.

The Gulf war has frustrated all Non-Aligned Movement attempts at mediation and has marred several of the group's meetings with argument and recrimination since it began in 1980.

Another potential for friction has been created by Nicaragua's bid to host the 1989 summit and take over the chair of the movement after Zimbabwe, which begins a three-year term next week.

Nicaragua has strong Cuban support but Non-Aligned founder member Yugoslavia urges the issue be dropped.

A US black leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, flew into Harare yesterday at the end of an African tour and called on President Reagan to meet leaders of Southern African states to resolve South Africa's racial conflict and its disputed rule of SWA/Namibia.

Political sources have said Zambia, head of the Frontline States which also include Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, was drafting an invitation for Mr Reagan.

The Zimbabwe News Agency (Zina) reported yesterday that South Africa was holding up exports in transit from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The South African Government said border searches of truck traffic would stop from tomorrow after a "statistical survey of the export traffic from Zimbabwe and Zambia..."

Zimbabwean officials fear South Africa will create some incident to disrupt the summit. — Sapa-Reuten

Pik reveals trade deal

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was negotiating a new trade deal with South Africa while at the same time castigating the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for opposing sanctions against the Republic.

This was revealed last night by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on his return from talks with the Swaziland Government where the international sanctions campaign was a major topic.

Mr Mugabe has been in the forefront, along with the Zambian leader, President Kenneth Kaunda, in urging the world to apply strong economic sanctions against South Africa in the battle against apartheid.

However, Mr Botha revealed last night that while Mr Mugabe was calling on the world to apply sanctions against South Africa, his government was secretly negotiating a "new deal" with Pretoria.

"While Mrs Margaret Thatcher's opposition to

sanctions against South Africa was 'morally repugnant' to Mr Mugabe and President Kaunda, Mr Mugabe's government was signing important additions to the existing trade agreement with South Africa," said Mr Botha.

Pressed for details of the new deal with Zimbabwe, he declined to elaborate except to say: "They signed important additions to the existing trade agreement which amounted to asking for preferential treatment of their goods."

Sapa reports from Mbabane that while on his visit to Swaziland, Mr Botha described the remarks by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast, against the call for sanctions as "words of wisdom by a great and elderly statesman of Africa".

Speaking after meeting Swaziland's King Mswati III, Mr Botha said President Houphouet-Boigny was not just speaking for South Africa but in the interests of the whole of Africa.

Earlier reports, P6, 19

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Mugabe in SA 'deal'

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By ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Staff

ZIMBABWEAN Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe was signing a new trade deal with South Africa while castigating the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for opposing sanctions against the Republic. Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said last night on his return from talks with the Swaziland Government.

Mr Mugabe has been a front-runner, along with Zambian leader President Kenneth Kaunda, in urging the world to apply strong economic sanctions against South Africa in the battle against apartheid.

Mr Botha said that while Mr Mugabe was calling on the world to apply sanctions against South Africa and attacking Mrs Thatcher for opposing them, Zimbabwe

was secretly negotiating a "new deal" with Pretoria.

In an interview last night, Mr Botha said: "While Mrs Margaret Thatcher's opposition to sanctions against South Africa was 'morally repugnant' to Mr Mugabe and President Kaunda, Mr Mugabe's government was signing important additions to the existing trade agreement with South Africa."

Mr Botha also said a deliberate decision had been taken by the Harare government to conceal news of the new agreement until after the non-aligned countries' conference.

He said the new agreement was being negotiated when Commonwealth leaders were electing the Eminent Persons Group earlier this year and at a time when Mr Mugabe was promoting sanctions.

SA will publish new Zimbabwe trade pact

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is refusing to go along with a Zimbabwe attempt to delay publication of their recently-signed trade agreement until after the non-aligned nations summit in Harare.

The Zimbabwe government apparently wants to avoid the embarrassment of drawing attention to the extension of its trade pact with South Africa just when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is taking over the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement at a summit expected to be marked by strong attacks on South Africa and support for sanctions against it.

But Pretoria apparently does not see why it should help the Zimbabwe government in this.

It has rejected Harare's argument that its officials would not have time during the non-aligned summit to prepare details of the agreement for si-

multaneous publication in both countries, as agreed at the signing.

Pretoria has decided to go ahead with a unilateral publication in the South African Government Gazette, according to sources in the government departments concerned.

Provisions

This is said to be necessary to inform the business community timeously of the provisions of the new agreement.

The new agreement is supposed to be promulgated simultaneously in both countries so that it can take effect simultaneously in both.

It is understood that the notice in the South African Government Gazette will get round this problem by publishing details of the agreement without a commencement date, which will be fixed later.

The extension was signed by

the Zimbabwe government on July 31 at about the same time as Prime Minister Mugabe was in London demanding sanctions against South Africa at the Commonwealth mini-summit.

On his return to Harare he threatened South Africa with "the full package" of sanctions called for at the London meeting. These include a ban on remitting pensions, company profits and dividends to South Africa, a ban on air links and overflying rights with South Africa, a ban on imports of South African coal, steel and iron, and the withdrawal of most consular facilities.

The trade agreement signed by his government on July 31 is a comprehensive document covering a wide range of aspects of trade between the two countries.

Its general effect is to endorse the principle of continued trade between them.

● See Page 7.

Border build-up 'untrue'

MICK COLLINS
and Sapa

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FREIGHT operators have discounted Zimbabwean reports of a huge build-up of trucks at Beit Bridge and Messina.

The Zimbabwean news agency Ziana, said yesterday long queues of trucks had built up on both sides of the border and drivers were reporting delays of up to 30 hours.

Renfreight freight operations executive, Fritz Zander, said the reports were completely untrue.

He said: "We have an office at Messina and I would be the first to know of any delays."

"Everything is normal. There are no queues. Delays of between two and three hours are occurring, but nothing unusual."

The Ziana report claimed drivers were being harassed and searched for arms being sent by guerrilla groups into SA.

A major Reef freight company's transport manager said the Zimbabweans "were trying to make a noise while the Front Line states meet in Harare".

"Anything misleading that can be said about SA, they will capitalise on. There are no delays."

□ The Bureau for Information said a survey to determine what goods Zimbabwe and Zambia exported through SA would end today.

It said: "The information gathered since August 4 is considered to be sufficient for the present."

27/8/86
BUDDY: 312 280

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN MINISTER
Pik Botha's visit to Swaziland yesterday was seen as significant against the background of recent sanctions decisions by the Commonwealth.

Swaziland, a member of the Commonwealth, invited Botha for the one-day visit.

A spokesman for the Foreign Minister's office said yesterday that Botha had held a "fruitful" meeting with King Mswati. Earlier, Botha and a delegation of senior officials met Swazi Foreign Minister S S Sivanyoni and his director-general, Z L Mkhonta.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman declined to comment other than to say the Swazis had issued the invitation and "matters of mutual interest" were discussed.

It is understood that economic sanctions against SA, and their possible effects on Swaziland and other neighbouring states — among them the possible repatriation of nationals of those states working in SA, were discussed.

It has been suggested that Swazi-

Sanctions may have led Pik's Swazi agenda

land might try to play a mediating role between SA and those Frontline states which are on a collision course, since Zambia and Zimbabwe have strongly supported sanctions and SA has introduced counter measures on its borders.

Other likely topics were:

- ☐ Recent allegations by the SA Police that the ANC guerrillas who planted the recent landmines in northern and eastern Transvaal came from Mozambique via Swaziland;
- ☐ The future of the Nkomati Accord between SA and Mozambique which is under severe strain and which, if it collapsed, would effect Swaziland and;
- ☐ Ongoing economic and agricultural aid to Swaziland.

The rise of the Zimbabwean secret police

MPs mum as 'special services' vote soars

IN HIS ANNUAL Budget speech the Zimbabwean Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, made much play with the fact that Education is still a bigger-spending ministry than Defence, so the fight for literacy and proper schooling for 2.5 million young Zimbabweans had, on the face of it, greater priority than the battle against Renamo rebels in Mozambique, where upwards of 5 000 Zimbabwean troops are deployed.

However, Dr Chidzero glossed over the fact that whereas Defence at R991.2 million is certainly less than the R1 091.9 million vote for Education, Defence is by no means the only security ministry.

Much of Zimbabwe's internal defence effort rests upon the country's paramilitary police force, which comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) which comes directly under the office of the Prime

bate or a question being asked).

Although our Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said earlier this year that it was the Karanga tribal faction within Zanu that murdered the party's former national chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, in Lusaka in 1976, a retired Rhodesian police superintendent, Mr Peter Stiff, alleged in his book *See you in November*, published in South Africa, that the CIO was responsible for

Before 1980 the CIO's existence was never openly admitted by any Rhodesian politician. Since Independence the 'Minister of State for Security in the Office of the Prime Minister', Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, has at times opened the curtains of secrecy a little in order to praise the work of the CIO in fighting Matabeleland dissidents who, he alleges, are backed by South

voluntarily' and 'without undue influence being brought to bear'. Anyone confronted by a security policeman or a CIO agent knows full well that if he fails to make the required statement he may well be detained indefinitely. Last month the CIO committed a flagrant contempt of court when it deliberately ignored a judge's order for two security detainees to be pro-



Dr Chidzero

John Griffiths HARARE

Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Together, the three push total security spending up to R1 295.9 million, or about 25% of the total vote appropriations. Zimbabwe's annual Estimates of Expenditure, tabled in Parliament here last month on Budget Day, make very interesting reading.

The particularly intriguing one is the allocation for the CIO, which since its secret birth 20 years ago has come under the mysterious heading 'special services' in the Prime Minister of the day's vote.

Ignored it

Year after year MPs and the Rhodesian and then the Zimbabwean news media have dutifully ignored this 'special services' item when discussing the Budget.

There has been no daring Helen Suzman in either the Rhodesian or the Zimbabwean House of Assembly to question just what 'special services' were being rendered to the nation in return for its cash.

Going back to before the start of the bush war in Rhodesia one finds from mildewing copies of the estimates that in 1970-71 R1.1 million was allocated to these 'special services'. The following year (which saw the start of 'Operation Hurricane' in north-eastern Rhodesia) the allocation quietly grew by 18% to R1.3 million.

Money for 'special services' — and, presumably the Central Intelligence Organisation — continued to grow by leaps and bounds until in 1976 R12.3 million was being allocated

blowing him up — fatally injuring a baby playing in a neighbouring garden.

With hindsight one can see the terrible danger that our taxpayers' money, secretly allocated and secretly spent, could have been used to kill children.

In 1978, at the height of the war, an original allocation of R5.6 million for 'special services' suddenly grew by supplementary allocations to R24 million. We know now that the money went not only to the CIO but to finance the sinister private armies of 'auxiliaries' mustered by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Cut back

'Special services' funds were cut back to R6 million in the final year of the war but no sooner was Mr Robert Mugabe's Government of National Unity in power, under supposedly peacetime conditions, than they shot up by 45% in the 1980-81 provisions. The following year they went up by another 47% to R12 million.

Former members of the Rhodesian Government have claimed that under white rule the Central Intelligence Organisation was intended to provide the authorities with information on external threats while the police special branch covered the internal aspect.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion, however, from the shadowy information that has emerged, that from the mid 1970s onwards the CIO became, in effect, a sort of secret police. It considered itself a combatant arm in an undeclared war and, as such, above the law on

Africa. But he has never been called upon to explain how the 'special services' item grew to a record R51.4 million in 1985-86.

And we may be fairly certain neither he nor Mr Mugabe will tell us how and why this is up another 26% in the latest estimates to nearly R60 million. Opposition MPs who have even dared to ask for security-force operational casualty figures have been accused of collusion with the enemy.

A point worth remembering is that this situation is not the product of Mr Ian Smith's pet hate, 'Marxist Leninism'. He began it.

It has grown alongside the entrenchment of the 20-year-old state of emergency, which permits indefinite detention without trial, arrest without warrant, limitless powers of search and entry, and the seizure of private property.

Zimbabwean lawyers point with alarm to the increasing number of security trials in which the only evidence for the State is a confession made by the accused person after his arrest.

They also note that it is, in practice, impossible for any person today really to make a statement to the

duced before him on a specified date.

It is also worth remembering that virtually all CIO agents today are graduates of the hard school of guerilla warfare, having served during the 1972-80 war here in Mr Mugabe's Zanla forces.

Objectivity, fair play, and minimum force were obviously not the moral foundations of their education and upbringing.

Only hope

One wonders what the human-rights situation would be in South Africa if the wide discretionary powers given under your state of emergency were placed in the hands of those responsible for the 'necklacing' of suspected informers in your black townships.

In Zimbabwe our only hope of getting out of the 'special services' snare we have worked our way into over so many years is that the basic feelings of decency of the ordinary people will create a climate of opinion against arbitrary use of power, and that this will, in time, impose the restraints our political leaders have willfully neglected.

ALL political comment in this

SA under fire

HARARE — The collaboration between some multi-national corporations and SA has been condemned in the draft economic declaration for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in Harare.

The document said: "This collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia."

It called on multi-national corporations to "comply strictly with all UN Security Council decisions on this matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid."

The document urged the UN Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Transnational Corporations to propose concrete measures aimed at preventing "further collaboration between multi-nationals and the apartheid regime."

It expressed the Non-Aligned Movement's full solidarity with the countries of Southern Africa "in their struggle against Pretoria's destabilisation".

Sapa.

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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, August 28 1986

SA-Zimbabwe trade deal 'part of old accord'

DETAILS of the new trade deal between SA and Zimbabwe — mentioned briefly by Foreign Minister Pik Botha on his return from Swaziland on Tuesday — are to be published in the *Government Gazette* tomorrow.

A Department of Trade and Industry spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday the agreement was not, in the strictest sense, a new deal.

MICK COLLINS

"The agreement is an amendment to the existing preferential trade agreement which exists between the two countries. The amendment was signed by both parties and refers only to certain categories of clothing, travel goods and enamel hollow-ware."

Botha had said Zimbabwe had decided to conceal news of the

agreement until after the Non-Aligned Movement conference in Harare. The agreement was being negotiated at a time when Zambia and Zimbabwe were calling for anti-SA sanctions.

The Trade and Industry spokesman said: "The amendments will come into force on September 19."

Meanwhile, border traffic flowed freely yesterday as gov-

ernment ended its 23-day "survey" of Zambian and Zimbabwean trucks at Beit Bridge.

Sapa reports that Zimbabwean Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said, when asked to comment on the decision to end the survey: "We did not take part in imposing the searches in the first place. You must ask the South Africans why they decided to lift the clamp."

Harare's human rights record suspect

controversy renewed alleged human rights abuses in Zimbabwe, may become as a threat a hindrance to improved relations between Harare and its major Western aid donors as perennial rows over South Africa and sanctions.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, whose family received assistance when he was adopted as an Amnesty International "prisoner of conscience" under white rule, shocked many Western observers here last week when he told Parliament: "I would like to warn all those who send reports to Amnesty International to be careful from now on."

"If I do find one agent or anybody, I will consign him to detention and see what Amnesty International will do."

The head of the South African desk at the US State Department, Mr Gibson Lanpher, said in Washington that the "chill" in relations with Zimbabwe was undeniable. He hoped the two governments would cooperate to dispel it, but saw no prospect of restoring US aid to help offset South African retaliation against Zimbabwe, which has been the most vocal of the

Front Line States in demanding comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Under the 20 year old state of emergency — which was used by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government to jail Mr Nkala and most other leaders of the present Zanu(PF) administration — Mr Nkala has power to imprison any suspected subversive indefinitely without trial.

The Minister of State for Security and head of the powerful Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, in Parliament accused Amnesty International of receiving funds from Western intelligence organisations, of setting out to discredit socialism in Zimbabwe and aligning itself with the propaganda campaigns of anti-democratic malcontents.

He said that every allegation of a human rights abuse made by Amnesty had been shown on investigation to have been committed by "super Zapu band-its".

rights, properly understood, must be seen in the context of a specific socio-economic system," he said.

Mr Mnangagwa said a "divergence" between the state and the judges had begun in Zimbabwe when the High Court acquitted two alleged South African spies, Mr Colin Evans and Mr Phillip Hartlebury, in 1983. The two former career policemen and CIO agents, who were said to have aided the assassins of the African National Congress envoy, Mr Joe Gqabi, were found not guilty when confessions were ruled to be inadmissible because they were made under duress.

They have been held in Chikurubi Maximum Security prison under the emergency powers since their acquittal.

Mr Mnangagwa said that in the recent case of two senior customs officers, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, also accused of spying for South Africa, problems with the judges had "blown over".

The two officers, who played a key role in smashing drug and car smuggling rings operating through Zimbabwean territory, won five court actions for their release — all of which were followed by their re-detention. They claimed they were victims of a revenge plot by criminals with top political connections.

At the sixth hearing, however, a majority of judges ruled that a "secret document" allegedly brought from South Africa was admissible in evidence, and passed their case to the government's advisory body, the detainees' review tribunal.

Mr Mnangagwa said that when the judges accepted a "subjective approach" to the government's detention of people it believed were subversive, "not only the chimera of conflict but also the differences in perception come to a long overdue end".

"So when we say we have caught a person spying for South Africa what more needs to be said for the person to be regarded as a spy par excellence?" asked Mr Munangagwa.

It was not necessary to give details of the government's defence, he said.

"It is not as literal interpretation such a subjectively worded law will lead automatically to a widespread abuse of power," proclaimed the security minister.

"We have payment from MICHAEL HARTNACK in HARARE"

be the allocation for the Central Intelligence Organisation — now Mr Munangagwa's "baby".

The chair flatly forbade any discussion of the item.

Former members of Mr Smith's government have claimed that in their day the CIO was simply a watchdog organisation, charged with

informing the Rhodesian government on any potential external security threat, while the police "Special Branch" bore responsibility for internal surveillance.

It has been alleged by critics of the former Rhodesian Front regime, however, that it evolved into a virtual "secret police".

Monetary values have changed drastically over the years but in 1971-72, before the bush war which brought Mr Mugabe to power, the "Special Services" vote for the CIO was equivalent to five per cent of

the massive increase in the Special Services vote with Mr Mugabe but was told by the chairman of committees, Mr Abraham Kabasa, that it was a tradition of the House of Assembly that this item was never discussed.

In fact the last time they were raised was ten years ago when Mr Andre Holland, then the most loyal of Mr Smith's backbenchers, asked for his heartiest congratulations to be passed to those rendering the special services — whatever these might be.

Mr Partridge protested that he did not wish to discuss how the money was spent, but simply to ask Mr Mugabe whether there was a possibility of it being reduced. The chairman replied: "That question is out of order."

So cursory is the watch that Zimbabwe's 100 MPs keep over security matters that when the R991.2 million vote for defence came up it was approved without any debate at all.

More vigilance was apparent when the house came later in that marathon sitting to the R62.4 million vote for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, which includes provision for Zimbabwe's prisons.

Mr Stephen Nkomo alleged that maize meal served to prisoners was not fit for human consumption and that they were subjected to the most inhuman and degrading personal searches.

Mr Nkomo, an MP for the opposition Zapu,

doubt on human rights observation by the security authorities. In other cases inquest into deaths in detention have been inconclusive because of the refusal of police to co-operate with enquiries, and judicial officers have stated that those responsible could never be brought to justice.

Mr Mugabe told the House of Assembly last week that Amnesty International had become an organisation which "manufactures lies" to an apparent ulterior motive.

It was being used by "certain forces" to create an illusion that there was a disturbance in Zimbabwe when there was a peaceful one, said the Prime Minister. Henceforth if reports would be ignored.

Mr Munangagwa and Mr Nkala both made detailed allegations of the way in which Amnesty had, they said, allowed itself to be exploited for propaganda purposes by the organisers of "super Zapu" terrorism in Matabeleland.

They offered to produce details of the errors in certain specific Amnesty charges, including forensic proof for example, that Plumtree headmaster Mr Luke Khumalo, an his British wife, Jean were murdered by dissidents and not by security forces.

They do seem to have grounds for saying the Amnesty has let itself be gulled in certain instances.

Nevertheless, there does exist hard evidence against the Zimbabwean security authorities that challenge the views expressed by the Zimbabwean ministers. — Sapa

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

No. R. 1824

29 Augustus 1986

HANDELSSOOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERINGS
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN ZIM-
BABWE

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Handelsooreenkoms wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1967 van 1 Desember 1964 gepubliseer is, soos volg gewysig is:

Aanhangsel B, Deel I

Deur die uitsluiting van onderhemde en mans- en seuns- onderbroeke wat binne CCCN-tariefpos No. 60.04 val, van die konsessie.

Aanhangsel B, Deel IV

Deur die skapping van vroue- en dogtersonderhemde wat binne CCCN-tariefpos No. 60.04 val.

Aanhangsel B, Deel IX

Deur die vermindering van die gespesifiseerde omvang van die korting ten opsigte van skoeisel van die volgende beskrywing tot 10 % *ad valorem*:

“Katoennetwerk- en seildoekskoene van die tennis- of gimnastieksoort, waarvan die sole, met uitsondering van die ‘socking’, heeltemal uit rubber bestaan”.

Die wysigings tree in werking op 19 September 1986.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No. R. 1824

29 August 1986

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERN-
MENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND
ZIMBABWE

It is hereby notified for general information that the Trade Agreement which was published in Government Notice R. 1967 of 1 December 1964, has been amended as follows:

Annexure B, Part I

By the exclusion from the concession of vests and men's and boys' underpants falling within CCCN tariff heading No. 60.04.

Annexure B, Part IV

By the deletion of women's and girls' vests falling within CCCN tariff heading No. 60.04.

Annexure B, Part IX

By the reduction of the specified extent of the rebate in respect of footwear of the following description to 10 % *ad valorem*:

“Cotton-mesh and canvas shoes of the tennis or gymnasium type, the soles of which, excluding the socking, are wholly of rubber”.

The amendments will take effect on 19 September 1986.

From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Mr Robert Mugabe said today that his country's commitment to the Commonwealth sanctions package against South Africa would override the recently signed Zimbabwean-South African trade agreement.

Speaking at an international Press conference on the eve of the Non-Aligned Movement summit, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister and incoming chairman of the movement said the renegotiation of the agreement had been a "routine matter".

It was part of the situation his government had inherited from the "rebel Smith regime" and he, as Prime Minister, was not even aware that renewal of the agreement was being negotiated by his officials.

The agreement had been signed before the decision on sanctions taken by the Commonwealth mini-summit in London recently.

"But the decision to apply sanctions will override that agreement. That is quite clear", Mr Mugabe said.

Pensions threatened

He reiterated that Zimbabwe might cut off payments to 40 000 pensioners living in South Africa, totalling R108,5-million a year, if South Africa attempted economic reprisals against Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that although African states were at present too weak to offer South African and SWA/Namibian "liberation" movements "sustainable rear bases" on their territory, progress in forming an African defence force might enable the frontline states to repel South African attacks.

Mr Mugabe, whose country is heavily dependent on South African transport routes and trade, appealed to the international community to assist Zimbabwe and other black-ruled Southern African nations should Pretoria retaliate against them for backing the trade embargo.

He was questioned extensively on sanctions against South Africa and the effect on Zimbabwe.

While Zimbabwe would undoubtedly be hurt, the nation had a "punch" which would affect South Africa as well, he said.

If the Non-Aligned Movement conference recommended an intensified sanctions package against South Africa, and if there was commitment to that package, Zimbabwe would comply fully.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was committed to the Commonwealth sanctions package and that it would apply the package in full.

Contradiction

Questioned on the fact that continuing trade with South Africa was an apparent contradiction of this stance, Mr Mugabe said the Commonwealth package had not banned trade but only government encouragement of that trade.

On the issue of a pan-African defence force, Mr Mugabe said the establishment of such a force had been accepted in principle at the recent Organisation for African Unity conference and he hoped that Africa could now "build" on that.

Such a force would help protect the frontline states against invasion by South Africa and it would help sustain a "rear base" for the "liberation" movements in SWA/Namibia and in South Africa.

Sanctions will override trade pact — Mugabe

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Argus 29/8/86

Argus 27/8/86

NON-ALIGNED NATIONS SUMMIT

HARARE — When the heads of the Non-Aligned countries convene in Harare next week, they will not be in the Zimbabwe capital as leaders of neutral countries.

Nam as representing a neutral bloc is among the most frequently supported misconceptions about the 101 nation movement.

This misrepresentation of the movement and concept had been propounded by the West since Nam's conception in the Cold War era of the 1950s.

First, the movement was dubbed as one-sided neutrality-read pro-Soviet — and with the proven fallacy of that contention, was passed off as a neutral and ineffective bloc.

But Nam claims neither neutrality, nor a partiality for bloc politics, nor to be a bloc of its own. Its concept negates these positions.

As conceptualised by Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Nam constitutes an informal collection of nations sharing certain common principles and objectives.

The objectives are the assertion of a nation's independence, equality and sovereignty.

Such a stance, therefore, compels Nam countries to reject colonialism, imperialism, exploitation and super power military alliances. Instead, the stance allows a nation to make independent judgments on these and other issues and act, unfettered, on its judgment.

Nehru reflected this thinking before the birth of Nam at the Asian Relations Conference in 1947.

He said: "For too long we have been petitioners in western courts or chancelleries. That story must belong to the past."

"We propose to stand on our own feet and to co-operate with all

Special Correspondent

others, who are prepared to co-operate with us. We do not want to be the playthings of others."

Africans too, do not want to be the playthings of South Africa and the latter's allies. Rather, Africans want to exercise freedom of judgment and to live in peace.

To do that Africans must rid the continent of the colonialism and imperialism that occupies and plunders Namibia and continues to use, misuse and abuse Africans in the so-called South African Republic. In other parts of Africa, the continent must

Standing on their own feet

confront and not be neutral with the imperialism which conducts smear campaigns against

Ethiopia, has bombed Libyan civilians and threatens to do it again, trains and arms dissidents from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola and which employs asphyxiating economic policies against the rest of the continent.

In Angola, for example, US-South African backed Unita renegades mine footpaths leading to farmers' fields as a terrorist tactic to reduce food production in Angola. The US and South African-made Claymore anti-personnel mines used for the "job" have so far maimed 27 000

Angolans, mostly farmers.

Under the listed acts of aggression, no nation can possibly be neutral in judgment. Even pro-South African countries which might disapprove of such acts can make public pronouncements to this effect, even if they don't act on their judgments.

Challenge

Imperialism also challenges Nam's concept of non-militarism by denying Mauritius sovereignty over its Chagos Archipelago (including Diego Garcia) and by turning the latter into a floating fortress of conventional and nuclear arms.

They do not want to be the play things of others

In so doing, the US has acted not only against Nam principles but also in defiance of the 1971 UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The island, as presently occupied, is a danger to Mauritius and other Nam states of the Indian Ocean.

Nam, especially its African members, cannot possibly be neutral over the continued French occupation of the Comoran island of Mayotte or over the claim to sovereignty laid on other African islands by some powers.

Elsewhere, imperialism supports those who have caused the Palestinian diaspora, introduced terrorism in Nicaragua and itself invaded Grenada while coercing weaker-minded nations to its sphere of influence.

Clearly, under such widely different conditions judgments must be made by independent states. Some, within Nam, will differ over certain issues, like the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and such. But then difference of opinion falls squarely within the conceptual mould of the Nam.

This concept asserts the right of each nation to independently judge a situation and act on its judgment. Consequently some nations act in self interest and therefore cannot be neutral.

given issue, at different times, depending on national interest.

Such independent and active policies, therefore, negate the idea that Nam is a neutral bloc or an "alignment of the non-aligned".

Since judgment is fundamental and innate to man's cranial capacity, it must be recognised that no one can be said to be strictly neutral.

Even the traditionally "neutral" Switzerland and Sweden have acted on their judgments in the past.

Sweden, for example, gave asylum to US Vietnam War deserters and condemned US involvement in the war. Sweden then, endorsed what would be considered a Nam position which supported the Vietnamese war for national liberation, as it does similarly for the struggle for liberation in Africa today.

Switzerland, the best known neutral state, has acted in the opposite direction of Nam positions by upholding banking "ethics" which provide a safe haven for legal and illicitly obtained wealth.

In these examples, two neutral countries have clearly demonstrated the fragility of neutrality and shown that nations act in self interest and therefore cannot be neutral.

Big ANC thrust for NAM Harare summit

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Killers

HARARE — The African National Congress intends making the most of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit which starts here on Monday.

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, will arrive with Mr Thabo Mbeki, the organisation's director of information.

They will join Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary-general, Mr Thomas Nkobi, the treasurer-general, Mr John Makatini, the director of international relations, Mrs Gertrude Shope, head of the women's secretariat, Mr Joe Modise, commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) and Mr Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman.

This week, as officials and foreign ministers from the 101 non-aligned nations prepared for the week-long summit, the ANC's representatives were actively lobbying delegates in what is clearly a major ANC operation.

Mr Tambo is due to address the summit next week and will probably hold a major Press conference.

In an interview today, Mr Sebina said that this was the first time the ANC had committed such a large delegation to a NAM conference.

The 1986 conference was important because it would discuss the Southern African situation and because "the complete sanctions issue as well as the whole liberation struggle will be taken further".

In addition, it was possible there would be discussions on the launching of a "new struggle".

Mr Sebina would not say anything further about the "new struggle" except to confirm that it would be outside the realm of either sanctions or assistance to the "liberation movements".

He said that, apart from its official involvement in the NAM summit, the ANC hoped to have "serious and detailed discussions" with a large number of the delegations now in Harare.

● Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, about to assume leadership of more than 100 Third World countries, said today he had a dream that the Non-Aligned Movement could help the superpowers live in peace.

Mr Mugabe, who will take over chairmanship of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement for a three-year term next Monday, used the occasion to outline his ambitions for the body.

"One area is ensuring as much support as possible for the dialogue between the Soviet Union and United States to continue so that there is complete agreement on peace."

Trade pact with S.A. ^{SUNDAY} on or off? ^{3/18/76}

By DON JACOBS
Harare

ZIMBABWE'S recently re-negotiated preferential trade agreement with South Africa seems to have survived — for the time being — despite reports that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has unilaterally abrogated it.

Mr Mugabe caused a stir among journalists covering the Non-Aligned nations summit when he said that renewal of the trade pact inherited from Mr Ian Smith's UDI government had been such a routine task for Zimbabwean officials they did not inform him of their talks with the South Africans.

Distress

Many of the 1 000 visiting newsmen at a Press conference addressed by Mr Mugabe went away with the impression the agreement was dead after he said that Zimbabwe's commitment to internationally-agreed sanctions would take priority.

It took calmer diplomatic minds here to note that, so



ROBERT MUGABE
Sanctions take priority?

far, Zimbabwe has not agreed to any measures which conflict with the agreement, with the possible exception of bans on the import of South African coke and steel, envisaged in the sanctions "package" adopted at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London on August 2.

Zimbabwe needs to import substantial amounts of South African coke until new ovens at its own Wankie colliery

come on stream.

Much more important for ordinary South Africans and Zimbabweans is Mr Mugabe's disclosure that he feels bound to cut consular facilities for visitors with South African passports.

This could cause great distress and expense for families divided by the Limpopo, especially if South Africa retaliates by withdrawing its consular facilities in Harare for Zimbabweans wishing to visit South Africa.

A South African wanting to come here has at present to wait between a week and a fortnight for a visa from the Zimbabwean trade mission in Johannesburg.

In special cases visas have been granted on compassionate grounds within hours.

If applications had to be made direct to Harare, delays of months could be expected.

More than 40 percent of foreign visitors to Zimbabwe are South African passport-

holders, many of them former residents with family and friends here.

Mr Mugabe repeated his conditional threat to stop payments worth R108,5-million a year to 40 000 pensioners living in South Africa if all-out economic war was launched by South Africa.

● Militant talk has predominated in the heady atmosphere of Harare as representatives of 101 Third World nations gather for the non-aligned summit.

Accused

Cuba has accused Britain and America of behind-the-scenes attempts to lobby Commonwealth members to the Western cause; Argentina is reported to be preparing for a big propaganda offensive against Britain's refusal to negotiate a handover of the Falkland Islands; and even the minuscule Puerto Rican Socialist Party, which has failed to gain more than 10 percent of the vote in the Caribbean island "associated territory" of the US, has been making loud demands for independence.

SA sanctions retaliation feared

NAM states to start fund for Frontline aid



• MUGABE

HARARE — Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries intend establishing a fund to help Frontline states counter possible retaliatory measures from SA once sanctions are imposed, according to a draft approved over the weekend by NAM foreign ministers.

They also intend calling on new NAM chairman and Zimbabwe PM Robert Mugabe to convey "personally" the organisation's determination to see the SWA/Namibian problem resolved as speedily as possible at the forthcoming special UN General Assembly session, semi-official news agency Ziana reported.

According to a draft special declaration approved by NAM foreign ministers in Harare for consideration by heads of state and government of the 102-member movement, the fund would alleviate economic hardships likely to be faced by the Frontline States when sanctions proposed in the declaration were imposed by NAM countries

against SA.

The draft declaration proposed, among other things:

- ☐ Prohibition of transfer of technology to SA;
- ☐ Cessation of export;
- ☐ Cessation of further investments;
- ☐ An end to support for trade;
- ☐ Prohibition of the sale of Kruger-lands;
- ☐ Prohibition of imports of SA agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel;
- ☐ Termination of any visa-free entry privileges; and
- ☐ A ban on government contracts with SA companies.

The draft declaration also proposed measures to force government to put into effect United Nations Resolution 435 for SWA/Namibian independence.

It called for the establishment of "a solidarity fund for Southern Africa" to enable countries to withstand the effects of possible retaliatory sanctions by SA. — Sapa.

Mugabe unaware of pact's renewal

MICK COLLINS and GERALD REILLY

ZIMBABWEAN Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in Harare he was unaware of the renewing of a trade pact with SA at the time of the Commonwealth mini-summit.

And he reiterated that his commitment to sanctions took precedence over the agreement.

Mugabe said the trade agreement — whose renewal has been subject to a news blackout in Zimbabwe — was inherited in the context of historical relations.

He said: "It was a routine matter. I wasn't even aware that negotiations for its renewal were under way."

When the pact expired, it was renegotiated in the usual bilateral way and that was before — perhaps only a day or two — sanctions were agreed to in London.

Mugabe said: "The decision to implement sanctions will override that agreement."

Diplomatic sources said Mugabe's statement stopped short of a declaration that the trade agreement had been abrogated.

In Pretoria, a Department of Trade and Industry spokesman said he had no comment to make on Mugabe's statement. But other sources said the fact that Zimbabwe had signalled the amendments was taken as a reaffirmation that it intended to continue to honour the agreement.

Minor amendments to the trade agreement were published in Friday's *Government Gazette*.

It had been amended to exclude vests, and men's and boys' underpants.

The trade agreement dates back to December 1964 when it was signed by Rhodesian and SA government representatives.

When the Mugabe government took over in 1980 it agreed to honour the trade pact.

Genscher hits out at SA

WIESBADEN — SA was accused yesterday by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of threatening German journalists who reported truthfully on racial violence.

The West German ZDF TV network quoted Genscher as saying: "The federal government treats such intimidation as an act against the entire Federal Republic (West Germany)."

Genscher also said SA was pursuing an "increasingly confrontational course" against West Germany.

He said: "SA wrongly describes itself as a member of the free world."

ZDF did not say whether Genscher elaborated on the nature of the alleged threats against journalists.

SA expelled a West German ARD TV journalist this year for allegedly inflammatory and false reporting on black unrest.

The ARD network denied the accusations. It and the West German government protested at the expulsion.

European Community foreign ministers are to decide next month whether to impose punitive sanctions against SA for its racial policies. — Sapa-AP.

Report delayed

IN BRIEF

ANC, PAC leaders at Harare summit

MR OLIVER Tambo, president of the African National Congress, and Mr Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, arrived in Harare at the weekend with their delegations for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit which starts today.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, was also reported to have arrived in the Zimbabwean capital at the weekend. The three leaders' presence at the summit signals the extent to which South Africa will dominate the conference.

The Non-Aligned Movement is made up of nations from over 100 Third World countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the South Pacific. Their outgoing leader is Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi, who hands over the position to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The summit, preceded by a meeting of Foreign Ministers from these countries last week, will focus its attention on South Africa and other related issues. According to reports last week already volumes of resolutions were being proposed by many nations.

SOWETAN Reporter

These resolutions come in the middle of the Anti-South African Campaign sanctions in Europe and the Americas.

At the summit, Mr Tambo and Mr Mlambo will be directly involved in the campaign against South Africa. The ANC and the PAC have brought strong delegations to Harare.

Mr Tambo is with senior officials Thabo Mbeki, Tom Sebina and Johnny Makhathini. Mr Mlambo is accompanied by Joe Mkhwanazi and Gora Ebrahim, two senior officials in the PAC hierarchy.

The presence of Tambo and Mlambo just across the border will also be a major boost for their millions of followers in South Africa. The ANC has the largest following in the country, followed by the nationalist bloc consisting of the Africanists and Black Consciousness adherents.

Of significance is that the summit occurs just a few days after the White City Jabavu shootings.

See Page 5

Mugabe calls for unity against apartheid

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HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday took over the leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement, issuing a rallying cry to the Third World to break the shackles of apartheid and impoverishment.

Mr Mugabe said he was beginning his three-year term of office conscious of his duty to all the group's diverse members and "the suffering people of Southern Africa".

Harare was chosen to host the week-long summit, attended by nearly 50 heads of state or government from across the globe, to focus attention on the racial policies of South Africa.

The colourful opening ceremony at Harare's towering gold-coloured conference centre featured kings, presidents and prime ministers. Many wore national dress or uniform, among them Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro and Burkina Faso's leader, Mr Thomas Sankara, in a red beret and with a pearl-handled pistol at his side.

In his keynote address, Mr Mugabe said there was a central theme to the present time: "The conspicuous misuse and abuse of scarce resources in the midst of poverty, hunger and disease".

Referring to the vast amounts spent on military hardware amid international want, he added: "Surely the time has come to call mankind back to sanity: to reorder his priorities in favour of life and devel-

opment as against death and destruction."

Mr Mugabe said the world's developing countries were facing a deepening economic crisis due to falling commodity markets, declining aid and crippling interest rates.

He said many of the world's small states faced debt problems of grotesque proportions. "The debt crisis evokes the imagery of a voracious primordial beast, of gargantuan appetite, gobbling up all the export earnings of the developing countries.

"We must develop co-ordinated plans, initiatives and schemes to tackle the problem. To do nothing is suicidal."

Indicating he would work on all the problems facing the Non-Aligned Movement and not simply concentrate on the situation in his own region, Mr Mugabe mentioned several current concerns.

He appealed for an end to the Gulf War, called for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, attacked the United States for its aid to Angolan rebels and

the April raid on Libya, castigated Israel as "bellicose" and touched on the situations in Cyprus, the Korean peninsula, Central America, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Calling South African apartheid "a system that denies our common humanity," Mr Mugabe urged the United States and other Western nations to agree to comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

Mr Mugabe said the evils of apartheid were by now well known and that the time had come for action.

He said part of that effort should be pressing "the key industrial countries, particularly the government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the present United States administration, to agree to the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions."

The Non-Aligned Movement was appalled at the naked interference in Angola — a member — by the United States and South Africa, he said. — Sapa

Disarmament a top priority

HARARE — Disarmament and the consequent survival of the human race was yesterday placed at the top of the list of global priorities by the new chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

In his acceptance speech after taking over from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Mr Mugabe said that "preventing the annihilation of mankind consequent upon nuclear war is the precondition of all our endeavours."

He gave nuclear disarmament top billing even above the South African apartheid issue. In an interview published yesterday Mr Mugabe lambasted as deviants and quislings four fellow African members of the Non-Aligned Movement for re-establishing diplomatic ties with Israel.

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● The Pope has sent greetings and best wishes to the leaders attending the Non-Aligned Movement's summit and said he would be following the meeting closely. — Sapa-AP-RNS

Picture at the Back

P.T.O.

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MR ROBERT MUGABE

SA attacked in Harare

HARARE — The summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, opened in Harare yesterday with blistering attacks on South Africa and calls for concerted international action to end the white-dominated nation's apartheid laws.

Leading the onslaught was the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who earlier in the day took over leadership of the 101-nation movement from the Indian premier, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

He described apartheid as a crime against humanity to some 15,000 delegates including about 50 heads of state and government.

Mr Mugabe called on the non-aligned states to impose punitive sanctions on South Africa and give more material support to black nationalist groups.

"In this regard, support for the frontline and other independent states in the region is critical so that they may become dependable bulwarks against apartheid."

"What is needed now is action," he added. Mr Gandhi, in a speech mainly marking the movement's 25th anniversary, said: "Our freedom is incomplete so long as apartheid and tyranny continue in South Africa, so long as Namibia remains occupied and subjected."

"Our success in Harare will be judged by the extent to which we can hasten the liberation of the people of South Africa and the emergence of Namibia as a sovereign nation."

Sapa-Reuters.

CMB Timis
2/9/86

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Mugabe: 'Let's end apartheid'

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Leading the onslaught was the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who earlier in the day took over leadership of the 101-nation movement from the Indian Premier, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

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"Our success in Harare will be judged by the extent to which we can hasten the liberation of the people of South Africa and the emergence of Namibia as a sovereign nation."

The Organization of African Unity chairman, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, proclaimed what he said was the movement's firm determination to "combat any system which makes man not the equal of man".

"But must we continue to combat apartheid with simple statements and condemnations to which Pretoria, assured of powerful support, will remain deaf?" he asked.

Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Mr Yasser Arafat called on the movement to direct guns at Pretoria and Israel.

● Two South African journalists reporting on the summit had their press credentials withdrawn yesterday and were ordered to leave the country "as soon as possible", government officials said.

No reason was given for the action against Miss Patricia Sidley and Mr Philip van Niekerk. Both represent Johannesburg's Weekly Mail.

However, Ziana quoted sources as alleging the two were "involved with South African intelligence".

The officials said more than a dozen South African journalists usually barred from working in Zimbabwe had been allowed in specially for the conference. None of the others were affected.

Last week, police briefly detained local journalist Mr Jan Raath, who reports from Harare for British, US and West German news organizations. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe orders expulsion of two SA reporters

HARARE — The summit of the Non-Aligned Movement opened in Harare yesterday with blistering attacks on apartheid and the expulsion of two South African reporters. The Press credentials of the two journalists, Johannesburg-based Pat Sidley and Philip van Nierkerk, were withdrawn. They were ordered to leave Zimbabwe as soon as possible. No reason was given. They were among more than a dozen SA journalists allowed in to

report on the conference. Leading the onslaught on SA was Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He described apartheid as a crime against humanity to an audience of 15 000 delegates, including 50 heads of state and government. He called on the non-aligned states to impose punitive sanctions on SA and to give more material support to black nationalists.

"In this regard, support for the Frontline and other independent states in the region is critical so that they may become dependable bulwarks against apartheid."

SA and the US were the main targets in a declaration drafted for the summit.

It read in part: "The heads of state or government condemned the policy of constructive engagement pursued by the government of the United States of America, which they saw as giving succour and comfort to the racist regime, thus emboldening it in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent states."

"In order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict... it was necessary that the international community immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime." — Sapa.

JOHANNESBURG — The two South African journalists who had their accreditation withdrawn at the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare on Monday said yesterday they were considering legal action against anybody who linked the withdrawal to them being connected with South African intelligence agencies.

Miss Patricia Sidley and Mr Phillip van Niekerk, who returned to South Africa yesterday, said they had been given no reasons for the can-

cellation of their accreditation.

Miss Sidley was to cover the summit for the Dutch Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau and Mr Van Niekerk for the Boston Globe.

Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, Ziana, said earlier this week Miss Sidley and Mr Van Niekerk had apparently had their accredi-

tation withdrawn because they were linked to South African intelligence.

Miss Sidley said: "We are considering legal action against anybody who makes this charge or who had made this charge."

She said there had been no trouble on arrival at the airport last Friday where they were

issued with temporary visas upon presentation of accreditation letters and a telex they had received from the NAM accreditation office.

Full accreditation is given at an office in the Monomotapa Hotel. That is where the trouble began when Miss Sidley was told her papers could not be found.

She said she had been

taken to the central police station and questioned about her presence in Harare. It had been suggested she was in the city the week before she arrived.

"That week I was in East London and the Border, visiting SASJ members. At the end of it, and without formal charge, they dropped me back at the hotel."

She received her accreditation on Saturday.

Then on Monday, they had been told their accreditation was being withdrawn. — Sapa

We've no links with SA intelligence — reporters

DAY 1018 (362) 243
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Journalists may act over 'spy' report

CAL Times 4/9/86
(362)

Staff Reporter

THE president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Ms Pat Sidley, said yesterday that she and a fellow-journalist were considering legal action over a report saying they were "involved with South African intelligence".

Ms Sidley and Mr Philip van Niekerk, who work for the Weekly Mail and foreign publications, had their accreditation for the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare withdrawn by Zimbabwean authorities on Monday.

The official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, sent out a report that day that the two were refused accreditation because they were "involved with South African intelligence". The report quoted unnamed sources.

From Johannesburg Ms Sidley said: "Ziana failed to check with either of us, failed to check with a professional body in SA — our own union, failed to check with any of our colleagues about our background and published a preposterous, outlandish lie, which was not in fact printed in Harare newspapers, or on Zimbabwe radio or television.

"We were not given

any reasons for the withdrawal of our accreditation, and because of Ziana's rash publication, we have been forced to take legal advice about the publication of the allegations."

Ms Sidley was interrogated for several hours after her arrival in Harare on Friday night by security men who did not identify themselves. She said they behaved impeccably and were "very polite".

Sapa reports that Ms Sidley said she and Mr Van Niekerk had been told by the Permanent Secretary for Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, in front of some of the 1 000 journalists at the conference venue on Monday that their accreditation was being withdrawn.

Immigration

Ms Sidley said that after their accreditation was withdrawn, Mr Nyoka sent them to immigration officials where there was "yet another investigation, this time whether we had entered the country legally or not".

She and Mr Van Niekerk stayed in Harare until Tuesday, hoping to get the decision reversed but "since there was no charge there was no inquiry and no appeal and so we are back".

superpower in Afghanistan." The Soviet Union showered praise on there was "an im-
express rhetorical
band until the nex

Journalists might take legal action

TWO SA journalists who left Zimbabwe after their accreditation was withdrawn are taking legal advice on whether to sue over reports linking them to SA intelligence.

SA Society of Journalists president Pat Sidley and Phillip van Niekerk said yesterday the reports could constitute defamation.

After being cleared through Customs and Immigration at Harare airport on Friday they went to the hotel where accreditations for the summit were being handled.

Sidley was taken to a police station for interrogation.

Permanent Information Secretary Justin Nyoka told them at the conference on Monday in front of other journalists that he was withdrawing their accreditations. He gave no reasons.

Nuclear-power

- In our second quarterly round of the invite readers to try their skill at stock an imaginary R100 000 into a portfolio.
- Contestants who entered the first submit a new portfolio into which after the first three months will be
- It will be assumed that those who would like their portfolio to go
- There is a prize of a Krugerrand donated and an additional Krugerrand for the months. Only contestants who enter for the overall prize.
- Contestants who made multiple entries, numbered in order of preference will be allocated the new No. 1 list.
- Please print clearly. We reserve the
- Please paste the entry form below and hand to Business Day, 171 Main St
- Mark on the entry form whether the
- In naming your shares, please ensure published in Business Day.

RULES

1. New competitors must select 10 different shares of R100 000. At the end of three months, the quarterly winner.
2. Existing competitors from the first quarter may reinvest. The new portfolio may include shares your original portfolio to remain unchanged.
3. Starting prices will be taken at the close of business.
4. Entries and re-entries must be received By SA
5. Entries must be made on the form printed below.
6. Securities standing at less than 100c at the
7. Share prices will be adjusted for scrip and rights.
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9. The Editor's decision in all matters is final. No
10. Employees of the SA Associated Newspaper Group are not eligible to enter.
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2

W Mail 5/9/86 362

Non-Aligned summit a farce, says Khadaffi

VIVIENNE WALT reports

LIBYAN leader, Moamar Khadaffi yesterday called the Non-Aligned Movement a "farce" with which the United States was very happy.

It was the speech everyone at the conference in Harare had been waiting for all week, and Khadaffi did not disappoint.

By-passing the summit's established tone of gentility, Khadaffi told delegates, "We have to abolish the Non-Aligned Movement and align totally against the United States, Israel and the Nato."

The press centre, usually hectic and noisy, came to a virtual standstill and more than 1 000 journalists crowded around closed circuit monitors to listen.

Delegates were likewise apparently spellbound, as Khadaffi said, "What does the movement do about the preservation of peace? Your voice is not heard *vis à vis* the giants of the world, the superpowers."

"Non-alignment is not a word that should be used. There is no significance for the word neutrality. There are two camps in the world: the camp of liberation and the camp of imperialism. There is no room for neutrality. Neutrality will do nothing to us. We will be trodden over."

He pleaded passionately for a movement-wide defence force, and demanded that member states break their ties with the United States, and with Britain, "who gave the bases for the attack against us, and who are allied to apartheid in South Africa."

Khadaffi called several members, including Egypt, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Zaire, "spies" and "traitors", and demanded the NAM chairman Robert Mugabe expel them.

Mugabe toughens up

Zimbabwe's threat to scrap the preferential trade agreement with SA only weeks after signing an indefinite extension of the pact is no surprise. On his return from the London mini-summit last month, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made it clear that he would implement the full Commonwealth sanctions package. He threatened to go even further by banning remittances to SA, such as profits, dividends and pensions.

He has since toughened his stance with the promise to abandon the trade agreement and implement the full Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) sanctions resolution, which is expected to demand comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

In a move that seemed designed to embarrass Mugabe ahead of the NAM conference, Pretoria announced recently that it would publish the trade agreement. It had not done so at the time of going to press.

Mugabe says SA will suffer more than

Zimbabwe when the agreement is abolished because last year SA had a surplus of almost Z\$100m (about US\$56m) in its trade with Zimbabwe. In 1985, Zimbabwe's exports to SA fell 23% to Z\$179m (US\$106m), while South African exports to Zimbabwe were up 19% to Z\$275m (US\$162m).

More than a third of Zimbabwe's exports of manufactured goods are sold in SA. If the agreement, which gives both countries preferential entry into each others' markets, is scrapped some industrialists will be hard hit. Already, Zimbabwean exporters are finding it difficult to compete in the SA market because of the weak rand.

The loss of preferential entry is likely to be the final nail in the export coffin. Scope for penetrating new export markets would seem to be limited, but Harare industrialists believe that they may supplant South African exporters to some extent in Zambia, Malawi and Botswana.

Businessmen expect action by the Harare government in the next two months. The Zimbabwe Cabinet is expected to consider its sanctions policy after this week's NAM summit, and again after the EEC has decided how far it will go in imposing economic measures on Pretoria (see World). At this juncture, it seems that Zimbabwe is heading for the toughest sanctions package in the region embracing trade, air links and tourist promotion. ■

THEIR THAT UNITES

Non-Aligned summit in Harare

an Ultimately, the goal would be economic of integration, with a common currency for PTA countries and a completely free flow of goods across borders, on the premise that regionally, the members are able to substitute for any export or import markets lost to them with economic action against South Africa.

an But at press conferences and in committee debates, the talk has centred less on the economic realities of southern Africa, and more on the

military battle on South Africa's borders. Both Cuban president Fidel Castro and Angolan president Eduardo Dos Santos ruled out completely any deal for withdrawing Cuban troops in Angola before Namibian independence and a total South African pullout. Dos Santos said on Wednesday he was "proud" to have Cuban troops defending his territory. And on Tuesday, Castro ostensibly for the first time put a figure to his force, saying there were 20 000 troops in southern Angola.

There has been talk during the debates and outside at the constant press conferences of a

regional defence force or, more ambitiously, a non-aligned defence force, which, like the United Nations peacekeeping soldiers, would be available to back Frontline states against South African raids.

On Monday night, outgoing Non-Aligned chairman, Indian premier Rajiv Gandhi, told Zimbabwean television he would consider such aid if approached.

But the initiative for this, as well as the repeated pleas for more aid to the battle against apartheid, has come from outside the conference hall, from the African National Congress, Pan Africanist

Congress and South West African People's Organisation.

All three organisations have been very visible here all week, and each leader has given a lengthy press conference. For all three, the summit has perhaps been the greatest diplomatic stage of their histories, and certainly the most sympathetic. And the summit's position in Harare, a capital only six years old, has provided the immediate inspiration for delegates to support them.

But a victory, simply in terms of independence from South Africa, still has a long way to go, as visitors to the new conference centre have seen.

Just next to the press bar, at which journalists meet delegates for interviews, and exchange ideas through the night, is mounted a stand of Truworth's clothing — safari-suits for women. The beer of choice here is Castle lager which, although brewed by Zimbabwe's Ntabwira, is a familiar sight for those who have arrived from South Africa. And the computer technicians, essential to Zimbabwe's coverage of this conference, are South African, and proud of it.

A GREEDY, GOBBLING BEAST CALLED DEBT

A "VORACIOUS primordial beast" were the words Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe chose to describe the mounting Third World debt on Monday when he opened the Non-Aligned Movement's summit of 102 leaders.

Now at \$812.4-billion (R2 031-billion), the debt owed to banks and governments by African, Asian and Latin American countries has begun to "gobble up all the resources of the developing countries", said Mugabe, appealing for an "action-orientated" summit. "To do nothing is suicidal," he said.

In the calm resonance of the purple and gold conference hall, the realities of starvation and disease rarely seemed to intrude. Yet each speaker has conceded that without economic growth, eloquent speeches about political reforms and international human rights bear little weight.

As at others before it, this summit has targeted its woes at the world financial establishment. It is portrayed with broad strokes as a card game in which very few players get to throw the dice, and in which the world bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) always win.

In particular, Third World countries argue that the dollar-linked commodity and agricultural prices — which directly earn foreign exchange for the Non-Aligned countries — work chiefly for the benefit of the country using that currency: the United States.

In addition, high interest rates in the West and protective trade practices have made the debt essentially unpayable, while the drop in commodity prices has cost the Third World \$100-billion (R250-billion) over the past few years.

"Within this present system," said Peru's president Alan Garcia Perez, "there can be for us nothing but the vicious circle of debt and poverty. It translates into a kind of economic apartheid."

Latin American countries, by far the world's largest debtors, are not, however, united about their strategies. Peru's debt, compared with Mexico's \$100-billion (R250-billion), is a paltry \$14-billion (R35-billion). But it produced only \$17-billion (R42.5-billion) last year in goods and services. So, said Garcia, "in order to pay the debt of my country, it would be necessary to work tirelessly for almost one year at full effort, and not drink nor eat nor consume anything during that

The other major issue: the Third World's debt crisis

period." Instead, the Lima government struck out on its own, refusing to pay its creditors more than 10 percent of its export value, which this year has plunged by \$400-million (R1-billion), because of the drop in oil prices.

Although Peru's appeal for others to follow their example is unlikely to meet with much success here this week, its initiative on the issue has made Garcia a strong contender to follow Mugabe into the chair of the Non-Aligned Movement.

More extreme than Peru's approach has been that of Cuban president Fidel Castro, who on Tuesday thumped his fist on the lectern shortly after telling the summit that the Third World should unilaterally scrap its debt, which had become "the Aids of the world economy".

"Our countries are not debtors, but creditors," said Castro. "Capitalism was financed by the colonies. They have taken much more from us than the total amount of the debt."

He estimated the Third World last year paid \$300-billion (R750-billion) servicing their debts, \$100-billion (R250-billion) of which was the result of interest rate increases.

Nicaragua, like Cuba, has been hard hit by a US economic blockade, and claims that the United States is lobbying against the Non-Aligned countries' strategies for alternative co-operation.

"The United States is against any idea of ours, like a Latin American IMF," said Pedro Blandon, Nicaragua's Deputy Minister of External Co-operation, in an interview. "They don't want to lose the upper hand."

The country's debt has leapt to \$5-billion (R12.5-billion) from \$1.6 billion (R4-billion) when the government seized power in 1979. Now, said Blandon, "Banks won't lend to us, because they say we are not credit worthy. We are not credit worthy because banks won't lend to us."

Probably the most important printed pages to emerge from the summit contain the economic declaration. It spells out in the first 65 pages why the following 48 pages of resolutions might not work. "No substantial progress has been made in implementing them," it says, "because of the absence of a positive response from the major industrialised countries."

This time around, it will all be different, or so the economic ministers assure the delegates — there will be a standing committee to co-ordinate multilateral agreements and to negotiate with the West on behalf of poor countries.

There will be massively increased co-operation to offer new alliances and markets.

In addition, they appeal to the West to increase foreign aid, liberalise the IMF, double the World Bank's authorised capital and increase aid to Sub-Saharan Africa.

"Before, there were too many different economic strategies," said Djibril Diallo, information director of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. "Often, Africans did not have any input into them."

In Africa, where countries are digging out from the grimmest famine of their history, "there's a political will to solve the debt crisis as there's never been before. You have young, dynamic leaders, a new breed of pragmatic people who are demanding total control over their continent."



right, an ageing Fidel Castro in caucus with his delegation Pictures: PAUL WEINBERG, Afrapix

S IN EAST LONDON. THE VERDICT: GUILTY. THE APPEAL: NONE

like, after two minutes of questioning. He took Phillip and the friend home.

Pat's interrogation was also over. Dinner time had arrived and — presenting her with pen and paper and orders to compose a full biography and account of her political views — the interrogators had de-camped. Four pages later they returned to announce they were taking her back to the Monomatapa. But Phillip was gone. After vain attempts to locate him by phone the escort gave her a lift to a friend's home. On the way they invited her to a cocktail party. She made her excuses and they left.

The following morning Inspector Makwara collected us both and took us back to the Central Police Station, to collect Pat's papers and clear up the confusion. He did so with Poirot-like efficiency. Escorting us to the press accreditation centre at the Monomatapa he assured us all would be all right, and left.

Phillip got his accreditation. The accreditation official accused Pat of being a spy.

If she wanted to be accredited, he said, she would have to contact the Secretary for

Information, Justin Nyoka. She got him on the phone. "You're not the woman we are looking for," he declared, asking her to summons another official from the accreditation room. She was given her accreditation.

On Monday Pat and Phillip covered the Non-Aligned Summit at the Sheraton conference centre. Until a protocol official in the press centre fixed Pat with a beady eye. And said: "Don't I know you from somewhere?" She protested: "No." "Would you come with me," he asked in that familiar fashion. "There's a man who wants to see you both."

It was Justin Nyoka. He was sitting at the cafeteria with the press corps, sipping beer.

"I am stripping you both of your press accreditation," he announced. "And you are to leave the country immediately."

"I am not giving any reasons."

"And there is no appeal."

"And if you call a big press conference we will be forced to consider you an enemy of the people and the government of Zimbabwe and will be forced to tell all we've got on you."

After pleading — "please do, we'd like to know

what we're supposed to have done" — he confiscated our cards and summonsed two officials to take us to the airport ... who took us to the basement of the Sheraton Hotel.

The questioning started. What were we doing without press accreditation, an official asked? And accused us of entering the country illegally, indicating we would not be allowed to leave in a hurry.

A telephone rang and we were summonsed up to hotel reception. Another anonymous official announced there was nothing wrong with us. That our press accreditation was withdrawn. But that we were not being deported. And we were free to go.

Within an hour of our return to our friend's house in Harare the Zimbabwe News Agency announced that we were South African spies.

We caught flight ZA161 to Johannesburg, departing Harare at 8.30 am on Wednesday.

At 4pm the South African government announced that journalists were not allowed to look at the Security Forces.

Sweet normality.

ONE thing has become clear during this week's summit meeting of 102 African, Asian and Latin American leaders: geography is not everything.

It is now generally thought by some of the 1 000-plus journalists and the several hundred delegates that Allan Boesak's hasty invitation on Tuesday to attend the summit was an attempt to return the issue of apartheid to centre stage.

Up until then, no speaker had failed to mention his — there are no women among the heads of state — condemnation of the government down south, or his solidarity with the exiled opposition and the beleaguered Frontline states.

But the real drama had taken place around issues in which numerically far more people are involved — those of monstrous foreign debt, American intervention and religious fundamentalism.

Yet, if the revolt in South Africa has provided the glue to bind together these disparate interests, it could be the most effective adhesive available.

The foreign ministers' pre-summit meeting, which ended last Friday, approved a sanctions

package against South Africa in its southern Africa declaration, which more or less mirrors the Commonwealth resolution — an end to technology transfers, oil product exports, further investments, the promotion or support of trade, the sale of Krugerrands, agricultural imports from South Africa, and business between the Zimbabwe government and companies in South Africa.

In addition, it includes the notion of a solidarity

VIVIANNE WALT is in Harare on solo assignment for NewsDay in New York. She kindly prepared these special reports for the WEEKLY MAIL after our own correspondents were refused accreditation.

fund, aimed at taking the pressure off the Frontline states through material and financial aid to them, when South Africa begins to hit back with counter-sanctions.

It is here that the details will have to go beyond the rhetoric dominating the plenary sessions in the conference hall. And behind the scenes, one of the key people here this week to work it all out is Bax Nomvete, secretary general of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), an economic alignment of eastern and southern African countries, and a shift away from South-focused trade.

The foundation of the PTA in 1984 came a jump

ahead of other counter-measures to preclude an economic collapse with the imposition of sanctions. Although strongly pro-free trade, Nomvete admits the PTA will set up an alternative economic bloc to South Africa and help undermine the Southern African Customs Union. "The treaty was created in direct economic opposition to South Africa," he said in an interview. "We saw sanctions coming and we did something about it."

IN HARARE, IT'S APART



TWO elder statesmen of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare this week: Left, a buoyant Yassar Aradat of the PLO during a session of the summit, and right, an

THE CHARGE: RIFFLING THROUGH PAPERS IN HARARE DURING A WEEK WHEN I WAS IN EAST AFRICA

FRIDAY, August 29, was the day we walked into Franz Kafka's world.

But perhaps that is unfair ... on Justin Nyoka.

Even Kafka never matched what Zimbabwe's Secretary of Information offered us in explanation of our crime: "It is guilt by association for whichever one of you is not the guilty one." It was the touchstone of *The Trial*. Our trial.

It began innocuously enough, walking off Flight SA328 at 3pm on that Friday. We were waved through customs and immigration by friendly Zimbabweans offering a contrast to the kind of bureaucrat one contends with at home. Our main preoccupation till then had been a contingent of about 10 khaki-clad Americans on the 'plane who looked like they had come to terminate Colonel Ghadafi with extreme prejudice. Prejudice there was and it was extreme, but Ghadafi was not the victim.

It came about two hours later, in the block-like Monomatapa Hotel, in the form of two men in crimped suits who introduced themselves with that familiar question which brooks no reply: Would you come with us? The invitation was

points, they said.

Leaving Phillip bewildered in the press accreditation room she was squashed into the front of a van and driven off into town. Terrified, she broke into tears. Her escorts were indignant. "Why are you crying? Do you think we are like South African police?" It was to be a theme of the evening — crying and that question. After three hours of it one of them was to say: "We know you South Africans ... you are tough nuts to crack."

At room 24 of the Central Police Station the key question was put. Are you a South African spy? It was another rhetorical question — they all were. And out of the questions emerged the story. The previous week, they claimed, a mysterious figure was discovered riffling the press accreditation files for the summit. Challenged, she had identified herself as "Patricia Sidley". And so, a week later, when Pat Sidley presented herself at the accreditation centre in the hotel, they arrested her. They had got themselves a "South African spy".

Pat — the real one — protested ineffectually. She had been in the Eastern Cape the previous

Society of Journalists, a fact easy to double-check. They did not believe her. She had not been in Zimbabwe in more than a decade, and her passport showed it was so. They accused her of using a second passport. She begged for the ladies'. A woman guard was summoned to accompany her. Pat wept her way down the corridor, her guard advising her kindly: "Don't cry, it will all be all right — but you must tell the truth."

Back in the hotel Phillip had been anxiously questioning officials: "Is there any problem?" "No," said one, adding, suspiciously: "Do you expect there to be a problem?" It signalled he was joining Pat in Franz Kafka's world.

A friend, who was putting them up in Harare, arrived at the hotel. She was sitting with Phillip, waiting for developments. And they came, in the form of two more crimped-suits officials. "Would you come with us?"

It was a saloon car this time, with escorts back and front. They made the same journey, to the Central Police Station. Lengthy discussion and questioning followed. What has happened to Pat Sidley, asked Phillip? What about the other two?

The Weekly Mail's PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and PAT SIDLEY found themselves on the wrong end of the news headlines this week when they were expelled from the Harare conference, accused of 'spying' for South Africa. Here's their own version of their madcap brush with officialdom

They came in relays, the questioners, all refusing to identify themselves. None of them knew where Pat was, or what Phillip and his friend, the hostess, were doing there. They wanted to know what he was doing there. He wanted to know what he was doing there. They didn't know what he was doing there; what they wanted to know was what he was doing there. He was there trying to find out what he was doing there. Which they didn't know.

Eventually he was bundled into a van — with his Zimbabwean friend — and taken to another police station. It did not have any telephones. But it did have a man with a name. The first official to identify himself: Detective Inspector Makwara. Of the Homicide Division

like, ... Phillip ... Pat's ... had ... paper and account ... had de- ... announce ... attempts ... her a lift ... invited ... excuses ... The ... collected ... Police ... the ... efficiency ... centre at ... be all ... Phill ... The ... spy ... If ...

SA will go up in flames, West is told

SA will go up in flames, West is told

The Star's Africa
 News Service
 HARARE — The West has been warned that its massive investment in South Africa would "go up in flames" if it did not pull out of the country immediately.

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NAM leaders listened in silence as Dr Boesak gave his account of what was happening in South Africa today.

He said the "apartheid monster" had to be fought with more than just moral indignation.

HORRORS

If little white children were dying like little black children, Britain and the United States would be up in arms, he said.

He spoke of the "atrocities" perpetrated by the security forces in the townships while Pretoria suppressed the truth by restraining the Press and silencing the people — to hide the horrors of apartheid.

He spoke of "gross violations of human rights", including the refusal to allow people to bury their dead in peace, the killing of children at point-blank range, the detention without trial of more than 15 000 people, the breaking up of protest meetings, and the "systematic assassination" of blacks.

"The South African Govern-

ment is waging war against defenceless people, who do not have the guns to shoot back. People are dying like flies," he claimed.

Mr Mugabe said the choice for the West was now either justice or losing the gold and the other goods needed from South Africa.

Zimbabwe President Dr Kenneth Kaunda said that when the people of South Africa said "enough is enough", the West's investments would go up in flames, and gold would flow no more to Washington, London, Bonn, Paris and Tokyo.

The leaders of two of the NAM countries with the closest economic links with South Africa both told the summit they would do everything in their power to end apartheid.

Botswana's President Quett Masire urged more effective measures on the world to obviate a bloodbath in South Africa.

"If the West is not going to implement sanctions, then they owe it to the international community to say what other peaceful measures can be taken to abolish the evil system of apartheid," he said.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said more than 100 000 people had already died as a result of apartheid. He added that Lesotho's vulnerability meant its survival depended on the help it could get from NAM states.

OUTBURST

Meanwhile, Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's vitriolic outburst against French-speaking African states has outraged Zaïre, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast.

In a statement expressing indignation at the "senseless attack", the three countries said "we greet with disdain this crazy declaration of Gaddafi."

The Libyan leader termed the francophone states as puppets of Paris and a shame to Africa.

The counter-statement said the three countries had always upheld the principles of non-alignment and their opposition to subjugation by blackmail.

Their governments always pursued a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries.



Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr Yasser Arafat and Mr Robert Mugabe stand to attention while the Zimbabwean national anthem is played at Harare Airport.
 ● Photograph: Mark Peters of Newsweek.

5/9/86

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NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT SUMMIT

Poor nations admit debt is unbearable

Call for support for Frontline

HARARE — Non-Aligned nations agree unanimously on one thing: being hard-up is no fun.

The summit in Harare has agreed, sources said yesterday, on a declaration that the Third World debt burden is unbearable.

It stops short of calling for non-repayment.

An economic commission, on which all 101 members of the movement are represented, finished drafting the declaration yesterday. It now goes to heads of government for approval.

The draft says the \$812bn foreign debt of developing countries is unbearable and admits that some countries cannot repay in the present circumstances.

It calls for a new economic order to give developing countries a better deal, but it asserts the obligation of these states to recognise their financial commitments, the sources added.

The commission rejected a Cuban amendment which subtly insinuated that the debt should be repudiated.

SA blamed for 100 000 deaths...

HARARE — SA was blamed yesterday for the deaths of 100 000 people in the past six years.

Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe added that 250 000 others in Southern Africa had been displaced.

He told the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare SA military attacks and economic sabotage had cost its neighbours \$10bn in the past five years.

Moshoeshoe accused Pretoria of creating chaos in the region to

It mandated Peru to organise a consultative conference of experts from developing countries to discuss their debt problems.

Most Asian countries have had little difficulty in repaying foreign debt and attracting new loans.

Latin America has been wallowing in a debt crisis since 1982.

Africa, with its greater lack of economic infrastructure and lower income levels, has been even worse affected. One proposal is that Western creditors should convert the debt of Africa's poorest nations into aid donations.

The draft criticises the IMF and urges it to take a longer-term view when recommending economic adjustment policies to borrowers.

"IMF policy should take into account requirements for growth in production and employment and respect the capacity of countries to execute their adjustment plan."

The economic declaration urges the IMF to create extra Special Drawing Rights for use by the World Bank in development loans to the Third World. — Sapa-Reuter.

show black rule did not work and that apartheid was preferable.

He said that in January SA imposed a crippling blockade on Lesotho which culminated in the toppling by right-wing military officers of the anti-apartheid civilian government.

Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka attacked the 101-nation movement for not putting resolutions into effect. — Sapa-Reuter.

HARARE — The Frontline states ability to withstand the full impact of economic sanctions against SA will depend on support from the international community, particularly in the transport and communication sectors.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi told the NAM summit in Harare yesterday that although the Frontline states were taking measures to reduce the effect of sanctions on their economies, there was need for increased external support in the transport sector.

He said transport routes among the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries were the main targets of attack by UNITA and MNR.

"The non-aligned countries have a moral obligation to provide concrete assistance to enable SADCC member-countries to effectively protect and fully utilise the existing transport and communications system in the region," he declared.

Mwinyi said although the SADCC countries could use the Dar es Salaam harbour, assistance was needed to improve the quality of its handling equipment.

Mwinyi said the NAM had an important role to play in increasing pressure on SA, hence the need to intensify support to the liberation movements and the campaign to isolate SA. — Sapa.

Gaddafi rapped

TOUGATE UNIDINEC

SA will go up in flames, West is told

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The Star's Africa
News Service

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Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr Yasser Arafat and Mr Robert Mugabe stand to attention while the Zimbabwe national anthem is played at Harare Airport. ● Photograph: Mark Peters of Newswe

Source 8/18/88

NAM summit comes to end

HARARE — The Non-Aligned Movement summit, driven remorselessly through the night by Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe, came to an exhausted end yesterday with an impassioned appeal to the superpowers to halt the arms race.

At a pre-dawn Press conference after six days of marathon sessions, the group's newly-elected chairman called the summit a tremendous success.

But much of its proceedings had been overshadowed by the 101-member body's very diversity and the final session ended hours late after weary delegates battled to end one last argument.

Conservative Saudi Arabia had threatened to pull out if the 1988 Foreign Ministers' meeting was held in communist North Korea.

Cyprus was eventually chosen as the compromise site.

Farce

Iran and Iraq used the platform in the garish, golden conference centre to rail at each other over the Gulf War; speaker after speaker ranted against the United States, Afghanistan and Pakistan swapped insults and radical Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi attacked the movement itself as a farce.

"We have not pretended that our task was easy, we have not concealed the fact that occasionally we have different perceptions on some issues," Mr Mugabe said.

**It was
a big
success,
says
Mugabe**

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star's Africa
News Service

SMR 8/9/86 362

The Star Monday September 8 1986

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NAM establishes fund to counter SA 'retaliation'

HARARE — The eighth Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit ended in the early hours of yesterday morning with a series of moves aimed at increasing economic, military and political pressure on the "racist regime" in Pretoria.

Within the Southern African context, the most significant decision here yesterday was the creation of the Action For Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICIA) Fund.

The fund will be used to strengthen the abilities of the Frontline states to "resist South African aggression", to help the "liberation movements" to apply anti-South African sanctions and to alleviate the effects of South African

retaliatory action.

In addition, the NAM summit confirmed that it would:

- Renew its appeal for comprehensive, mandatory United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa.
- Send a delegation of Ministers to the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan to press them to agree to these sanctions.
- A committee consisting of representatives from Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe was set up to manage this sanctions "task force".
- Ask member states to apply their own modest voluntary sanctions package, in effect an extension of the package decid-

ed on at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London last month.

● Renew pressure on the international community to force South Africa — by way of mandatory, comprehensive sanctions — to grant independence to Namibia within the framework of United Nations Resolution 435.

While much of the argument, discussion and rhetoric during the week of preparation for the summit and during the week-long summit itself centred on topics like disarmament and the new international economic order, the major theme of the conference was the situation in southern Africa — and the main enemy was the "racist re-

gime" in Pretoria.

At his post-summit Press conference, Mr Robert Mugabe, chairman of the NAM for the next three years and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, said the summit was a "tremendous success".

The NAM, he said, had emerged with a "real programme of action" on Southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe said the most important achievement of the summit was the creation of the AFRICIA Fund and he called on NAM member states to contribute generously to help the Southern African states "resist the onslaught of apartheid".

Zimbabwe was confident that the Southern African De-

velopment Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries would be assisted by the NAM to "fight apartheid" and to "resist the adverse effects" on their own economies of sanctions.

Quite clearly, the NAM strategy on Southern Africa is aimed at persuading South Africa's main trading partners to agree to mandatory UN sanctions, to create an infrastructure that will enable SADCC countries to cope with the effects of these sanctions and to adopt voluntary sanctions of their own.

This approach was confirmed by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of

the organisation of Frontline states, who told representatives of the world's media on Friday: "There is no doubt at all that sanctions against South Africa without the participation of the racist regime's main trading partners will not be effective at all... They will be sanctions applied against us."

"We are ready to join in this if and when the rest of the international community participates."

"That is why there must be co-operation and co-ordination between the Congress of the United States, various organs in Britain, West Germany, France and Japan."

"If all these come together,

then, of course, sanctions will be very meaningful. If they do not, we must forget about it and wait for the explosion, because that is coming, as sure as death..."

"Without the racist regime's major trading partners participating, there are no sanctions at all."

In response to a later question, President Kaunda said that there was no question but that the NAM wanted "effective" international sanctions against South Africa.

"If Zambia and Zimbabwe tomorrow applied sanctions of their own without the major trading partners of the racist regime doing the same, it

would be suicidal on our part because it would be meaningless... for sanctions to succeed, we need international action."

However, Mr Mugabe was quite clear that Zimbabwe would apply the Commonwealth sanctions as soon as the Commonwealth Secretariat had worked out the details.

"I am expressing no doubt", he told his Press conference, "that sanctions will be applied, but they may not be applied by everybody."

"We (in Zimbabwe) have decided to apply them and we will apply them."

Mr Mugabe said the NAM decisions were not compulsory and that the NAM sanctions package did not necessarily translate into action by member states.

Clashes over pensions to former Zimbabweans

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DD 11/9/80

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, yesterday clashed with opposition MPs over recent statements by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that pension remittances to South Africa might be stopped.

Amid angry interjections, Dr Chidzero accused a leading member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, Mr Mark Partridge, of being "deliberately mischievous and provocative" in raising the matter in Parliament.

Mr Mugabe told recent press conferences Zimbabwe was not without "muscle" in the event of confrontation with South Africa over sanctions.

Among other remittances, it paid some R100 million annually to 40 000 pensioners living in the Republic, some of whom had supported UDI and fought against the present government.

Mr Partridge urged Dr Chidzero to make a statement on the threat, which would violate the entrenched provisions of the 1980 Lancaster House independence constitution, he said.

Dr Chidzero said Mr Partridge's question was a hypothetical one which should not be raised.

"The matter, I believe, will be dealt with at the appropriate time should that be necessary," he said.

"That is not good enough," one white MP interjected, and the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, commented loudly: "He is avoiding the question."



DR CHIDZERO

Mr Partridge asked if Dr Chidzero was aware Mr Mugabe had twice raised the issue recently, and that "such statements have caused widespread concern and alarm".

Mr Partridge warned that halting pension payments would affect Zimbabwe's relations with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and its largest aid sources, Britain and the United States.

"I am only too well aware of all these things.

"That is why I regard this question as being deliberately mischievous and provocative," retorted Dr Chidzero.

Mr Partridge, who described this reply as "nonsensical", asked for an assurance that pensions would continue to be paid "until such time as we are in a state of war with South Africa".

Dr Chidzero said the question was still hypothetical.

"The actuality of each situation determines the actions of government," he said. — Sapa

A cry over spilt water brings aid

A tale of spilt water told at a women's meeting has encouraged the digging of wells and the planting of small oases throughout Zimbabwe. GIFT SIPHO SISE reports from Bulawayo

At midday, she hit her foot against a stone and tripped, spilling all the water. She sat down and cried.

She was so exhausted and disheartened that she was tempted to drag herself home with the empty can. But the thought of her thirsty children made her go back to fetch more water. She returned for a second filling. It was 6pm when she reached her home. Six thirsty children raced to meet her, calling out for a drink.

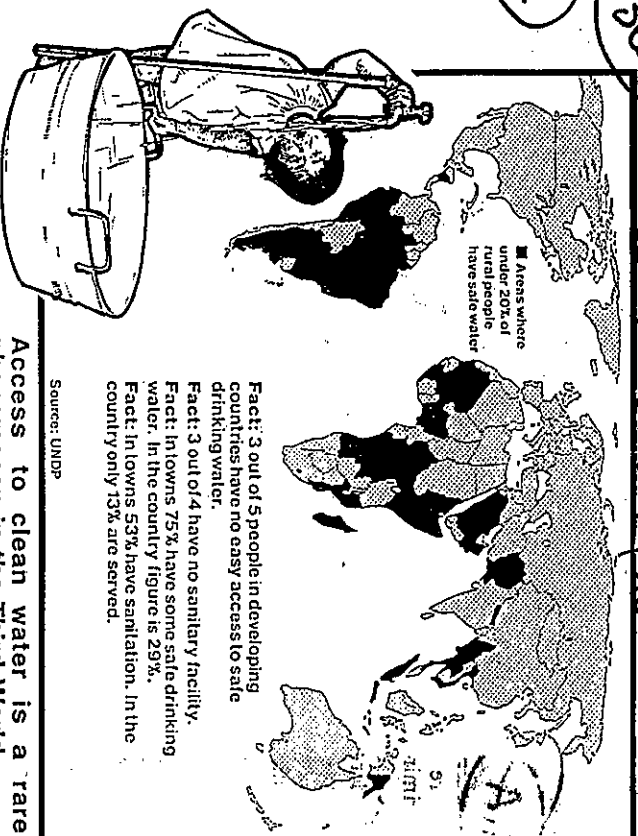
Her story was heard by Rugare Shiri, a nurse at Bulawayo Hospital and head of the women's section of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe. Shiri asked the woman to repeat her story in the same simple dramatic way at the church's General Assembly of Women a few weeks later. An official from the Lutheran World Federation who was in the audience promised immediate action.

He was as good as his word. A decision to finance the digging of rural wells was taken, and the first engineer from the Federation, Pietre Velde, arrived in 1981.

Wells were chosen rather than boreholes because of cost considerations and because once the site had been selected — often by divination with bent fencing wire or a forked twig — the plan was for local people to do the initial digging, free.

When the diggers strike rock, a man with a blasting licence takes over. An engineer and a team of organisers show the community how to dig and shape each well, the average depth of which is 17 metres.

Men dig and women provide them with food. But the management committee of three set up for each well always has two women — "always" stresses Shiri, who is the wife of Bishop Jonas Shiri, head of the Lutheran church in Zimbabwe. "This



Access to clean water is a rare phenomenon in the Third World.

composition recognises the fact that some of these projects, and her household hardships bear more heavily on the women of the family." The first completed well was in the Gwanda area, near the village of the woman whose story inspired the programme.

Rugare Shiri performed the official opening in September 1981. By the time she inaugurated the second well, 100 others were under construction.

The Lutheran church, which employs 150 permanent well-workers, was asked by the Roman Catholic church to build wells in North Matabeland. As a result, the programme now has more than 160 wells. Shiri was recently invited to join in village celebrations for completion of

Almost 1 700 Lutheran-financed wells have been dug throughout the country since independence, 905 in the traditionally dry and politically-troubled area of Matabeland. More are underway. Expenditure on the programme has increased consistently and now runs at about \$5.5 million (R12.5 million) a year. — Gemini

Alternative trade routes

12/9/87
NIM
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HARARE—The Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries had set up a contingency committee 'to look at ways of minimising the disruption of trade and trade routes for whatever reason', the Herald newspaper reported.

The confederation's deputy director, Mr Alister Ross, said the organisation, which represents Zimbabwe's industrialists, was sending a group of businessmen to the Mozambican port of Beira next week to inspect the facilities.

'Beira is the natural port for Zimbabwe's imports and exports, thus anything that increases our ability to move our goods and reduces foreign-exchange expenditure on freight consequently lowers the cost of goods, and definitely warrants investigation,' said Mr Ross.

Beira at present handles only about 6% of Zimbabwe's world trade but could be capable of taking more than 60% by 1990, when rehabilitation and upgrading work is complete.

Mr Ross welcomed the move by Mr Robert Mugabe's Government to establish a Cabinet committee to deal with problems caused to Zimbabwe by international sanctions against South Africa or by South African retaliation against the front-line States.

Later this month, the confederation would send representatives to the first trade fair, to be held in Nairobi, organised under the aegis of the East and Central African Preferential Trade Area. At this, officials and businessmen will discuss possible avenues for Preferential Trade Area assistance to the front-line states.

The other regional economic grouping, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, is to be used to channel aid from a special fund established at the recent Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare. — (Sapa)

Smith ordered out of House of Assembly after row with Speaker

HARARE — Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) leader Mr Ian Smith was ordered out of the House of Assembly yesterday after a five-minute heated argument with the Speaker over rules of procedure.

The altercation started when the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, introduced a Bill to set up the Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation and asked that the second reading be given immediately after the first reading.

Mr Smith objected, saying MPs had not even seen the Bill, and if the second reading was made it would violate procedure and "bring this House into dispute."

The Speaker, Mr Dydimus Mutasa, took exception to Mr Smith's remark and said Mr Smith was not the judge of procedure in the House. Mr Smith challenged this and accused the Speaker of misrepresenting the chair and incorrectly interpreting the rules of procedure.

The Speaker told Mr Smith that he had always challenged the chair in order to belittle and discredit the Speaker.

HEATED WORDS

When Mr Smith continued to trade heated words with the Speaker, he was ordered to leave the chamber, to which he replied: "I am going out in a moment to show my disapproval."

Mr Smith's banishment met with hearty approval from the government benches, with MPs shouting "Get out now."

The Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation Bill was read for the first time, but ran into more snags.

After it had been suggested that the deputy minister should deliver his second reading speech before the Bill was read for a second time, MPs asked to be given the Bill so they could study it while the deputy minister read his speech, only to be told by the Speaker that it had not been printed yet.

The deputy minister then said the Bill had been printed, but was still with officials.

After hasty consultations with the secretaries to parliament, the Speaker then told the House that the Bill had been sent for reprinting.

The House finally resolved that the Bill should be printed, then studied by MPs before it could be read for the second time. — Sapa.

FOCUS ON THE NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

Mugabe steps nimbly on the world stage

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has emerged from last week's summit of non-aligned nations in Harare with his stature considerably enhanced after what many delegates saw as his accomplished handling of proceedings.

Mugabe's triumph lies not just in his celebrated diplomatic put-down of Libyan leader Moamar Khadafi's strong attack on the Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) in the conference hall. Rather, he showed himself able to bring together, with authority and ease, the views of the Nam's 101 members.

He was able to defer the contentious issue of where the next summit should be held. Nicaragua and Indonesia have been the main contenders, with the socialist-inclined countries favouring the former and the more Western-orientated countries pushing for the

latter. A final decision on the next summit venue is scheduled to be taken by a meeting of Nam foreign ministers in Cyprus in 1988.

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On the other hand, Mugabe defended strongly the high number of verbal attacks on the United States from the summit conference floor. This did not represent any imbalance in the Nam's attitudes towards the US and the Soviet Union. Instead, he told journalists, the bad record of the Reagan administration over the past three years in Nicaragua, Granada, El Salvador, Angola and South Africa had in no measure been matched by the Soviet Union.

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AT every summit, there is an official photograph, a memory framed on office walls after the flags have been lowered, the conference hall has been abandoned and silenced, and the private jets have whisked away the dignitaries.

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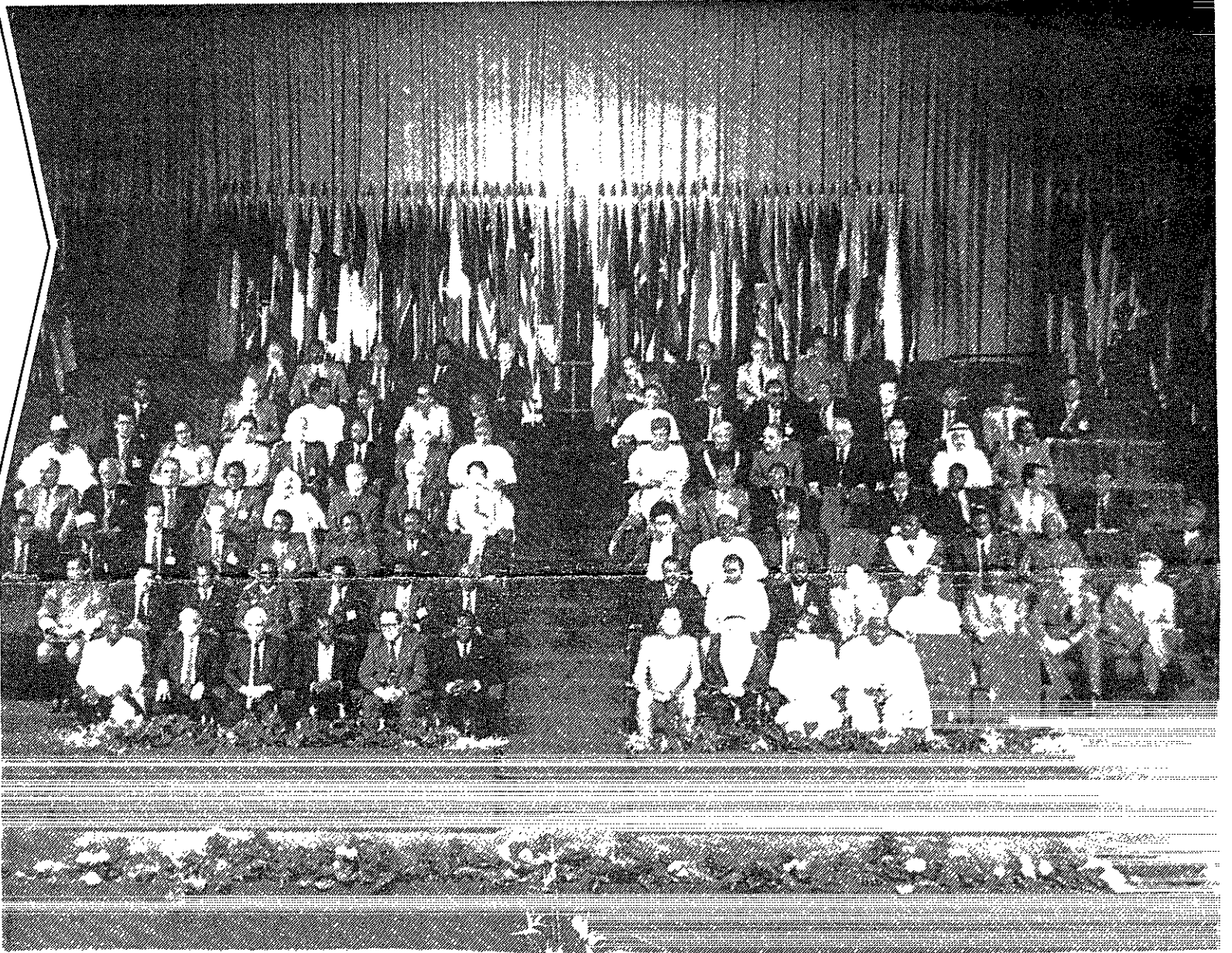
Arranged alphabetically, the greatest problem for the Zimbabwe protocol officers in seating the group has been how to keep apart two warring parties: Iran's President Sayyed Ali Khamenei and Iraq's Saddam Hussein at-Thakriti. As it is, they have been brought separately on to the stage and are pictured sitting at opposite ends to each other, with Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara having shifted one seat up for President Khamenei.

For no apparent reason, Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat has also been moved, from his place between Pakistan's President Zia al-Huq and Panamanian President Nicholas Ardito-Barletta, to sit on a middle aisle, where he slumps down in his seat, his chin in his hand.

Perhaps the officials knew of Arafat's reputation among the journalists of not being able to sit still for long. Looking bored next to Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe, Arafat several times fidgeted with his headscarf, and dropped his earphones noisily down the steps, leaning into the aisle to retrieve them.

The Zimbabweans, far shorter than their colleagues in West Africa, found themselves unable to accommodate the seven-foot Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, and have moved him to the edge of the stage, where all alone, he crosses his legs on the stairs.

And President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, founding father of the Frontline states, has been moved graciously from the back row to the front, so as not to be too upstaged by



How the summit will be remembered ... blurred, slightly out of focus and with some leaders having to be shifted around in defiance of the laws of alphabetic order for reasons of diplomacy, long legs and personal habits

Official picture courtesy of Ziana

the newcomer, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who sits in the middle as the movement's new chairman.

In an interview with the popular Zimbabwe magazine, *Prize Africa*, an Harare prostitute called Gutsai, who charges clients 15 to 20 Zimbabwe dollars for her all-night company, said before the summit that she had had her hair permanently waved and her wardrobe revamped in readiness for the high-earning delegates. "I'm making myself marketable for the summit," she told the reporter. "I'm going to make a killing, young man."

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The reporters, shut out from the plenary sessions, were obliged to pay up to 75 Zimbabwe dollars for the two central papers, the economic and political declarations, if they wanted to know what the summit was about.

Perhaps embarrassed by this violation of their socialist sentiments, and perhaps because most reporters came as government employees from countries who are deeply in debt, the Zimbabwe officials on the third day established a competitive service, issuing for free a limited number of speeches in the press centre.

It was all a far cry from the previous Non-Aligned summit in 1983, hosted by former Indian premier Indira Gandhi where, according to Zimbabwe's *Moto* magazine, "Speeches were always circulated and put into each journalist's locker well before they were made."

Locker? What locker?

Zimbabwe's journalists, while granted greater access than the foreign press to delegates, had their problems too, some of them not new.

For example, it used to be simple deciding who to address as comrade. "At first it was only members of parliament, Zanu and Zanu, not the independents," said a representative from Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, when asked about the issue.

But suddenly, 102 leaders, their entourages, organisations, observers and guests had to be individually judged for the title of endearment.

"We think all Nam members should be comrades," he said. "But, well, you know, some are more comrades than others."

With great comradeship, leaders, including Pakistan's President Zia al-Huq, were given several column inches in the Zimbabwe Herald during the conference. Comrade Zia, said the page-wide headline, just days after the Karachi administration had jailed Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, "Supports the Freedom Struggle."

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Towards the end of the week, a surplus of the kits became apparent, and early on Thursday morning a small riot erupted outside the press canteen, when the conference centre's service workers were invited to take the overflow. Boxes of the kits were ripped open, two colleagues punched each other as they tore at one kit, and a policewoman was called to restore order.

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WORM'S EYE VIEW

Fear-hued voters bite on the ballot

ASSUMPTION, ParaNoya — Political archeologists in this ruin-rich state are excited by the news that president Anastasio Pigmentosa may revive one of the country's unique and long-forgotten tribal customs, the holding of a general election.

Electioneering is a secret art once practised by the country's ruling elite. It allowed ParaNoya's fairer-skinned citizens to choose their leaders, a practice known as a "free and fair test of opinion". A specially-elected electorate was allowed a wide choice of political parties, ranging from the Very Right through to the Extremely Correct and the winner was then installed as the sole eliter of the elite.

The winning candidates were usually those whose policies most closely reflected the elite's tribal myths, thus confirming ParaNoyad voters' respect for the lore. Leaders chosen in this way were known as "the few called by the chosen".

Since voting consisted of placing a cross on a piece of paper this ensured that only lighter ParaNoyads had a cross to bear.

While most citizens, being of darker hue, were not permitted to take part — ParaNoya's rulers have always preferred voters in the dark to a darker electorate — debate during the campaign often centred around them, making them "subjects of discussion".

ParaNoyad elections were, therefore, instruments of majority rule, or of deciding who would make the majority of rules to rule the majority.

The results of elections were usually unimportant. The ruling Blancochequo Party almost always won a "landslide victory", so called because it relied on moving a white mass.

Their aim, however, was to allow the government to market its policies to voters, a practice known to plumbers as "plugging the clique". They were then invited to flock to the ruling party's banners, thus giving them the "right to be herd".

Since most voters were related to each other, elections ensured ParaNoya's status as a "relative democracy".

The practice continued until relatively recently when President Pigmentosa decided to abandon general elections in favour of regular elections by his generals.

Recently, however, the president implied that he might revert to the practice of holding an election among some ParaNoyads, contested by parties of his chosen Mr. Mollanone that a chamber filled with loaded ballots might prove an effective weapon.

Officials say he also hopes to persuade voters to "rejoin the lager" — to continue topping ParaNoya's dark brewing ferment with some white froth.

He plans, they say, to "campaign against the outside world," or to "run against the human race", a typically ParaNoyad practice.

Another key reason for holding an election is his desire to fend off the threat to his Blancochequo Party from its rightwing opponents, the Purified Blancoblanco Party and its militant resistance movement, ParaNoyads to Resist the Present, who have denounced the president as a "closet human being".

By eliminating them, the president would, an aide explained, "show that only one of us can be Right".

An official explained that an election was unlikely to solve the country's problems. But the president had stressed that ParaNoya's elite would have to make sacrifices to preserve their way of life and this meant they would have to endure "some campaign and a little suffrage".

The election would also boost national morale by cheering up the president who has become increasingly depressed by his international isolation, which has led him to be recognised as the "isole and genetic" representative of the ParaNoyad people. "He is lonely and the best remedy for a lonely person is a blind mandate," the official explained.

He added, however, that this time the government planned to change the format of elections by extending the franchise.

This meant that the franchise to run the poll would be extended to the official News Bureau, which would also have sole rights to issue election results. This, he suggested, would be certain to achieve "the desired results".

The government hoped to win a total victory and this was more likely if the Bureau was responsible for the totals.

Television rights would be granted to the state broadcasting service which was known to have a monopoly on the truth.

If no election is held, it is likely the president will call a referendum in which voters will be asked to endorse his reform plan. But officials believe this will not be a valid test, since a positive vote would "approve nothing at all".

Political observers expect the poll to have a deep impact on events in ParaNoya since, whatever the result, the country will be in deeper than ever before.

Meanwhile, a survey commissioned by the News Bureau shows that most voteless ParaNoyads support the idea of an election.

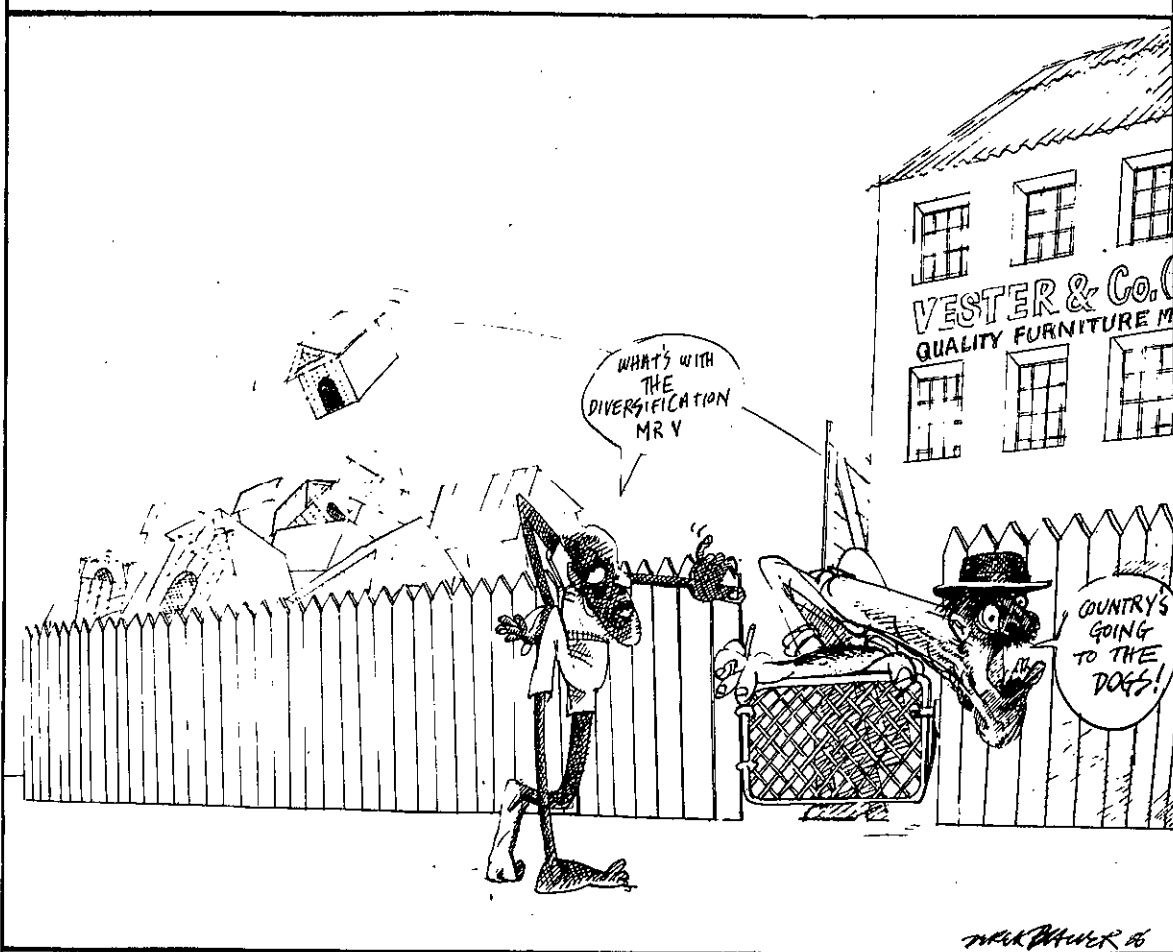
Most believe the president should go to the country — and that he should be allowed to chose which country to go to. They added that they hoped he would decide to run.

They noted that, although they and the country's voters remained polls apart, elections in ParaNoya were, for them, always "events to watch".

If the president decided to call a ballot, this would, they suggested, "be a perfectly biological response to his problems".

Steven Friedman

DEREK BAUER'S WORLD



LETTERS

Police patrols can't give you sweet dreams, Jurie

TWO recent newspaper reports have saddened me.

Jurie Delpont, Port Elizabeth delegate to the National Party Congress in Durban is quoted as begging the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, not to lift the State of Emergency so that his wife and children can sleep safely in their

claim no personal affiliation with her. However I have been deeply impressed by her strength and active involvement in the struggle against the demonic principles of this government. She should be released immediately to continue the work to which she has dedicated herself so selflessly.

unexceptional and much of it, particularly the prologue, frankly affected.

With regard to the usefulness of the book as opposed to its aesthetic appeal, the practically valuable information could have been contained in one or two chapters. The maps — mentioned in the review — are helpful only in

In addition a white suburb of Uitenhage has formed a posse of "dream" police in order that the inhabitants of that suburb can have sweet dreams at night.

The eastern Cape has had more people detained than any other area of the country, among them community leaders, members of the Black Sash and others who have been working for the disadvantaged and for peaceful change. Their idealism and their genuine sense of nonracialism are precious assets which a new South Africa will need.

Solzhenitsyn said: "What is the most precious thing in the world? It seems to be the consciousness of not participating in injustice. Injustice is stronger than you are, it always was and it always will be, but let it not be committed through you."

Peace and sweet dreams in South Africa will not be restored by states of emergency and vigilante groups but by communication, consultation and opposing injustice. — Rosemary Smith, co-chair, Albany Black Sash, Cape

LAST week I went round telling all my friends that I had solved eight clues of the Weekly Mail crossword and being patronising about people who complain they can't get beyond one or two clues. All you have to do is persevere, I said. I built up quite a reputation for intelligence and perseverance and my friends taunted me with respect.

So what happens? Today I read that last week's crossword was an old crossword. That's what happens. It has become clear that I still have not progressed beyond solving one or two clues and I don't even recognise a crossword when I see it for the second time. I have been exposed as a fraud — and as a fraud with a bad memory at that, which you must admit is a pretty pathetic sort of fraud. My reputation is ruined and my friends have gone back to treating me with a total lack of respect and I blame the Weekly Mail for that. — JW, Yeoville, Johannesburg

I MET Janet Cherry (detained End Conscription Campaign leader) only once, and that very briefly, so I can

voices have been stifled. The silence left behind is deafening. — Sue Webster, Port Elizabeth

SELDOM does a week go by without my being tempted to write to you on one subject or another. The urge usually transforms itself into despair of the mess my idiot countrymen are making of their affairs.

This week however an outrage of unprecedented proportions drives me frothing to my pen. I refer of course



to the letter (WM August 22-28) from one Reinie Booysen of Grahamstown. "Trudeau's drive!" is it Mr Booysen? Nonsense! You said it yourself — "devoid of a sense of humour". You must, indeed. Sensitive and perceptive individuals are aware of the fact that Doonesbury ranks amongst the worlds greatest cartoon strips. That you are not makes me wonder ... — PW Sandenbergh, Maun, Botswana

MOST lovers of the Drakensberg would agree that RO Pearse's *Barrier of Spears* is the indispensable classic work on the area. However I believe that they would also agree that his more recent work, *Dragon's Wrath*, lags far behind its previous book.

Of the approximately 118 photographs, at least 25 — including many of the more beautiful ones — are included either in *Barrier of Spears* or in ML Pearse's excellent book *A Camera in Quathlamba*.

On this note I must say that the authors of *Dragon's Wrath* have managed to find some fascinating historical pictures, especially of the better-know Drakensberg personalities. The quality of the text is

Now I must admit that I have purchased a copy of the book, and do not regret it. Much of my motivation was provided by the quality of Pearse Snr's previous book and the fact that I find almost any Drakensberg book captivating.

This letter is therefore primarily a comment on Wilmar Utting's review of *Dragon's Wrath* (WM August 29-September 4). It is superficial and vapid, and she does not appear to have considered the book in any context that could have injected more pertinence into this review. The review serves merely as a means of publicising the book and not of appraising it. — Andrew Parry, Sandton, Johannesburg

IN reply to Susan Sontag's article on Nelson Mandela (WM, August 22): Sontag has without doubt done a nice piece of work on Mandela. But putting Mandela, a popular leader of the liberation movement on the same plane and equating him to a well-known dissident and CIA agent, Andrei Sakharov is not only an insult to our struggle but a very dangerous and subtle attempt to subvert our struggle ideologically.

This well known imperialist tactic — of using our struggle for its anti-Soviet, anti-Communist campaign should be exposed and denounced.

We, the oppressed, are on a daily basis brutally massacred, our neighbours are continuously subjected to severe aggression by the racists — all this is done in the name of fighting communism. I must also voice my strongest concern about the Weekly Mail's role in this campaign.

If Sontag or anyone else wants to campaign for the release of dissident Sakharov — let that be done not by riding on the back of our struggle — we refuse to be used by US imperialism. — Z Ginnibhulu, Guguletu, Cape

● A closer reading of Sontag's article would show that she agrees Mandela cannot be compared with Sakharov. We are not aware that Sakharov is a CIA agent.

Mugabe steps nimbly on the world stage

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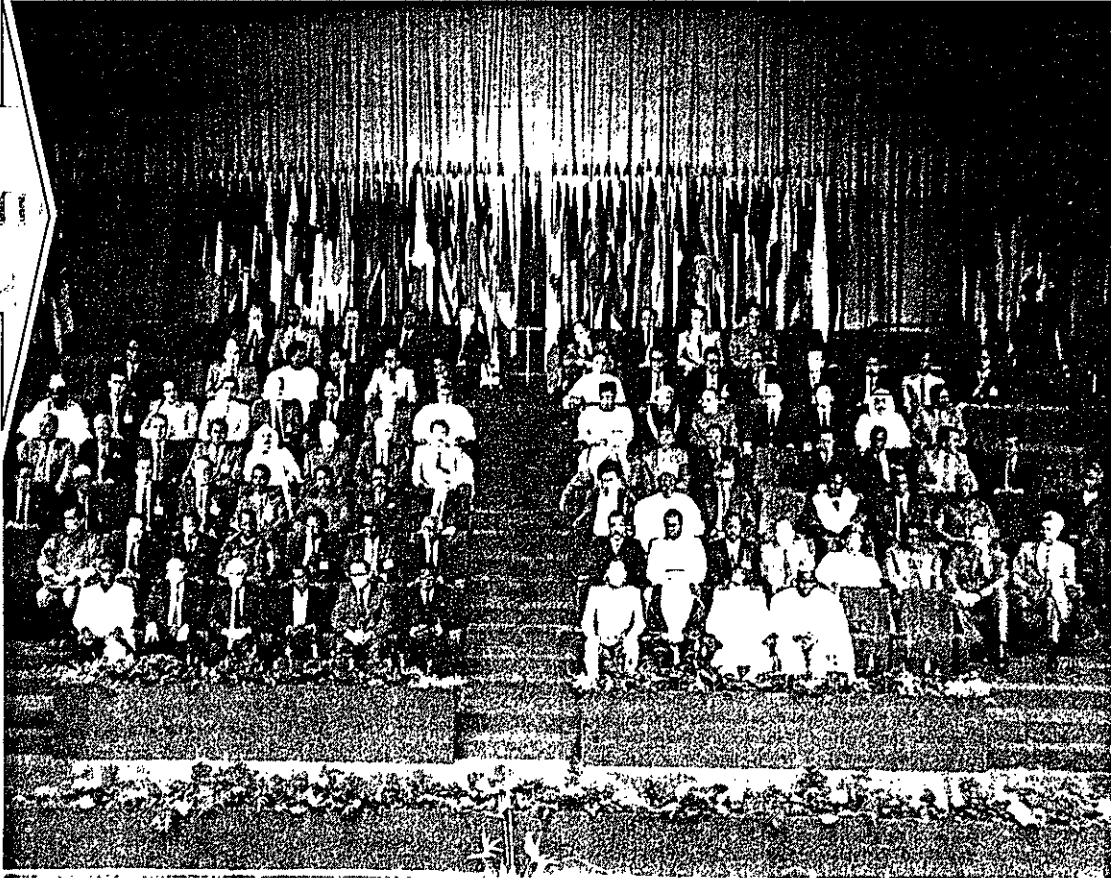
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Smith ordered out of Assembly

HARARE—Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe leader Ian Smith was ordered out of the House of Assembly yesterday after a heated, five-minute argument with the Speaker over rules of procedure.

The altercation started when the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, introduced a Bill to set up the Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation and asked that the second reading be given immediately after the first reading.

Mr Smith objected, saying MPs had not even seen the Bill, and if the second reading were made it would violate procedure and bring this House into dispute.

The Speaker, Mr Dydimus Mutasa, told Mr Smith that he took strong exception to his allegation that it would bring the House into dispute.

He also told him that he, Mr Smith, was not the judge of procedure in the House and that was the responsibility of the chair, and the Speaker had precedence in this regard.

Disapproval

Mr Smith retorted that he challenged this, and accused the Speaker of misrepresenting the chair and incorrectly interpreting the rules of procedure.

When Mr Smith continued to trade heated words with the Speaker, he was ordered to leave the chamber, to which he replied: 'I am going out in a moment to show my disapproval.'

The Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation Bill was read for the first time, but it ran into more snags.

After it had been suggested that the Deputy Minister should deliver his second-reading speech before the Bill was read for a second time, MPs asked to be given the Bill so they could study it while the Deputy Minister read his speech, only to be told by the Speaker that it had not been printed yet.

The House finally resolved that the Bill should be printed, then studied by MPs before it could be read for the second time.

(Sapa)

PINMAIL
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Don't bite the hand

The Reagan administration sent a message loud and clear to the 101 members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) last week: Don't bite the hand that feeds you.

After a three-month tussle with Zimbabwe PM Robert Mugabe over a diplomatic infraction, a fed-up White House said last week it would cut off some US\$33m in 1986 and 1987 aid to Zimbabwe. The timing of the announcement coincided with a meeting of the non-aligned nations in Harare, and it certainly gave the participants something to talk about.

Although US officials insisted publicly the timing of the announcement was not intended to embarrass Mugabe, privately they admit the White House has had its fill of America-bashing by the very nations it annually asks Congress for money to support.

The Reagan White House has shelled out some \$350m in aid to Zimbabwe since independence in 1980. But in recent years the annual amount dwindled from \$75m between 1980 and 1983 to \$45m last year. The cutbacks were the result of Reagan White House anger over Zimbabwe's decision to cast two key votes in the United Nations against the US.

Then came a July 4 incident in Harare that sparked the total aid cut-off. At a reception for former President Jimmy Carter at the American embassy, a Zimbabwean Cabinet minister attacked the US and the Reagan White House for refusing to consider sanctions against SA. The diatribe so infuriated Carter that he and other Americans walked out of the reception.

The Reagan administration demanded an

apology from Mugabe, who offered one to Carter but refused to do so for the US government.

"We deeply regret the continuing Zimbabwean insensitivity that forced us to take this position," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman. "The problem is not our political differences, but Zimbabwe's unwillingness to conduct its relations with us according to accepted norms of diplomatic civility and practice."



Robert Mugabe ... defiant despite loss of aid

It was the first time US officials could remember an aid cut-off over diplomatic manners, or a lack thereof. But Zimbabwean officials reacted to the news calmly, considering that over the past six years the US has been their country's single largest source of foreign aid.

"It is their money, after all, it is not ours," said Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. "Mr Mugabe made it very clear that while Zimbabwe recognises aid-givers have the final say on what aid they give and what they withdraw, Zimbabwe will not be moved, nor will we be intimidated into adopting a policy or posture which is unacceptable because of the threat of withdrawing aid."

The US government, while not expecting obedience, used the occasion of the meeting of the NAM to remind aid-receiving nations that US diplomatic patience will only stretch so far.

This, and total unanimity in condemnation of Pretoria, brought to an end six days of debate and discussion which showed that the movement is seriously split on many important world issues — like the Gulf War, guerrilla movements in Latin America, the Middle East and, of course, Libya's role in the world today.

Economic sanctions

But the summit united in calling for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria, and in establishing a solidarity fund to help the Frontline states. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe described this outcome of the conference, which was specifically designed to focus world attention on SA, as the summit's "most important achievement."

Whether the fund is a realistic prospect is another matter. When the summit ended no financial pledges had been publicised. But the appointment of Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi as fund chairman is obviously designed to give it muscle which it would not otherwise have had.

The summit ended overshadowed by savage terrorism in Istanbul and at Karachi. While the vast majority of the 101 nations are strongly anti-Israeli, the Karachi incident sparked an angry exchange between India and Pakistan, illuminating just one more rift within the movement.

The whole future of the NAM was questioned by several speakers who complained

FWWML 12/9/86
NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT 362

SA the main unifier

Warning that "never before has humanity been so near to self-destruction," the eighth Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit ended with a dramatic appeal to the two superpowers to halt the nuclear arms race.

that its deeds failed to match its words. Pre-conference speculation that the NAM would set up a liberation army, including Indian troops, to defend the Frontline states was denied by Gandhi. And Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's blanket condemnation of the movement — which he believes should be disbanded — underscored the frustration felt by some of the delegates.

The final Harare declaration enabled the NAM to get its act back on the rails and refocus attention on SA. The sanctions package endorsed by the summit included a call for a ban on technology exports to SA, an oil embargo, closure of trade missions in SA, a ban on the import of Kruggerrands, agricultural products, iron, steel, coke and uranium, cutting air and sea transport links and an end to promotion of tourism.

The foreign ministers of some leading non-aligned countries, including Algeria, Zaire, Argentina, Nigeria, India, Peru and Zimbabwe, are to visit Western capitals seeking support for the summit's sanctions package.

Adoption of such a sweeping sanctions package and Zimbabwe's membership of the foreign ministers' team should put an end to all doubts about Zimbabwe's likely sanctions



Zimbabwe's Mugabe ... will go all out with sanctions

strategy. It now seems certain that it — alone among the Frontline states — will go all the way in its sanctions programme against Pretoria.

Important too was Mugabe's strong closing attack on the US, and his assertion that the Soviet Union's standards of international behaviour were preferable to those of the Reagan administration. He contrasted US conduct in Grenada and Angola, its support for SA, the bombing of Libya and support

for the Contras in Nicaragua with Soviet foreign policy which could be criticised only for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Anti-US sentiment was widespread. All 17 NAM Latin American members supported a resolution lambasting US policy against Nicaragua. And several states blamed the US for destabilising the world economy and supporting — if not demanding — unsympathetic strategies by the World Bank and the IMF.

As expected, too, the summit's final economic declaration focused attention on the debt crisis and accused the IMF of pursuing inadequate stabilisation programmes. It gave explicit support to Peru's rejection of an IMF programme and its decision to limit debt-service payments to 10% of total exports.

Third World leaders also want a new IMF compensatory fund to alleviate the effects of high interest rates and desire improved access in industrial markets for their exports.

The summit ended without agreement on the venue for the 1989 meeting. Nicaragua's bid to be chosen as host has been unsuccessful, but a final decision will only be made at a ministerial meeting in Cyprus in 1988. ■

Young & Rubicam

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222-688 (11) ENO PHONE

4 BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, September 16 1986

FORMER Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has called on Australians to pressure the Hawke government into not interfering in SA politics.

In Australia as guest of the Australian-Rhodesian Air Force Association, the ex-RAF fighter pilot took Australia to task for condoning terror groups such as Swapo and the ANC. "If you are giving terrorist groups sustenance, it is difficult to find it compatible with a stance of promoting peace

Lay off SA, Australians told

MARSHALL WILSON

and well-being in the world," said Smith during a brief stop-over in Perth on his way to Sydney. The man who defied world sanctions and terrorist assaults on his beleaguered country for 15 years of UDI said it was

important for the Australian government to realise sanctions would only further unify South Africans. "If the rest of the world attacks them, you will find them closing ranks," said Smith. "This is already evident in SA."

One of the original concepts of the United Nations was that member nations should not interfere in the internal affairs of another. "It seems to apply to every country in the world except SA," he said, adding it was easy for Australians who lived 10 000km away to prescribe a solution to racial problems in Africa — particularly if it brought world-wide publicity.

The Hill Samner Group

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WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials

Zimbabwe denies petrol rationing

362 18/9/85
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean Government officials have denied rumours that petrol is to be rationed.

A Trade and Commerce Ministry spokesman said no directives on fuel rationing had been received.

Queues formed at some service stations yesterday as motorists filled their tanks.

It has been widely rumoured that rationing coupons are being printed as a contingency plan to cope with any fuel shortage.

The chief executive of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Dr Norman Reynolds, said last week that, if South Africa retaliated against sanctions and Zimbabwe's economy became a siege economy, it would be necessary to save foreign currency and one way to do this would be to ration fuel.

He said the government had a duty to prepare for eventualities of this kind and, if ration coupons were an aspect of such preparations, it could only be reassuring.

ZIMBABWE

Sanctions set-back?

Slower growth is forecast for the Zimbabwe economy in 1986-1987 in the latest Standard Chartered Bank *Economic Bulletin*. It predicts growth in GDP will fall to 3,5% this year and to 2% in 1987, from 6,5% in 1985. The bank recalls it warned clients a year ago that the escalating South African crisis was likely to have adverse spillover effects on Zimbabwe's economy.

It says it is impossible to quantify these effects but warns that downside risks are bound to predominate. Nor does it see much stimulus from a sluggish world economy though strong tobacco, gold and coffee prices will help export earnings this year and next.

The main reason for the slowdown in 1986 is the forecast of agricultural growth slowing to 5% from 55% last year — a massive reduction. Last year was a rebound year for the farming sector and although above-average rains were experienced in most parts of the country last season, maize and cotton deliveries will be lower and the main growth will come from tobacco.

The tobacco price is currently averaging Z323c/kg but prices normally weaken towards the close of the sales. To date, some 96m kg of flue-cured leaf have been sold and an estimated 23m kg (almost 20% of the crop) has still to be marketed. Last year, tobacco earned some US\$180m or US166c/kg. With almost 20% of the crop still to be sold, this year the total income is US\$183m and the average price is up 14% at US190c/kg.

The expectation is that the price will slip back to around US185c for the year, which would mean tobacco earnings will be up US\$40m at around \$220m. Lower cotton, beef and maize deliveries will offset much of the tobacco gains, so total farm production



Prime Minister Mugabe ... to be hoisted by his own sanctions?

will rise by about 5%.

Standard sees little growth in mining in 1986. This is mainly the result of a weaker Zimbabwean dollar and a stronger bullion price. Gold is Zimbabwe's second-largest export these days after tobacco.

The bank is also bearish on manufacturing, where it seems growth slowing from 11,5% in 1985 to not much more than 3% this year.

Slower growth is being accompanied by faster inflation. Standard forecasts 1986 inflation at 15% compared with 9% last year. It warns of rising import prices, reflecting the depreciation of the Zimbabwean dollar, faster money supply growth, strong demand at a time of static import quotas and of the costs of diverting trade and traffic away from SA.

The bank sees some "disconcerting" developments on the BoP and fiscal side. It points out that after the splendid recovery in the current account of the BoP in 1984 (when the deficit was slashed to only Z\$100m from more than \$500m previously) the deficit widened modestly last year to around \$150m. At the same time, after reducing the budget deficit to 9% of GDP, the 1986-1987 forecast is for a deficit of at least 12% of GDP.

Just how much the Zimbabwean economy will suffer from the South African sanctions campaign remains to be seen. PM Robert Mugabe continues to toughen his stance against Pretoria at a time when his Frontline State partners — led by President Kaunda of Zambia — are pulling back. Mugabe has said his sanctions will be imposed sometime in the final quarter of the year. Although businessmen certainly won't admit it publicly, there are very real worries that sanctions will lead to reduced import quotas and slower growth next year.

Much is going to depend on the weather. Good rains would be something of a mixed blessing to the extent that the maize stockpile estimated at 2 Mt by early 1987, would grow still further. But this would be a far better outcome than drought resulting in

reduced maize, tobacco and cotton production, and no growth in agriculture. Given the stagnant import quota situation, agriculture will again have to be the main engine of growth for the economy. ■

Zimbabwe to review SA link

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is to review horse racing link with South Africa.

This is contrary to its policy of cutting all sporting connections with that country, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Mr David Karimanzira, said yesterday.

In the television interview he said:

"Racing does not fall under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture and there's still an element of private shares so our policies may fall short of that."

He said the Government's policy document on SA did not contain anything on horse racing. — Sapa

239116
Zimbabwe gold switch
MELBOURNE — Zimbabwe has withdrawn its entire gold-refining business from South Africa and given it to Australia in a multimillion-dollar deal.
The first shipment — an 18-ton consignment — is expected to arrive in Perth early next month.
Zimbabwe's reserve bank has signed a contract with the Western Australian Development Corporation to refine Zimbabwe's total gold output at the Perth mint. — The Star's Foreign News Service

Reagan plans alternative to SA sanctions

US weighs \$500-m aid for black states

STAR 23/9/86 362

The Star Bureau

Washington

The United States is considering a \$500-million (R1 100-million) injection into Southern Africa's black states, in a major new initiative in the region aimed at boosting their economies and transport systems.

Countries benefiting from the new aid would include members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), but possibly exclude Angola and Zimbabwe, with which the Reagan Administration now has frosty relations.

The announcement of a five-year aid package is expected shortly, coinciding with President Reagan's move by midnight on Friday against a Bill approved by Congress ordering severe economic sanctions against South Africa.

The expected aid package was welcomed with enthusiasm by Pretoria today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Ron Miller objected to the coupling of aid and anti-South African sanctions, but said the reported plan to spend \$500 million mainly on reactivating the Beira corridor would be of great benefit to the prosperity and stability of the region.

The scheme would only marginally affect the interdependence of South Africa and its neighbours.

Observers in Washington believe a spectacular aid grant to black Southern African states would better arm Mr Reagan when he says "no" to the sanctions Bill in the face of an overwhelming cry in Congress for tough sanctions against South Africa. It may sway the votes of some lawmakers.

Shultz's trip

The aid package may also help Secretary of State Mr George Shultz on his forthcoming trip to Africa and its southern region to argue against sanctions and to explain the Reagan Administration's stance against them.

It would further, in conjunction with a meeting in Lusaka between Mr Shultz and African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo, send clear signals to black Africa and South African blacks that the Reagan Administration is not in cahoots with Pretoria on apartheid through its policy of "constructive engagement".

The aid would be earmarked especially for roads and ports, including work on Tanzania's port of Dar-es-Salaam. Rapid work would also be funded on the northern Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala.

Priority would be given to the development and repairing of transport lines from those ports to inland markets, including the strategic Beira Corridor, the oil pipeline, road and railway track between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port.

Church group calls for release of political prisoners

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa has demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners including Nelson Mandela and those detained without trial in South Africa.

Most of the 160 delegates attending the week-long meeting in Harare are from South Africa and represent some 70 000 Presbyterians from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The predominantly white church condemned apartheid as a sin and called on its members to engage themselves actively in bringing an end to apartheid.

A report by a special committee presented to the assembly said while they agreed with the aspirations of fellow South Africans including a large number of Presbyterians who were in favour of economic sanctions, the committee "could not give unqualified support" to sanctions and disinvestment.

"To support sanctions may be politically pragmatic, but to rid our society of institutional injustices is a moral imperative."

The general assembly recognised that the legislative basis on which apartheid rested had to be removed. Laws which must go were the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the present racial constitution with its "own affairs" concept.

Pay markets

OP ESS RTS

\$500-m US plan for Beira link

2/11/23/92
362

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—President Reagan is set to unveil a major multi-million-dollar plan to build up the Beira corridor, which links Mozambique and Zimbabwe, when he makes his formal response to Congress's South African Sanctions Bill this week.

The move, which was foreshadowed by Secretary of State George Shultz in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last July, is part of a new programme worked out between Washington and its European partners to reduce front-line state dependence on South Africa.

Some of the President's advisers, citing South Africa's alleged continued support for Renamo, fear it could lead to serious conflict with Pretoria.

'There are some people who say South Africa would see it as an act of war,' a senior official explained.

Mr Shultz called the corridor linking Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira 'an economic, if partial, alternative to dependence on South Africa for states as far away as Zaire, which now sends 43% of its mineral and metal exports through the South African road and railway system'.

Vital interest

According to Senate sources, the Administration intends to request as much as \$500 million (about R1,2 billion) for the programme overall — 10 times the current southern Africa aid level — with a large proportion of the funds being devoted specifically to the Beira project.

Details of the programme are expected to be discussed when Mr Shultz visits the region next month. The State Department confirmed yesterday the trip could include a meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo.

The Beira plan is controversial both within the Administration and on Capitol Hill where Senate Republicans opposed to any aid to marxist Mozambique are vowing to fight it.

Mr Shultz told the Foreign Relations Committee that the corridor, which has been the target of repeated attacks by Renamo, was 'a subject of vital interest'.

'Development of the corridor could be vital to the future economic growth of the region, lowering export costs and improving terms of trade, regardless of what happens in South Africa. These investments would also reduce the extent to which we depend on South Africa for access to the region's mineral supplies.'

Worrall lets cat out of bag on Steel trip to SA

The Star Bureau
LONDON — South African ambassador Dr Denis Worrall is embroiled in another political controversy in Britain, this time at the Liberal Party's annual conference in Eastbourne.

He has been accused of "undiplomatic behaviour" for divulging details of the Liberal Party leader Mr David Steel's impending visit to South Africa before the official announcement of the trip.

A week after the furore over Dr Worrall's letter to delegates at the SDP conference, and accusations of misconduct levelled at two other South African diplomats attending it, a similar letter from Dr Worrall to the Liberal Party conference has provoked renewed criticism.

The Liberal leader said in a written reply yesterday that it was cheeky of Dr Worrall to send circulars to delegates at the conference, adding: "It is obvious he has learned nothing from the roasting he received at the SDP conference."

"This is undiplomatic behaviour from a diplomat."

A Liberal Party Press officer said Mr Steel was, in fact, waiting for a reply from Dr Worrall to a request to see Nelson Mandela in South Africa before announcing his visit.

He had decided not to announce the trip until he had a clearer idea of his itinerary.

So far, Mr Steel's only engagements are meetings with Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the principal of the University of Cape Town. He is also to give a lecture at UCT.

In his letter to delegates, Dr Worrall says: "Mr Steel's hosts will no doubt take him to Crossroads, but I hope he will insist on going a few miles further to Khayelitsha and take thirty minutes more to see Mitchell's Plain and the reality of urban development."

"And let's hope that the BBC and ITN representatives will go along with him so that you (the delegates) can also see the other side to housing in South Africa."

It was a bad day for Mr Steel as the Liberal Assembly threw the alliance with the SDP into disarray on the crucial question of nuclear defence policy.

After a passionate debate, the Liberals made it plain they valued their traditional anti-nuclear policy more than the need for Alliance unity.

They rejected Mr Steel's appeal to back him and Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, in their quest to agree with the French on a minimum European deterrent.

Changes planned for Zimbabwe government

HARARE — Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo today disclosed wide-ranging constitutional changes planned for next year to dismantle the Westminster parliamentary system in the Assembly and the Senate.

The measures include the speedy establishment of an Executive Presidency, the scrapping of racial representation, creation of a unilateral legislature and making Members of Parliament work full time.

He told the Upper House in response to queries relating to his ministry, raised during the debate on the presidential speech, that the proposed changes were to "demystify and decolonise the present procedural myths" that were borrowed from the British system.

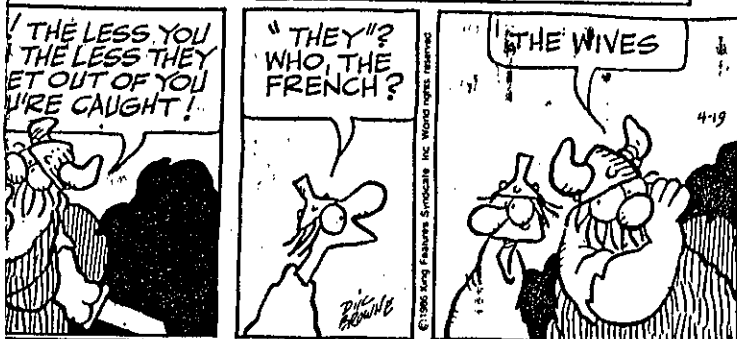
He said: "Why should a speech be defined literally like a speech. Why should we not be able to deliver them in song. The British do not, and so what?" He was met with quips of: "Can we bring our drums to the House."

He said the ruling Zanu (PF) party and its Government thought it prudent to amend the Lancaster House Constitution that ushered in the country's independence in 1980.

Although he would not give fuller details, Dr Zvobgo said the establishment of an Executive Presidency had been mandated during the armed struggle.

He warned that MPs in office on the basis of their race would find themselves out after his Bill which, he said, he was "very anxious" to introduce. — Sapa.

By Dik Browne



Handwritten notes and stamps: "Mugabe", "22 Feb", and "23/2" in circles.

Zapu-Zanu unity in the air again

POLITICAL circles in Harare remain convinced that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo are soon to enter into a political partnership. Although the two leaders failed to make public their rapprochement, as some observers expected them to, prior to the Non-Aligned Movement summit in the Zimbabwean capital earlier this month, unity is still regarded as imminent. Various accounts of the exact

modality for unity are being putted about in political circles. What seems clear, however, is that Nkomo and his followers will be very much the junior partners in the merged party, whose name and structure is likely to reflect the ruling Zanu (PF) Party's electoral dominance. Zapu is likely to get a small

By HOWARD BARRELL
Harare

minority representation in the merged party's two main executive organs, the politburo and the central committee, as well as in the cabinet. The package, according to political sources here, also addresses the issue

of Zapu security detainees, pre-eminent among them being former Zapu intelligence chief Dumiso Dabengwa, who was acquitted on treason charges after the discovery of large Zapu arms caches in 1982, but who was re-detained, is known to be strongly in favour of unity.

He could bring considerable authority to attempts to wind down that portion of dissident activity in Matabeleland which is Zapu-derived. The Zimbabwe government alleges a strong South African hand in much of the armed dissident activity. The promised inter-party unity would go a long way towards building the national unity widely perceived as vital to Zimbabwe's ability to defend itself against the increasing threat of a showdown with Pretoria.

PRESBYTERIAN
churchmen
meeting in Harare
have included sup-
port for selective
sanctions and disin-
vestment among
measures the de-
nomination's 70 000
members through-
out southern Africa
could adopt to help
end apartheid.

However, a tenuous ref-
erence to a possible eco-
nomic boycott of South
Africa was counter-bal-
anced — or contradicted —
by an unequivocal call to
the church to encourage
'those who are striving to
maintain or to create em-
ployment opportunities'.

Theme

Presbyterians have been
urged by the traditionally
conservatively minded
church to consider partici-
pation in civil disobedience,
joining in consumer
boycotts, or refusing to
serve in the South African
Defence Force, but the gen-
eral theme of resolutions
adopted at its general as-
sembly in Harare this week
was reconciliation and
communication.

The 150 delegates from
South Africa, Zimbabwe
and Zambia resolved to
send a message to the State
President, Mr P W Botha,
and the Minister of Law
and Order, Mr Louis le
Grange, expressing dismay
at indiscriminate arrests
which had netted respected
members of the Presbyteri-
an church, and also at re-
cent security legislation
reducing the power of the
courts.

The message voiced con-

Presbyterians call for reconciliation

Michael Hartnack HARARE

cern at the South African
Government's alleged fail-
ure to 'address the real
causes of the country's
problems,' concluding with
a call for a firm undertak-
ing to dismantle apartheid
totally.

Other resolutions adopt-
ed urged support for de-
tainees, participation in
the End Conscription Cam-
paign, and less harsh treat-
ment of conscientious
objectors.

The assembly urged the
South African Government
to permit all who object to
wearing uniform to com-
plete a maximum of four
years' alternative service
with religious or welfare
organisations. Religious
convictions should not be
the sole ground for consci-
entious objection.

The assembly also de-
manded reduction in the
period of imprisonment
that can be imposed on an
objector.

The assembly adopted a
resolution urging 'critical
consideration' of the
Kairos document drawn up
mainly by black theolo-
gians, and of the Presbyte-
rian Church's 'relationship
to the struggle for liber-
ation'.

This was the nearest the
church has so far come to

any expression of under-
standing for the stance of
the African National Con-
gress and Pan Africanist
Congress.

Delegates pointedly
dropped earlier plans to
resolve that they 'cannot
endorse the call for uncriti-
cal solidarity with the lib-
eration movements con-
tained in chapter five of the
Kairos document'.

But a Presbyterian report
on *Church and Nation in
South Africa* endorsed by
the assembly says that al-
though the document con-
tains 'many profound and
true things' about modern
South Africa it falls into
'self-righteousness' by see-
ing those who fight for lib-
eration as 'absolutely good'
and those who oppress as
'absolutely evil'.

'The document thus
opens the door to that self-
righteous fanaticism which
regards one's enemies as
God's enemies, so that any
measures against them are
justified.'

'The Bible has in the past
been twisted to support the
anti-Christian ideology of
apartheid. Let us beware of
twisting it now to make it
something that backs politi-
cal fanaticism on the other
side,' the report warns. —
(Sapa)

25/7/86 N/M 262

Consortium planned for Beira corridor

BUSINESSMEN and para-statal bodies from three countries plan to form a 'Beiracor' consortium to raise funds for and oversee the rehabilitation of the front-line states' trade lifeline to the Indian Ocean, the Beira corridor.

The chairman of the Zimbabwean 'Beira Corridor Group,' former Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman, has announced here that representatives of those planning to form the international consortium will meet potential backers in Brussels next month.

Mr Norman said in an interview that more than \$100 m U S (about R222m) of the \$200m U S (about R444m) pledged so far had come from the European Economic Community, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Zimbabwean organisation chaired by himself. (President Ronald Reagan is due to announce tomorrow the White House decision on sanctions which envisages \$500 million aid for development of the Beira corridor.)

Initial sources

A private company registered in Oslo, called the International Beira Group, the Mozambican Beira Corridor Authority, and a Zimbabwean private company jointly owned by the Zimbabwean tobacco export giant Tabex and the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank would be the initial sources of funds for the corridor consortium.

Tobacco — Zimbabwe's most profitable export, and the one most likely to suffer in any loss of South African trade routes — is al-

ready being exported through Beira in increased volumes.

Mr Norman said some 250 organisations, including the Botswana Meat Commission and Zambia's Consolidated Copper Mines, were being invited to take up R7 000 shares in Mozambique's Beira Corridor Authority, which had already borrowed R18m to help rehabilitate the railway line from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare.

Funds raised by going public will be passed on to other projects and it is intended to recoup the investment through levies on goods railed through Beira or toll charges on the Beira-Mutare road.

Mr Norman said private businessmen throughout the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) were giving full backing to reopening of the Beira corridor, and receiving support from President Samora Machel's government in Maputo.

Interest had been shown in buying farms along the 30 km-wide security corridor to revitalise the agricultural industry ruined by years of revolution and civil war.

There were also plans to resuscitate abandoned industries processing the cotton and vegetable oil from the farms.

**Special Correspondent
HARARE**

Mr Norman said if the security of the corridor could be sustained these developments would further stabilise the situation and provide much-needed food to other parts of Mozambique.

Lonrho and Tabex had already moved in to start managing farms and this had helped overcome the problem of supplying inputs.

Mr Norman believed there would be no further major development in the farm-related rehabilitation of the corridor until after the 1986-87 rains, priority now focusing on the 300 km railway line itself, which was being upgraded at the rate of one kilometre a day.

Mr Norman believed work on the line would be complete by the year-end, increasing the line's carrying capacity to 2.4 million tons of general goods.

The pipeline was being improved to pump 600 000 tons of fuel a year to Zimbabwe.

Port work

'Dredging operations in the port are now down to about seven metres and should also be completed by the end of the year, increasing the number of vessels that could be handled,' Mr Norman reported.

He admitted Beira did not have 'a good track record' for handling Zimbabwean trade but was confident the position would be revolutionised with increased

traffic volume and Zimbabwean support.

An R8.5m repair programme on the main Beira-Mutare road had been postponed until after the forthcoming rainy season. The road was passable, but could not take large volumes of traffic, he said.

Work on phase two of development at the port, including the rebuilding of wharves, the construction of a cold-room for Zimbabwean and Botswana meat exports, a container park and grain silos, was expected to get under way in January.

This work would take three years to complete, Mr Norman predicted.

'Positive'

The former Agriculture Minister and independent senator, who was dropped as a punitive measure against Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community when Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance won 15 seats at the 1985 general election, said restoration of the Beira route was 'one of the most positive things happening in the region'.

Access to Beira, which last year handled only 6% of Zimbabwean trade compared with more than 90% routed over the South African Transport Services, is guarded by more than 5 000 Zimbabwean troops.

Experts believe that within four years Beira could increase the volume it can handle ten-fold, to take 60% of Zimbabwe's current total imports and exports. Air transportation for high-value/low-bulk exports, ranging from gold to quality beef, is also being explored. — (Sapa)

STAR 25/9/86

Harare³⁶² to check returning residents

HARARE — Residents returning to Zimbabwe will now have to pass a "security risk" check before their applications to stay in the country can be considered, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Enos Nkala announced yesterday, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported.

It quoted Mr Nkala as telling the Senate that the new regulations would also require that the applicants show proof of their means of sustenance on return to Zimbabwe.

Even after being security cleared by the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and the Central Investigations Department (CID), applicants could not expect to come "as if walking into a swimming pool".

"The CIO and the CID have to find out if the individual is suitable, and will not be used by our enemies to destabilise Zimbabwe."

"We have an obligation to protect ourselves... I happen to know there are many returning residents from South Africa. They are welcome, but they should satisfy us."

As a general rule, all applications had to be made while the person was still in the country he or she was living in.

Those with special skills and those bringing back assets and foreign currency they took out would have a sympathetic hearing, he said.

No special treatment would be given to job-seekers if their applications succeeded. They would have to compete for jobs like everyone else.

Those affected included residents who voluntarily departed and had been absent for a continuous period of seven years. — Sapa.

Beira route group looks for investors

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Beira Corridor Group, a company formed in Zimbabwe to promote the development of a 30 km-wide strip of territory through Mozambique from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, is to go public next month.

About 250 organisations will be invited to take up one share of R6 800 each in the company which has already borrowed R17 million to help rehabilitate the railway line running through the corridor for 300 km.

TOLL CHARGES

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Denis Norman, former Minister of Agriculture in Zimbabwe, said this week that the funds raised by going public will go to help other projects.

The investments will be recouped through levies on rail goods or toll charges on the road to Beira.

Zimbabwe is placing its hopes on developing the route to Beira as a replacement for its transport routes through South Africa.

Mr Norman said public and private

sector groups would meet donors in Brussels next month to firm up pledges for the project.

He said more than \$100 million of the \$200 million pledged so far had been committed, mainly by the European Economic Community, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Beira Corridor Group.

The Beira Corridor Group was set up by a Zimbabwean company, Tabex, which has extensive tobacco interests, and the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Priority at present is being given to rehabilitating the railway line, while repairs to the main road have been put back until after rains next year.

Development of the port is expected to get under way in January and will take three years to complete.

Sources say that at present Beira is handling about one million tons of cargo a year which includes 700 000 tons of fuel for the pipeline to Zimbabwe. Almost all of the remaining 300 000 tons is export traffic.

When Rhodesia was using Beira as its main port, it was handling five million tons of imports and exports.

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Presbyterians to make chaplain offer to ANC

HARARE — The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA) agreed this week to approach Swapo, the ANC and the PAC "informing them of the PCSA's desire to provide chaplaincy ministry to their personnel".

Similar letters will be sent to the Ministers of Defence in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The church's general assembly in Harare adopted a report enunciating the principles that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniforms or bear arms, and ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they are attached.

The decision on chaplains follows adoption of a report declaring that neither the South African security forces nor the liberation movements can be viewed in the eyes of the church as waging a "just war". This is the nearest the Presbyterians have come to urging conscientious objection.

"The presence of chaplains should not be construed as moral support for any government or military group. Neither should it be construed as an approval of violence as

a means of resolving disputes," says the report. "And the chaplain shall not allow himself to be used as a morale-boosting agent."

In writing to governments and liberation movements, the church is ordered to bring these principles to their attention.

'Armed' chaplain

"Most of our white members would have serious difficulty with the idea of a Presbyterian minister on a mission with an ANC patrol, dressed in ANC uniform, and perhaps even carrying an AK-47. Black Presbyterians experience a similar puzzled anger when they hear of ministers who appear to have identified themselves totally with the SADF," warned the report.

But in a minority report, a Presbyterian chaplain to the SADF, the Rev Dennis van der Spuy, stated: "It is my strong feeling the chaplaincy is being used as a tool to apply further political pressure against the government of the day. The desire to change unjust racially-based laws is legiti-

mate, but the means to do it a disaster.

"Some of the proposals envisaged will simply mean an end to Presbyterian chaplaincy and any means of influencing the structures," he warned. The church had a Christian duty to minister even to the "wrong" side.

After an at-times tense debate, the assembly instructed the church to inform President Botha of its grave concern that South African actions had given rise to belief in a deliberate policy of "destabilisation" against neighbouring black states.

Dr Michael Moore, who headed the church's committee on "Church and Nation" in South Africa, which made an outspoken report on human rights, said its Zimbabwean counterparts had failed to come forward with any resolutions on the situation in their country. The Roman Catholic Church had won respect by addressing both Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government and Mr Robert Mugabe's Ministers on human rights issues.

There was no discussion of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

Private, written prior to

member, health

John Goodman
for C. Knight & Comp
my Krugersdorp passed
away peacefully

CITY PRESS

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28/9/86

ZIMBABWE has started a border war against the SA Broadcasting Corporation.

A radio and TV transmitter has been installed at the southern border town of Beitbridge under a government resolve to shield border and remote areas from the SABC. Deputy Information, Posts and Telecommunication Minister Dr Naomi Nhwitiwa told the Zimbabwe senate this week.

"All remote areas should be able to pick up ZBC radio and television and work in this direction is already underway," she said — stressing that "SABC propaganda was creating a situation which could not be tolerated".

The Beitbridge transmitter was working well, she said, and other areas would be provided for next year.

Nhwitiwa said it was imperative from a political, economic and security point of view for Zimbabwe to disassociate itself from SA — hence the establishment of an international communications network.

"Now that we are completing work on the external network our attention is focussed on the domestic one," she said.

Besides automising rural telephone exchanges, the

Zimbabwe starts air war on border

posts and telecommunications corporation would digitalise urban stations and re-equip existing facilities. Nhwitiwa said 25 post-offices would be built nationwide by the end of 1990.

● The assembly urged the SA government to permit all who object to wearing uniform to complete a maximum of four years alternative service with religious or welfare organisations. Religious convictions should not be the only ground for conscientious objection.

The assembly also demanded a reduction in the period of imprisonment that can be imposed on an objector.

● The assembly adopted a resolution urging "critical consideration" of the Kairos document drawn up mainly by black theologians, and of the Presbyterian Church's "relationship to the struggle for liberation".

Presbyterians' chaplain decision 'won't create stir'

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By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The decision of the Presbyterian Church to offer chaplains to the military wings of the ANC and the PAC as well as the South African Defence Force is not expected to create a stir among church members in South Africa, according to a past moderator, the Rev Glen Craig of Ladysmith.

CONSERVATIVE

Speaking to newsmen at the end of the meeting in Harare of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa last week, Mr Craig said the odd conservative white might get out, but the church had accepted for years that it should pray for young men on both sides of the conflict. The General Assembly also accepted the principle that Presbyterian chaplains in the armed forces should not wear military uniform and this view would be conveyed to the SADF.

Mr Craig said the message from the General Assembly to church members in South Africa was that both sides in

the conflict had a valid point of view.

Apartheid had polarised thinking, but there was right and wrong on both sides. The job of the church was to break down the walls and barriers erected by apartheid.

The Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa now has about 40 percent black membership. It is the only English-speaking church in South Africa which still has a white majority.

Mr Craig agreed that the church was still very confused about the issue of a "just war" or "just revolution" in South Africa. At its General Assembly in Johannesburg next year, it will consider a report by a committee to inquire into this and to give guidance to church members on the question of military service.

"We are not a pacifist church," he said, "though we have some pacifist members."

The current Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa is a Zimbabwean minister, the Rev Herbert Chikomo. He is the third black minister to occupy the post.

Well done America, says Mugabe

The Star's Foreign
News Service

NEW YORK — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last night hailed the new sanctions legislation by the US Congress against South Africa and said "Well done."

Speaking at a news conference shortly after his address to the UN General Assembly, he was interrupted to be handed the result of the Senate debate.

"The people in the US can no longer tolerate apartheid, even though their leader (Mr Reagan) is an ally with apartheid," he said. "The leadership must take cognisance of the people."

The Reagan Administration recently cancelled more than \$13 million (about R29 million) in aid to Zimbabwe after a Cabinet Minister condemned the US for opposing anti-apartheid sanctions.

Mr Mugabe indicated at his news conference that he did not expect to meet President Reagan or his senior aides in the near future.

FRONTLINE STATES

He said the Frontline states had already begun to suffer because of South Africa and asserted "We can do it," in a reference to living with South African-imposed sanctions against his country.

"We will eat thick porridge without meat," he said.

He also threatened to nationalise some of the enterprises from which pensioners who formerly lived in Rhodesia received their monthly income.

He admitted that his country remitted \$70 million to about 40 000 people "and that is a lot of money from little Zimbabwe".

Already, many people had written to him "screaming and pleading" not to stop their pension payments.

"We will not suffer to the extent that the West would like if South African sanctions are imposed," he added.

Asked how he would receive whites from South Africa who wanted to return to Zimbabwe, he said: "It is not the colour of the skin that counts. Skills of individuals should be judged."

"They are welcome, provided they come back as honest and free citizens."

US farmers will suffer if grain imports are stopped

By Hannes de Wet

American farmers will suffer if South Africa does stop US grain imports — and South Africa would have no difficulty finding alternative sources of grain, agricultural experts said yesterday.

They were commenting on Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha's telephoned warning to a handful of United States senators that South Africa would stop American grain imports if the Senate overruled President Ronald Reagan's sanctions veto.

Mr Neil de Villiers, manager of Agronomic Commodity Organisations at the South African Agricultural Union, said: "There is an enormous wheat surplus on the world market, especially in the United States. It is so bad that American farmers are already being forced to sell some of their products at a loss."

According to Mr J Dorfling, secretary of the Wheat Board, South Africa would have no trouble finding alternative sources of wheat.

Other countries from which South Africa imported wheat during the past season were Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Mr de Villiers said Mr Botha would not have issued the warning if South Africa did not have such alternatives.

According to Mr Dorfling, South Africa imported about 300 000 tons of wheat during the past season, of which more than 50 percent

Americans now lead sanctions campaign

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — With a comprehensive list of economic sanctions now voted into law, the United States has become the leader of the anti-apartheid drive in the West.

While the promoters of sanctions claim they are more symbolic than damaging to the SA economy, they are far more stringent than any of the measures envisaged by South Africa's other major Western trading partners.

Analysts believe they are likely to add to the gloomy disinvestment climate that has led several large US corporations to withdraw from the Republic.

Among the key provisions in the Bill (known as the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986) are:

- A ban on SAA flights to the US.
- A ban on all new American investments and bank loans — but companies will be allowed to reinvest their profits.
- An end to US imports of South African uranium, coal, iron, steel, ammunition, textiles, agricultural products and food.
- An embargo on the export of crude oil, oil products and munitions to South Africa.
- Legalisation of earlier bans by presidential executive order, on the import of Krugerrands and the export to South Africa of computers to government agencies, the supply of nuclear technology and loans to government agencies.

The Bill allocates \$40 million (about R90 million) to aid the victims of apartheid, and directs the President to impose further sanctions "down the road" if the SA Government makes no progress toward ending apartheid. These include the freezing of bank accounts held by SA nationals in the US.

It requires the US Government to study the use of violence, including necklacing, by the ANC and the influence of communism on the ANC.

The President can lift the sanctions, with the approval of Congress, if the SA Government takes several steps, including releasing Nelson Mandela and others, ending the emergency, legalising black political parties, and scrapping statutory apartheid.

Senator Nancy Kassebaum told the Senate yesterday the US imported products worth about \$2,2 billion (about R4,85 billion) from SA annually and only about \$350 million (about R770 million) would be affected.

The Bill was thus more important as a symbol to SA and Africa as to where the US stood on a moral issue.

Senator Malcom Wallop noted that the Bill would also prevent US investment in black-owned businesses.

US vote 'a death blow to racism'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Black American Civil Rights leaders crowded into the public galleries of the United States Senate to witness yesterday's historic vote in favour of sanctions against South Africa.

Their presence underscored Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole's statement that South Africa has become an American civil rights issue rather than a foreign policy issue.

Among the leaders were Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr Martin Luther King, the Rev Jesse Jackson and Mr Randall Robinson — the TransAfrica leader who launched the street demonstrations against apartheid in 1984.

Afterwards, Mrs King said: "Martin Luther King's dream has been advanced. He said many times that apartheid in South Africa was the worst institutionalised racism in the world. That form of racism has been dealt a death blow today."

Mr Robinson said: "There is clear hope now for democracy in South Africa."

News broadcasts focused on the event as a major policy defeat for the President and on SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's telephone calls to farm-belt Senators.

The SA Embassy said: "Today's decision can only further polarise an already divided South African society and intensify conflict."

"It is difficult to see how greater democracy and justice can be achieved in a society where the focus of the struggle will now shift from political



Chief Buthelezi ... "time for meaningful steps in a major programme."

Mugabe applauds US sanctions

LONDON — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said the American decision on sanctions "must certainly send much more than a signal to Pretoria".

Speaking in New York, where he is attending a session of the United Nations, he said it showed that "the people of the United States can no longer tolerate apartheid, even though their leader might in fact be an ally of apartheid. The people are refusing that alliance".

Mr Mugabe admitted that economic reprisals by South Africa would harm his country.

"We know that it will cause hardship on Zimbabwe and on Zambia.

"But that hardship will be double-edged because South Africa earns a lot from our goods that pass through it. South Africa is more dependent on us than we are dependent on them. South Africa has heavy investment in Zimbabwe — we don't have much by way of investment in South Africa.

"And South Africa, of course, earns dividends and profits from these investments, and when sanctions are declared, obviously there will be a stop. We will

stop the flow of these investments and, if the worst came to the worst, we could nationalise those enterprises."

Mr Mugabe also repeated his threat to cut off the pensions that his Government has been paying to 40 000 former Rhodesians who now live in South Africa.

"We can save on that as well," he said. "Already some of them are screaming. When I warned that we were going to do this they started writing letters pleading. These will be taken care of, I take it, by Mr Botha should sanctions be imposed."

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RECENTLY I called on the general manager of Barclays Bank of Zambia at its head office in Lusaka. After keeping me waiting for nearly an hour, the urbane Francis Xavier Nkhoma sent for me and apologised. He lit a cigar and smiled.

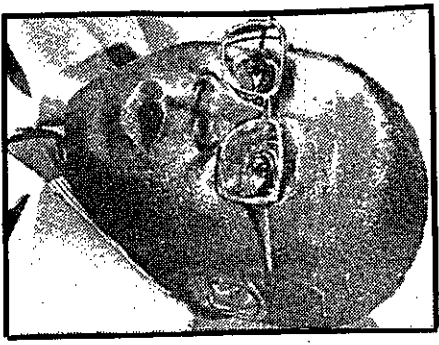
"When I saw your calling card I thought Bhagat was some old English name. So I told my secretary: 'While he is waiting outside, serve Mr Bhagat a cup of tea and then throw a stone at him'."

"She was shocked. She said: 'Sir, I cannot throw stones at visitors, it is not done.' I said: 'No, that's perfectly OK. Bhagat is English. These days when you throw stones at the English you are merely defending your national rights.'"

I have just come from Harare where, thanks to the Non-Aligned Summit (NAM) throwing stones at the West is no longer a weird hobby but has become the fastest-growing industry in recent times.

Shooting about in cars imported from SA, lounging around in villas designed in SA and sipping South African wine, the leaders from 90 countries took a casual bash at "the major trading partners of the racist régime" and, with equal ease, advocated sanctions.

That these resolutions — dripping with easy piety — should have been passed in Harare is a capital joke. Ever since the Rhodesians got their UDI act together, Harare has been the world's centre for sanctions-busting expertise.



□ MUGABE ... in favour with Pk Botha

anything you can buy in that country, and the black market the Zaireans run in Luanda is so vicious that an egg ends up costing you five US dollars.

To understand what is happening to Zimbabwe over sanctions, one has to grasp the complicated game Robert Mugabe has been playing with Pretoria ever since he assumed power in 1980. Early on there was an arrangement whereby Zimbabwe could send its exports through SA; in return, Zimbabwe promised not to house any ANC bases.

Then there was the preferential tariff agreement which allowed Zimbabwean goods to sell in SA at a tariff of between 10% and 15%. Initially, this was a concession SA

African bark without bite

DHIREN BHAGAT explains why the Frontline states will not impose sanctions against South Africa

to send a team of officials to Harare.

There are some who feel this delicate game of abusing above, licking below, ended on May 19 this year when the South Africans bombed the ANC offices in Harare. It was as if SA had broken the rules; after that the Zimbabweans could no longer be certain of the South African response. Accordingly, they see the rhetoric getting more and more emotional after that date: on Soweto day, July 16, Mugabe spoke publicly of "killing the Boer".

be seen as the man who led the West into the struggle against SA.

But he is also a pragmatic man who has behaved circumspectly so as not to damage Zimbabwe's economy. And as Pk Botha told a black Zimbabwean intermediary recently: "We are pleased with Robert. We want him to be held in high esteem throughout the world. It is better that we should trade with tough 'radicals' than with puppets like Banda."

On August 6, when the South Africans cracked the whip again by closing the border at Beit Bridge and trucks began to pile up, the contingency planning committee of the Zimbabwean government, headed by Finance Minister Chidzero, met for the first time and

what is less well known is the extreme pragmatism and the linl several top Karangas have wi SA.

The pragmatism of the Karangas over sanctions is heartenin For however desirable it may be bring down the racist régime sou of the Limpopo, this is not a realt tic prospect for the Frontlin states. After hearing Mugabe's S weto day speech about "killing t Boer", Samora Machel remarke

"If Mugabe goes on like this, in years' time Harare will end looking like Luanda or Maputo. In 1965 Zambia excused its from the obligation of imposi sanctions on Rhodesia on the qu reasonable ground that sanctio would destroy its economy. In 19 however, Ian Smith closed the b der for a few weeks. When Sm decided to reopen the borc Kenneth Kaunda would not pl ball.

The international commun promised to help out Zambia fin cially. Most of these promi were never kept and Zambia s fered tremendously. In 19 Kaunda was forced to reopen border.

With this experience behind hi Kaunda is naturally more c tions. Though he enjoyed hims lashing out at Sir Geoffrey Howe Lusaka, and later at his media c ference at the Churchill Hotel London in the first week of Augt Kaunda had already begun backtrack on sanctions.

And even though Johannesburg is now rapidly taking over, there are enough experienced businessmen in the Zimbabwean capital who could have, instructed the visiting heads of state on how 60 countries co-operated between 1965 and 1980 to make a joke of the phrase "comprehensive mandatory sanctions".

In fact, there was no need to meet the experts. To learn about the efficacy of sanctions all that the NAM delegates had to do was to keep their eyes open and count the number of Renaults, Peugeots, Toyotas and Mercedes on the streets that looked between six and 21 years old.

All this would explain why sanctions won't work; to understand why sanctions won't be applied, at any rate by the Frontline states, the visitors would have had to look deeper. Of the eight real Frontline states (Tanzania is not a Frontline state), five have made it clear they will not be imposing sanctions: Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique. The other three — Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe — say they will.

Angolan sanctions don't mean much: outside the Yugoslav-run duty-free shops there is hardly

made for the beleaguered, in the government, after independence, however, it was renewed by Mugabe and has been renewed twice again: in 1983 and, most recently, on July 31 this year, three days before the Commonwealth summit at Marlborough House.

All these deals are struck by officials either in Pretoria or in Harare. The details are not published in the newspapers in Zimbabwe and even businessmen are often kept guessing. This is the "secret" side of the game.

Publicly, of course, the government abuses SA and is allowed to do so by the canny South Africans. Sometimes Pretoria gets annoyed or, more to the point, appears as if it is annoyed with the rhetoric and cracks a whip. This happened in July 1983, when the preferential tariff agreement had to be renewed.

Initially, Pretoria refused to sign the deal. Intermediaries — black and white Zimbabweans — scurried south only to be told that the deal would not go through unless two black Ministers visited Pretoria. This was impossible, so the Zimbabweans begged and scraped till finally Pretoria agreed

nounced it. But Johannesburg, of course, that he would go along with Commonwealth sanctions. On August 8, on his return from London, he gave a media conference where he reaffirmed his stand on sanctions, passionately declaring that his people would live on "one mealie meal a day" if necessary.

On August 29, at his media conference on the eve of the NAM summit, Mugabe committed Zimbabwe to sanctions which NAM would agree to over and above the Commonwealth package.

At this same media conference he tried to pretend that the July 31 preferential tariff agreement was merely a "routine matter" which had been signed by officials ("I was not aware it had been signed") and said it would be overridden by the London decision to impose Commonwealth sanctions.

He fooled nobody. That renewal was not a routine matter and Commonwealth sanctions are not going to be imposed in a hurry. Indeed, the game now is to pitch higher and higher, to ask for universal mandatory sanctions, so that you are not obliged to impose any sanctions at all ("till everyone agrees").

There are other reasons to believe that the sanctions rhetoric is just a distraction. True, Mugabe is an idealist and would dearly like to

the effects of sanctions on jobs, trade.

It is easy to argue that this unpreparedness is typical of Third World incompetence, easy but wrong. It is further evidence that Zimbabwe is not going to rush into anything as foolhardy as sanctions.

Foreign journalists and other Western "observers" in Harare do not see sanctions as an issue where opinion is divided on tribal lines.

During the NAM circus, I busied myself winning the confidence of a couple of Zimbabwean intermediaries who shuttle between Harare and Pretoria. From those businessmen I learnt a quite different story.

It is well known that politics in Zimbabwe is divided on tribal lines, in particular that Mugabe runs his Zanu (PF) government by cleverly balancing the interests of the three main Shona tribes: Karanga (25% of the population), Zezuru (21%) and Manyika (11%).

Prominent Karangas include Simon Muzenda, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Security, the Minister of Justice, the army Chief of Staff and the air force commander. Everybody concedes the Karangas "made" Mugabe.

At the SADC meeting Luanda he refused to answer men's questions on air links. Harare he went so far as to that without the "major trade partners of the racist regime" ining in it would be "meaningless and 'suicidal' for Zimbabwe and Zambia to impose sanctions.

Then he went on to suggest the US hold talks with the Frontline states, a brilliant delaying tactic. As we have learnt — and as knew all along — Ronald Reagan will have none of that.

Though the Zambians survive the Seventies without trade with SA, it will not be so easy today. A day before I left India I Africa, I found myself on a plane Delhi sitting next to a new MP, old friend of Rajiv Gandhi. I talk came round to sanctions.

"There's a fire burning home," he muttered in Hindi. "A we do is to go abroad and yell." first I was impressed by his fort right stance. I had expected him be full of idealistic guff.

Thinking back on it, I realise that in his honesty he was naïve. Rajiv knows better. Politics is a about making a noise when you can. When you get tired of rioter throwing stones at home, it is good idea to go abroad and throw some stones yourself.

Smith urges Aussies to support reform moves

MELBOURNE — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has laid it on the line to Australia: Support SA's government in its attempt to reform apartheid or be held responsible for Russia's taking over power in SA.



● SMITH

In a hard-hitting interview yesterday, Smith, on the last leg of a three-week private tour organised by the Rhodesia-Australia Association, said it saddened him to see Australia leading a campaign against SA, which was "going to destroy the last bastion of Western democracy in Africa".

"I think somebody has got to ask Australians if they know that what they're doing is helping the Russians gain control of southern Africa," he said.

"That area is the greatest treasure-house of strategic minerals on this Earth, and that's why Russia wants it. I don't think there should be any doubt in anyone's mind that Russia's objective is world domination."

Smith said Western strategies around the world had confirmed it was the Soviet Union's avowed aim to gain control of Africa, South America and eventually the southern hemisphere — "so I think Australia and New Zealand should be well aware of what the next target is after SA".

The longer SA was under Western influence, the safer it would be in the long term for Australia and New Zealand.

Smith said there was a warning in New Zealand's isolated stand against US nuclear ships which Australia would do well to avoid.

The move by Prime Minister David

MARSHALL WILSON

Lange had shattered the Anzus alliance, which endangered not only New Zealand but the Western world.

Smith said his tour had reinforced his belief that Australians were ignorant of southern African affairs.

"I'm always sad when I see people from outside coming in and providing quick, facile solutions to the problem."

Smith assured Australians that government had all but eradicated apartheid. "With all of their imperfections, they are trying," he said. "And surely there are imperfections. I wonder if there is any country in the world where there are no imperfections."

But he said he believed government had more support from SA blacks now than at any time in history.

He cautioned that the "inconsequential" Archbishop Desmond Tutu didn't represent the majority of blacks.

Smith said the US Congress had tabled evidence which proved that the Soviet Union was making inroads into southern Africa at an alarming rate, without the Free World taking heed of the warning.

Referring to the recent US sanctions, he said the US people would, in due course, come to their senses.

Asked how long he believed SA could survive, Smith said: "It doesn't only depend on America; but if the rest of the Free World decides to adopt the same stance, then I think South Africans will dig in there. They won't be budged, make no mistake about that."

SA was "a haven of justice and freedom", compared with the Soviet Union. Smith asked: "When are they going to have sanctions against Russia; when are they going to stop the Russians coming to Australia?"

Alleged SA spies 'well'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Two senior Zimbabwe customs officials, alleged to have spied for South Africa, are in detention in Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison awaiting the report of the tribunal which reviewed their detention orders.

Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper, who are receiving regular visits from their families and their lawyer, and said to be "fit and well".

Since their arrest last February, Mr Austin and Mr Harper have protested their innocence.

A marathon series of hearings in various courts which on three occasions saw them released, only to be re-detained, ended on July 31 when the Supreme Court ruled that the men were being lawfully detained.

Harare tobacco firm works on Cuba deal

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HARARE — A new Zimbabwean company, Cuzim, is negotiating with the Cuban government to manufacture Havana cigars from special locally-grown leaf.

Cuzim director F H Hecht said discussions were taking place with the Cuban embassy in Harare, which had "expressed great interest" in the production of handmade Cuban-style cigars in Harare for local and export consumption.

BAT Zimbabwe recently announced it would stop making its range of cigars, thus leaving the entire cigar market free for any new producer. The Zimbabwean government would be unlikely to grant any of its scarce foreign currency for importing rival brands.

Hecht said Cuban agreement was vital before Zimbabwe would produce the sort of cigars famous for their appeal to the late Sir Winston Churchill.

Tobacco industry specialists said it could be a "lengthy and expensive business" to grow the particular type of tobacco required from seed and then cure, process and manufacture the special wrapper leaf and filler tobacco for hand-rolled cigars.

One expert said: "It would take a long time to grow and test the tobacco on various soils here." — Sapa

...ive and said "we don't work that way". The Sandinistas will probably

Capit. 7/10/86

SAA backing Club heads for turbulence

HARARE. — In the first case of its kind, a Bulawayo sports club may find itself in trouble with the Zimbabwean Government for having a South African sponsor — SAA — for a golf and tennis tournament.

Ironically, South Africans will not be allowed to compete in the "Flying Springbok" tournament at Bulawayo Country Club from October 17 to 19, because the club is committed to observing the government's strict ban on sporting ties with South Africa.

But state-owned South African Airways is sponsoring the event, as it has done for the past eight years, offering two return tickets to London for the winners of a draw among all participants.

"In my opinion we are not making any physical sporting contacts with South Africans — we are only being sponsored," club chairman Mr Samuel Jackson told the Herald newspaper.

"We have held this tournament for the past eight years at least and there have been no problems."

It is probable that the state-run Sports and Recreation Council will now step in to make a ruling.

It has the power to close premises or blacklist all members of a club which fails to comply.

The council has frequently intervened in the past to bar chess players and entertainers as well as conventional sportsmen who were suspected of having ties with South Africa. — Sapa

By Robin Drew, of The Star's
Africa News Service,
reporting from Harare

Maize mountain a real nettle for Zimbabwe

Millions of people in Africa face death from starvation but farmers in Zimbabwe are growing too much maize.

So much in fact that they have been told to cut production in half because the country cannot afford to store any more.

It already has two million tons in stock, more than enough to feed its own people for two years.

The shadow of the maize mountain has been growing for some time.

But it was only last week, when pre-planting preparations for the summer crop were virtually complete, that the Government announced price disincentives to keep production down.

The commercial grain producers said they were shocked at the severity of the measures aimed at forcing farmers to grow only half as much as they did last year.

UNDERMINING CONFIDENCE

A "fire brigade" exercise was how the chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Dick Bylo, termed it, warning that the implications were so severe that the structure of the grain industry could be affected and farmers' confidence undermined.

In a more restrained reaction, the leaders of the various farmers' unions said the steps would present serious viability problems for some farmers and underlined the need for a programme of production and pricing policies in line with the five-year national development plan.

Mr Bylo called for a dynamic and positive approach to marketing to reduce the stockpile and said his organisation had long warned of the need for action.

The commercial producers, mainly

white farmers, have been cutting back on maize production for the past six years. Their area under the crop has gone down from 280 000 ha to 170 000 ha today.

But the small-scale farmers, mainly black, and the peasant farmers in the communal lands have increased their output sixfold since independence, thanks to credit lines and technical aid which they were not getting in anything like the same measure under a white government.

Small producers, under 20 tons, will not in fact be penalised this coming season under the new pricing policy.

The irony is that while Zimbabwe has proved its ability to feed itself and produce a surplus while many other African countries have failed dismally, the complexities of marketing and delays in decision-making have burdened the country with a R32 million debt in interest charges alone to keep the grain stock secure and in good condition.

Just across the border in Mozambique, four million people, according to recent reports, are facing starvation.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moven Mahachi, said the trouble was that neighbouring countries often did not have the money to pay Zimbabwe. And Zimbabwe was not going to give it away.

Exports so far this year include 250 000 tons to South Africa "at a very good price" and some sales to Mozambique, Zaire, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

More zip in Zim

After six years under the Mugabe government, the property scene in Harare is at last starting to show some signs of sustained revival.

That, at least, is the impression of Richard Ellis (RE) which still maintains a strong presence in the city.

Not that it has been all plain sailing — even in the last few months. Construction activity, for example, tended to take a back seat while all available cement was diverted to build a new airport component to cater for delegates to the recent Non-aligned Nations conference.

All the same, property in Zimbabwe looks to be on the move. House prices, which rose sharply in Harare when foreign diplomats moved back after independence, are showing signs of moving up again — perhaps inevitably as Zimbabwe inflation is running pretty close to SA's.

For the first time in years, Harare sources tell the FM, secondary housing prices are starting to match replacement costs. A few brave developers are even back in spec building, mainly in the low-density suburbs where the price range is Z\$45 000-Z\$55 000 (R61 700-R75 400) for a three-bedroomed basic home.

Residential prices, says RE, have almost

cannot be financed on mortgage loans.

Office rentals are also starting to firm and rates in Harare now range from Z\$12,50/m²-Z\$14,40/m² (R17,12/m²-R19,72/m²) with annual escalations of 12%-15%.

Vacancy rates also look healthy. According to RE, in August this year only about 2 500 m² of rentable office space stood empty in the city. But until this year there had been no new office development of note in Zimbabwe for a long while.

Part of the problem is that Zimbabwe continues to exercise building control which means that each development costing more than Z\$200 000 (R274 000) has to be government approved. The policy is designed to conserve foreign currency on components like lifts and airconditioning.

All the same, the improving market could hold attractions for South African developers. Mike Hannan, of RE (Zimbabwe) says there are no constraints in practice on South African investors entering the market. Old Mutual, for example, remains the biggest property owner in the country.

But while South African investment remains welcome, despite the political rhetoric, there is a problem with the remittance of dividends. Talk of nationalisation could also be a turn-off, but it seems business is not taking the threats all that seriously.

Currently, new office buildings under construction in Harare are the 11 000 m² Kariyamombe Centre (due for completion in October 1987), and Old Mutual's 4 208 m² Batanai Gardens and 16 000 m² Old Mutual Centre.

A few smaller projects have been commissioned more recently, including a new Nestlé HQ.

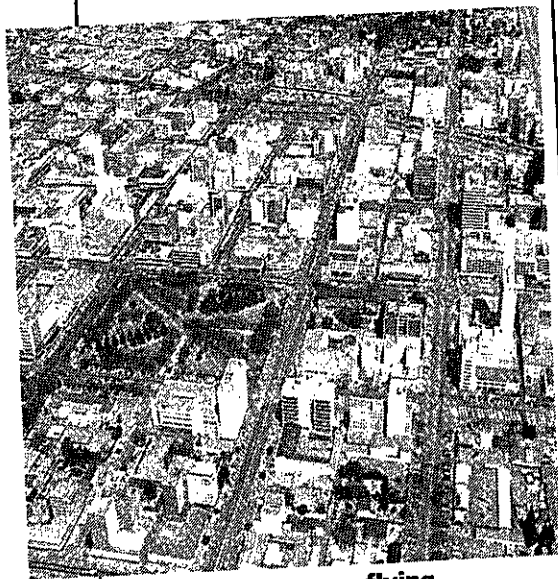
On the industrial side, Harare's main claim to fame is its new tobacco auction floor, claimed to be the largest in the world.

Industrial rentals have risen to Z\$1,75/m²-Z\$2,75/m² (R2,40/m²-R3,77/m²) and current retail rentals in the

city range from Z\$35/m² (R48/m²) for top-of-the-range space down to Z\$7/m² (R9,60/m²) for off-core locations.

But the continuing problems of foreign currency shortages, increasing building costs and a relatively unsophisticated market make any foreign investment rush into the Zimbabwe market unlikely.

For the many "when wess" whose assets are still trapped north of the Zambesi, however, the signs of improvement must surely be welcome.



Harare ... flying high

doubled in the last year and a shortage of houses has developed in the smaller towns with concomitant upward pressure on prices and rentals.

Flat sales are also on the up — but mainly on the equivalent of the South African share block system. That, says RE, could eventually present problems since share block deals

Post-apartheid life 'not as rumoured in SA'

CMT & Trials 16/10/86 302A 362

HARARE. — Just as whites in Zimbabwe found that "there was life after Smith", whites in South Africa had to realize there would be life after apartheid, the former Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in an interview published here yesterday.

Dr Slabbert, who resigned as leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition earlier this year, told *The Herald* that Zimbabwe proved false the black rule rumours spread by the South African Government.

His impression of the country was quite different from the disinformation spread in South Africa.

"The one thing that strikes me is the great confidence, people looking forward to the future, the feeling of optimism," said Dr Slabbert.

He was in Harare to interview the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for the South African Leadership magazine on Tuesday.

He was impressed by white businessmen, who must in the past have had very different views about Zimbabwe's present leaders. Yet today

these businessmen were "some of the best public relations people the government has got".

The South African problem was obviously a brake on economic development throughout the Southern African region, and clearly everyone would be better off when South Africa became a democratic state, he said.

Dr Slabbert said he believed the State President, Mr P W Botha, now realized the issue was not the reform of the apartheid system but the actual transfer of power.

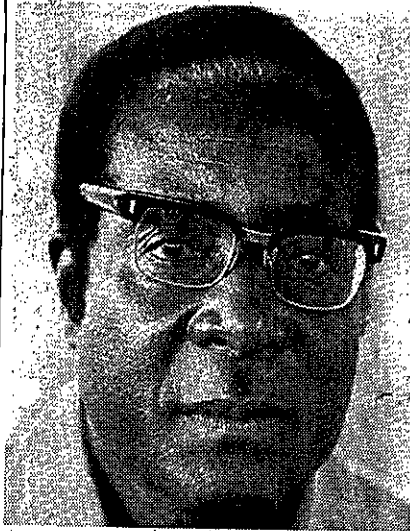
"But that to him is suicide," said Dr Slabbert.

The same sort of siege mentality that characterized the last years of white Rhodesia was now being created in South Africa and the young Afrikaners, who were people capable of changing, were being dragged into a system of negative ideas.

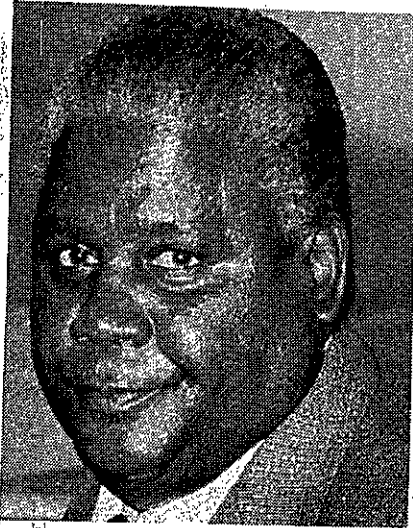
Dr Slabbert said SA whites would have to consider the cost of maintaining their domination. However, the military leadership assessed these as acceptable, and whites followed. — Sapa

Zimbabwe crisis 'on tribal lines'

BULAWAYO. — A deepening crisis on tribal lines is reported in the ranks of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party in the Bulawayo area following the recent arrest of three top officials on the orders of a cabinet minister.



Mr Mugabe



Mr Nkomo

The party's supporters are heavily outnumbered in Matabeleland by those of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which has now reached an advanced stage in unity talks with Mr Mugabe.

Disruption in the ruling party's structure in Matabeleland could greatly complicate Mr Mugabe's task of integrating Zapu into it while maintaining Zanu (PF) aims and ideology.

The Chronicle newspaper said Zanu (PF) provincial chairman Dr Callistus Ndlovu, who defected from Zapu three years ago, ordered police to arrest three district officials for allegedly organising a boycott of a meeting he convened in Bulawayo.

They had claimed the ruling party's organisation was "disintegrating" in the area due to tribalism shown by Dr Ndlovu, an Ndebele.

Dr Ndlovu, who is Minister of Industry and Technology and a member of Mr Mugabe's Central Committee, telephoned the officer in charge of Luveve police station and instructed him to arrest the Zanu (PF) district chairman, Mr Bernard Chiwaya, the political commissar, Mr Farayi Chi-

punza, and secretary Mr Lyton Majada.

Armed police later picked up the three men, but it is not clear what offence they are alleged to have committed.

The Chronicle, like its sister paper, The Herald, controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust, says seven Bulawayo districts have now petitioned the elite Politburo, accusing Dr Ndlovu of "organising the party on tribal lines".

"The allegation by Comrade Ndlovu that there is a clique that has been participating against the recruitment of Ndebeles into Zanu (PF) is false," said the petition.

"Instead, Comrade Ndlovu has proved he is trying to build up an Ndebele Zanu (PF) in Matabeleland as a whole."

Dr Ndlovu, a close associate of Mr Nkomo during the 1972-80 war when he was Zapu's representative at the United Nations, is today the second most prominent Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's party after the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who holds politburo rank. — Sapa.

Argus 13/10/86 (362)

Zimbabwe warns Jews

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Jews in Zimbabwe have been warned by a government minister not to promote Zionism.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira told television viewers last night that the government had nothing against Jews who were part of society in Zimbabwe.

But he said they must not promote the doctrine of Zionism to which the government was opposed because it was a racist doctrine.

Dr Shamuyarira said the editors of a Jewish publication in Bulawayo had been told to "tone down" their articles.

"They have been distributing Zionist propaganda," he said.

Zimbabwe is a strong supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

'Peaceful political change is remote'

HARARE — Peaceful political change in South Africa appeared remote and global economic sanctions alone were unlikely to end apartheid, the British Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, said yesterday.

He told reporters after a 45-minute meeting with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that his visit to South Africa last week showed Pretoria was not prepared to see an immediate government based

on democratic principles.

"I am afraid I must say I don't see an immediate hope of change (in South Africa)," he said.

"I think it is going to be a long, drawn-out process."

Mr Steel later flew to Zambia for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda.

He said he would meet the African National Congress leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, also in Zambia, today before returning to

London.

Mr Steel said he did not believe a "blanket" trade embargo on South Africa would itself force the Government to abandon apartheid.

He called instead for "concerted measures", including effective selective sanctions by Western nations, the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community.

The effectiveness of measures such as the sports boycott, agreed in

a concerted move by the international community, showed how reform could be achieved, Mr Steel said.

The Liberal Party chief said his discussions with Mr Mugabe centred on sanctions and their likely effect on neighbouring states.

Mr Mugabe indicated that he wanted aid from the international community mainly to rehabilitate the Mozambican sea routes, crucial for his

country.

Asked if Mr Mugabe had been concerned about possible retaliation on Zimbabwe's economy by South Africa, Mr Steel said: "If you mean concern in the sense of being worried, (the answer) is no."

"In fact, quite the reverse."

"I think perhaps he didn't seem as concerned as perhaps I could be if I were in his shoes." — Sapa-Reuter

Border closures will affect aid projects

SMK The Star's Foreign News Service 14/10/86 362

MUNICH — West German development aid to Zimbabwe and Botswana would be threatened if South Africa closed its borders to those countries in reply to Western sanctions, says the head of the German government-sponsored aid organization GTZ.

GTZ — the German society for technical co-operation — has 13 projects in Zimbabwe and 11 in Botswana.

The West German Government spends R15 million a year on the Zimbabwe projects, which aim to increase agricultural yields and improve irrigation.

The Botswana projects, on which R10 million a year is spent, concentrate on economic planning.

All these projects would be threatened if South Africa closed its borders and cut off road and rail links with South African ports, said GTZ business director Hans Peter Merz.

Mr Merz said the two countries would be forced to cut back on their involvement in the development projects, which might then have to be terminated.

Food shortages which could be expected to result from a closing of the borders might make it "irresponsible" to send German development workers to Zimbabwe and Botswana, Mr Merz said.

Despite these dangers, GTZ had not discounted the possibility of devoting more money to direct aid for the two countries, Mr Merz said.

HARARE — A Harare regional magistrate yesterday postponed sentence on a suspected South African intelligence agent, Mr Philip Geoffrey Ovis, who has pleaded guilty to possessing "offensive" weapons.

Mr Ovis (25) of Krugersdorp, was convicted on Friday of possessing

'SA agent' — sentence postponed

a 9mm pistol, 87 rounds of ammunition and two rocket flares.

Sentence was to have been passed by Mr Jefta Makhaza yesterday.

After going through the statement of agreed facts submitted by the State, Mr Makhaza said

he could not find a motive for the possession of the weapons, and said the court not been enlightened on why the accused was going to Mozambique.

"I find myself in a difficult situation to pass sentence with the facts placed before the

court," he said.

Mr Ovis, a former Rhodesian Air Force member who emigrated to South Africa, was arrested at a police roadblock on August 18 this year, when a search of his car revealed the "offensive weapons".

He told the police he

was on his way to Mozambique. **STAR**

The State believes Mr Ovis is attached to the SA Defence Force.

14/10/86
His lawyer said the accused carried a firearm for his own defence.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

SA accused of bid to sabotage Biko film

14/10/86 5 PM 362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira has accused South Africa of trying to sabotage the making of Sir Richard Attenborough's Biko film by trying to turn members of the dead black activist's family against the project.

He said the Attenborough production, in which the Zimbabwe Government has a financial stake, would make a major statement against apartheid.

Dr Shamuyarira said South Africa was aware of this and therefore had tried in a number of ways to sabotage the production. It had tried to make its own Biko film, but had failed.

Dr Shamuyarira also announced that the Government is to make a 3½-hour documentary film on Zimbabwe's liberation war and will become more involved in film production and distribution.

● Dr Shamuyarira warned Jews in Zimbabwe not to promote Zionism.

He told television viewers on Sunday the Government had nothing against Jews in Zimbabwe, but the Government opposed Zionism, "a racist doctrine".

Dr Shamuyarira said editors of a Jewish publication in Bulawayo were "distributing Zionist propaganda" and had been told to "tone down" articles.

Zimbabwe is a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

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Motorcycle deal defended

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe National Railways (ZNR) has defended itself against criticism for awarding a R40 000 contract for motorcycles to an SA firm.

Zimbabwean motorcycle dealers were angered by the contract which, they said, was inopportune in view of Zimbabwe's policy of cutting trade with SA.

Potential suppliers in SA were report-

ed to have been invited by the ZNR to tender for the order.

However, a ZNR spokesman said the order was bought under loan finance which was supplied on condition that international bidding took place.

Suzuki (SA) had given the cheapest and "most technically acceptable" bid for the supply of the 22 machines the NRZ wanted, he said. — Sapa

More black staff

HARARE — At least 47 per cent of the teaching staff at the University of Zimbabwe are now black, compared with 25 per cent at independence in 1980, says its vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba.

Professor Kamba told lecturers at a campus function there was still a "staggering male-female imbalance" which required rectification.

Since 1984 122 former students had been sent on courses to Britain and America to train as lecturers in order to remove the need for white expatriate staff.

Faculties affected by the localisation programme included arts, agriculture, commerce and law, education, engineering, medicine, science, social studies and veterinary science, said Professor Kamba. — Sapa

SA denies Biko film sabotage

DOMINIQUE GILBERT
and Sapa

ZIMBABWE'S Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira has charged that the SA government tried to sabotage the shooting of Sir Richard Attenborough's new film on the life of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs yesterday dismissed the allegation as "nonsense" and said: "I don't know whether anyone else has attempted to sabotage the film or not but it is technically not possible for us to do so."

"It is not the first anti-SA film and nor will it be the last. It will serve no point to sabotage it," he said.

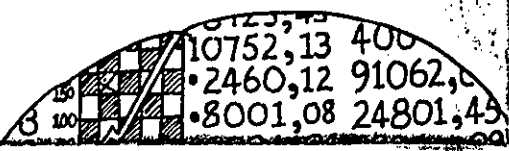
Shamuyarira made the allegation in a

television interview on Sunday night but failed to elaborate.

The R40m budget film "Biko: Asking for Trouble", which is being financed, in part, by Zimbabwe's Information Ministry, depicts Biko's death in detention and his friendship with former Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods.

Shamuyarira said the SA government had been aware of the impact the film would have on world opinion.

He denied allegations from some black activists that the film fails to focus on resistance to apartheid and pays too much attention to Woods' "white, liberal" dilemma.



Zimbabwe is thought to be on the point of reinforcing its garrisons in Mozambique in an effort to halt the MNR rebel offensive, which has already almost cut the country in half.

Zimbabwe's security chiefs, including the Minister of State for Defence and Security and the Army Commander, are today holding top-level talks in Maputo on the developing Southern African crisis.

Zimbabwe at present has about 12 000 troops stationed in Mozambique. There is speculation that today's Maputo talks may lead to reinforcements being sent to help halt the rebel advance, which is threatening to topple President Samora Machel's government. In the last few days five towns have fallen to MNR guerillas.

The Maputo meeting is taking place just as it has been announced in London that former members of the Special Air Service (SAS) are to train Frelimo's soldiers to use a new British rifle in the war against MNR guerillas.

Some 600 Enfield L85 rifles, a model still being introduced into the British Army, are included in a R5 million deal between Mozambique and an arms company based in Hertfordshire.

MNR guerilla activities are meanwhile continuing, this time with an attack in the south. The railway line between Komatipoort and Maputo has been closed to traffic following an explosion in Mozambique which destroyed 800 m of track, Radio Mozambique said last night.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said seven railway trucks had been derailed because of the explosion. It did not mention any casualties and said the line should be repaired by tomorrow.

The sabotage of the railway line coincides with the visit to Nelspruit today of the director of Maputo port, Dr Ilidio Diniz. He is expected to address Lowveld businessmen on the use of the port.

On September 24 the line was also put out of action by sabotage. The rebels have warned the West it would be impossible to restore normal railway operations in the country until the end of the "war".

Yesterday Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia met at the Victoria Falls. Their talks follow the weekend meeting in Maputo of the heads of the Frontline states at which South African threats of military action against states harbouring the ANC were the main topic for debate.

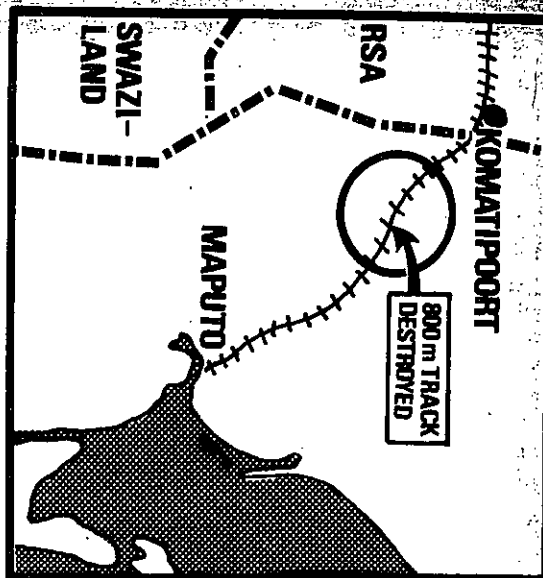
No threats

Mr Mugabe said after yesterday's meeting that President Banda of Malawi must come out publicly in support of the oppressed people of South Africa and called on Malawi to police its borders to stop rebels from using the territory as a base.

However, President Kaunda said threats would not be made against Dr Banda. Both he and President Mobutu Sese Seko, of Zaire, would be given the facts about the need to safeguard lines of communication to the coast.

A meeting with President Mobutu is to be held on Sunday to make renewed appeals for him to halt support for Unita.

Meanwhile, Malawi has issued a statement again denying it allows MNR rebels to operate from its territory.



Zimbabwe poised to take on MNR rebels

Top-level talks in bid to save Frelimo Govt

The Star's Africa News Service

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16/10/83
SMK

Harare's high morale

THE last time I was in Harare was in 1962. It was Salisbury then and Rhodesia was forever. I was part of a rugby tour and we were feted and overwhelmed with a hospitality that effectively anaesthetised us to the socio-political world around us.

Everything was "bakgat, great and lekker." But in that same year, Robert Mugabe was already organising the Youth Wing of the National Democratic Party. A biography of his refers to the meetings he arranged.

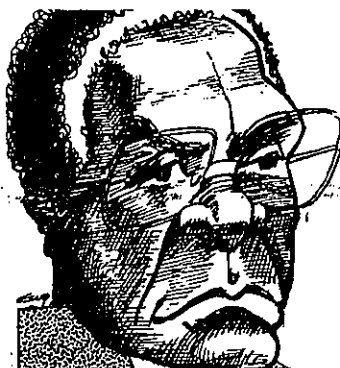
"The last meeting of the NDP, held in Highfield on 3 December 1962, was proof of the emotion that had been evoked. An hour before it was to start, every path was one huge, coiled, black snake of wriggling bodies heading for the Cyril Jennings Hall.

"At the Hall, Youth Leaguers ordered attendants to remove their shoes, ties and jackets, as one of the

THE
VAN ZYL
SLABBERT
COLUMN



Dr van Zyl Slabbert has recently returned from a visit to Zimbabwe...



Mugabe

first signs of rejecting European civilisation. Water served in traditional water-pots replaced Coca Cola kiosks. By the time the first speaker, a European in bare feet took the platform, the whole square was a sea of some 15 000 to 20 000 cheering and cheerful black faces. The emotional impact of such gatherings went far beyond claiming to rule the country — it was an ordinary man's participation in creating something new, a new nation." The natives certainly were restless while we were having a rugby tour, but, as I said, not so you would notice it.

Now, 24 years later, I have come again to, among other things, get the feel of the "new nation." Magabe is the undisputed leader. This is clear from talking to white and black leaders in the private sector, senior civil servants and academics.

His intellectual stature, self-discipline, and enormous capacity for work are referred to time and again. Everyone is agreed that the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe cannot be understood without the crucial role Mugabe played. (I remember how Graham McIntosh, PFP MP, returning from a visit a few years ago, was mocked and jeered by Nationalist Party MP's when he said Zimbabwe was "a miracle of reconciliation.") I heard this phrase repeatedly over four days from white businessmen, who 10 years ago were Ian Smith's staunchest supporters.

ONE said to me: "I know you whites down there will think I am crazy, I was like that myself, only worse. But majority rule can work."

Another: "During that time, the liberal and right wing whites were always at each other and bombarding us with threats and dire predictions. Now, they are either gone or irrelevant and we and the government have to sort things out as best we can."

"Sorting things out" is a phrase one comes across quite often. I raised the issues of Marxist-Leninism, One Party State, the conflict in Matabeleland. "Sure, they are issues, but we are sorting them out." What strikes one is not that these "issues" are not seen as problem areas, but the infectious confidence that they can be coped with.

Somehow, the ghosts of the past have been demythologised and the future is not experienced as a dead limp weight on the present. There is a major qualification though — the conflict in South Africa. But more of that in a moment.

Visually, it is easy to be seduced by Harare and its surrounds. Jacarandas are in full bloom and they go on for as far as one can see. We drove some 70km north of Harare past beautiful and well-kept farmlands surrounded by Mopani and Jacarandas. I suppose

the "miracle" of Zimbabwe is not to be found in the absence of problems, but in the fact that the worst whites expected was not even approximated by what they actually experienced.

Nothing now appears quite as obsolete as a high security fence around a farmhouse, and yet there was a time when it meant the difference between life and death. Nobody can be found who does not look upon the war as a period of dreadful waste.

IAN Smith's Harare house is right next to the Cuban Embassy and about three blocks away from the embassies for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, Bulgaria and Algeria. After Lancaster House, one of his more ultra-conservative Ministers was asked: "So, when are you emigrating?" He replied: "I already have. I moved from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe and I brought the farm along as well." No doubt about it, Zimbabwe is a "new nation".

It is of course impossible to resolve all the contradictions and synthesise the impressions in a four day visit. Especially if one is visiting one city. But of the 80 000 permanent white Zimbabweans, approximately half live in Harare. At least one can gauge how the transition must have been for them by driving through their suburbs, reading the smalls in the newspapers and job advertisements, looking in on discos, sporting grounds and testing house prices and models of cars. They are living very, very comfortably, thank you very much. (One Zimbabwean dollar is worth 60 plus South African cents). How does an ordinary white South African resolve the following philosophically and emotionally:

The Russians recently sent a Rugby XV to beat the local Zimbabwean XV. After that the Bolshoi Ballet. Only the whites fought tooth and nail to get tickets — blacks could not really care either way.

Currently the Young West Indians are locked in a number of test matches with a Zimbabwean cricket eleven. The Harare sports field crowd could be anywhere in SA on a lazy summer afternoon. The restaurant in Meikles Hotel is so colonial it aches. Waiters in squeaky tackies, red sashes, smiling non-stop for tips.

ACROSS the road, a bookshop sells everything on Lenin from his first gurgle to his last gasp, as well as the latest on South African liberation literature. (That's the place to meet South Africans — met two there on the first visit). And yet, you will find more Marxist rhetoric and debate in ½ an hour at UCT campus than four days in the centre of Harare.

Seven o'clock on Friday night: *Knight Rider*; Sunday: *Dallas* and *Dynasty* — the whole nauseating McDonald's cultural imperialism on the box. Radio is different — more blacks can afford it and the thump and thud of indigenous music tells you where you are.

Harare is a high morale place. One senses it in gestures, conversation and the way traffic moves. There are signs of poverty and people do scramble for jobs — but they are scrambling.

Generally the feeling is: "Given a chance, I can make it." It is when they look South that there is a wavering, a check on the exuberance. There is a sense of the vortex-like pull of that conflict for the whole Southern African region. The questions raining on one define you as the resident kill-joy for the moment. One wishes one can bring more hope and optimism, but cold realism tells one that until South Africa is a "new nation" as well, the young ones around it will have to nurture their nationhood with caution and apprehension.

I am afraid there is still no easy ride to freedom South of the Border.

Top level team flies to Maputo for discussions

Mozambique may seek aid from Zimbabwe

HARARE — Mozambique, reeling from setbacks in its prolonged war with anti-government rebels, appears to be seeking more military aid from its key ally Zimbabwe, political analysts said yesterday.

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman said defence chiefs from the two socialist neighbours discussed security and defence matters in the Mozambican capital Maputo this week.

He gave no details but the analysts said they believed military aid was the main thrust of the talks.

The composition of the Zimbabwean team, led by the State Minister for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and including the Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and the army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, indicated the seriousness of the one-day discussions, they added.

Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels have said they were escalating their 11-year offensive against President Samora Machel's government in the past few days.

The MNR said it seized several Mozambican towns near the border with Malawi and fierce fighting was still raging. Maputo, as in the past, has declined to comment.

Zimbabwe's 40 000-strong army has already deployed some 12 000 troops in Mozambique to help government forces there fight the MNR, whose campaign has left the Mozambican economy close to the brink of collapse.

"The MNR appears to be on the offensive again and it seems likely the Zimbabweans will have to bail out the poorly-trained and fed Mozambicans," one analyst in Zimbabwe's capital said.

Other analysts questioned whether Zimbabwe, its military commitment to Mozambique already costing several million dollars, could afford a significant aid boost to Maputo.

As well as the MNR campaign, Mozambique's economy has been battered by prolonged drought, which this year threatens the lives of four million people, a third of the population.

News of the defence chiefs' meeting coincided with reports that Britain had allowed an English firm, Hall and Watts, to train and equip a 600-man elite force by January to guard the vital Nacala Mozambique-Malawi rail link from MNR sabotage.

The deal, reported to be worth £1.6 million and the first known involving a Western nation since independence in 1975, would greatly strengthen Maputo's armed forces, the analysts said.

Previously Mozambique has turned to Eastern bloc states for its arms, training and equipment.

"Given this British deal and the Zimbabweans' support, Machel should survive the onslaught, at least for now," one analyst said.

Meanwhile, in a statement released yesterday, the Malawian Government again denied front-



PRES MACHEL

line states allegations that Malawi had allowed the MNR to use its territory.

An article in the semi-official Harare daily newspaper, The Herald, nevertheless accused President Kamuzu Banda of backing the rebels in pursuit of grandiose dreams of a "Greater Malawi" embracing much of Northern Mozambique, including the Indian Ocean port of Nacala.

The Herald, which is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust, broke new ground yesterday by giving publicity to a previously unpublished exiled opposition group, the Socialist League of Malawi, which called on Malawians to rise and overthrow Dr Banda's rule.

In Maputo, it was reported, MNR guerrillas had achieved a stranglehold over the strategic Zambezi River valley, and control significant areas in the north, according to "military sources."

However, fighting in the south has declined and hit and run raids on the suburbs of the capital — a frequent occurrence last year — have stopped.

Political analysts in Maputo said only direct intervention by South African armed forces could pose an immediate threat to the survival of President Machel's Government.

● A mine placed by the MNR on the railway line linking Mozambique with South Africa exploded on Wednesday, derailing a train and damaging the track, Mozambique's official news agency Aim reported.

It said the explosion occurred in the district of Moamba, 40 km north-west of the capital Maputo. — Sapa-AP-RNS

Mugabe and Nkomo in merger pact?

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, have agreed to merge their two political parties under Mr Mugabe's leadership, the Sunday News reported in Bulawayo yesterday.

The newspaper, controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust, quoted the Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, as saying Mr Mugabe will formally announce the merger before the end of the year.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo began unity talks a year ago, aimed at merging the country's two main political parties. At first, the discussions stalled over Mr Nkomo's demands that he should be leader of the expanded party.

Mr Shamuyarira said Mr Nkomo had finally agreed to accept Mr Mugabe's leadership.

A united party will give Mr Mugabe 79 of the 100 national assembly seats and more than the two-thirds votes needed to rewrite the constitution to introduce a one-party state.

According to earlier statements, Mr Mugabe plans to make a major overhaul next year of the Westminster-model, Lancaster House Independence Constitution, introduced in 1980.

In April, guarantees for the retention of the 20 white seats will lapse. In addition to removing them, the government intends, ministers say, to inaugurate an executive presidency and to abolish the senate.

Meanwhile, in Harare, the vice President of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party, Mr Joseph Msika described the reported agreement as "premature and exaggerated". — Sapa

Zapu says reports of unity 'premature'

5/11/84
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20/10/84

HARARE — Mr Joseph Msika, vice-president of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party, yesterday described as "premature and exaggerated" a report that an agreement on unity had been reached with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF).

Government-controlled news media yesterday gave splash treatment to a speech made on Saturday by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, confirming reports that Mr Nkomo had agreed to serve under Mr Mugabe in a one-party state, planned to be introduced next year.

Speaking at Kezi, in what used to be one of the worst unrest areas of Matabeleland, Dr Shamuyarira disclosed that representation on the central committee of the unified party would be proportionate to the number of parliamentary seats Zanu (PF) and Zapu now held.

Mr Mugabe won 64 seats at the 1985 general election, increased now to 66 by the defection of one of Mr Nkomo's 15 MPs and by Zanu (PF)'s first white MP, Mr Charles Duke, who crossed the floor from the Conservative Alliance.

The question of central committee membership, which touches the vital question of who will control the one-party-state apparatus, was one of the problem areas.

Mr Msika, however, said some difficulties remained to be resolved before a unity pact could be signed.

It is understood, however, that the release from detention of Mr Nkomo's charismatic former aide, Mr Durniso Dabengwa, who was his guerilla intelligence chief during the war to oust white rule, is one potential snag. Another is determining what power and status can be given to Mr Nkomo's lieutenants when he himself becomes vice-president. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe warned of hardships

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans must expect shortages and hardships when full economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa, a senior Zimbabwean Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, is reported to have told a rally yesterday.

Mr Nyagumbo said: "Let us prepare for the suffering without mourning because it is our obligation to liberate the oppressed people of South Africa."

The report referred to "full sanctions" but observers note that, so far, Zimbabwe has said it will impose only limited sanctions as agreed at the Commonwealth mini-summit held in London in August.

Mr Nyagumbo, who spent nearly 20 years in detention during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, said: "It was good for others to suffer for us in order to see us free — therefore we must suffer for others too."

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Newspaper threatened with 'drastic action'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An independent weekly newspaper in Zimbabwe, *The Financial Gazette*, has been threatened with drastic action following publication of an editorial warning of the repercussions for Zimbabwe of applying sanctions against South Africa.

The editorial drew heavily from an unattributed paper on Zimbabwe's reliance on South Africa, prepared by a diplomat at the British High Commission.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira objected to what he called the manipulation of public opinion by foreign powers by planting "false and biased" information in local newspapers.

"We have no objection to foreign powers expressing their views in the news columns of any paper, but the clandestine practice of

presenting them as the opinions of a Zimbabwean editor is totally unacceptable," he said.

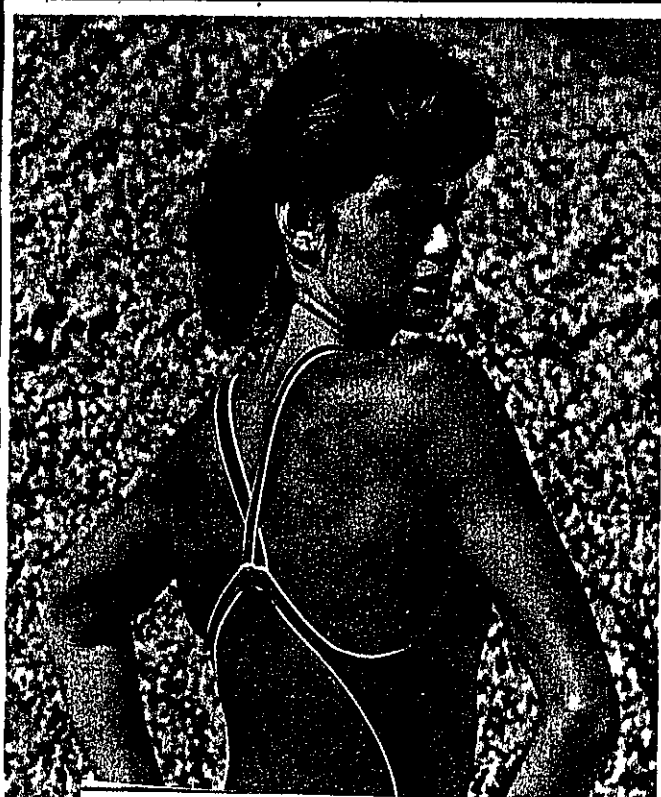
He said the editorial was largely a direct quotation from a paper prepared by the deputy British High Commissioner, Mr Roger Martin. Mr Martin left Zimbabwe for Britain last week at the end of his tour of duty there.

Dr Shamuyarira said the publisher of *The Financial Gazette* had been warned that the practices of his staff must stop, "failing which the Government would take drastic action."

However, the paper's editor, Mr Clive Wilson, said last week he took the greatest exception to the Minister's allegation that the paper was being used as an agent of foreign powers. He had asked to see the Minister as soon as possible.

Harare youths on the rampage

Eve Post 28/10/86
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Angry youths go on rampage in Harare city centre

21/10/86 362
Eve Post

● From Page 1

branches stripped from trees in nearby suburbs grouped in different parts of the city centre before marching on their targets.

After being dispersed from the SAA offices the mob went on a rampage, smashing car windows and forcing passersby to join them.

A foreign Press photographer prevented from driving into the city by youths who smashed most of the windows in his car, said: "They just went crazy."

Frenzied singing and chanting continued for several hours, with the security forces unobtrusively standing by.

White journalists and photographers trying to reach the scene of the attacks were jostled and threatened

About two hours after the demonstrations began, peace returned to the city centre as the youths dispersed.

Onlookers criticised police, saying no action was taken outside the South African trade mission or the airline office until it was set on fire.

Similar protests have been mounted against foreigners in the past, but this was the most violent demonstration since Zimbabwe's independence from Britain on April 18, 1980.

Harare's Herald newspaper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, said in an editorial today: "Despite all the denials — and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt — the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane."

HARARE — Thousands of youths, enraged by the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, went on the rampage today, setting fire to the offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi.

The SAA offices were gutted, while the Air Malawi office was badly damaged.

The two countries' missions were stoned.

Fire engines and police with dogs rushed to the scene and two truckloads of troops with rifles and machineguns were brought into the city centre, led by a police car with sirens wailing.

A mob of several thousand youths apparently led by University of Zimbabwe students, overturned cars, wrecked buildings and assaulted whites at random.

Several journalists were among the whites assaulted.

The mob ignored attempts by officials of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF party to restrain them but was later brought under control by armed police with dogs.

The demonstrators carried placards reading: "Death to Botha," "Death to Banda" and "Samora Machel we will avenge you."

Onlookers said youths threw bottles of petrol into the ground floor office of Air Malawi after smashing plate glass windows.

Malawi is the only African country that has diplomatic links with South Africa.

Outside Malawi House in a run-down south-western area of the city, a Malawi High Commission minibus lay on its side, all its windows smashed.

A private car had also been overturned. All the windows of the two-storey building were smashed.

The youths also beat motorists' cars with sticks.

Police fired teargas into the demonstrators when they tried to prevent firefighters from putting out the blaze in the SAA offices in Union Avenue, in the heart of the city.

SAA staff were evacuated.

The demonstrators told

SAA offices gutted as thousands react to death of Machel

reporters they were angry because they believed President Machel had been killed by South Africans.

There were no immediate reports of any serious casualties or arrests during the demonstration.

Youths also hurled bricks at the fourth and fifth floor offices of the South African Trade Mission, smashing its win-

dows and those of other offices and shops below.

Sources at the mission and at the Malawi High Commission said they were assessing the damage and would demand reparations from the Mugabe Government.

When the demonstration started, youths armed with rocks and

● Turn to Page 4

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SANTAMBANK

Harare points finger at SA

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's major newspaper, *The Herald*, today accused South Africa of being responsible for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

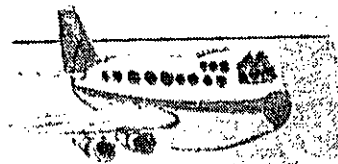
In an editorial headed "African Martyr", the paper said: "Despite all the denials — and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt — the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane."

"But even in the unlikely event of Pretoria having no hand in the tragedy, President Machel is a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missiles."

It said that, in the light of threats by South Africa, the fact that the presidential aircraft crashed inside South Africa could not be treated as a coincidence.

Machel had become a thorn in South Africa's side and Pretoria's expressions of regret fooled no one, said the newspaper.

SAA OFFICE ABLAZE



Sewefan
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22/10/82

HARARE — Youths rampaging through downtown Harare yesterday set fire to the offices of SA Airways, stoned the South African Trade Mission and beat motorists' cars with sticks in a violent protest against the death in an air crash, on Sunday, of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Police fired teargas into the demonstrators when they tried to prevent firefighters from putting out the blaze in the SAA offices in Union Avenue, the heart of the city.

The youths also marched on the Malawi High Commission and smashed windows. Mal-

SAPA-AP

awi is the only African country that has diplomatic links with South Africa.

The demonstrators, who identified themselves as university students or supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) Party, told

Youths rampage after Machel's death

reporters they mounted the protest because they believed President Machel had been killed by South Africans.

There were no immediate reports of any serious casualties or arrests during the demonstration through Harare's busy downtown shopping and business

centre.

South African Trade Mission and Malawi High Commission sources said they were assessing the damage and would demand reparations from the Mugabe government.

The youths, armed with rocks and branches stripped from trees in nearby suburbs, grouped in different parts of the city centre before marching on their targets half-an-hour later.

Rampage

The protesters dispersed from the SAA offices went on a rampage, smashing car windows and forcing passers-by to join them chanting protests calling for the death of South Africa's State President,

To Page 2

**Father abducted,
found shot - Page 2**

P.T.O.

Harare demo

➔ From Page 1

Mr P W Botha.

Others carried placards proclaiming: "Machel lives".

22/10/80
A foreign Press photographer prevented from driving into the city by youths who smashed most of the windows in his car, said: "They just went crazy."

Similar protests have been mounted against foreigners in the past, but this was the most violent demonstration since Zimbabwe's independence from Britain on April 18, 1980.

Demonstrators have occasionally marched on the US Embassy and British High Commission to protest against their governments' policies on South Africa. But little damage has been done.

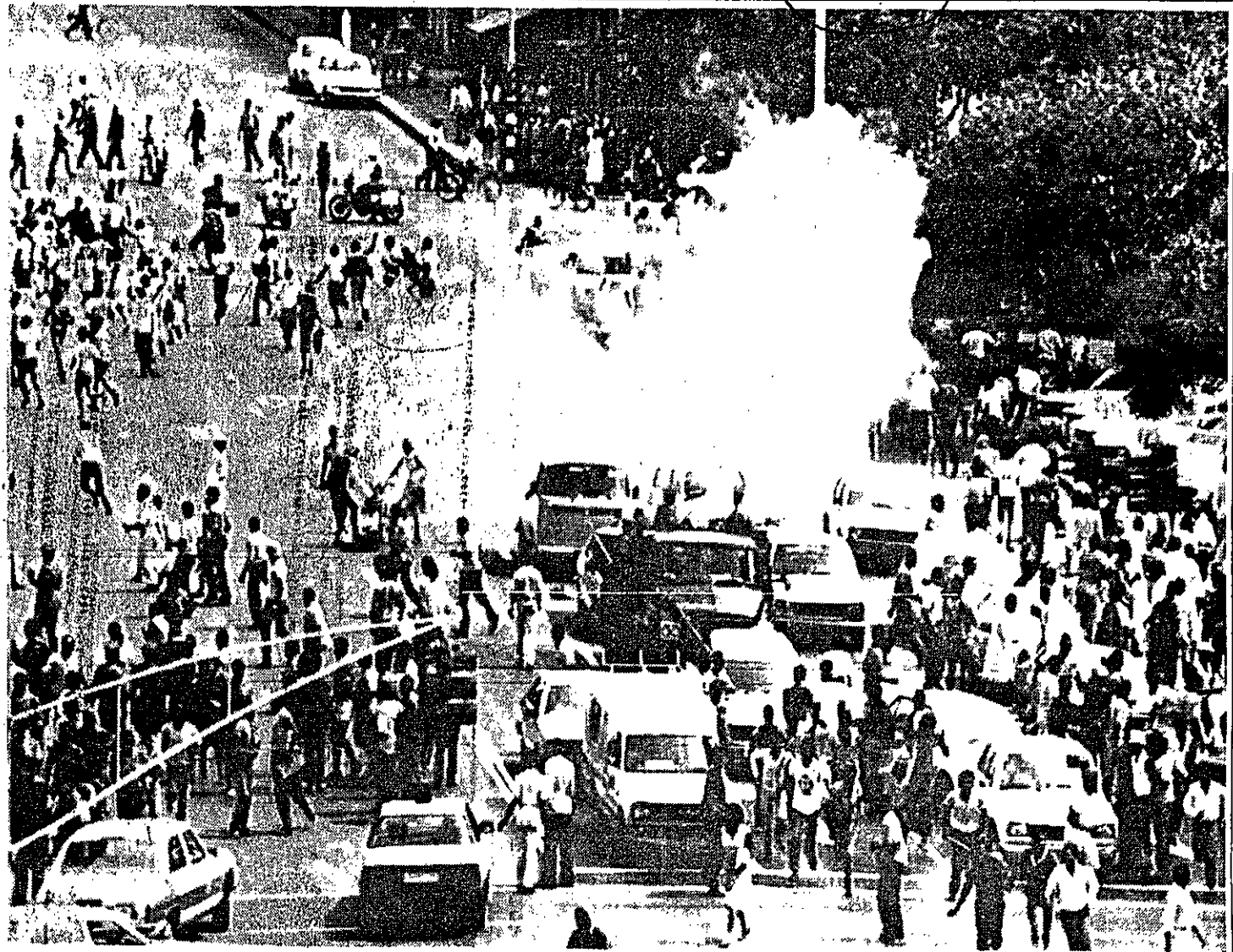
Mr Mugabe cut short a private visit to London and returned home a few hours before the marchers stormed through the streets. There was no immediate action from him or his aides to the violence.

Harare's *Herald* newspaper, controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust, said in an editorial yesterday: "Despite all the denials — and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt — the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane".

The paper added: "But even in the unlikely event of Pretoria having no hand in the tragedy, President Machel is a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missiles, shells or bullets." — Sapa-AP.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

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A pall of smoke hangs over Harare's Second Street in the city centre after riot police dispersed thousands of demonstrators who attacked South African and Malawian government offices yesterday. The protesters claimed they were convinced South Africa caused the plane crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel on Sunday night. Protesters also hurled stones at the United States Embassy.

CA Times
22/10/86

100 arrests after 362 demos in Harare

HARARE. — A wave of fear ran through Zimbabwe's 100 000-strong white community yesterday after the first indiscriminate attack on whites in the country's history, sparked by the death on Sunday of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

Police reported that 100 arrests were made during the morning but, although truck-loads of heavily armed troops and police with dogs roared into the city centre, the demonstrators roamed the streets for several hours.

Only one person required hospital treatment despite the frenzied assaults on the offices of Air Malawi and South African Airways, which were totally gutted by fire.

The doors of the offices of the South African Trade Mission were also smashed. Random attacks then began on passing whites and about 40 motorists had their windscreens broken.

The violence seems to be limited, however, to University of Zimbabwe adult students who ignored pleas for restraint from other demonstrators and from ordinary Zimbabweans.

For three hours, groups of up to 1000 demonstrators remained in the city centre, singing and chanting frenziedly and making sudden mad surges down side streets.

● The SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday the situation was under control in Harare but he sent an urgent message to the Zimbabwean Government, calling for protection of South African premises and staff. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

CA

Zimbabwe whites shocked by wild Harare rampage

Mercury
Correspondent

HARARE—A wave of fear ran through Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community yesterday after the first indiscriminate attack on whites in the country's history, sparked by the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

Miraculously, only one person was hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment during three hours of rioting which caused thousands of rands damage.

White parents yesterday afternoon kept their children indoors and whites avoided the city centre in a 'panic' reaction.

Terror

The violence seemed to be limited, however, to University of Zimbabwe students who ignored pleas for restraint from other demonstrators and from ordinary Zimbabweans.

More than 4 000 demonstrators, apparently including some members of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu PF party youth wing, assembled on the University of Zimbabwe campus early yesterday morning before marching 5 km to the Malawi High Commis-

sion which they pelted with bricks.

They carried placards declaring: 'Samora, we will not rest until we avenge you', 'No reconciliation with racist whites' and 'Botha must hang'.

Their next target was the office of South African Airways — soon to close if Zimbabwe is, as announced, to comply with the Commonwealth sanctions package.

Terrified women staff members barricaded themselves in the back of the building as the mob smashed through plate glass windows. Their terror mounted as they realised the attackers were setting fire to the offices, but when they opened a back door members of the crowd helped them to escape, saying: 'We do not want to hurt you'.

The only hospital case in a day of violence was reported to be SAA ground staff member Alan Napier, who suffered a cut face.

From the SAA offices the demonstrators stormed on to those of Air Malawi, which were also set alight. A Malawian flag and a portrait of President Banda were ceremonially burned.

Statements have been made by the Government-controlled news media here that Malawi is helping South Africa lead Mozam-

bique's Renamo rebels.

At the office housing the South African Trade Mission an iron grille had been locked to keep the demonstrators away from the lifts and staircases to its upper floor suites. Random attacks then began on passing

● TURN TO PAGE 2

P.T.O.

Rampage shocks whites

FROM PAGE 1

whites.

About 40 motorists had their windscreens broken.

I was set upon earlier when the demonstrators passed through Cecil Square in the city centre, gathering to be addressed by crowd leaders with a loudspeaker van. A young man wearing a University of Zimbabwe T-shirt warned me: 'There is some danger. You might be assaulted.'

I made my way out of the crowd and was some distance from it when I saw young blacks shouting 'run, run' at a white tourist with a knapsack whom they were chasing with sticks in another part of the square.

I heard cries behind me and was suddenly surrounded by about 40 demonstrators, most of whom seemed to be trying to restrain their more violent companions. I was struck from be-

hind with sticks, suffering bruises and minor cuts.

Police reported that 100 arrests were made during the morning, but although truck-loads of heavily armed troops and police with dogs roared into the city centre, the demonstrators roamed the streets for several hours before making their own way back to the campus.

Police used tear-gas to disperse demonstrators in one area where they mounted a cordon. A separate group of demonstrators made their way across Harare Gardens to chant slogans outside the United States Embassy in the road which still bears the name Rhodes Avenue.

Punched

Several newsmen were kicked and punched and made to chant slogans. A journalist of Indian extraction had a lucky escape when a cry went up from the crowd to 'leave him

alone, he is a Libyan'.

The Minister of State for Co-operatives and Political Development, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who is one of the most respected of Mr Mugabe's advisers, last night appealed for calm and urged Zimbabweans 'not to take the law into their own hands'.

Protest

But the semi-official Ziana news agency published an unconfirmed report that whites were attempting reprisals and that two black demonstrators were kidnapped by a group of nine whites in three cars as they made their way back to the campus at noon. Members of the Zimbabwe white community blame the Government-controlled news media for fanning political tension here by their treatment of President Machel's death.

Sapa-Reuter reports from

Washington that the United States yesterday lodged a vigorous protest with Zimbabwe over what it said was its failure to prevent a mob stoning the US Embassy in Harare.

State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters that Zimbabwean security forces turned up at the embassy before the arrival of rioting youths but for some 10 to 15 minutes they took no action while people threw stones at the embassy, breaking windows but causing no other damage or injuries.

Protect

They then used tear-gas to disperse the crowd, he added.

He said Washington was protesting in the strongest possible terms at what he called Zimbabwe's failure to live up to its obligations under international law to protect diplomatic missions.

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Harare mobs in anti-SA rampage

HARARE — Mobs rampaged through the streets of central Harare for three hours yesterday morning, setting fire to the offices of South African Airways and Malawi Airways in "revenge" for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Zimbabwean police reported that 100 arrests were made.

Only one person required hospital treatment despite the frenzied assaults on the offices of Air Malawi and SAA, which were destroyed by fire. The casualty is understood to be a member of SAA's ground staff, Mr Alan Napier, who received a facial cut.

Terrified SAA personnel, most of them women, barricaded themselves in the rear of their offices as a mob of up to 4 000 demonstrators, apparently led by students from the University of Zimbabwe, began smashing plate glass windows after having stoned the Malawian High Commission.

As they set fire to the SAA premises the staff escaped through a rear exit, with the apparent encouragement of some of the crowd who said: "We do not want to hurt you."

The offices of Air Malawi were similarly ransacked, a larger-than-life portrait of President Kamuzu Banda being trampled underfoot before being set on fire. The Malawian leader has repeatedly been ac-

cused by Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media of collusion with South Africa in support for Mozambique's Renamo rebels.

At the offices of the South African Trade Mission, situated on the upper floors of an office block, the mob was thwarted by the prompt locking of an iron grill.

Members of the crowd then began harassing passing pedestrians and broke the windcreens of about 40 cars.

Newsmen and photographers were also kicked and punched, and were made to shout party slogans.

Large contingents of police and heavily armed troops began arriving on the scene shortly afterwards, using tear gas at one stage but making no co-ordinated attempt to disperse the demonstrators.

A group made its way to the United States Embassy, and protested in the presence of a strong security force guard. The embassy was the target of a protest in May against the American attacks on Libya.

For three hours, groups of up to 1 000

demonstrators remained in the city centre, singing and chanting and making sudden surges down side streets.

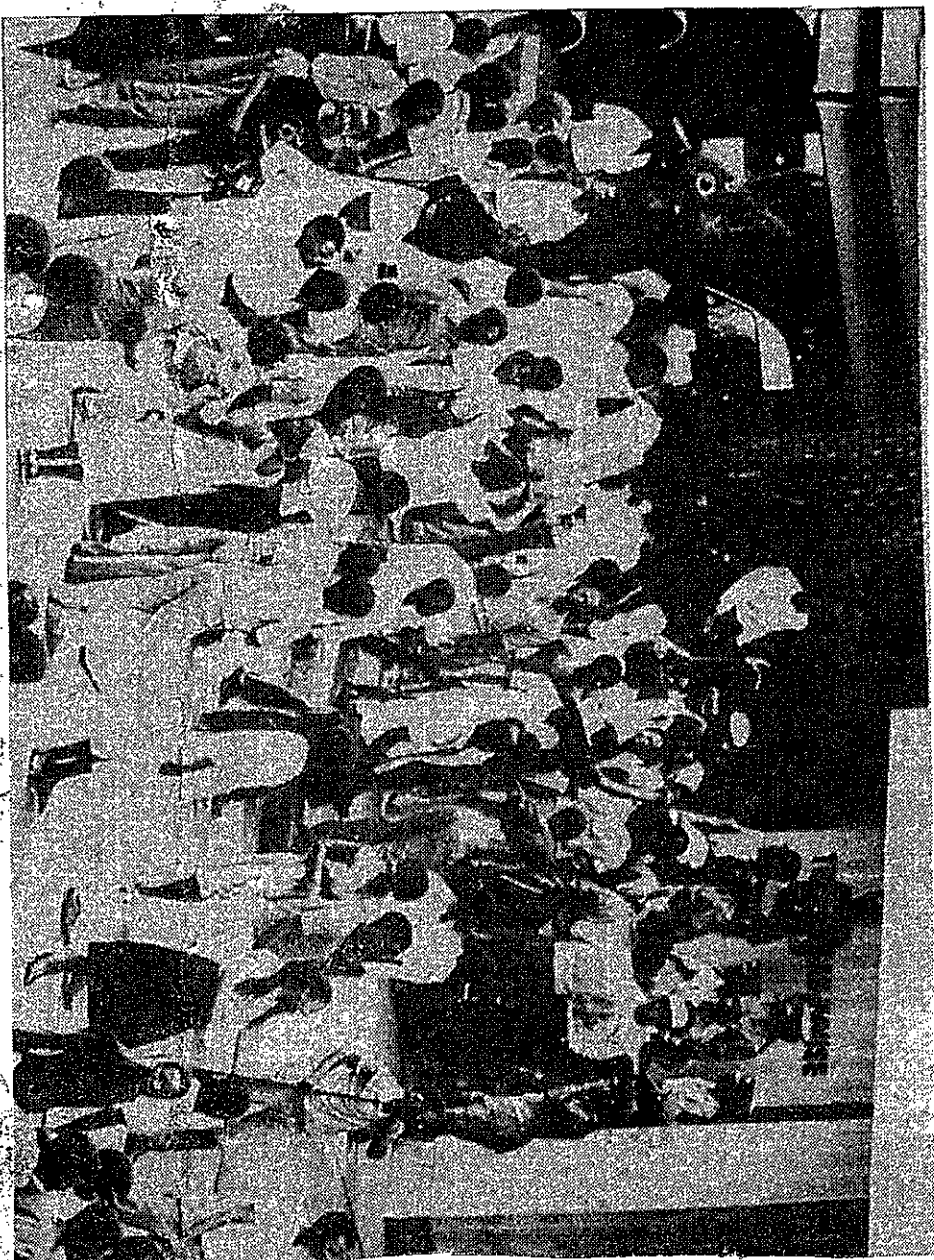
Total damage from the riot could run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Placards carried by the demonstrators read: "Death to Banda", "No reconciliation with racist whites" and "Samora we will not rest until you are avenged".

Mr Mugabe, who returned early to Harare last night from a private visit to London, has not made any public comment so far on President Machel's death or yesterday's riots, but an instruction has gone out for flags on government buildings to be lowered to half mast.

At the South African Trade Mission offices, the South African flag—the only place where it can be seen on display in the whole of Zimbabwe—was lowered to half mast early yesterday.

One of the most senior members of Mr Mugabe's politburo, the Minister of State for Co-Operatives and Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, appeared



Demonstrators outside the South African trade commission offices in Harare yesterday

last night through the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation for the public "not to take the law into their own hands".

He said they should await directives from the government and remain calm.

Official mourning is expected to be declared here for President Machel's death, which would certainly have been the main topic at yesterday's routine cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, the United States has lodged a vigorous protest with Zimbabwe over what it said was its failure to prevent the mob stoning the US Embassy.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, told reporters in Washington that Zimbabwean security forces turned up at the embassy before the arrival of the rioting youths.

He said that for some 10-15 minutes they took no action while people threw stones at the embassy, breaking windows but causing no other damage. — Sapa-RNS

700 Harare students charged by police

HARARE — Helmeted riot police armed with wooden batons and shields, charged into hundreds of students encircling Harare's central police station today.

Witnesses said no one appeared to be seriously hurt in the charge, mounted after some 700 students surrounded the police station after a peaceful march through downtown Harare, to demand the freedom of 100 youths arrested yesterday after the worst violence the city has seen since independence.

The students from Harare Polytechnic, had marched peacefully under riot police escort to the station, bearing placards praising the late

Mozambique President Samora Machel and denouncing the Malawian and South African heads of state.

"Crucify Banda," proclaimed one placard, referring to Malawi President Kamuzu Banda.

"Someone will have to pay for Machel's death," said another.

Another said "Violence is golden when used to put down evil."

Meanwhile, in Washington the United States has lodged a vigorous protest with Zimbabwe over its failure to prevent a mob stoning the US Embassy in Harare yesterday.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters yes-

terday that Zimbabwean security forces turned up at the embassy before the arrival of rioting youths. He said that for 10 to 15 minutes they took no action while people threw stones at the embassy, breaking windows.

"Although the authorities deployed adequate security at the embassy prior to the arrival of the demonstrators, the security forces did not prevent the mob from stoning the building," he said.

He said Washington was protesting in the strongest possible terms against what he called Zimbabwe's failure to live up to its obligations under international law to protect diplomatic missions.

Wife sees pilot of Machel plane

PRETORIA — Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, the Soviet pilot injured in the weekend air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed, was twice visited in hospital here today by his wife and a senior Soviet diplomat.

Mrs Nadejna Ndvosselova and the Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko, also saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Meanwhile it has been announced that Mr Machel's body will lie in state in the Maputo city hall and his funeral will take place on Tuesday.

A 15-man committee will be in charge of arrangements. Diplomats said it would be difficult for Mozambique to handle a State funeral.

Messages of condolence have been received from all parts of the world, including Cuba and the Soviet Union. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe whites terrified by Harare attacks

HARARE — A wave of fear ran through Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community yesterday after the first indiscriminate attack on whites in the country's history sparked by the death on Sunday of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

Miraculously, only one person was hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment during three hours of rioting which caused thousands of pounds in damage.

White parents kept their children indoors yesterday afternoon and whites

Own Correspondent

avoided the city centre in a panic reaction.

The violence seemed to be limited, however, to University of Zimbabwe adult students who ignored pleas for restraint from other demonstrators.

More than 4 000 demonstrators, apparently including some members of the ruling ZANU PF Party Youth Wing, assembled on the University of Zimbabwe

campus early yesterday morning and marched 5 km to the Malawi High Commission which they pelted with bricks.

They carried placards declaring "Samora, we will not rest until we avenge you", "No reconciliation with racist whites" and "Botha must hang".

Their next target was the office of SA Airways — soon to close if Zimbabwe is, as announced, to comply with the Commonwealth sanctions package.

A Johannesburg SAA spokesman said

last night Harare office staff would not be working from today until further notice. All SAA business would be handled by travel agents.

Terrified women staff members barricaded themselves in the rear of the building as the mob smashed through plate glass windows. Their terror mounted as they realised the attackers were setting fire to the offices.

● See Page 4

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22/10/86

BUS DAY

TH

Zimbabwe whites fear backlash

by ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service, in HARARE

THE events in Zimbabwe this week have made whites more sharply aware of their vulnerability as a minority group, who, because of the colour of their skins, are likely to feel the backlash of rising tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Tuesday's mob rule in the streets when indiscriminate assaults took place on whites angered and distressed many.

They were also upset by the failure of the Government to come out with a strong condemnation immediately.

At the time of the violence when buildings were being stoned and the offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi set on fire, people were naturally very scared.

A mob running through the streets, jumping on cars, smashing windcreens and lashing out at bystanders is very unsettling.

But there is a resilience among people here which quickly asserted itself, and it would be truer to say that by the following day whites were more edgy than frightened.

THERE is a wealth of racial tolerance which was evident yesterday when, in a fresh series of anti-South African demonstrations, there was an absence of racial hostility.

The atmosphere was greatly improved, too, by the presence of large numbers of police who were clearly under instructions on this occasion to quell any violence immediately.

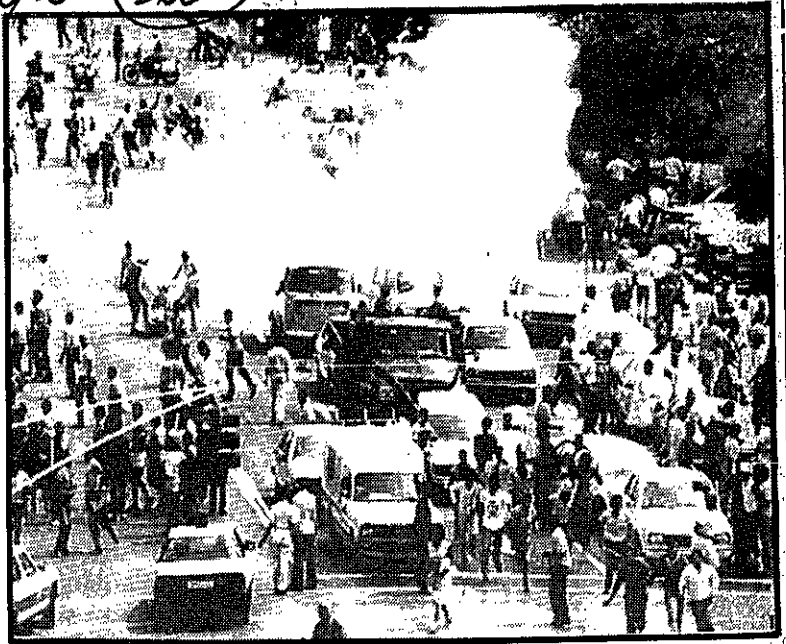
But in conversations with whites here the underlying concern soon becomes apparent that whatever their personal attitudes, they could become targets of suspicion and hostility should the already strained relations with South Africa deteriorate sharply.

In the six years of Zimbabwe's independence, there have been episodes when whites have felt threatened and these have often been associated with perceived or real attempts to damage the security of the state.

In Zimbabwean minds, the South African connection is real in the incidents such as the bomb blast which occurred at Zanu (PF) headquarters, the destruction of a munitions depot and the sabotage of Air Force planes at Thornhill.

The South African raids on ANC premises in May this year led to talk of a fifth column among whites in Zimbabwe.

Now once again the suspicion that South Africa was involved in the death of President Samora Machel led directly to the ugly racial incidents in Harare.



Riot police in Harare disperse thousands of demonstrators after President Machel's death.

Anti-SA mobs worry Zimbabwean whites

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Events in Zimbabwe this week have made whites more sharply aware of their vulnerability as a minority group who, because of the colour of their skins, are likely to feel the backlash of rising tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The mob rule in the streets on Tuesday, when indiscriminate assaults took place on whites, angered and distressed many.

They were also upset by the failure of the government to come out with a strong condemnation immediately.

Many had hoped that Mr Mugabe himself or one of his senior Ministers would go on TV to reassure people that the authorities would not stand for the violence.

When buildings were being stoned and the offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi set on fire, people were frightened.

The mob ran through the streets, jumped on cars, smashed windcreens and lashed out at bystanders.

Many firms closed for the day and sent their staff home early because of fears that the normal homeward rush would see a fresh outbreak of violence.

But there is a resilience among people here which quickly asserted itself and it would be truer to say that by the following day whites were more edgy than frightened.

There is a wealth of racial tolerance which was evident when, in a fresh series of anti-South African demonstrations, there was an absence of racial hostility.

Govt 'was not behind riots'

HARARE — A Cabinet Minister yesterday described as "nonsense" speculation of government involvement and direction in Tuesday's demonstrations by University of Zimbabwe students in the capital in reaction to President Machel's death, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

In an interview on the British Broadcasting Corporation programme "Focus on Africa" the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said the students acted purely on their own initiative and were "free to think and act for themselves".

"Violence should not have occurred. The demonstration was an expression of the shock the people felt at the death of President Samora Machel," he said.

He said in three instances, demonstrators were provoked into violence by remarks made by some whites in the city. — Sapa.

Youths held in Machel protest

MASERU — Police yesterday used teargas to break up a march by about 1 000 university students protesting against the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, witnesses said.

Youths threw rocks at police who charged them with rubber whips, said two students who took part.

Between 100 and 200 youths were arrested.

The clash occurred about 10 km outside Maseru, after students had tried to march to Maseru from the National University of Lesotho at Roma, 25 km from the capital.

Neither government nor police officials would comment on the incident. Demonstrations have been forbidden in Lesotho since a military takeover in January. — Sapa-AP.

SUSPICION

But in conversations with whites here, the underlying concern becomes apparent that whatever their personal attitudes, they could become targets of suspicion.

In the six years of Zimbabwe's independence, there have been times when whites felt threatened and these have often been associated with perceived or real attempts to damage the security of the state.

In Zimbabwean minds, the South African connection is real in the incidents such as the bomb blast which occurred at Zanu (PF) headquarters, the destruction of a munitions depot and the sabotage of air force planes at Thornhill.

The suspicion that South Africa was involved in the death of President Samora Machel led directly to the ugly racial incidents in Harare.

DB 23/10/86 (362)

SA mission back in business

HARARE — The offices of the South African Trade Commission here, subject of an attempted attack on Tuesday by students following the death of President Samora Machel, were back in business yesterday.

The Deputy Trade Commissioner, Mr. Willem de Groot, told ZANA, the semi-official news agency, "We are open for business as usual."

South Africa and Zimbabwe do not have formal diplomatic relations which were severed after independence in 1980.

Due to the volume of trade between the two countries and that many Zimbabweans, mostly whites, have relations in South Africa, the two

countries have maintained trade relations through the South African office here and a Zimbabwean office in Johannesburg.

One of the functions of the office in Harare is to process visas for Zimbabweans wishing to travel to South Africa and Mr. De Groot said this was still being done.

The front door windows of the building which houses the Trade Mission were smashed by rampaging students and subsequently barred by police.

The students also destroyed the nearby offices of South African Airways.

A spokesman for Air Zimbabwe said that the national airline would act as "general sales agents" for SAA, handling bookings and tickets, until they resume business.

There has been no suggestion, at this stage, that flights between the two countries will be affected.

Also damaged by the students, who had tear gas lobbed at them by the police, were the Malawian High Commission and the offices of Air Malawi, which were set alight — Sapa

CAN 6 Times 23/10/86

Hundreds of students flee before police

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HARARE. — Helmeted riot police armed with wooden batons and shields charged into hundreds of students encircling Harare's central police station yesterday.

The students were demanding the release of youths arrested in violent demonstrations, throughout the city centre the day before, against South African and Malawian leaders for the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Peaceful march

The students, young men and women from the Harare Polytechnic, fled in all directions as they were pursued by police.

Witnesses said no one appeared to be seriously hurt in the charge, mounted after some 700 students surrounded the police station after a peaceful march through downtown Harare to demand the freedom of 100 youths arrested on Tuesday after the worst violence the city has seen since independence 6½ years ago.

Police ordered the polytechnic students to disperse while their demands were being considered. But after an hour, while the demonstrators squatted or milled about the police station, scores of riot police charged.

Other student demonstrations against South Africa continued yesterday watched closely by police teams in full riot gear with helmets, batons and shields.

Students marched through the capital, stopping outside parliament and local newspaper offices.

Strong police patrols were posted at previous riot targets, the South Afri-

can Trade Commission, the Malawi High Commission and the airline offices of both countries.

Malawian property was attacked because of its alleged support for anti-Marxist rebels in Mozambique.

In Bulawayo, student teachers yesterday demonstrated outside the South African Airways office, which was closed on Tuesday.

The leader of the 100 demonstrators urged young Zimbabweans to be prepared "for a war with the Botha regime" and denounced all those who supported South Africa.

Police kept a watchful eye on the demonstrators as they circled the block housing SAA's offices.

Shop and office workers also joined the students in the demonstration.

The offices of the South African Trade Commission in Harare, subject of an attempted attack on Tuesday by University of Zimbabwe students following the death of President Machel, were back in business yesterday.

The Deputy Trade Commissioner, Mr Willem de Groot, told Ziana, the semi-official news agency: "We are open for business as usual."

SAA officials were at the offices yesterday morning assessing the damage.

A spokesman for Air Zimbabwe said the national airline would "act as 'general sales agents' for SAA" until they resume business.

He said this would mean Air Zimbabwe would handle bookings and the issue of tickets for SAA.

There has been no suggestion, at this stage, that flights between the two countries will be affected.

Beira corridor money talks start

SPAN 23/10/85 362

BRUSSELS — A key fund-raising effort begins in Brussels today to find \$185 million for the Beira corridor — the pipeline and rail link between Zimbabwe and the Mozambique coast.

The two-day conference, hosted by the European commission and convened by one of the agencies of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), has been arranged to secure investment for the first phase of a project to upgrade or "rehabilitate" the much attacked 645 km

route between Harare and the port of Beira.

The programme has taken on renewed importance following the sanctions threat by South Africa against the Frontline states and is designed to reduce their dependence on South Africa for trade and transport.

The European commission confirmed yesterday it had agreed to make \$40 million available under Lome convention funds, while additional support is also expected to be provided directly by member states.

East Germany, Norway, Sweden, the World Bank, Finland, the United States and the African Development Bank are among those who will be represented at the conference.

The possibility that Pretoria might close its borders if the West imposes more punitive economic sanctions lies behind the latest fund-raising initiative.

The region relies on South Africa's ports and railways for the bulk of its foreign trade.

Landlocked Zimbabwe, for example, sends more than 90 percent of its cargo traffic through South Africa. — Financial Times.

Zimbabwe looks ahead

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Finance, Economic, Planning and Development Minister has painted a glossy picture of the country's economy by 1996, but warned against over-population.

Given an annual average growth rate of 5.1%, Zimbabwe's gross domestic product, at 1985 prices, would rise to over Z\$13 500m by 1996, Bernard Chidzero said yesterday.

The gross domestic product was Z\$5 081m in 1985.

Chidzero said: "Another indicator is that the per capita income will be about Z\$600 in 1980 prices, or double this figure in current price terms, Z\$1 200, compared to Z\$460 and Z\$800 in 1986."

He compared Zimbabwe's industrial base in 1996 to some south-east Asian countries, such as Korea, and South American nations.

He said: "We would still be far behind the average per capita incomes of industrialised countries, but much better than many developing countries."

However, the country's population would have grown to more than 10-million unless it was curbed by more vigorous family planning programmes.

The present population growth rate of 3.1% was above the world average.

Chidzero said: "By 1996, more than 100 000 jobs a year will need to be created in the formal sector."

Projections were that Zimbabwe would have become more integrated with the world economy and "at the same time, a considerable economic power in the region, even after the demise of apartheid".

These projections were based on the first Five Year Development Plan, which was more long-term than its name implied.

Chidzero said: "Much depends on what we export and at what cost." He added that the security of Mozambican routes was of paramount importance.

— Sapa

Zimbabwe picture bright but crowded

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister has painted a glossy picture of the country's economy by 1996 but warns against overpopulation.

Dr Bernard Chidzero says that given an annual average growth rate of 5.1 percent, Zimbabwe's gross domestic product, at 1985 prices, would rise to over R1 800 million by 1996. The gross domestic product was R6 775 million.

But the population will have grown to over 10 million unless it is curbed by more vigorous family planning programmes, says Mr Chidzero.

"Our population growth rate of 3.1 percent is above the world average."

"By 1996 more than 100 000 jobs a year will need to be created in the formal sector."

The Minister says projections are that Zimbabwe will have become more integrated with the world economy, based on the First Five Year Development Plan which he says is more long term than its title implies.

"Much depends on what we export and at what cost," Mr Chidzero said, adding that the security of Mozambican routes was of paramount importance.

The Minister said that although the defence expenditure had continued to grow since independence it had not reached unsustainable levels.

Sapa.

SA had systems to divert Machel aircraft — report

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique's national news agency AIM has put out a story claiming that the South African military had the technology to interfere with the navigational system of the aircraft in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday night.

The AIM report said: "It is perfectly possible, by using electronic equipment on the ground, to cause an aircraft to deviate from its flight path while the pilot still believes he is on the correct route."

The report said an AIM staffer had spoken to an unnamed United States Air Force specialist in Boston.

Nkomati back in balance — Barratt

By Colleen Ryan, Political Reporter
The death of President Machel has put the Nkomati Accord back in the balance, says Professor John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

The future of the accord between South Africa and Mozambique now hinges on the power struggle within the Frelimo Government.

He told The Star that even before President Machel's death the accord was "separately with both countries claiming infringement."

Several choices

The accord was signed by President Machel and South African State President Mr. Botha in 1984. Mozambique said it would stop supporting the ANC, South Africa promised no further aid to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Professor Barratt said: "The new leadership may decide to mend bridges with South Africa and preserve the accord, but it could decide such an attempt is futile."

There are several choices for a new Mozambique president: two are General Armando Guebuza, Minister in the President's Office and opposed to the accord, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr.

Smith condemns riot 'excuse'

HARARE — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, yesterday lashed out at the claim by the Minister of Information, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, that the white victims of Tuesday's riots had provoked their attackers.

In a telephone interview from his farm at Shurugwe (formerly Selukwe) Mr. Smith told Sapa Dr. Shamuyarira's remarks to the BBC, attempting to justify the assaults, were disgraceful.

"I think it was sad that people should allow their hysteria and to power Frelimo would go back to the bush and continue the guerrilla war. It's a no-win situation."

3 000 march in 3rd day of Harare protest

HARARE — Escorted by riot police, some 3 000 demonstrators marched through the streets of central Harare yesterday in the third day of protest over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

The demonstrators passed scenes of Tuesday's violent demonstrations when youths set alight two airline offices, stoned the American, Malawian and

South African diplomatic missions and assaulted white passersby.

Pre-funeral panic in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique is struggling to arrange accommodation for all the foreign officials and journalists expected to arrive in Maputo next week for President Samora Machel's funeral.

Only a handful of hotels are operating in the city and food is scarce. The first victims of the pre-funeral panic were three British journalists stranded at the city's airport without visas.

The leaders of the six Frontline States and other prominent African leaders are also expected to attend the funeral.

Critically injured men improving

NELSPRUIT — The condition of one of the two Mozambicans critically injured in the air crash on Sunday has improved to such an extent that he was transferred from intensive care to a general ward yesterday.

He is Mr. Vasco Langa, who suffered multiple injuries.

And Mr. Guido Martinho, who underwent a stomach operation on Tuesday, has improved sufficiently for him to be taken off a respirator. He is still in the intensive care unit.

Funeral panic in Mozambique

On Tuesday, some 5 000 University of Zimbabwe students rampaged through Harare.

They said they were protesting South Africa's alleged involvement in President Machel's death. — Sapa-AP

The superintendant of the Robt Ferreira Hospital, Dr. Joao Schepers, has received a telephone call from Foreign Minister Mr. Filiz Botha, thanking him and his staff for the efficient way in which they were attending to the injured Mozambicans.



An old man, dressed as a warrior, joins several hundred women who marched through Harare to protest against South Africa and Malawi for the death of Samora Machel. *CAN. Times 25/10/86* Picture: Reuters

Harare's angry week over Machel's death *(362)*

CHRIS ERASMUS

OF THE CAPE TIMES
REPORTS FROM HARARE



HARARE. — For four days running this week, the usually restful atmosphere of downtown Harare has been disrupted by outbursts of anger, bitterness and public anguish at the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

On Thursday about 300 student teachers marched through the city centre, paused briefly outside parliament and assembled at the Mozambican Embassy.

Zimbabwean police kept an eye on proceedings — but, unlike demonstrations earlier this week, yesterday's involved little more than the singing of songs and the reading of poetry and speeches.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the scenario was less tranquil.

Shattered glass and wrecked office equipment was strewn across the Zimbabwean capital's usually tidy streets.

President Machel is regarded in front-line black Africa as a hero of the struggle for liberation.

Fire of revenge

His death on South African soil was exactly the sort of spark that could be expected to ignite a white-hot fire of revenge in a country as newly liberated as Zimbabwe.

Mozambique and its citizens paid a heavy price in lives, destruction and suffering to help those Zimbabweans who fought in the guerilla war against Rhodesian forces and that has not been forgotten by the people now enjoying the fruits of independence.

In general, the mood of the people is relaxed. But ask about Sunday's tragedy and immediately the easy smiles are replaced with fierce emotion.

Mr Henry Mutazu, 36, says he speaks with the voice of the common working

man. He also happens to be a financial secretary for the local district of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party, although he points out that he has no authority to speak for the party.

Pretoria's 'adventurism'

But party spokesman or not, his perceptions on the death of the Mozambican leader, South Africa's alleged involvement and what he describes as Pretoria's "adventurism" on the Southern African sub-continent carry the weight of general consensus.

"We are angered. The people feel sure that Pretoria is somehow involved in this dreadful business.

"Tuesday's rioting (in which buildings were damaged and a number of whites assaulted) was not planned, or if it was, the planning was done on the campus of the University of Zimbabwe — Zanu was not involved as far as I know and would not tolerate such behaviour," he said.

At 37, Mr Justin Nyangani is a director of Zimbabwe's largest industrial and commercial cleaning concern and is acquainted with the economic problems facing his country.

He is also a card-carrying Zanu-PF member.

The violence and demonstrations seen in Harare streets in recent days were not symptoms of a deeper malaise, he says.

Rather, they were the "spontaneous outbursts of anger and bitter resentment at the South African Government's perceived hand in President Machel's tragic death".

On links with South Africa, Mr Nyangani said Zimbabwean businessmen knew that sanctions would hurt, but had been prepared to do business with Pretoria for as long as possible. However, this was no longer the case, he said.

"The people are generally happy and before this incident were not filled with anger. But President Machel's death has changed us."

Zimbabwe will fight to last man

27/10/86
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HARARE — Premier Robert Mugabe has vowed that Zimbabwe would defend Mozambique to the last man to prevent MNR rebels from seizing power there after the death of his key ally, President Samora Machel.

Mr Mugabe, speaking at a rally honouring Mr Machel in Harare yesterday, charged that the Mozambican leader, killed in a plane crash on October 19, had been a victim of Pretoria's alleged aggression on its neighbouring states.

He also accused Pretoria of having been behind the 1969 parcel bomb which killed Mr Machel's predecessor, Frelimo party chief Eduardo Mondlane.

The fact the fatal aircraft crash took place in SA was "a pointer to the evil nature of apartheid and the Botha regime," said Mr Mugabe.

"Zimbabwe will never, ever, give in to apartheid and we can assure the people of SA that the death of Samora has only served to reinforce our strength and resilience," he said.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Machel's death was aimed at intimidating Southern Africa's black-ruled nations from supporting guerillas fighting to topple the SA Government.

He referred to what he called SA's backing for right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who "have wreaked havoc on Mozambique's economy and killed thousands of civilians in their 12-year campaign to overthrow Maputo's Marxist Government.

"... Zimbabwe will never, ever allow a situation where the MNR takes control

of Mozambique," Mr Mugabe said.

His voice choking with emotion, he said:

"Let (South African President P W) Botha get that clear — we are prepared to die to the last man in defence of the sovereignty of Mozambique, for that sovereignty is Zimbabwe's sovereignty."

Both Pretoria and the MNR have denied any involvement in the crash.

Mr Mugabe promised to step up aid to Mozambique, where about 12 000 of his troops are already battling MNR rebels and guarding a vital oil pipeline and trade routes to their land-locked nation.

The Zimbabwean leader, heading a high-level delegation, flies to Maputo tomorrow for Mr Machel's funeral.

Since an offensive before the 1985-86 rainy season, Zimbabwean troops have played a largely defensive role protecting the strategic road, rail and pipeline link to the port of Beira.

● At another rally in the north-western town of Chinhoyi yesterday, the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said killers had been infiltrated into Zimbabwe to assassinate Mr Mugabe.

"The same people who killed Comrade Machel want to kill Comrade Mugabe. We must protect our leader," the Minister said without giving any other details. Meanwhile Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, yesterday sharply criticised the Malawian leader, Dr Kamuzu Banda, for his policies on SA and asked him to choose between supporting other black-ruled states or Pretoria. — Sapa-Reuter

EC sinks \$40m into Beira line scheme

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OWN CORRESPONDENT
2/11/86 BUDDAY
LONDON — An ambitious project to break SA's economic stranglehold on the Frontline states received the European Community's blessing last week and a \$40m send-off.

The money is to start the ball rolling on the Beira Corridor scheme to upgrade the road, rail and port infrastructure linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean through the Mozambican port of Beira. The aim is to divert through Mozambique much of the trade going to the states via SA.

It is the first firm token of support from the EC for Mozambique since the plane-crash death of President Samora Machel last week.

The scheme is the brainchild of Mozambique's Transport Minister Alcantra Santos, who also died in the crash. It has been given a further push by SA's recent attempts to hold up traffic to and from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

About \$185m is needed if the project is to go ahead. Potential donors, including EC countries, the Nordic states, the US, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europeans met in Brussels last Thursday and Friday to discuss funding for the scheme. Santos was to have attended.

The EC contribution will come out of the \$1bn earmarked from the Lome Convention for assistance to the Frontline states and will probably be topped up by separate donations from individual EC states.

An EC Commission spokesman described the meeting as "vital for the future of the region". He said the community would be providing further aid for transport improvements in Angola and Malawi in the near future.

October 28 1986

Zimbabwean free Press reputation at peril — paper

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SPAC
28/10/86

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's reputation as a country which upheld the freedom of the Press had been damaged by the threat to take "drastic action" against the *Financial Gazette*, an independent weekly, the paper said in an editorial last week.

The Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, attacked the paper, accusing it of being an agent of foreign governments after it had carried in an editorial part of an unattributed British Government analysis warning of the dangerous repercussions of applying sanctions against South Africa.

The editorial said the allegation was "preposterous and a gross slander".

"Not content with accusing this paper of being an agent of foreign governments — an insult and a very dangerous one in the present circumstances that Zimbabwe finds itself in — the Minister went on to threaten unspecified drastic action against us," said the editorial.

It said the paper was bound by the law of the land, but so was the Minister.

It added that a request by the editor, Mr Clive Wilson, to see the Minister had been turned down.

Now it's war on Mugabe — Renamo

29/10/86
PR6-3
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From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambican rebels, MNR, poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable route to the sea to reduce dependence on South Africa.

The Beira corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabwean plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa.

For four years Zimbabwe has had troops in Mozambique guarding the corridor and at times has actively engaged in operations with Frelimo forces against MNR bases.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has resolutely opposed any suggestion of a political accommodation between Frelimo and the MNR.

Last weekend he vowed not to allow the MNR to take control of Mozambique in the heightened tension following the death of President Samora Machel, saying Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to stop this.

The response from the MNR has been a "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe.

In a statement from Lisbon the MNR said it would begin attacking "military, economic and other targets of interest to Mugabe's government in Zimbabwe".

"War against Zimbabwe has been declared," it said, and added that Harare "thus becomes our No 1 enemy".

The statement, issued by insurgent leader Alfonso Dhlakama, was "formal retaliation" for Mr Mugabe's pledge to support Mozambique, said Lisbon-based MNR spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira.

"Come on"

Mr Mugabe, who is in Maputo where he attended President Machel's funeral yesterday, was asked today if he regarded the MNR declaration as a serious threat.

Mr Mugabe laughed and replied dismissively: "Come on".

Leaders of the frontline states are holding talks in Maputo that are believed to have been mainly about the implications for the group of the death of President Samora Machel.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of deep emotion in Maputo and of growing antagonism towards South Africa throughout the sub-continent.

The frontline leaders were joined today by the president of the Organisation of African Unity, Congolese President Denis Sasi Nguesso.

Top-ranking Frelimo party member Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who delivered the eulogy at yesterday's funeral service, spoke briefly in Portuguese, pledging that Mozambique would remain strong and overcome the rebel threat.

Observers believe the discussions will focus on how the group's aims and actions will be affected by the death of Mr Machel, who was one of its most influential members.

Although he strongly supported the group's policies, his pragmatism is believed to have had a moderating effect.

● Thousands mourn — Page 3.

MNR spanner in Mugabe's works

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambique rebel movement MNR poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable alternative route to the sea to reduce dependence on South African ports.

The Beira Corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabaeen plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa.

Faced with the near-certainty of retaliation by Pretoria, Zimbabwe is pinning its hopes on developing the road and rail route to Beira and the port itself so that essential imports and exports will still find their way in and out of the country.

For the past four years Zimbabwe has had troops in Mozambique guarding the route and at times actively engaged in operations with Frelimo forces against MNR bases.

Mr Mugabe has resolutely opposed any suggestion of a political accommodation between Frelimo and the MNR and has warned that to do so would enable the MNR to get a foot in the door which would eventually result in the collapse of the socialist revolution in Mozambique and even lead to the fall of the Zimbabwe government.

Last weekend he vowed not to allow the MNR to take control of Mozambique following the death of President Samora Machel, saying Zimbabwe would fight to stop this.

The response from the MNR has been the "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe and the threat to hit at targets inside the country.

Ironically it was in Rhodesia that the MNR was formed by Mr Ian Smith's intelligence organisation.

Two years ago pro-MNR slogans appeared on the outskirts of Harare indicating that the organisation had a fifth column at work here.

Route to sea under serious threat

THE declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambique rebel movement, MNR, poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable alternative route to the sea to reduce dependence on South African ports.

The Beira corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabwean plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa.

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Troops

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Frelimo and the MNR and has warned that to do so would enable the MNR to get a foot in the door which would eventually result in the collapse of the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

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The response from the MNR has been the "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe and the threat to hit at targets inside the country.

Ironically it was in Rhodesia that the MNR was formed by Mr Ian Smith's intelligence organisation led by Mr Ken Flower to enable it to gain more information about the activities of the Zanla guerilla force of Mr Mugabe operating from within Mozambique.

170 guerillas get the boot

The Star's Africa
News Service

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HARARE — A group of 170 disabled former guerilla fighters have been thrown out of a rehabilitation centre near Harare because they took matters into their hands when grievances were not quickly resolved.

Complaining about allowances, pensions and unemployment, they locked up centre officials and went to the residence of an acting Minister to protest about their conditions.

Social Welfare Minister Mr Frederick Shava said the men would continue to get compensation and medical attention but would not stay on at the centre.

2/11/76 SUN TIMES

Fears over safety of UK instructors

By NORMAN ELLIS
Harare

A DECLARATION of war against Zimbabwe by South African-backed Mozambican rebels has raised fears that British military instructors may become targets in both countries in threatened new guerrilla offensives.

Renamo's sabre-rattling immediately became a key talking point among Western diplomats whose governments support both Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and who, through quiet backroom diplomacy, are trying to persuade Pretoria to halt all support for the rebels.

Fate

It also raised questions among British diplomats about the fate of the British instructors — 100 are helping to train Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers in Zimbabwe under a six-year aid programme — and a unit of former Special Air Services



ROBERT MUGABE
Backing Freilimo to the hilt

(SAS) men due in Mozambique soon under a private contract to train a crack force of 600 to fight the guerrillas.

"We don't yet know how serious Renamo's threat is, or whether it was just a gut reaction to Mugabe's own speech," one British diplomat said.

"We'll just have to wait and see. But if they start crossing the border we may have to reconsider the position of our instructors."

The 12 000-strong Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) army, pledged to topple the Marxist Maputo government, this week formally declared war on Zimbabwe — Mozambique's landlocked western neighbour.

This was after Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, speaking last weekend at a memorial rally for President Samora Machel, vowed Renamo would never seize power in the former Portuguese territory.

Unchallenged

Mr Mugabe has 12 000 troops in Mozambique guarding railways, highways and an oil pipeline vital to his economy.

"We are prepared to die to the last man to defend the sovereignty of Mozambique because to defend that sovereignty is to defend Zimbabwe's sovereignty," he said.

Western intelligence reports say that Renamo rebels have base camps in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces, roam unchallenged by Mozambique's ragtag army in four provinces, and control several key towns.

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362 'Threat to Press' in Zimbabwe

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's reputation as a country which upheld the freedom of the Press had been damaged by the threat that "drastic action" would be taken against the Financial Gazette, an independent weekly.

This was said by the paper in a recent editorial.

Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, attacked the paper last week, accusing it of being an agent of foreign governments after it had carried in an editorial part of an unattributed British Government analysis warning of the dangerous repercussions of applying sanctions against South Africa.

"A GROSS SLANDER"

The editorial said the allegation was "preposterous and a gross slander".

"Not content with accusing this paper of being an agent of foreign governments — an insult and a very dangerous one in the present circumstances in which Zimbabwe finds itself — the Minister went on to threaten unspecified drastic action against us," the editorial said.

It said the paper was bound by the law of the land, but so was the Minister and he could not threaten "drastic action" unless there were legal grounds for doing so.

It added that a request by the editor, Mr Clive Wilson, to see the Minister had been turned down.

February 1.

Zimbabwe builds new oil refinery

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has decided to build a new oil refinery at Feruka, near Mutare, to cater for the needs of Zimbabwe and the entire Southern African region, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

The Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said in an interview a team of experts had already started working on the multi-million-rand project and a report would be submitted to the Cabinet soon.

Feasibility studies had shown that the old Feruka refinery, which had processed light crude oil only, could not be rehabilitated. The new project would process all crude oil, the Minister said.

Iran had indicated that it would fund the new project.

The corridor with Beira would bring about expansion for Mutare, an eastern border city, the Minister said. — Sapa.

Saudi's expel UK nurses after party

The Star Bureau

November 4 1986

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GABBSANNVHO

Visiting Zimbabwe MP clashes with Pik at Rosebank meeting

By Colleen Ryan,
Political Reporter

In an extraordinary clash at a National Party meeting last night, a visiting MP from Zimbabwe disputed a claim made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there was no freedom in Zimbabwe.

Mr Charles Duke, a member of the ruling Zanu-PF party who is visiting South Africa, stood up at Mr Pik Botha's public meeting, attended by 700 people in Rosebank, and said he disagreed that Zimbabwe was not free.

Speaking during question time, Mr Duke asked the Minister how the South African Government could claim to have a multi-party system and still pass "extremist legislation".

He said the South African Government had no new proposals for solving problems in the region.

In his reply, Mr Botha attacked Mr Duke, "for criticising my Government". He questioned whether any South African politician would be allowed to do the same in Zimbabwe.

He said he would take up Mr



Zimbabwe MP Mr Charles Duke: disagreed that his country was not free.



Mr Pik Botha: would visit Zimbabwe if assured he could "cross the border alive".

Duke's offer to visit Zimbabwe to see conditions for himself, providing Mr Duke could provide the assurance he would be able to "cross the border alive".

Mr Botha criticised the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, warning that his "totalitarian and Marxist" plans would mean the end of freedom in that country.

He said the Government would not allow South Africa to be taken over by the forces now in control of many countries to

the north of it.

Earlier in his address, Mr Botha said apartheid had not been the problem in Zimbabwe but now the country had independence "there is hardly a person who can say it has freedom".

Mr Botha also criticised the African National Congress, saying it was dominated by the South African Communist Party and was not interested in peaceful negotiation.

He said the country's enemies had realised many years ago

that South Africa's "pluralist" policies made it an easy target of criticism and outside pressure had steadily increased over the years.

Sanctions were inevitable but "the people of South Africa cannot be boycotted in respect of their capacity to adapt and change and negotiate", he said.

Referring to a possible general election, Mr Botha said support for his meeting showed the National Party would seriously challenge the Progressive Federal Party in Johannesburg.

SAA will continue US flights

Transport Reporter

South African Airways will continue to operate its scheduled flights to the United States until further notice, an SAA spokesman said yesterday.

He said the twice-weekly New York flights would be resumed from Friday "until we are told to stop".

The airline lodged an objection with the US Department of Transportation last week against immediate termination of SAA flights to the US following the Anti-Apartheid Act passed recently by the US Congress.

LEGAL RIGHT

SAA wanted its flights to continue for a 12-month period until October 27 1987, arguing that it was the airline's right under the 1947 Air Transport Services Agreement between the US and South Africa to receive one year's notice.

The Department of Transportation was expected to decide on SAA's objection this week.

The spokesman said SAA had not decided whether legal action would be taken if the decision went against the airline.

Kaunda and Mugabe in danger, alleges Jesse Jackson

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse Jackson believes that, following the death of President Samora Machel, the lives of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe are in danger.

In a telephone interview from London, Mr. Jackson told the *New York Times* that if anything happened to President Kaunda and Mr. Mugabe... "then we have another Lebanon in Southern Africa."

The black American civil rights leader and former presidential candidate said he would ask for an immediate meeting with President Reagan to brief the President on what he had learned about the situation in Southern Africa relating to the

death of the Mozambique leader.

He said the situation was a threat to world peace.

Mr. Jackson, who had attended a meeting with President Machel in September, was a mourner at the funeral in Maputo.

He said the death of President Machel, along with alleged South African efforts to destabilize the region militarily and economically, had convinced him the situation was very grave.

Mr. Jackson told the *New York Times* that, according to Mozambique officials, more than eight hours elapsed between the October 19 crash and the time that SA authorities informed Maputo.

Even then, he claimed, a Mozambican team was given the wrong location and did not ar-

rive at the site until 24 hours after the crash.

Mr. Jackson repeated earlier Mozambican accounts of how the pilot asked for Maputo airport's lights to be turned on — when they were already on — indicating that the pilot thought he was near his destination when he was not.

He also repeated earlier allegations about slowness in the provision of medical help to the crash victims and claims that SA policemen were more interested in searching for papers and money than in rendering help.

The US Government has stated repeatedly that it has no evidence that South Africa bears any responsibility for the air crash.

● The US yesterday offered congratulations to Mr. Joaquim

Chissano on his election as President of Mozambique and said it wanted to work with him for regional peace and economic development, *Reuter* reports.

"We congratulate Mr. Chissano on his appointment," State Department spokesman Mr. Charles Redman told reporters.

"The United States will continue to work for positive and constructive relations with Mozambique in furtherance of common goals, that is Mozambique's non-alignment, the use of private sector initiatives to develop its economy and active support for regional peace efforts," he said.

The warmth of the US reaction to Mr. Chissano's election, yesterday by the Central Committee of the ruling Frelimo Party appeared to reflect relief that it was he and not his hard-

line Marxist rival Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, who won the post.

After the death of President Machel, US officials made clear their preference for Mr. Chissano, whom they regard as a moderate.

Washington feared Mr. dos Santos might reverse President Machel's policy of opening to the West politically and economically.

Mr. Chissano (47) is widely credited with influencing President Machel's change of direction away from reliance on the Soviet Union.

The United States has put considerable effort into bolstering the change of direction and despite trenchant criticism from right-wingers, invited President Machel to the White House last year for talks with President Reagan.



The Rev. Jesse Jackson, situation in Southern Africa is a threat to world peace.

Mugabe regrets rioting in Harare

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe, questioned in the House of Assembly by a white legislator about violent demonstrations in Harare after the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, regretted that a lawful procession by youths to express Zimbabwe's grief "turned chaotic" and that old and young people were beaten up.

In his first public reaction to the violence — in which South

African and Malawian government and airline offices were torched and stoned — he said: "Youngsters are youngsters and they tend to get out of control from time to time."

Scores of people in central Harare, most of them whites, were injured in the rampage.

Mr. Mugabe insisted that there had been "cases of provocation along racial lines". One such example was a slogan scrawled on a road saying: "Good, he's gone. Next will be RM (Robert Mugabe)".

Mr. Mugabe said the students and other demonstrators assumed the provocation came from "yesterday's enemies" — the white minority and supporters of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He urged all members of Parliament to educate their constituents to work towards the creation of a non-racial society.

"We have done well so far," he said, referring to the period since he took the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18 1980. "But we must not rest on our laurels."

Mr. Mugabe told the House that national service would be introduced for young people, who wanted to contribute to the defence of the country or of their region.

He said he also believed it was absolutely necessary to build up the country's military capacity and that the Government would want to defend the Maputo railway line as well as the Beira corridor.

He was replying to a question from Mr. John Madinga (Zanu-PF, Zangaza) who had asked whether, in the light of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) declaring war on Zimbabwe, and the fact that many youths wanted to help protect the country's national service, would be introduced.



Mr Robert Mugabe.

"Yes, we are going to embark on a programme of training our youth. Yes, there is going to be national service," Mr. Mugabe said.

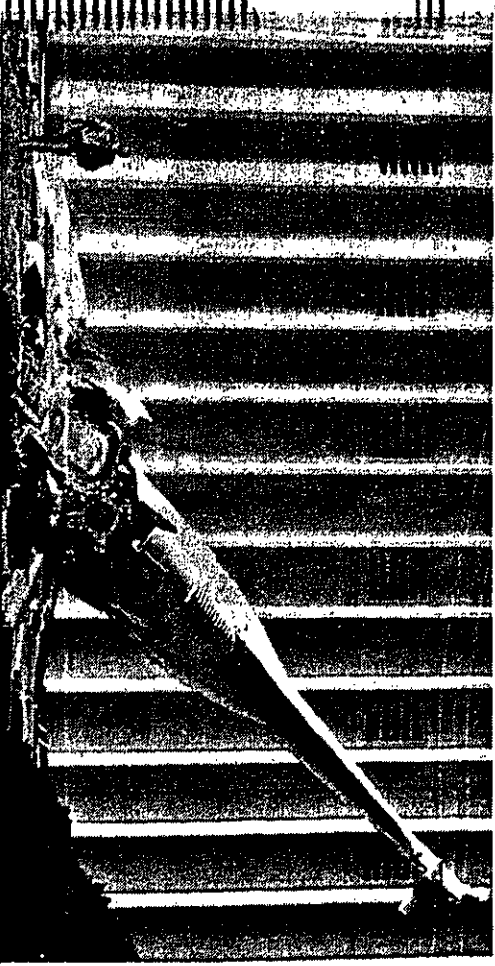
"All those youths who feel they have a contribution to make, who are inspired to make a contribution by way of defending their country and region, will have the opportunity to be enrolled," he said.

The Government was looking at the question of national service with Army and Ministry of Defence officials.

He said that, if members of the Youth League or any other body wished to be "conscripted", they would have the opportunity of enrolling for national service.

"I feel, too," he said, "that it is absolutely necessary for us to build up our military capacity, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Financial constraints might not permit the country to take the steps it wished as quickly as it would like. But the country had to safeguard its routes to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique."

He said the Maputo line was not operating for the lack of defence. "We would want to defend that as well," he said. Sapa-AP.



Still standing on its nose, this single-rotor helicopter stands beside the machine shop at which it was delivering a roof vent. The pilot died in the crash at the Northern States Power plant in Becker, Minnesota, United States yesterday.

HAGAR the Horrible

By Dik Browne



Whites need not fear black rule — Mugabe

CAPE TOWN — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says there is no reason for whites to fear black rule in South Africa.

In an interview conducted by the former Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, on behalf of the magazine *Leadership*, the Zimbabwean leader said: "From my experience here, the fears of the whites in the country were more psychological than anything else."

"Of course, when a group has entrenched itself in power, then it regards its rights and privileges as sacrosanct. Then it seeks to make them permanent, one way or another."

"What South Africans really are facing is what we faced here (in Zimbabwe). But there is no need for whites to fear that they will be discriminated against if democracy is established."

Mr Mugabe said that naturally there would have to be "some giving", which meant more giving by whites than by blacks.

"There will have to be equal rights to the acquisition of property, equal opportunities in respect of such social services as education and health. A non-racial pattern must evolve."

On sanctions, Mr Mugabe conceded that sanctions would not bring "the apartheid regime" to its knees.

"They are under additional pressure of the political struggle waged by the people of South Africa. A combination of these forces will yield the solution in the end, not sanctions alone." — Sapa.

Zimbabwe emergency is 21 years old

HARARE — Twenty-one years ago yesterday a state of emergency was proclaimed in Rhodesia, a week ahead of the unilateral declaration of independence.

Today, six years after Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, the state of emergency is still in force.

Successive parliaments have renewed the emergency at regular intervals as one Minister of Law and Order after another has argued that it is necessary to combat either guerilla incursions, or sanctions or the activities of dissidents.

Its provisions include the power to detain people without trial. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SA declared war on us, says Mugabe

CAPE TOWN 6/11/86

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HARARE. — South Africa had declared war against Zimbabwe through its "creature", the MNR, and was "sniffing for more blood" after spilling Samora Machel's, Mr Robert Mugabe said in parliament yesterday.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister said that "In sniffing for more blood", South Africa was "earmarking a number of us for assassination". He did not elaborate.

Mr Mugabe branded the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as a "bloodhound sniffing for more blood after spilling that of Samora Machel".

"The MNR has not declared war," he said in answer to a legislator's question in parliament. "That was not the MNR's voice. It was South Africa's voice speaking through them."

The MNR last week announced in Lisbon that it had declared war against Zimbabwe, after Mr Mugabe vowed the rebels would never be allowed by his troops to seize control of the former Portuguese colony.

General Malan last week warned neighbouring black states they were "playing a dangerous game" by accusing South Africa of implication in Mr Machel's death.

And Mr Mugabe said yesterday that this was South

Africa's "way of telling us that it is going to continue its destabilization policies" against black neighbour states in the region.

"We take cognizance of the threats. But we are not afraid or intimidated by them."

Zimbabwe has some 12 000 troops in Mozambique guarding railways, roads and an oil pipeline vital to his landlocked country's economy. The lifelines are often sabotaged by the MNR, said by Mozambique, and Zimbabwe to be backed by South Africa. Pretoria denies the claim.

The Zimbabwean leader, who is also chairman for the next three years of the 101-member non-aligned bloc of nations, said it was important for Zimbabwe to strengthen its military capability in the face of South African threats.

He said his government planned to introduce some form of national service for youths keen to defend the country.

Questioned by another legislator about Zimbabwe's relations with Malawi, which Mozambique alleges harbours MNR guerillas, Mr Mugabe said that country must stop all support "whether covert, overt, witting or unwitting".

Malawian Life President Dr Kamuzu Banda denies backing the rebels, but admits individuals may cross between his country and Mozambique.

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Mr Mugabe said he would not go so far as to break diplomatic links with Malawi, but would continue trying to make Dr Banda "see the writing on the wall" in the mounting confrontation between South Africa and its black neighbours.

Malawi is the only black-ruled nation with full diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

Questioned by a white legislator about violent demonstrations in Harare after the death of Mozambique's president, Mr Mugabe said he regretted that a lawful procession by youths

to express Zimbabwe's grief "turned chaotic" and that old and young people were beaten indiscriminately.

In his first public reaction to the violence — in which South African and Malawian government and airline offices were torched and stoned — he said: "Youngsters are youngsters and they tend to get out of control."

Mr Mugabe insisted there had been "cases of provocation along racial lines." One such example was a slogan scrawled on a road saying "Good, he's gone. Next will be RM (Robert Mugabe)." — Sapa-AP

CAPE TOWN 6/11/86

Mugabe reassures South African whites

News
6/11/86

Special Reporter

PRIME Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe says there is no reason for whites to fear black rule in South Africa.

In an interview conducted by former PFP leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert on behalf of the magazine *Leadership* the Zimbabwean leader said: "From my experience here, the fears of the whites in the country were more psychological than anything else."

"But of course, when a group has entrenched itself in power, then it regards its rights and privileges as sacrosanct. Then it seeks to make them permanent, one way or another ..."

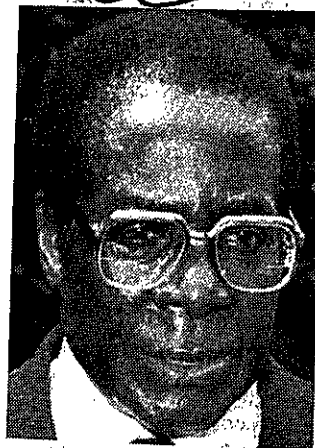
"So South Africans really are facing is what we faced here. But there is no need for whites to fear that they will be discriminated against if democracy is established."

MR Mugabe said that naturally there would have to be "some giving" — which meant more giving by whites than by blacks.

"There will have to be equal rights to the acquisition of property, equal opportunities in respect of such social services as education and health. A non-racial pattern must evolve."

"It may, for a start, be repulsive to whites that their children should go to the same school as blacks. Here it took some doing and we are still getting over the psychological difficulties. But our whites are now used to it and, more and more, we see parents being willing and amenable to their children mixing, even socially, with blacks."

On the matter of economic sanctions, Mr Mugabe conceded that sanctions would not bring "the apartheid regime" to its knees.



Robert Mugabe

"But they are under the additional pressure of the political struggle being waged by the people of South Africa in general. A combination of these forces is what will yield the solution in the end, not just sanctions alone."

He conceded that South Africa would retaliate in the sanctions war and that it would "obviously affect us."

Zimbabwe call-up over SA 'threat'

It looks as if Botha's 10 new deputies will cost us in the region of about R10 million, said Mr Sive.

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday announced plans for national service for young Zimbabweans to strengthen the country's defences against 'an expected' attack by South Africa.

Mr Mugabe accused the South African Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, of responsibility for the air-crash death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

'Of course we are aware they are earmarking more of us for assassination,' he told the House of Assembly at question time yesterday.

Asked to comment on last week's statement by a spokesman in Lisbon for the Mozambican Resistance Movement that it had 'declared war on Zimbabwe' in view of Mr Mugabe's vow to 'fight to the last man' before allowing an MNR government in Maputo, Mr Mugabe said: 'The MNR has not declared war.'

'S A voice'

'That is not the MNR voice. It is a South African voice which has spoken through Renamo.'

'Renamo has no identity of its own. It is a creature of South Africa.'

'It was South Africa which was warning us that it was going to continue its destabilisation programme, especially in regard to targets within Zimbabwe, and so we stand warned.'

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe planned to institute a programme of training for its youth, drawing on the existing call-up legislation it had inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government.

Zimbabwe currently has a volunteer army of more than 44 000 men trained by the British Military Advisory and Training Team.

More than 6 000 men are believed to be deployed on counter-insurgency operations in Mozambique, particularly in the vicinity of the strategic Beira Corridor.

Mr Mugabe acknowledged the financial problems Zimbabwe faced in boosting its defence manpower, but he said the country was committed to defending itself and President Joachim Chissano's

Government in Mozambique.

Referring to recent statements by the South African Minister of Defence, Mr Mugabe said: 'Threats have been breathed by Magnus Malan, South Africa's bloodhound, who is sniffing for more blood after spilling that of Samora Machel.'

'Yes, we take cognisance of statements that South Africa is making and in this particular case the regime decided to make Magnus Malan their bloodhound.'

Zimbabwe would not be intimidated into toning down its condemnation of apartheid, he said.

Gen Malan recently

warned Mozambique against allowing its territory to be used for infiltration by the ANC and reprimanded front-line leaders for accusing South Africa of complicity in the fatal air crash of October 19.

Demonstrations

'We will to the best of our ability try to defend ourselves when the moment comes and of course we are aware that as they sniff for more blood they are earmarking more of us for assassination,' said Mr Mugabe.

He was non-committal when questioned by a white independent MP, Mr Tony

Read, on whether black students would be prosecuted for beating up whites here during October 21 demonstrations against alleged South African responsibility for President Machel's death.

The Prime Minister was applauded by black backbenchers when he condemned whites for provoking the violence by making indiscreet remarks.

Three white men and a black woman from the Ndebele minority tribe, traditionally loyal to opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, have been jailed for saying they welcome President Machel's death.

Mugabe talks tough against

SA

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ZIMBABWE has restated its determination to defy and counter by all means, including military, what it sees as South African threats to its security and trade routes.

Acknowledging a serious increase in regional tensions since the as-yet unexplained death of Samora Machel on October 19, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe this week picked up Pretoria's gauntlet during question time in Harare's parliament.

Mugabe said his country was "not intimidated" by threats from South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan, whom he described as a "bloodhound". Malan had earlier warned Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda against repeating allegations that South Africa was responsible for Machel's death.

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

Malan was "sniffing for more blood after spilling that of Samora Machel", Mugabe told MPs. "We are aware that, as they sniff for more blood, they are earmarking a number of us for assassination. But we can't be deterred and intimidated in the performance of our duties."

"We just must continue in doing what we believe is right for our country, right for our region and right for our solidarity, and we shall continue to support the people of Mozambique as solidly as we have done before, if not more."

Mugabe said his undertaking to prevent a takeover of Mozambique by South African-backed Mozambique resistance forces was not empty

rhetic.

"I have said we shall never allow Renamo to take control of Mozambique, and we mean it. We mean it when we say we will die to the last man in defence of Mozambique," he said.

An estimated 5 000 Zimbabwean troops are currently in Mozambique protecting Zimbabwe's strategically important trade corridor to the port of Beira.

Observers see Mugabe's tough line on Wednesday as an indication that he sees no prospect of hosting an accommodation between Fretilim and Renamo.

He dismissed Renamo as a "creature made by South Africa". Hence, a Renamo declaration of war on Zimbabwe meant merely that "it was

South Africa which was warning us that it was going to continue its destabilisation programme, especially in regard to targets in Zimbabwe, and so we stand warned", Mugabe said.

His government was, accordingly, looking into the establishment of a voluntary national military service programme.

Mugabe's remarks came amidst a fairly general expectation among Zimbabweans that their country will soon become a major target of South African sabotage and other attacks. An example of the general tension is the six-month sentence handed out to a woman who remarked in public that she wished it had been Mugabe who had been killed in the plane crash which ended Machel's life.

Pik Botha alleges Cubans, Soviets involved

'Plot to topple Banda' found in Machel plane

Mr. Tink 7/11/86 362

THE South African Government alleged yesterday that Mozambique and Zimbabwe planned to infiltrate the Malawian armed forces and overthrow the government of President Hastings Banda.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the plot — which allegedly involved Soviet and Cuban personnel — was outlined in a document found at the site of the aircraft crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel on October 19.

The director of the official Mozambican news agency Aim, Mr Carlos Cordoza, told the Cape Times late last night that only sketchy details of the accusations — which he described as "ugly and part of an increasingly ugly situation" — had reached Maputo. There was as yet no official Mozambican response.

Mr Botha said the documents recorded a meeting in Maputo between high-level delegations from Mozambique and Zimbabwe three days before Mr Machel's death. At the meeting, plans were made to topple Dr Banda and end his 20-year-old conservative administration of Malawi.

Mr Botha warned the new Mozambican government of President Joaquim Chissano, who took his oath of office earlier yesterday, "that the whole of Southern Africa will pay a heavy price if these dangerous plans are put into operation."

"I can only hope that the new government in Mozambique finds it possible to disassociate itself from this diabolical plan," he said.

The disclosures came as the staff of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo reportedly fled from Mozambique and arrived at Swaziland's Matsapha Airport aboard a private charter plane yesterday afternoon.

A reliable Swaziland Government source in Manzini, quoted by Sapa, said embassy personnel were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash following the death of Mr Machel on South African soil.

At a press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Botha displayed a dirt-smudged and water-stained document, in a plastic holder which he said contained the minutes in Portuguese of a meeting in Maputo on October 18 between Mr Machel and Zimbabwean military commanders.

The document, to which handwritten notes were appended, quoted Mr Machel as saying that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had to "bring into being a new force in Malawi".

"Banda is worn out. We must not allow South Africa to set the course in Malawi. We must not allow the English, Americans and Federal Republic of Germany to choose the Malawi leaders.

"The army knows how these things are done," Mr Machel said.

"We can also organize a Malawi Liberation Front, equip ourselves and infiltrate into Malawi in order to destroy the bandits (Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels) who are there."

Malawi is the only black African country to maintain full diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Mr Botha said the two frontline states had been planning to move a large number of Russian MiG aircraft and attack-helicopters into the Zam-

Tanzanian and Zimbabwean personnel were also being moved.

He said an attack on Malawi was imminent and that some of the moves had already been implemented, including the movement of Soviet surveyors who would set up camps.

The document quoted Zimbabwean army commander General Rex Nhongo as saying: "Let's fight Malawi inside that country. The target is inside Malawi."

Mr Machel allegedly responded: "If we destroy the Malawian bridges to Tanzania and Zambia we will have Malawi in our hands."

Dr Banda had been referred to as "criminal" in the talks, Mr Botha said.

"They were going to force Banda to give them permission to move troops across his territory. Under the pretext of repairing roads, they would destroy bridges and other structures in Malawi and infiltrate police and defence forces.

"It must be clear this is a conspiracy."

Replying to suggestions that South Africa might have forged the document, Mr Botha said the South African Government did not possess the stationary necessary for such a forgery. Asked why there had

been a delay of nearly three weeks in releasing the document, Mr Botha said it had been brought to his attention only on Tuesday.

The identities of members of the full Mozambican delegation were not clear from the document, but clearly Mr Machel led the discussion and his Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, was present.

The Zimbabwe delegation was led by the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Munanagwa.

He was accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr HE Mvundura (who was ordered to leave the meeting when the plot was discussed); the Minister of State Defence, Mr ER Kadungure; army commander General Rex Nhongo; Air Marshal J Tungamiraiya; Major-General Maseko; Lieutenant-Colonel Shumba of the Zimbabwe National Army, and others.

Mr Botha said South Africa and Malawi had maintained close ties for many years, but that Malawi had not asked for help. If Malawi did so South Africa would have to consider the matter.

Asked if there were any other documents retrieved from the plane's wreckage that were sensitive to South Africa's security interests, Mr Botha said evidence was still being sifted through.

"There might be. I don't know." — Own correspondent, staff reporter, Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Machel, Zimbabwe involved

Botha tells of plot to topple Banda

FOREIGN Minister P. W. Botha last night revealed a document detailing plans by the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to topple the government of President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The document, containing minutes of a meeting between the late president of Mozambique Samora Machel and a top Zimbabwean delegation in Maputo, was found by South Africans investigating the wreck of Machel's aircraft on SA soil on October 19.



● Botha produces the evidence.

Botha said SA was viewing the plans "in a very serious light" and had sent notes to the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe asking for explanations and warning them against the consequences of such a "diabolic and danger-

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

ous plan".

Asked whether SA would consider any action other than diplomatic against Mozambique if the documents were proven to be true, Botha replied: "It depends on the actions of that government. I think they now have a pretty good idea how far they could go before there is real trouble." He would not expand.

Asked whether SA had undertaken to come to Malawi's aid, Botha said: "We can only consider that if we are requested. As far as I know we have not received such a request."

Botha said it was clear that the plans were far advanced and that an invasion was imminent. Large numbers of Soviet MiG aircraft, helicopter gunships and Soviet, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops were already being moved to the Zambesia province to prepare for the attack.

Botha showed the original document to an international Press conference yesterday and said there could be no doubt

● To Page 2

Botha tells of Banda plot

whatsoever about its authenticity. He also supplied the press with English translations of the document.

According to the document, the meeting was held in the Presidency in Maputo on October 16. Machel was accompanied by his PM, Muchango, while the Zimbabwean delegation included Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa; Minister of State for Defence ER Kandungure; Army Commander General Rex Nhongo; Air Marshall J Tungamirayi; and five others.

The plan was to hoodwink Banda into allowing a Mozambican force into Malawi, ostensibly to fight rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Malawi was also to be conned into allowing Zimbabwe to repair its roads. Instead, all the bridges and exits to Tanzania and Zambia would be sabotaged.

Machel said: "I agree with the proposal of a temporary closing of the border

He was also quoted as calling Banda a murderer, saying: "Mozambique and Zimbabwe must bring into being a new force in Malawi. Banda is worn out. We must not allow SA to set the course in Malawi. We must not allow the English, Americans and the Germans to choose the Malawi leaders. The army knows how these things must be done."

He also mentioned the possibility of organising a "Malawi Liberation Front".

Plans are also mentioned to infiltrate the police and army of Malawi with Mozambicans and Zimbabweans.

Zimbabwean Army Commander Nhongo is quoted as saying: "Let us fight Malawi inside that country. The target is inside Malawi."

It is also clear from the minutes that Munangagwa and the rest of the Zimbabwean delegation were in full agreement

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Rhodesian assassination plot

From GERALD L'ANGE
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Rhodesian army units with orders to assassinate Mr Robert Mugabe and seize power were allegedly deployed several days before the election that put Mr Mugabe in power in 1980.

But the order to launch the coup was never given and the bitterly disillusioned soldiers had to watch Mr Mugabe's supporters dancing through the streets to celebrate the election.

This is claimed in a new book on the Rhodesian Special Air Service published this week. It says the coup was aimed at putting Zanu leader Joshua Nkomo in power at the head of a coalition government.

The book contains suggestions that the Rhodesian military commanders were prepared to take military action to stop Mr Mugabe from taking power.

The plot allegedly involved plans for Rhodesian Air Force planes to bomb the assembly points where Zanu and Zapu guerrillas gathered prior to the election.

Shoot down plane

The book *The Elite*, is an expanded version of a previously published book on the SAS by Barbara Cole. It gives what are claimed to be new details of the assassination and coup plots, which have been mentioned only briefly before.

The book claims at one stage the SAS were poised to shoot down a plane as it landed at Salisbury airport with Mr Mugabe and all the members of the Zanu (PF) central committee on board. Again the order to strike never came.

Mrs Cole says several different theories have been advanced for the failure to trigger the coup. She does not single out any as being more plausible than the others.

One of the SAS men involved in the plot, Captain Bob McKenna, bluntly told her: "We were sold out." But he does not say by whom.

She says several attempts were made by the SAS to assassinate Mr Mugabe but he proved too elusive a target.

Shortly before the 1980 independence election, she says, a committee of high-ranking security force personnel was set up to plan a coup in two simultaneous operations.

"They had been had"

One, codenamed Hectic, aimed to assassinate Mr Mugabe and other Zanu leaders. The other, codenamed Quartz, involved "the elimination of major targets in the capital and around the countryside, such as the bombing of the various assembly points. Security force personnel were to direct the jets to the targets from observation positions."

SAS assassination squads were to kill Mr Mugabe at the house he was occupying in Quorn Avenue in the Salisbury suburb of Mount Pleasant. They would also kill other Zanu officials in two houses in Belvedere South suburb.

Every evening, she says, the SAS were told the mission would take place the next morning.

The troops remained poised right up to the morning of March 4, the day the election results were to be announced. Only when the results were broadcast on the radio that morning did the security forces realise "they had been had."



Mr Mugabe supporters danced.

Mr Nkomo coalition plan.

Mrs Cole says theories about why the attack was never launched include one that the plot was leaked by a spy in Rhodesian Combined Operations headquarters. Another is that Mr Nkomo objected, saying he could not be seen to be taking power at the hands of white officers.

"Some military men say they looked to the politicians for the go-ahead, while the politicians say it was in the hands of the military."

The book quotes Lieutenant Colonel Charles Aust, the last commander of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, as saying he received orders five days before the announcement of the election results to deploy his troops in Salisbury.

He says "most of the soldiers were of the opinion that we were going to carry out some form of military action and right up until the last moment of course that was the general feeling of all of us, including myself."

Colonel Aust suggests the failure to go ahead with the operation reflects "the standard of senior leadership which prevailed at the time. Perhaps the kindest thing I can say is that it was extremely weak."

"In retrospect it is important to remember that the senior commanders at unit level were told personally by Walls (Lieutenant General Peter Walls, the army commander) that there was no need to fear that Mugabe would win because either from a military point of view or purely election point of view, he could not and would not win."

The SAS commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Garth Barrett, is quoted as confirming the plan to shoot down the Mozambican airliner bringing Mr Mugabe and his central committee back to Rhodesia from Mozambique.

"We worked the whole thing out. There were four people involved — two SAS officers and two NCOs."

Senior military commanders refused point blank to sanction the operation, says the colonel. Commenting on Operation Hectic, he says he suspected that a well-placed individual was "stuffing up" the operation by putting impossible conditions on it.

The Elite — Rhodesian Special Air Service Pictorial by Barbara Cole is published by Three Knights Publishing (Pty) Ltd.

W/E Argus 8/11/86

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Maputo, Harare 'want to set up Marxist govt in Malawi'

By GERALD L'ANGE

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The document retrieved from the wreckage of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel died, shows that installing a sympathetic new regime in Malawi is important to the more radical frontline states, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The document was released this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It shows plainly that Zimbabwe and Mozambique see toppling Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda as essential if he refuses to help fight MNR rebels and reduce Malawi's dependence on South Africa.

The late President Machel comes across as the one who was most concerned with replacing Dr Banda with a sympathetic — in other words, Marxist — regime.

Besieged

If Malawi refused to co-operate, its borders would be closed to besiege it into submission.

But President Machel went further and proposed longer-term political measures to create a "liberation movement" in Malawi to overthrow Dr Banda.

"Mozambique and Zimbabwe must discover a new force in Malawi," he says. "Banda is finished."

South Africa and the Western powers must not be allowed to choose Malawi's leaders, he said, and proposed winning the

Malawian people over using Maoist strategies.

The revelation that frontline states proposed aggressive action against Malawi is expected to jolt many politicians in Southern Africa's black states.

It is the first time members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) have been seen to turn on another member.

Analysts believe it will severely damage the organisation, which seeks to promote mutual development and reduced dependence on South Africa.

Protest

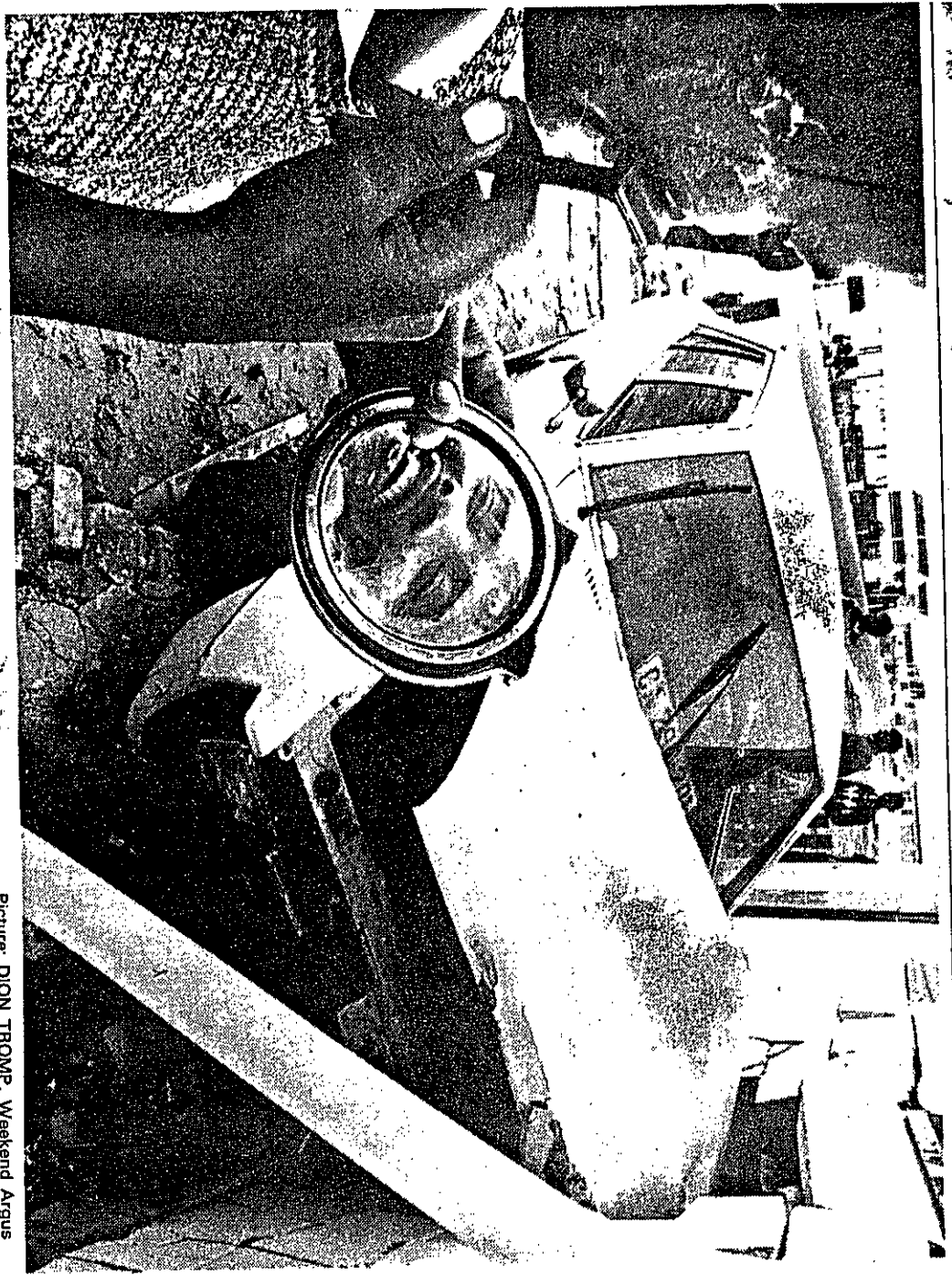
Weekend Argus's Political Correspondent reports that Mr Pik Botha has announced Maputo and Harare have received copies of the document found in the crash.

He said notes of protest from the South African Government were also handed over.

However, a Mozambican spokesman said no official information had been received from Pretoria.

He said the South African disclosures were an attempt to divert attention from the cause of President Machel's death.

● Mozambique's new president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has told the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, that the death of Mr Machel made it even more necessary to strengthen ties between Mozambique and the Soviet Union.



Picture: DION TROMP, Weekend Argus

CLOSE SHAVE 1: The Loon family of Mitchell's Plain had an unexpected guest early this morning — a motorist lost control of his car and ended up "parking" in their bathroom. Underterred, Mr Loon had his normal early-morning shave, although in unusual circumstances.

Harare denies Malawi plot

HARARE — Zimbabwe last night denied South African charges that it plotted with Mozambique to topple Malawi's Government.

The State Radio quoted the Information Ministry as saying the allegations were "lies aimed at concealing that Pretoria assassinated President Machel."

Earlier, Mozambique rejected an SA claim that the accusations were based on a document found in the wreckage of Machel's plane. — Reuter.

Yes,

By S

"Hail Cesar! Welcome Corine Lavril, of Dunkeld, pet parrot and not she was welcome French, that's the name."

It isn't often that when they escape, missing for a whole

The mischievous rare specimen used "unwelded" — as he the door of his cage night, leaving Mrs L. She immediately



Corine Lavril, of Dunkeld, chats to her prodigal parrot Cesar.

SA

To inquire into the question of whether any functionary used

ided

Harare backs cut in SA air links

Sunday Times Reporter
FRONTLINE States
sanctions against South
Africa are reportedly
imminent with a cut in
air links the first item
on the agenda.

Western sources believe a
sanctions announcement
could be made as early as
November 15 — the date
when the recently ap-
proved US sanctions pack-
age becomes effective.

And in Pretoria a senior gov-
ernment official con-
firmed there had been in-
creasing indications from
Harare that a sanctions
announcement was on the
way — but its exact con-
tent was uncertain. But
air links and trade mission
representation would be
first hit.

Disruption of air links be-
tween the countries could
have serious repercus-
sions — both for the ailing
airlines of South Africa's
neighbours and for South
African travellers using
neighbouring airports as a
link for international car-
riers no longer serving
South Africa.

Opinions differ, however,
about South Africa's re-
sponse. In some Western
quarters there is an expec-
tation that South Africa
will react vigorously and
perhaps even militarily.

Temper

But a Department of Foreign
Affairs source insisted
yesterday that South Afri-
ca's response would be
studied and non-provoca-
tive.

"We are aware of the double-
edged nature of this sort of
thing. Our stand is that we
value and wish to retain
all our market links with
the rest of Africa."

The temper in the region,
however, has not been im-
proved by the release this
week of a document which
the Government alleges
was found among the pa-
pers at the site where
President Samora Ma-
chel's aircraft crashed.
The papers implicated Zim-
babwe and Mozambique in
a plot to overthrow Presi-
dent Hastings Banda of
Malawi.

Revelations of the alleged
plot come hard on the
heels of allegations that
South Africa has contin-
ued to supply Mozam-
bique's Renamo rebels
from Malawian sanctuar-
ies.

In the latest shot fired in the
row, Foreign Minister Pili-
Botha has angrily denied
Mozambican charges that
he had not shown them the
coup document.
He insisted it had been hand-
ed to the Mozambique
Government on Friday
last week.

can't find 10/11/86 362

Harare to cut SA air links?

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — An announcement is believed to be imminent here on the severance of all direct airline links between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The future of the "trade missions" the two countries maintain on each other's soil is also under review.

Diplomatic sources in Harare feel it is unlikely Zimbabwe will totally sever all diplomatic ties with SA, although it is clearly no longer appropriate to describe what is, in effect, a Zimbabwean consulate in Johannesburg as a trade mission, when Zimbabwe is strongly committed to mandatory international economic sanctions.

Sources feel there will be a parallel change of names and status for the "trade mission" SA has been entitled to maintain in Harare

since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Meanwhile an official statement issued after a day of top-level consultations in Harare said the "evidence" shown to foreign correspondents by the SA Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha, concerning an alleged plot to overthrow Malawi's Dr. Kamuzu Banda was "undoubtedly based on forgeries of documents unashamedly stolen from the wreckage of President Samora Machel's aircraft".

The statement categorically denied Botha's allegations, saying they were designed to divert attention from SA's "assassination" of President Machel.

The statement also refers to a communiqué issued after a meeting in Blantyre on September 11 in which President Machel threatened to close Mozambique's borders with Malawi and place missiles along them if Banda did not end his support for the MNR.

The statement concludes: "The reality is that there does exist a plot — it is a South African plot to use Malawi to infiltrate large numbers of MNR bandits into Tete and Zambezia provinces, as part of the overall attempt to destroy Mozambique."

However, Mr. Botha confirmed in Pretoria the relevant document together with a note of protest was delivered yesterday at 5.45pm to the Mozambican Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr. R. Louisa, by Mr. Colin Paterson, the SA Trade Representative in Maputo.

Meanwhile the banned Pan Africanist Congress was yesterday reported to have said by the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziara, that SA was planning to upgrade its military intelligence post in Lilongwe to a fully fledged military launching pad against the Frontline states.

Mr. Botha could not be contacted for comment. ☐ UPI reports that two Western aviation experts arrived in Maputo to join an inquiry into the crash.

A Mozambican official said Mr. Caj Frostell of Finland and Mr. Bernard Cager of Canada, both members of the International Civil Aviation Authority, arrived in Maputo at the weekend.

The official said Mr. Frostell is an aeronautical engineering expert who helped to investigate the crash of the Korean airliner shot down by Soviet fighter jets.

SA is holding the four flight recorders taken from President Machel's plane and has refused to hand them over to investigators until arrangements are made for decoding in the presence of neutral or SA witnesses.

Announcement expected 'soon'

Harare set to review SA air, trade ties

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare and MAX DU PREEZ

THE cutting of air links and the re-evaluation of trade between SA and Zimbabwe is imminent, well-placed sources in both countries believe.

SA government and Zimbabwean diplomatic sources feel an announcement to this effect will be made in Harare soon.

The status of trade missions in Zimbabwe and SA is almost certain to be downgraded, they say. The moves are expected within the next two weeks.

Diplomatic sources in Harare feel it is unlikely, however, that Zimbabwe will sever all diplomatic ties with SA.

Sources feel there will be a change of name and status for the "trade mission" SA was allowed to maintain in Harare after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

The mission might become a consular facility or "interest office", continuing vital contact on border formalities, the issuing of visas, and matters such as repatriation of fugitive offenders against the common criminal law.

Diplomats discount a persistent rumour in Harare that Zimbabwe will this week close its Beit Bridge border post, the key road and rail link between the

two countries.

They believe, however, that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will honour his pledge to participate in the Commonwealth "sanctions package" agreed to in London in August.

Measures provided for in the package include the severing of all direct air links and the barring of flights to and from SA.

Some 50 flights a week could be affected, causing hardships for families divided by the Limpopo, and extra expense for businessmen with interests on both sides of the river.

One result is likely to be the transformation of Gaborone into a regional air terminus. Another will be increased prices for all Zimbabwe's imports from SA — some 20% of the total, despite recently increasing emphasis on British and other overseas sources of supply.

SA Airways has cancelled all its advertising in Zimbabwe and has made no

● To Page 2

Harare-SA 'freeze'

moves to reopen its gutted offices in central Harare, set on fire during the October 21 student riot triggered by alleged SA involvement in the air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel.

But diplomats in Harare feel South Africans are doing nothing immediately to provoke Zimbabwean severance of existing economic and diplomatic links.

Pretoria is thought to be waiting for Mugabe to take the initiative.

The sources also note that despite the report during the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare in August that the Zimbabwe-SA preferential tariff agreement was "dead", it is still working normally.

The trade pact, inherited from Ian Smith's Rhodesian government — and covering a wide range of commercial relations — was re-negotiated in July.

Mugabe has said Zimbabwe's commitment to join international sanctions

would take precedent over the provisions of the trade agreement.

A weekend statement by the SA Defence Force also predicted an escalation of the southern African war of words, especially between SA and Zimbabwe.

Business Day was told yesterday that in another development, SA was in the process of negotiating the establishment of other trade missions in Africa.

One country thought to be involved is Zaire. SA already has a trade mission in Maputo.

Diplomats monitoring the situation from Pretoria believe the release of a document by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha last week, detailing evidence of a joint Maputo/Harare plan to topple the Malawian government of President Kamuzu Banda, has further angered the Frontline presidents, especially Mugabe.

● From Page 1

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RSDA 10/11/86

LISBON — Mozambican rightwing rebels said they cut the railway line from Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira at four points at the weekend in attacks on the so-called Beira corridor guarded by Zimbabwean troops.

MNR claims attacks on Beira corridor

Western diplomats say the casualty figures given are believed to be exaggerated.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon its forces had killed 164 Mozambican government troops, 131 Zimbabwean soldiers and 12 Cuban military instructors in a series of attacks over the last week.

The claimed military successes followed a declaration by MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama last month that his movement was declaring war on Zimbabwe. However, all of the attacks mentioned in the communiqué were in Mozambican territory.

MNR, which has fought Mozambique's Marxist-led government almost since independence from Portugal in 1975, said last month it was stepping up its military offensive after the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash on October 19.

The MNR statement said the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean frontier was cut at Dondo, Tica, Mafora and Bandula. "Rail traffic between Beira and Zimbabwe is now completely paralysed," it said.

MNR guerrillas overran four towns, attacked two others and destroyed two trains, eight tanks and 12 armoured vehicles in the actions, which took place in the north-

ern provinces of Tete and Nampula and central Manica province, the statement said.

An estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are helping the Mozambican army in its fight against MNR, and they are mainly used to guard the railway, roads and oil pipeline in the corridor from Beira to Zimbabwe.

The statement added MNR guerrillas had destroyed a train travelling through the corridor.

MNR said during the last week its forces captured the town of Ribane in Nampula province, destroying buildings and killing seven Cuban military instructors.

Five more Cubans were killed when MNR guerrillas attacked a train at Meconta. — Sapa-Reuter

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Slow progress on the road to Beira

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe is a long way from being ready to cope with economic retaliation from South Africa should it go ahead with the limited measures, including a ban on air links, agreed by six Commonwealth countries at the August mini-summit in London.

After that meeting, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said Zimbabwe and Zambia were definitely going to impose the limited sanctions, possibly in the last quarter of this year.

Subsequently he said the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, had mooted November as the month when sanctions should be imposed.

To head off South African retaliation, which could include a transport blockade, an urgent programme was started to increase the carrying capacity of the railway line to the port of Beira and to improve facilities at the port.

Relaid

Zimbabwe relies on the South African transport system for 90 percent of its import and export traffic and the use of Beira is an essential component of the contingency plan to pre-empt South African retaliation.

The railway line from the Zimbabwean border to the port is being relaid at the rate of about a kilometre a

day and it had been hoped that this would be completed by the end of December.

But Mr Denis Norman, chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, a company associated with the rehabilitation of the route, said last week that a more realistic date for completion was now the end of March.

The road, he said, was in an appalling state but work on this 300km link was not even due to start until the end of the rainy season next year.

Power supply

The channel at the port of Beira is being deepened to seven metres. This work should be finished by the end of the year but other facilities at the port are still in disrepair.

Mr Norman said power and water supplies to the town were more often off than on. Several groups had expressed interest in getting at least one hotel functioning properly again but businessmen visiting the port to examine facilities should take their own food if they intend to stay a few days.

The port handles about a million tons of traffic a year but 60 percent of this is fuel for Zimbabwe which is pumped through the pipeline to Mutare.

Mr Norman said the port should be able to handle three million tons annually by early next year but a good deal of work had to be done in the harbour area and more locomotives would have to be obtained.

Zimbabwe ready to help Mozambique fight MNR

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Zimbabwe was ready to give Mozambique the aid it needed to fight the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said here.

"We are willing to give any assistance that is necessary to meet the demands of that situation," he told a news conference at the Zimbabwe Embassy shortly after meeting United States Vice-President Mr George Bush.

Dr Mangwende noted that Zimbabwean troops were already guarding the Beira corridor in Mozambique, the railway line, the road and the oil pipeline. He said the soldiers were not fighting the "bandits" of the MNR at present. "We are simply protecting our outlets to the sea."

Dr Mangwende had been visiting Tokyo and European capitals where he urged leaders to incorporate all economic sanctions against South Africa under the auspices of the United Nations.

He said he had also talked with Mr Bush about the need to co-ordinate all sanctions packages within a UN framework. It would signal to South Africa that the whole international community wanted an end to its policies.

"But much more than that, we will have also ensured the enforceability of those sanctions," he said. Those countries who wanted to profit by others ceasing business relations would not be able to do so because all countries would be policing the sanctions.

Dr Mangwende said he met Mr Bush as the representative of the Non-Aligned Movement's chairman, Mr Robert Mugabe. He had presented to Mr Bush a special plea on superpower disarmament, as had been given to the Soviet leadership last month. This was done in terms of a decision at the Non-Aligned summit in Harare in September.

It was too early to see the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa, he said. "They have not as yet been implemented rigorously. This is precisely the point we are making, that we must now bring all sanctions under the UN and ensure they are implemented vigorously."

Trade between South Africa and Zimbabwe was bound to be affected by Commonwealth sanctions when they were imposed later this month or next month.

On whether Zimbabwe could sustain those sanctions, he said: "We will have to ... there is no other peaceful option left ... so the Zimbabwean economy will have to withstand those pressures."

فصل في بيان ما يجب من العلم والادب

11/180

~~ready~~

After that meeting, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mngabe said his country and Zambia were definitely going to impose the limited sanctions and that this might come about in the last quarter of this year.

**Sir Shridath Ramphal . . .
‘November perhaps the month
for sanctions’.**



Zimbabwe relies on the South African transport system for 90 percent of its import and export traffic, and the use of Beira is an essential component of the contingency plan to get round South African retaliation.

But Mr Denis Norman, chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, a company associated with the rehabilitation of the route, said last week a more realistic date for the upgrading of the railway line was now the end of March.

The channel at Beira is being deepened to seven metres and this should be complete by the end of the year.

The port currently handles about 1 million tons of traffic a year, but of this 600 000 tons is fuel for Zimbabwe which is pumped through the pipeline to Mutare.

Mr Norman said in theory the port should be able to handle 3 million tons annually by early next year, but a good deal of work had to be done in the harbour and more locomotives would have to be obtained.

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Mr Denis Norman ...
'much work to be done in Beira
harbour'.

Ch
toward the end of her stint in France.

12/11/86 ~~WED~~ BUS DAY

SALES of new cars rose to 16 452 in October, second highest monthly figure this year. Light commercial vehicle sales, meanwhile, hit their highest level since mid-1985.

Relieved industry officials believe the figures indicate the long-awaited recovery is finally on its way.

October's figures have prompted marketers to revise slightly predictions for total 1986 sales. They believe these will reach 178 000, although even this figure is 13% down on last year.

According to Toyota, 1987's passenger car market is likely to grow 5% to 187 000 units.

CARS

BMW Series 841, 5 Series 270, 7 Series 59, Total 1 170.

General Motors — Opel Rekord/Commodore 425, Ascona 31, Kadett 1 171, Total 1 627.

Mercedes-Benz — Honda Ballade 1 154, M-Benz W123 Series 55, W124 Series 810, W126 series 109, Other 6, Total 2 134.

Nissan — Langley/Pulsar 733, Skyline 483, Laurel 35, Other 4, Total 1 255.

Samcor — Ford Laser/Meteor 1 351.

Talk of a recovery as vehicle sales rise

Escort 25, Sierra 605 (Ford 1 981), Mazda 323 969, Mazda 626 464 (MMI 1 433) Total 3 414.

Toyota — Corolla 2 655, Cressida 1 278, Other 2, Total 3 935.

Volkswagen — Golf/Jetta 2 488, Passat 275, Audi 500 148, Total 2 911.

Other — Lancia 6.

Total October 1986 — 16 452.

Total October 1985 — 17 204.

Total September 1986 — 15 091.

Total September 1985 — 16 874.

Total Jan-Oct 1986 — 149 268.

Total Jan-Oct 1985 — 167 651.

LIGHT COMMERCIALS

GM 968, Leyland 43, Nissan 1 528, Samcor (Ford 1 034, MMI 849) 1 883, Toyota 2 879, VW 714.

Total October 1986 — 8 015.

Total October 1985 — 7 510.

Total September 1986 — 7 387.

Total September 1985 — 8 237.

Total Jan-Oct 1986 — 66 951.

Total Jan-Oct 1985 — 70 958.

MEDIUM COMMERCIALS

GM 67, M-Benz 42, Nissan 33, Samcor (Ford 42, MMI 66) 108, Toyota 117.

Total October 1986 — 367.

Total October 1985 — 480.

Total September 1986 — 412.

Total September 1985 — 561.

Total Jan-Oct 1986 — 3 876.

Total Jan-Oct 1985 — 4 408.

HEAVY COMMERCIALS

Erf 10, GM 73, Hestair 1, International Harvester 2, Leyland 44, Magnis/Nissan 132, Malcomess 11, Man Truck 35, M-Benz 235, Samcor (Ford 2, MMI 16) 18, Toyota 101.

Total October 1986 — 662.

Total October 1985 — 853.

Total September 1986 — 601.

Total September 1985 — 1 029.

Total Jan-Oct 1986 — 5 826.

Total Jan-Oct 1985 — 8 842.

SPECULATION is rife in SA and Zimbabwe's travel industry that Zimbabwe is to cut its air links with SA as early as this weekend, but no official notification has been received.

Air Zimbabwe officials, to whom the Department of Transport referred inquiries, have not been available for the past two days, while SAA has had no notification of such a

Zimbabwe air boycott rumoured

DIANNA GAMES

move.

But travel sources in both countries set November 15 as the deadline date.

Unofficial Frontline state allegations that Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal has asked member states to cut

air links with SA by the end of December were not borne out at his headquarters in London.

IAN HOBBS reports from London that the Commonwealth Secretariat said it had "no comment whatsoever" to make on claims that Zimbabwe was poised to cut air links this month if other member states followed suit.

No official instructions received

Air Zimbabwe denies flight cuts

AIR ZIMBABWE GM Augustin Mutyambidzi yesterday dismissed reports that direct air links between Zimbabwe and SA would be severed on November 15.

Mutyambidzi said he had received no instructions from the Ministry of Transport to discontinue flights.

Speculation about the termination of air services, which would leave hundreds of travellers stranded, stems from a statement made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe told a recent media conference Zimbabwe would take action "towards the end of November" to implement the Commonwealth sanctions package against SA.

Included in this, Mugabe said, would be the termination of all direct air

Own Correspondent

links and overflying rights for aircraft flying to or from SA.

Harare sources reported this week that Mugabe's government might be forced by practical considerations to defer until next year a decision on implementing sanctions.

Diplomatic sources in Harare were equally adamant in denying reports in SA that the Zimbabwean Trade Mission in Johannesburg was to close shortly and that the SA Trade Mission in Harare would be ordered to withdraw.

The two missions, which provide a wide range of consular services, are thought likely to continue their operations.

Anti-independence leaders held in raids

Business Day Reporter

THE deputy sheriff of KwaNdebele and five other people have been held in the latest raids on anti-independence movement leaders in the homeland.

Deputy sheriff Fannie Molapo, who is also the homeland's messenger of court and a police reservist, was arrested on Tuesday. Also arrested were Abram Skhosana, Joe Morgan, Joe Aphane, Jabu Mahlangu and Harold Skhosana.

A police spokesman said two members of the homeland's royal family, Princes James and Andries Mahlangu, were being held under the emergency regulations.

Rains lift farm hopes

Business Day Reporter

GOOD RAINS in most parts of the Transvaal have boosted farmers' morale but conditions in the irrigation areas are critical, a Transvaal Agricultural Union survey shows.

The financial problems of farmers have not been completely "rained away" and it will take more than one good season to bring significant relief, the survey says.

Prospects for normal and even above-average crops do, however, look better than at the same time last year.

Protesters co-ordinate

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Anti-apartheid protesters in more than 12 countries will be co-ordinating protests against the involvement of Royal Dutch/Shell in SA and Namibia.

The two days earmarked as days of action will be today and Saturday.

Today, Swedish Shell Pump Owners Association representatives will meet senior Shell management to press for the company's withdrawal. This follows a similar meeting with Shell in The Hague.

The text of a letter will be released urging Shell to pull out of SA or face concerted disposal of shares by local councils.

These and future plans will be given in the House of Commons by Labour MP Richard Caborn.

On Saturday, a "Boycott Shell" lorry will tour London carrying a display of a Shell petrol pump fuelling an "apartheid tank". It will call at the Shell Centre and the Department of Trade and Industry's headquarters.

Internationally, major protests are planned in the US, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Australia.

1986



Mugabe says SA planning to attack

● MUGABE

HARARE — SA has embarked on a new strategy of destabilising independent Southern African states and "is daily planning and plotting to attack Zimbabwe", Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

He said in the House of Assembly that whatever freedom Zimbabwe tried to enjoy would be destabilised by SA — using the rebel Mozambican MNRF or-ganisation as a front.

Asked if he was aware of a statement reportedly made by the MNRF that it was at war with Zimbabwe, Mugabe said he knew about it, and added that the state-ment had actually been made by SA as

"the bandits were a mere megaphone".

Mugabe said the MNRF was already waging a war against Zimbabwe, as evi-denced by their attacks on the country's railway system and oil pipeline through Mozambique, as well as on vehicles car-rying Zimbabwean exports.

"These attacks are sponsored by South Africa... the MNRF becomes pure-ly an arm."

On a follow-up question about the se-curity of Zimbabweans and properties on the Mozambique border, Mugabe said the government was maintaining vigi-lance throughout the country. — Sapa.

AN SA exporter has con-firmed illegal labelling of goods is widely used in Dur-ban to avoid sanctions.

The exporter, who requested not to be identified, told *Busi-ness Day* that "Made in Swazi-land" labels were easily obtain-able in Durban through illicit sources.

He was responding to com-ments by Swazi Minister of Com-merce, Trade and Tourism Derek von Wissel that all coun-tries importing Swazi-labelled products insisted on seeing certi-ficates of origin before accept-ing goods.

Consignments of apples and electronic equipment bearing Swazi labels have been turned back by some Middle East coun-tries, Canada and Australia be-cause it was known the kingdom did not produce such goods for export.

Fake Swaziland export deals rife

Industrial Staff and Sapa

The exporter said the practice was widespread and the illegal labels were not limited to Swazi-land. He declined to name the other countries.

Principal Secretary in the ministry Chris Mkhonta said Swazi labels were available to exporters in Durban and other SA ports.

The allegations come on the heels of Von Wissel's claim last week that false certificates of origin were readily available in SA.

SA Trade and Industry spokes-man Wilhelm Smalberger said government did not support il-legal labelling and the Depart-ment of Customs and Excise would act on any such cases brought to its attention.

He said: "Any South African exporter using Swazi labels is doing so illegally and is stupid to brag about it."

"We cannot condone it, but need specific examples to inves-tigate. I don't know of any re-ports of illegal labelling, but it is possible there have been some," said Smalberger.

No official instructions received

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Own Correspondent

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BUS DAY

99 years for
Zimbabwean
army deserter

BULAWAYO — A Zimbabwean soldier who joined the rebels he was supposed to fight against has been sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* reported on Tuesday.

Abel Ngulube (29) pleaded guilty in the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court to 29 counts of armed robbery, terrorism, arson and assault.

He was shot and captured in June this year.

The magistrate ordered that some of the sentences run concurrently. Ngulube will serve an effective 33 years in jail.

He fought as a guerilla for opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party in the war for independence.

He then joined the revamped national army, but he and 11 other Nkomo loyalists deserted to join rebels.

The newspaper reported that Ngulube robbed clinics and destroyed government property.

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ZIMBABWE

Furore in the fields

While Zimbabwe tobacco growers celebrate the end of the most successful season for more than 20 years, the entire large-scale commercial farm sector has been thrown into disarray by the government's new maize pricing strategy.

After two years of large crops and a depressed world price, Zimbabwe's Agriculture Minister Moven Mahachi finally grasped the nettle and ordered a 40%-50% reduction in maize deliveries in the 1986-1987 growing season. With Zimbabwe sitting on a stockpile of some 2 Mt, this ought not have come as a great surprise. But the fact that he left the announcement until late September — by which time farmers had ploughed land and ordered seed and fertiliser — came as a major shock.

The government originally told large-scale commercial producers they would be paid the guaranteed price of Z\$180/t (US\$105) for deliveries up to half total deliveries in the 1985-1986 season. Now any deliveries to the State-owned Grain Marketing Board above that 50% will be bought at only Z\$100/t (US\$58).

At the same time, in order to protect small-scale peasant producers, they will be paid a guaranteed price of Z\$180 a ton for the first 20 t they deliver. Thereafter, they too will face the same 50% of 1986 deliveries formula. In essence, this means almost all small-scale producers (who deliver less than the 20 t limit) will get the full \$180 for their maize.

The plan has been sharply criticised on three main counts. First, it's seen as discrimination against large producers (mainly white farmers); Mahachi moved to cover his flank on that by allowing big producers 91 kg at the guaranteed price in addition to 50% of 1986 sales. Big producers also feel the plan is discriminatory because they have already heavily reduced maize plantings in 1986-1987.

Secondly, Mahachi has been criticised for a late decision; and thirdly, for failing, so far at least, to offer price incentives for farmers to switch to other crops. Farmers will try to switch to cotton — where a record crop of 325 000 t (against the current season's 249 000 t) is being forecast — oilseeds, and beef.

It's been estimated that soyabean production will rise 30% this year to around 108 000 t, while groundnut production will rise 25% to 200 000 t and sunflower output by a third to 24 000 t. An obvious result of the policy will be higher tobacco plantings in some areas, giving rise to concern that the price increase enjoyed in 1986 will be undermined by a much larger crop.

Some months ago the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association decided to lift production quotas for the 1986-1987 growing season, and forecasts say the crop will rise from 114m kg last season to about 135m kg in 1987.

The worry is that by raising leaf volumes — anything from 20%-30% — prices could tumble from record levels.

Net tobacco income jumped more than 26% to Z\$358m (US\$215m) while the average price was up almost 17%. Zimbabwe is the world's third-largest exporter of flue-cured leaf after the US and Brazil. While Zimbabwe has maintained and even increased prices despite stagnant demand in the past two years, this will be hard to sustain if output rises substantially this season. ■

Zimbabwe inquiry accuses Minister

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, centre of a storm of controversy over the administration of the railways earlier this year, has been accused of misleading the Cabinet over the purchase of new planes for Air Zimbabwe.

This is one of the startling revelations made in the report of a commission of inquiry headed by Mr Justice George Shumba into the running of the national airline.

The report lifts the curtain on a shocking tale of mismanagement, nepotism, incompetence at the technical level, and gross interference by the Minister.

To Zimbabwe's credit, the findings of the commission have been tabled in Parliament where they are to be debated and the report has been given splash treatment in newspapers.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has already announced that the corporation is to be restructured.

In the section dealing with the proposed purchase of new aircraft, the report says an airline committee, after detailed and extensive studies, recommended that Air Zimbabwe go for Boeings — the 737 for short hauls and the 747 SP for long flights.

But in March 1984, Dr Ushewokunze issued a directive that the corporation negotiate the purchase of two DC 10s, three Boeing 737s and four Fokker 28s.

He told the airline this was the final decision that must be complied with.



Dr Ushewokunze ... accused over purchase of aircraft.

Dr Ushewokunze told the airline and later the commission of inquiry that this was a Cabinet decision, but later admitted he had made a mistake and that the directive was based on a memorandum from the former Minister.

A revised plan was submitted to the Minister in line with his directive. But according to the inquiry report, the plan had been "deliberately distorted" to make it comply with the directive.

"The permanent secretary (of the Ministry) and the general manager (of the airline) both knew it was false ... this was most reprehensible," said the report.

Zimbabwe's private schools 'are safe'

Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

15/11/86

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HARARE. — Fears that private schools in Zimbabwe may be in jeopardy in view of the Government's stated determination to push ahead with its socialist philosophy have been brushed aside by the Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

Since independence six years ago, enrolment at primary schools has trebled since 1980,

while the number at secondary schools has gone up seven times.

The Minister admits frankly that because of this vast expansion, which brings Zimbabwe close to its objective of schooling for all, the quality of education has suffered through lack of qualified teachers.

He sees teachers as the key to improving standards and results.

A new Education Bill is being prepared and this gave rise to fears about the future of pri-

vate schools, particularly as all teachers are to become members of the public service.

Mr Mutumbuka told his audience at the annual speech day of the prestigious Arundel Private School in Harare recently that the government was trying to achieve a just, equitable system of education, but that private fee-paying schools would continue to play a significant role.

The Government recognised the pioneering role played by private schools in fostering

non-racialism.

It also appreciated the self-help and self-reliance evident at private schools.

"I wish to assure you," he said, "that private schools have as good a future in Zimbabwe as anywhere."

The only qualifications were that there should be no attempt to practise racial or any other form of discrimination, to charge exorbitant fees or to frustrate the Education Ministry's policies.

No rivalry in Zanu - Zvobgo

ZIMBABWEAN Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo denied in the Harare High Court this week that he ever had any aspirations to lead the ruling party.

292 Giving evidence in a hearing in which he is claiming \$40 000 from distributors Kingstones, which distributes *Drum* magazine in Zimbabwe, Zvobgo said: "That would be crazy - and it is not (the style of) Zanu ... there is no rivalry."

The Minister claims that in the October 1984 edition of the magazine an article about him contained "defamatory statements".

CITY PRESS 11/11/86 In the original High Court hearing in June last year, Zvobgo claimed \$500 000 in damages for the report which said: "Zvobgo has tripped up a few times, his behaviour is not always what Mugabe expects of his leaders."

Lonrho backs Beira route

16/11/80 SUN TIMES 362

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

A BRITISH multi-national company is playing a key role in attempting to free the African frontline states from their economic dependency on South Africa.

According to reports in London late this week, Lonrho chairman Mr R W "Tiny" Rowland recently had "confidential" talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe during the course of a Southern African tour which included visits to Maputu and Lusaka, where he had talks with Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Interests

Lonrho's interests spread throughout sub-Saharan Africa from Ghana to Kenya and include substantial interests in South Africa.

The company is taking a pioneering role in reviving the economy of the "Beira

corridor" through Mozambique which has been wrecked by recent civil war, but which provides Zimbabwe with its only link to ports independent of South Africa.

Lonrho is believed to operate its own militia in Mozambique to police its cotton plantations and the Nacala Railway in the rebel-infested north of the country.

Farms

The company has also reopened farms along the rail, road and oil pipeline route, believed to be guarded by more than 6 000 Zimbabwean troops against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo).

The most recently announced Lonrho deal was to market Ugandan coffee and help finance the country's cotton industry, and it will also construct an oil pipeline from the Kenyan border to Kampala.

Detention is threat to Zimbabwe unity

A NEW crisis could be coming in Zimbabwe's protracted unity talks over the continued detention of former Zipra intelligence chief Dumiso Dabengwa.

The High Court was asked yesterday to order the immediate release of Dabengwa, heir apparent to 69-year-old Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo and the most charismatic political figure to come out of Matabeleland in recent years.

A refusal by Robert Mugabe's government to release Dabengwa, 47, after five and half years in detention under the state of emergency, could prove a make-or-break issue for the long drawn out unity talks, which are aimed at ending dec-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ades of bloody political infighting among blacks.

Mr Justice Reynolds yesterday reserved judgment in the case.

Lawyers acting for the detained ex-guerrilla commander revealed in court that at a recent secret hearing a government review tribunal had recommended Dabengwa's release. Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala has so far delayed action on the recommendation, however.

The Prime Minister has pledged amnesty for the remaining Zapu detainees in order to improve the climate for the unity talks, now said to be approaching their final stage.

But State Counsel Canaan Dube told Judge Reynolds that Nkala was considering seeking a presidential order to overrule the tribunal's recommendation of freedom for Dabengwa.

Dabengwa played a key role in Zipra's 1965-80 bush war, which culminated with the electoral defeat of Zapu and the disarming of Zipra's well-organised army.

Dabengwa was closely watched after Mugabe became Prime Minister at independence and two years later was arrested and brought to trial on treason charges arising from an alleged military-coup plot.

His acquittal by the High Court in 1983 bought only minutes of freedom, as he was rearrested on the steps of the building.

Zimbabwe's growth rate is dropping

ZIMBABWE'S rate of economic growth is dropping and year-end results are expected to show a serious slowdown because of lower farm output.

And plans to implement the Commonwealth sanctions package against SA could also lead to a greater growth erosion.

Economists now believe that if Pretoria retaliated with counter-sanctions, there could be serious consequences.

The sanctions package would include cutting air links with SA, banning imports of SA steel,

Industrial Staff

coal, coke and banning tourist and trade promotion.

Government sources say the growth rate will be further hit by the official decision to discourage maize production to reduce the country's two-million ton maize stockpile.

Many farmers have been forced to diversify into cotton, tobacco, beef, oilseeds and wheat.

Farmers are now complaining

the maize cutback policy was announced too late to let them prepare for different crops.

REUTERS reports that reviews published recently by three Zimbabwe banks forecast real economic growth of no more than 3% in 1986, compared with last year's expansion of between 6% and 7% in real gross domestic product (GDP).

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe says that while economic activity continues to expand, real GDP is growing at a significantly slower rate than in 1985.

All and one fight for Mozambique Mugabe

ZIMBABWE regards Mozambique's war against "SA-backed MNR bandits" as its own and its support of the Frelimo government is "total," Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe declared in Parliament this week.

"Our support on that score is total — Mozambique's survival is our survival, the fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall," Mugabe told a hushed House of Assembly during debate on President Samora Machel's death on October 19.

Recalling Machel's crucial support during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Mugabe said if anti-revolutionary forces succeed in their machinations to topple the Frelimo government and install a puppet regime, Zimbabwe would be the next target.

If Zimbabwe fell, then every progressive country in Southern Africa would become a target for destabilisation, he said.

"And so we must reinforce ourselves more than ever before, inspired by the death of Samora.

"If our soldiers (in Mozambique) did not fight hard, now is the time to fight harder.

"If we did not stand firm against the machinations of the apartheid regime, now is the time for us as a nation to be much firmer.

"All and one stand together.

"All and one fight together," Mugabe said. — Sapa.

ROBERT MUGABE, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, is well on his way to become the leader of the Frontline states and, in fact, to be regarded as leader of Africa south of the Sahara.

He is well qualified to take over from Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere: he is the one African leader who can criticise the white south without Pretoria smugly reacting: "Look who's talking."

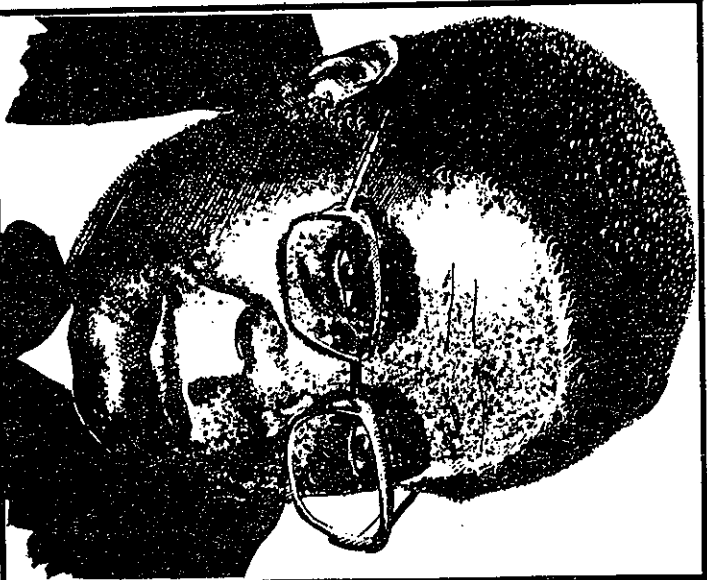
Zimbabwe under Mugabe has become one of the most stable African democracies (for the moment) with a growing economy. He is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, well educated, articulate and charismatic.

But his new leadership role has put Mugabe firmly on a collision course with Pretoria, because getting rid of the white minority regime has become the number one item on Africa's agenda.

And unlike some other African leaders, Mugabe is about to go from rhetoric to action and put his country's money where his mouth is by applying sanctions against SA.

His animosity towards Malawi's Kamuzu Banda and his commitment to "fight to the last man" to keep Mozambique in the hands of Frelimo are other reasons why Mugabe is not Pretoria's favourite African. As is his recent *toenadering* with Moscow.

Pretoria is watching with grave concern as Kaunda and even Botswana's Quett Masire are being "drawn into Mugabe's slipstream," as one SA official put it.



□ MUGABE ... collision course with Pretoria

Mugabe moving from rhetoric to action

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MAX DU PREEZ/Political Correspondent

tute's Erich Leistner puts it: "They seem to have a totally unrealistic view of SA's economic, military and other capabilities. They're under the impression that through sanctions and shouting from their side the SA system will crumble."

Mugabe's decision to actually implement the Commonwealth's sanctions pact is a first. It is a cut

way, going to retaliate and will at most match Frontline sanctions. And however much they hate neighbouring governments, the DFA's decision-makers believe in keeping communication channels open.

The SADF is far more hawkish. The men in uniform now seem to have

gone into the bush to take the radios back. And if you have such a link, why not talk?

For the moment there are four potential points of conflict between SA and the Frontline states: Frontline sanctions against SA and SA retaliatory action; Frontline military action against Malawi; introduction of Cuhar or other

fence Force predicts that this kind of propaganda will continue and increase as more and more Soviet puppet states in the region decide to climb on this tragic bandwagon."

Evidence suggests that the ANC believes that strife between SA and its neighbours is in the ANC's interest. It would mean more condemnation of SA by the outside world and greater instability in the region.

That is probably a part of the explanation why ANC guerrillas prefer to plant their landmines on farms very close to SA's borders with Botswana and Mozambique.

Ironically, Mugabe has never been close to the ANC and is known in Harare to have been very sceptical about some of the ANC leaders and their strategies.

But the most burning issue right now is sanctions. And the hard, cold fact is that peace and stability in Mozambique is a prerequisite for effective Frontline sanctions against SA.

That is the only realistic way Mugabe and Kaunda can diminish their countries' dependence on SA's transport links, as the Tazara railway line between Zambia and Tanzania is an expensive disaster.

The Beira Corridor — a railway, road and oil pipeline between the Mozambican port of Beira and the Zimbabwean town of Mutare — runs through MNR country. Not even 10 000 Zimbabwean troops deployed in the area could stop the MNR sabotaging the railway and

This escalating hostility between Pretoria and Mugabe can be expected to drag the sub-continent deeper into a turmoil that is likely to get a lot worse before it gets better.

It seems as if both sides are over-estimating their own clout and manoeuvring ability. The locomotive of history is undoubtedly going to catch up with the white rulers in Pretoria, but unless that locomotive picks up a lot of speed very quickly, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and other neighbours are going to hurt a lot.

The only smiles are on the faces of the generals, in the SADF and in Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Pretoria seems to believe sanctions against SA will hurt its black neighbours so much that it would lead to internal instability and make at least Kaunda's government vulnerable to a coup.

More importantly, Pretoria is waiting eagerly to see Mozambique "drop like a rotten apple" as an example of the future of Marxist states.

Mugabe and Kaunda seem to believe their suffering would be short-lived. As the Africa Insti-

in air units and possibly even a closing of Zimbabwe's border with SA, is proof of his total commitment. As he told Zimbabweans recently: "Even if we have to eat sadza (porridge) without nyama (meat) because of our commitment, we will do it."

As the SA government prepares for a further deterioration of regional tensions, the inherent strains between the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the SADF can be expected to become more acute, with an outright confrontation not out of the question.

At least until State President P W Botha retires some time next year, the SADF is expected to have the final say.

The DFA's strategy is to play it cool. After applying some delaying methods on traffic from Zimbabwe and Zambia as a first knee-jerk reaction to sanctions, the approach — "after more mature consideration" — has become more sophisticated.

"We are not going to restrict trade, because it promotes dependence on SA," one top source said. SA is thus not, if the DFA has its

months of no raids into Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Lesotho.

They believe in less subtle strategies. The April raids on Botswana and Zimbabwe were the final nail in the coffin of the Eminent Persons Group's initiative and, with hindsight, the beginning of the present cycle of regional tensions.

Defence Minister Magnus Malan did his share to keep the ball rolling with his repeated and undiplomatic threats against Mozambique's late President Samora Machel after a border landmine blast. When Machel died on SA soil shortly afterwards, the world could not believe that it had been a coincidence.

South Africans should not be surprised if it came out once again that there is still contact — even some support — between the SADF and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). The SADF admitted at the time of the Gorongosa diaries that they had given the MNR a set of radios with which to communicate with SA Defence Headquarters. It is unlikely that the SADF has

as it is, the fighting troops into Mozambique and SA strikes into neighbouring states after ANC attacks in the border areas.

In the case of direct intervention of foreign fighting troops in Mozambique, military and DFA sources agree that war would be inevitable. SA will not tolerate a large Cuban force on its doorstep. The Soviet Union probably realises this, which is why it is regarded as highly unlikely that it could happen.

However, more Soviet and East Bloc military aid to Southern Africa is possible.

A recent statement by Defence Headquarters stated: "Some of these states have gone further by calling on the Soviet Union for weaponry. Zimbabwe even sent a delegation to Moscow to ask for assistance."

Intelligence reports indicate that Zimbabwe asked for — and was promised — sophisticated anti-aircraft equipment.

The SADF statement, referring to accusations against SA over the Machel air crash, added: "The De-

placement regular.

The line has not been repaired in 11 years. It is being repaired at present, but because of the costs only one in six sleepers are being replaced.

Beira harbour is also a disaster. In the document found in the wreck of Machel's aircraft, that SA's Foreign Minister P W Botha released recently, Machel was quoted as complaining that even war material got held up in the harbour for three months or more.

The port of Nacala and its rail link have the same problems. Which leaves the Chicualacuala line between Harare and Maputo. The harbour operates with the compliments of Sats, and the railway line is extremely vulnerable to sabotage by the MNR.

The sad conclusion has to be that peace and progress will only return to the sub-continent once the civil wars in SA and Mozambique have been settled.

More realism and less ideological stubbornness on the part of both Pretoria and Harare could save Southern Africa a lot of blood and suffering.

By Gerald L'Ange of The Star's
Africa News Service

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are increasingly being drawn into a closer alliance that militates against a political settlement to end Mozambique's civil war.

An insight into this development is given in the major document recovered from the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel.

The document, the minutes of a meeting between top officials of the two countries in Maputo on October 16, reveals considerable concern in Maputo and Harare over the growing military successes of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The meeting took place a few weeks after the MNR rebels had captured a string of towns across central Mozambique. These included the town dominating one of only two bridges over the Zambezi River, which bisects the country.

The taking of the towns was an ironic consequence of an ultimatum given by the Frontline states to President Banda of Malawi in September. They said that if he did not stop sheltering the rebels they would close his borders. Mozambique in addition threatened to place missiles along the border.

It was apparently MNR forces expelled from Malawi as a result of this threat who captured the towns in the early part of October.

The Mozambican and Zimbabwe leaders apparently did not believe Banda had expelled all the MNR forces, however, for shortly after the fall of the towns they are shown in the document to be discussing plans to go ahead with the threat to close Malawi's borders.

It suggests that Mozambique and

The ultimatum to Banda produces ironic consequence

Zimbabwe had become convinced the MNR had moved its main base to Malawi after the capture of its former headquarters at Gorongosa in Mozambique.

If anything, the capture of the towns appears to have strengthened their determination to root the MNR out of its alleged bases in Malawi, and in addition to force Malawi to allow Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops to take their place, or, failing that, to move freely through Malawi in operations against the rebels in Mozambique.

INVOLVEMENT

The suggestion that Malawi should allow Zimbabwean troops to cross its territory into the Mozambican province of Zambezia was made by Zimbabwe's Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

It is the first indication that Zimbabwe has contemplated extending its involvement in the Mozambican war to areas north of the Zambezi River.

Previously Zimbabwe had confined its troops largely to protecting the Beira corridor (through which runs its vital rail, road and oil pipeline links to the sea) and to protecting road traffic from Malawi to Zimbabwe through Mozambique's Tete province.

Zimbabwean troops had spearheaded the capture of the MNR headquarters at nearby Gorongosa,

but this has always been seen as aimed at weakening the rebels' ability to attack the corridor rather than at defending the Frelimo Government.

In recent months, however, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe has raised the level of his threats against the MNR and has vowed to fight to prevent it winning power in Mozambique.

He has made it clear his government believes its own existence would be threatened if the rebels gained control in Mozambique or even entered a coalition government with Frelimo.

There is strong evidence that the Frelimo Government, or at least some of its senior members, have in the past asked South Africa to arrange talks with the MNR on a possible political accommodation. Frelimo has publicly insisted it wanted only to offer the rebels an amnesty for surrender and had no thought of a political compromise.

Reports to the contrary have persisted, however, and have been reinforced by Frelimo's patent inability to defeat or even contain the rebels.

Further moves toward a political settlement now seem unlikely in view of Zimbabwe's growing involvement in the war.

Mr Mnangagwa's statements in the plane crash document (whose authenticity has not been effectively challenged) show that the Zimbabwe

Government was fully prepared to go along with the threatened closure of the borders with Malawi. It supported a proposal to do this, if necessary, by pretending that certain roads had to be closed for repairs.

Mr Mnangagwa suggests this had been agreed to by Prime Minister Mugabe himself.

But according to Mr Mnangagwa's statements his government was willing to go further and co-operate in the destruction of bridges inside Malawi to block routes through Zambia and Tanzania if the governments of these countries refused to collaborate in the border closure plan.

CAMPAIGN

"It is possible to do what has been suggested — to destroy the bridges and the exits to Tanzania and Zambia," he says. "That can be done."

Zimbabwe is shown in addition to have been co-operating in a plan by the Frelimo Government to launch a major military campaign in Zambezia province in an effort to wipe out the rebels in central Mozambique and Malawi.

President Machel discussed with Mr Mugabe the possibility of Zimbabwe providing transport to move the missiles from the port of Nacala to the Malawian border and to move troops into Zambezia.

Mugabe officials murdered

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Five people in the peasant farming community of Tsholotsho in northern Matabeleland have been axed to death by dissidents.

Their bodies were thrown into a hut and burnt.

Eight others were injured, three of whom are in a critical condition.

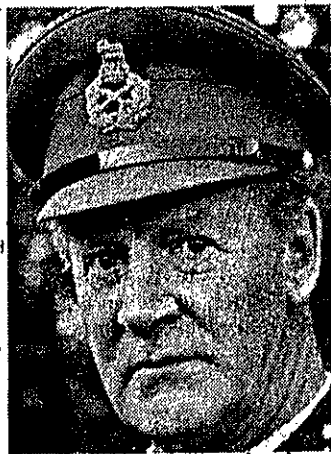
The dead were branch officials of the ruling Zanu (PF) party or held posts in village administration.

Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, party chairman for the province and Minister of Industry and Technology, said the murders could be connected to the forthcoming local government elections.

He would ask for the elections to be cancelled in view of the killings.

He said the murders were politically motivated and carried out by people who did not want to see unity in the country.

STAR 19/11/86



General Sir John Acland.

Head monitor pleased with development of Zimbabwe

The Star Africa News Service

HARARE — Major-General Sir John Acland, the British soldier who commanded the Commonwealth Monitoring Force during the runup to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, is impressed with what has been achieved here since then.

He met Prime Minister Mr Mugabe and former guerilla army leaders now commanding the army and air force who served with him on the ceasefire monitoring commission.

Sir John, who left the British Army in 1982, said he had come to see that the country was prosperous, happy and peaceful.

He had been treated like an old friend. It was not quite like that during the ceasefire between the Lancaster House conference and the elections which sept Mr Mugabe's party to power.

He was happy to find that what the Commonwealth force had hoped for had worked out:

He recalled an incident in the bush when a group of 300 advanced on him in attack formation with weapons at the ready.

The sergeant-major said: "Put down your weapon, march with your arm out and shake hands like an English gentleman."

Wednesday November 19 1986



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Whites under fire in tense Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who is under attack by a committee of inquiry into the running of Air Zimbabwe, has rounded on whites and accused them of trying to divide the government.

His attack on the white community comes at a time when racial harmony is under strain following indiscriminate assaults on whites by students after the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Whites have also been criticised in newspaper articles for failing to join the mass rallies to commemorate Mr Machel.

Dr Ushewokunze, whose erratic performance as a Minister has got him into the headlines on numerous occasions, still has a following among radicals and can be guaranteed to draw a crowd.

He told Parliament in the debate on the Air Zimbabwe report that whites were playing one government authority against another.

The committee of inquiry, which is looking into other parastatal bodies as well, is headed by Mr Justice George Smith, who held the post of Cabinet Secretary in both the Rhodesian and Zimbabwean governments before his appointment to the Bench.

There are two other white members and four black members.

Dr Ushewokunze was ruled out of order when he tried to go into the political backgrounds of the members.

He claimed whites were fighting an economic war against the policy of "Zimbabweanisation".

An Independent white member, Mr John Landau, said relations between the races had been damaged by Dr Ushewokunze's statements.

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Olympics
and snow-
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relay will
Canada's
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Clio Circle. The Olympic flame will
988. Sapa-Reuter.

with swissair

Max	27	New Delhi	Cloudy
Min	15	New York	Clear
	7	Peking	Cloudy
	3	Paris	Cloudy
	3	Rome	Cloudy
	6	Rio de Janeiro	Cloudy
	18	Stockholm	Clear
	21	Taipei	Rain
	20	Tel Aviv	Clear
	11	Tokyo	Clear
	16	Toronto	Clear
	10	Vienna	Cloudy

cloudy and warm to hot with scattered rain over the south-western parts.
today: 8 am-20 deg C; yesterday: maximum, 27 deg C; minimum, 18 deg C; far this month, 78/1 mm; so far this year, 127 mm. (Average annual rainfall, 127 mm.)
w. 5.09, sunset tomorrow, 6.36.



tin as plain and honest as his voice
by four pall-bearers. For him, the re-

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● MUGABE

Mugabe stands firm behind white judge

Business Day Reporter

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday lashed out at one of his cabinet ministers for an attack on a white High Court judge whose commission of inquiry has exposed ministerial interference in the debt-ridden national airline.

Minister of Transport Dr Herbert Ushewokunze this week said Mr Justice George Smith had "a distinguished colonialist career" as secretary to "the racist cabinet of Ian Smith" and as "advisor to the national traitor Bishop Abel Muzorewa".

Ushewokunze accused the Smith Commission of Inquiry of trying to sabotage socialism and maintain racial imbalance in favor of whites at Air Zimbabwe. Mugabe, however, praised the commission's work and said most of its recommendations for wiping out mismanagement at Air Zimbabwe would be adopted.

The Prime Minister won thunder-

ous applause from white MPs when he told the House of Assembly Ushewokunze's attack on Judge Smith should be "dismissed with the contempt it deserves".

"For any minister to impugn the integrity of such a commissioner or the individuals who comprise it amounts to impugning the integrity of the head of government, the Prime Minister," he said.

Judge Smith, until independence in 1980 a top Rhodesian civil servant, was in the Speaker's Gallery to hear Mugabe's vindication of his work, but the disgraced Ushewokunze was conspicuously absent from the chamber.

The Fort Hare-educated doctor might now have finally gone too far in trying Mugabe's patience, observers believe, and a cabinet reshuffle is thought to be imminent.

Aussie visas from Harare

DIANNA GAMES

THE Australian High Commission in Harare was the most likely issuing office for South Africans wanting Australian visas, travel agents said yesterday.

Agents were busy making alternative plans for future travellers to the country after the Australian embassies in Pretoria and Cape Town stopped issuing visitor and temporary entry visas yesterday.

The only exceptions will be in compassionate, humanitarian, and national interest cases.

The measures are part of Australia's response to the failure of Commonwealth efforts to push government to negotiate an end to apartheid.

Harare High Commission staff said there had been many enquiries yesterday about their position regarding the issuing of visas to South Africans, primarily from travel agents.

They said visa applications should be sent by post or brought in person and would be processed in the normal way.

The SA embassies will continue to handle applications for permanent residence.

Mugabe shoots his Transport Minister down in flames



Dr Ushewokunze . . . he attacked whites over report on Air Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Dr Herbert Ushewokunze's days as a member of the Zimbabwe Cabinet appear to be numbered following the severe public reprimand of the Transport Minister by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Speaking in Parliament on Wednesday, Mr Mugabe said he took great exception to Dr Ushewokunze's attack on members of the committee of inquiry into Air Zimbabwe, whose report was critical of the Minister's performance.

Dr Ushewokunze had alleged that white members of the committee in particular were trying to divide the Government and sabotaging its efforts to promote socialism.

Mr Mugabe said that by attempting to impugn the integrity of the committee, the Minister was attempting to impugn the integrity of the head of the Government which had appointed it.

"If a Minister is going to stand here and foolishly say this commission is composed of people of such-and-such a character, what he is saying that we, the President or I, were stupid or foolish to appoint such members. I take great exception to that."

'Shouldn't hide mistakes'

The Prime Minister said the Government had full confidence in the committee of inquiry, headed by Mr Justice George Smith, which is charged with looking into the running of all parastatal organisations.

The Government would insist that all parastatals be run efficiently and honestly. The report on Air Zimbabwe had been excellent.

No purpose would be served by hiding mistakes, said Mr Mugabe.

The report slammed the airline for mismanagement, nepotism, and incompetence and accused the Minister of Transport of interfering too much in its operation.

Last April, Dr Ushewokunze was dropped from the ruling party's Politburo when he shocked the country by stating publicly that a tribal group was trying to seize power in Zimbabwe and that there was a plot to discredit and eventually murder him.

The 48-year-old Durban-educated doctor has held the post of Minister of Transport since January 1984.

He was a former Minister of Home Affairs and was the first Minister of Health. He was dropped from the Cabinet for a period in 1981 when he challenged the Prime Minister's authority over the conduct of the public services commission.

By DIRK VAN ZYL

PROVIDED a fully democratic order comes about in South Africa through the participation of all interested parties, whites will, if anything, gain by it.

"They will gain in the sense that psychologically they will have rid themselves of their sense of racial superiority and their fear of being overwhelmed by blacks."

This is the view of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, enunciated in an interview with Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, head of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa) and former Leader of the Opposition.

It is published in the latest edition of the magazine *Leadership*, and is only the second interview Mr Mugabe has given to a South African since he became Prime Minister.

In the same issue Prof Marshall W Murphree, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe, in an assessment of Zimbabwe's politics, writes in similar vein:

"And, for those whites subjectively equipped to benefit from it, Zimbabwean independence has meant a psychological liberation from the demeaning restraints of racism."

Prof Murphree also expresses the interesting observation that the separate voters' roll for whites in Zimbabwe (in terms of the Lancaster House agreement 20 of the 100 parliamentary seats are reserved for whites) has in fact been against their interests.

Dr Slabbert portrays Mr Mugabe as a reflective, philosophically-minded leader who, although committed to socialism, sees the need for compromise with important elements of capitalism — albeit at this stage more of a short-term necessity than a long-term one.

Mr Mugabe, recently elected chairman of the international Non-Aligned Movement, comes across as a moderate, highly intellectual man — a far cry from the ogre many peo-



VAN ZYL SLABBERT (above) interviews Premier ROBERT MUGABE (below).



SA's whites stand to gain from new order — Mugabe

WJE post 22/11/86

Z'babwe leader seen as willing to compromise with capitalism

ple perceive him to be.

Dr Slabbert asks him — given his experience in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia — for a message to black and white South Africans.

An edited version of his reply:

"From my experience here, the fears of the whites in the country were more psychological than anything else.

"But, of course, when a group has entrenched itself in power, then it regards its rights and privileges as sacrosanct.

"Then it seeks to make them permanent, one way or another, and raises them above the purely psychological sphere and it wants to build in a kind of heritage for the future.

"So, what South Africans really are facing is what we faced here. But there is no need for whites to fear that they will be discriminated against if democracy is established.

"Naturally, there will have to be some giving, and much more giving by whites than by blacks. Giving and taking will have to take place.

"...so, that is not a matter that should be feared by whites, that blacks will, perhaps, pursue a vengeful policy.

"But, of course, it depends on how the solution is achieved. If it is achieved by way of a political solution in which all parties evolve a democratic order, I don't see whites losing by it. If any-

thing, they will gain by it."

And on the provision for separate white seats (which he calls "the one residual item of racial legislation which persists in Zimbabwe"), Prof Murphree writes:

"The segregation of the white electorate carries with it a built-in tendency for whites to act politically in a sectionally defensive manner, as critics of, rather than participants in, the development process in Zimbabwe.

"The record shows that white interests have not been served by this mechanism.

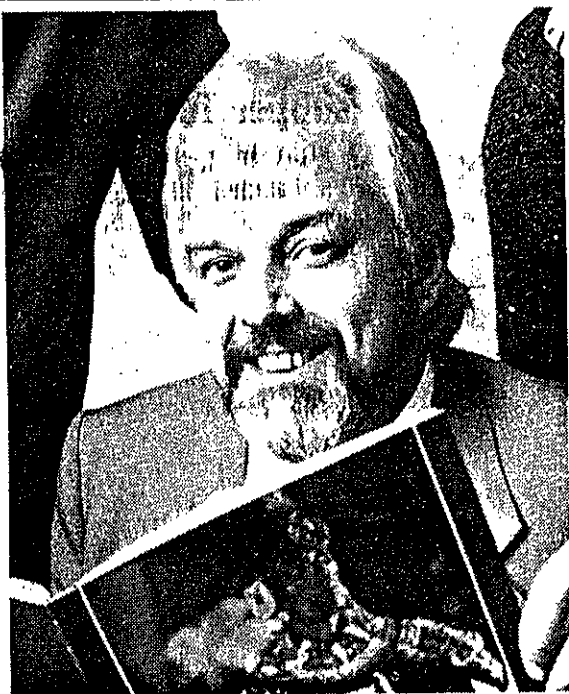
"It has given them no substantially effective political voice or veto and has prevented them from

contributing as Zimbabweans, rather than as a racially defined constituency, to the Zimbabwean political process.

"Many whites now perceive this, and there are indications that this vestige of racism will shortly disappear from the Zimbabwean scene.

"The disappearance of separate voters' rolls will reinforce a trend which has been the theme of this analysis — the declining significance of race in Zimbabwe."

● Prof Murphree also notes that provisional figures for the first six months of this year indicate a small net gain in migration figures for whites in Zimbabwe.



Mr John Lancaster

Taximen seek help

TOWNSHIP taxi owners are to seek co-operation from the government in an effort to end the taxi war which has already claimed the lives of two drivers and wrecked 30 vehicles.

Representatives from the rival "legal" and "pirate" taxi factions met in a Cape Town hotel yesterday to thrash out a strategy which would enable the two camps to compete peacefully and on equal terms.

Part of the package includes government involvement — possibly the issuing of more permits to "legalize" the pirates — but neither group would divulge the details of yesterday's talks.

The national adviser for the South African Black Taxi Association (Sabta), Mr James Chapman, mediated at the meeting but said decisions taken by the two groups would be released only tomorrow at a general meeting in Khayelitsha.

Mr Chapman said he would present the package to "various government departments" in Pretoria on Monday.

He was optimistic that the resolution taken at the meeting would "put an end to the strife".

Women, children march

BEIRUT. — Hundreds of Lebanese, mostly women and children, thronged the streets of mainly Muslim West Beirut yesterday in a protest against what they call "the war of starvation".

Many shops, banks and schools shut for one hour in a sympathy strike against soaring prices, food

5 arrested for having mementos

HARARE. — Five elderly whites have been arrested in Bulawayo for having offensive memorabilia and are likely to be brought to court soon, lawyers here said yesterday.

They said the five, including two women and a retired army colonel in their late 60s, had been detained on Monday after police raided their offices.

The sources said the whites belonged either to the Legion, a body of British ex-servicemen in Zimbabwe, or the Pioneer Association established by the first white settlers in what was then known as Rhodesia.

Police had found plaques of former Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith, stamps which bore words such as "Remember Rhodesia" and a record entitled "Rhodesia, Brave and Beautiful" among several other items, they said.

The five, whose names have not been disclosed, spent Monday night in police cells but were later freed on bail pending trial. Their travel documents were seized.

Possession of offensive souvenirs, mostly items which commemorate Rhodesia and the government that declared illegal independence from Britain in 1965, is illegal in Zimbabwe.

The offences carry a fine of up to R120, the sources added. — Sapa-Reuter

Mugabe slams attack on white judge

DD 22/11/86
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Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has criticised one of his cabinet ministers for an attack on a white high court judge, whose commission of inquiry exposed ministerial interference in Zimbabwe's debt-ridden national airline.



MR MUGABE

The Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, this week said Mr Justice George Smith had had "a distinguished colonialist career" as secretary to "the racist cabinet of Ian Smith" and "adviser to the national traitor Bishop Abel Muzorewa".

Dr Ushewokunze accused the Smith Commission of Inquiry of trying to sabotage socialism and maintain racial imbalance in favour of whites at Air Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe, however, praised the commission's work and said most of its recommendations for remedying mismanagement at Air Zimbabwe would be adopted.

The Prime Minister won applause from white MPs when he told the House of Assembly Dr Ushewokunze's attack on Mr Justice Smith should be "dismissed with the contempt it deserves".

"For any minister to impugn the integrity of such a commission, or individuals who comprise it, amounts to impugning the integrity of the head of government, the Prime Minister," said Mr Mugabe.

Mr Justice Smith was in the Speaker's Gallery to hear Mr Mugabe's vindication of his work, but Dr Ushewokunze was conspicuously absent from the chamber.

Mr Mark Partridge, speaking for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, said he appreciated the embarrassment Mr Mugabe faced in dealing with a minister who had "a long history of loyalty to the party".

Dr Ushewokunze has weathered crisis after crisis since independence. Fired after two years as Minister of

Health, he was brought back in 1982 as Minister of Home Affairs. He held responsibility for the police during the worst unrest in Matabeleland, when human rights organisations accused the Zimbabwean security forces of atrocities against the civilian population.

He became Minister of Transport in January 1984.

In February, Dr Ushewokunze was sacked from Mr Mugabe's elite Zanu PF Politburo, but he retained his transport portfolio after a row about corruption at the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Dr Ushewokunze is a member of the Zezuru subtribe of the Shona — to which Mr Mugabe also belongs.

23/11/81
SUNDAY
**Five old
'Rhodies
held in
raids by
police** 362

By DON JACOBS: Harare

ZIMBABWEAN security police detained the 77-year-old secretary of the Pioneers and Early Settlers Society and four elderly members of the Legion, the British ex-servicemen's association, this week.

It was an apparent blitz on whites suspected of preserving Rhodesian souvenirs.

Two of the detainees, kept in police cells for more than 24 hours, were women — one of whom, aged 74, suffers from a serious heart condition and had to have medicine taken to her.

Officials at the British High Commission in Harare were informed of the arrests, and the London headquarters of the British Legion took up the matter.

It was last Tuesday when police raided the Bulawayo offices of the Legion (formerly the British Empire Service League and later renamed the Rhodesian Legion).

They searched cupboards and musty storerooms, and took away mildewed photographs of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith and old "Remember poppy day, remember Rhodesia" stickers.

Seized

They also confiscated a displayed portrait of the late Mr Clifford Dupont who, as President of Rhodesia, was patron of the Rhodesian Legion.

Seized at the offices of the Pioneers and Early Settlers Society in Bulawayo, were certificates attesting that members were the descendants of whites who came to Rhodesia in the 19th century, and two records of Rhodesian songs sung by John Edmonds. The society's secretary, Mr Erick Hepburn, was detained.

Colonel Les Moody, who won the Military Cross during the Second World War, was arrested at his Bulawayo home and taken to court on Wednesday, along with another Bulawayo office bearer in the legion, Mr Gerald Maggs.

Other defendants were Mr Hepburn and two women voluntary workers for the Legion, Mrs Peggy Watson and Mrs Sheila Low.

All five were released on bail of R130 each by magistrate Mr David Johnstone-Butcher. They were not formally advised of the charges they face.

Police in Matabeleland and the Midlands appear to be conducting a witch-hunt for whites/owning souvenirs of Mr Smith's UDI years.

Last week a white garage manager was fined R200 (or one month) for having a UDI ashtray in his office.

Surplus grain offer

24/11/80
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's grain farmers have proposed mercy runs be undertaken to feed the starving people in Mozambique with maize from this country, which has bulging silos and an unwanted surplus of grain.

The farmers have appealed to the international community to take up the challenge of getting the food to Mozambique where millions are said to be facing starvation.

Mr Dick Bylo, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers Association said money, vehicles and security for the crews were needed to get the operation off the ground.

"Someone has to fund the operation of carting the maize from depots in Zimbabwe to pick-up points in Mozambique," he said.

Mr Bylo said there was about 2.3-million tons of maize in silos and depots in Zimbabwe at present, more than enough to feed the people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique for a year.

24/11/84 RUSBA1 362

Zambia and Zimbabwe planning SA sanctions package

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are co-ordinating plans to impose a Commonwealth sanctions package against SA before the end of the year, Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende said at the weekend.

The immediate effect of the sanctions measures is expected to be a total ban on airline links and overflying rights for foreign aircraft operating in and out of SA.

This would affect more than 50 flights a week by Air Zimbabwe and SA Airways, transforming Gaborone into the hub of regional air communications. SAA CE Gert van der Veer said yesterday he was not aware of any impending ban and refused to comment further.

Pretoria sources said there was no official notification of sanctions because the report stemmed only from a Zimbabwean newspaper. Mangwende told Zimbabwe's semi-official newspaper, *The Herald*, that

MICHAEL HARTNACK
and MICK COLLINS

Zambia and Zimbabwe were working together "to see what we can do between ourselves regarding those items we used to get from SA".

There is still scepticism about Zimbabwe's ability to ban imports of SA coke and high grade iron and steel. Until new coke ovens come on stream at Hwange next year, the country will rely

on what it can get from abroad, SA being the obvious source. In addition, Zimbabwe's debt-ridden National Steel Works at Kwe-Kwe is incapable of producing many of the sophisticated items needed by local industrialists. Iscor's public relations manager Piet du Plessis said yesterday the corporation had been aware of the possibility of sanctions since the Bahamas Commonwealth conference.

"If it should happen, it is not unexpected," he added.

Observers in Harare believe Mangwende's statement means a slight postponement of Zimbabwe's sanctions implementation programme, originally intended, according to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, to go into effect in the latter half of this month.

Mangwende believes the sanctions co-

● To Page 2

Sanctions will affect air links

ordination programme could bring Zambia and Zimbabwe into a closer economic and political relationship. This had been the reason behind the recent meeting at Victoria Falls of Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda. The Foreign Minister warned Zaïre and Malawi of possible retaliation by the six Frontline states if they did not ensure their territories were free from bases for pro-SA rebels.

At present, Malawi is cooperating with Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe in talks on improving routes to the Indian Ocean, to be used as an alternative to SA ones. Zimbabwean troops are also defending Malawi's vital links with the sea through Mozambique.

● From Page 1

What we are saying is that within the context of the overall exercise of implementing economic sanctions against SA, it would be difficult for us to continue giving assistance to those very countries that would be helping the apartheid regime to undermine the effectiveness of economic sanctions," Mangwende said.

Malawi, however, is trying to upgrade its rail outlets, which could prove useful to Zimbabwe in diverting traffic away from SA.

Zaïre sent much of its copper exports over Zambian and Zimbabwean railway lines to Durban and Cape Town.

25/11/86
SPK
ay November 25 1986

Frontline states to present UN with new sanctions plan

366

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The United Nations Security Council will soon be faced with a new sanctions initiative from the Frontline states which could be far more damaging to South Africa than anything the Commonwealth could achieve on its own.

Diplomats in Harare believe the proposals stand a strong chance of avoiding the United States veto, which has dogged any advance of the African states' demands.

If the initiative, chiefly from Zimbabwe and Zambia, succeeds, it will force Britain and West Germany into

taking the sort of measures that have been side-stepped in the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community.

The way for the initiative has been cleared by the US Congress's decision in October to impose tougher restrictions on US trade with South Africa.

An agreement, within the Security Council, is likely to contain a ban on air links with South Africa and a halt to imports of its coal.

The Frontline strategy was spelled out by Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, whose country is a member of the Security Council.

He made the announcement after lengthy meetings with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

The Frontline states have a close ally in Denmark which has unilaterally banned all trade dealings with South Africa.

Buyers face depleted shelves

HARARE — There will be no rice, sausage, cooking oil and detergents for some Zimbabwean consumers this Christmas, according to the semi-official news agency Ziara.

A survey of Harare shops revealed the traditional time of plenty at Christmas was remote this year because shelves were not fully stocked.

The shortages are due to a massive increase in demand, according to store owners interviewed.

The manufacturers of cooking oil cannot meet the increasing demand and they do not produce as much as they used to maybe because of problems with machinery.

The Grain Marketing Board has no rice and we do not expect any rice until next year, the branch manager of a city supermarket, Mr Lovemore Nyakabau, said.

Although the supermarket had turned to the open market for additional supplies of beef they were still unable to obtain sufficient amounts to meet demand.

Recently a 30 per cent cut in beef was officially announced because of a depleted national herd.

The marketing director of OK Bazaars, Mr John van Eden, said his company could not find an alternative for ham.

On the scarcity of detergents such as soap powder and bars of washing soap, which have been missing on shop shelves for months, Mr Van Eden said manufacturers could not import the raw materials and chemicals for the products because of foreign currency constraints.

However, the supermarket's allocation for flour had been increased.

EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, NOVE

Zimbabwe Christmas shortages

*Evening Post
26/11/86
382*

HARARE — There will be no rice, sausage, cooking oil and detergents for some Zimbabwean consumers this Christmas, according to the semi-official news agency Ziana.

A survey of Harare shops revealed that there would be no traditional time of plenty this year.

The shortages were attributed to a massive increase in demand, according to store owners interviewed.

"The manufacturers of cooking oil cannot meet the increasing demand and they do not produce as much as they used to maybe because of problems with machinery.

"The Grain Marketing Board has no rice and we do not expect any rice until next year," the manager of a supermarket, Mr Lovemore Nyakabau, said.

Although the supermarket had turned to the open market for additional sup-

plies of beef it was still unable to obtain enough to meet the demand.

Recently a 30% cut in beef supply was officially announced because of the depleted national herd.

Kapenta fish was being supplied as an alternative to beef and pork, he said.

The marketing director for another supermarket, Mr John van Eden, said his company could not find an alternative for ham.

He said there was a scarcity of soap powder and bars of soap because manufacturers could not import the raw materials because of currency constraints.

He said the Grain Marketing Board had no rice because it could not get a permit to buy rice. However, the supermarket's allocation for flour had been increased.

Two other large supermarkets were experiencing similar problems. — Sapa

AREA C Kilip River.

AREA B Bloemfontein, East London, and Pietermaritzburg.

AREA A Durban, Inanda, Pinetown, and Port Elizabeth.

Superseding w.d. no: 344

399-CANVAS GOODS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, CERTAIN AREAS.

ARGUS 27/11/86
362
NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

SA businessmen held in Harare — papers report

HARARE. — Mystery surrounds reports about the arrest and questioning of a number of South African businessmen who have been staying at the Holiday Inn here.

According to Johannesburg newspaper reports, which quote sources in Harare, a group of between seven and 11 businessmen from South Africa — including foreign nationals — were taken in for questioning on Monday.

It was reported that a number of them were being held for questioning as suspected spies for the SA Defence Force.

Harare police made no immediate comment, but sources confirmed that at least three men had been taken away for questioning.

Most of them had stayed at the Holiday Inn. It was understood some of them had been released but confined to their hotel rooms and that their passports were being held. Others were still being questioned yesterday.

Mr Bill Grobler, a Brakpan businessman who holds a Zimbabwean passport, a Mr Boet van der Westhuizen, and Mr Robin Taylor, whose addresses are not known, are among those reported to have been held for questioning.

A hotel spokesman would only say that Mr Grobler, Mr van der Westhuizen and Mr Taylor had checked out yesterday morning.

Their bills had been paid, but the hotel was unable to say where they had gone.

One man, who said he was a businessman from Johannesburg, claimed to have met Mr Grobler and that he had booked out yesterday.

A spokesman for the SA Trade Mission in Harare today said they had no information. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

SA 'spies' held in Z'babwe

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Several businessmen from South Africa — foreign nationals and South Africans — are being held in Zimbabwe for questioning as suspected spies for the SA Defence, according to reports here.

Quoting sources in Harare, the Citizen said a group of between seven and 11 businessmen from South Africa — most of whom were staying at the Holiday Inn, Harare — were taken for questioning on Monday.

The move follows a Press conferences last week by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General A J "Kat" Liebenberg, about the use of ANC routes through Botswana and Zimbabwe in which South African retaliation was again hinted at.

It is understood that some of the men have been released, but are confined to their rooms at the Holiday Inn and have had their passports removed. Others were still being questioned yesterday.

Mr Bill Grobler, a Brakpan businessman who holds a Zimbabwean passport, Mr Boet van der Westhuizen and Mr Robin Taylor, whose addresses are not known, are among those reported to have been held for questioning.

Mrs Grobler said last night that she had heard that her husband had been held on Monday, but that she was still trying to ascertain the exact position as she had been unable to make contact with him since then.

Approached for comment on the reports today, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria "the South African trade representative in Harare is currently looking into the matter". He had no further comment "for the time being".

Christmas party ends in the drink

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Panic broke out on the biggest pleasure boat on the Vaaldam at the weekend when it sank under the weight of a Christmas office party given by a Johannesburg firm.

As the St Tropez began sinking, boats came to the rescue and picked up 30 men, women and children.

All the passengers were saved.

Yesterday, the St

Tropez lay under 11 metres of water after the near-tragedy.

It will cost R20 000 to refloat and repair the boat, according to the owner, Mr Fred van der Willik.

He said today the boat, which has been used for three years as a tourist attraction at the Vaaldam, was hired for an office party.

The boat, said to be unsinkable, had apparently been overloaded, according to onlookers.

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BUJ DAH
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Federation on the cards, says Chissano

Zimbabwe union with Mozambique predicted

PRESIDENT

Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has forecast an eventual federal union between his country and



● CHISSANO
Zimbabwe as the logical culmination of current co-operation ventures between the two.

Chissano's prediction — in an interview with Zimbabwe's semi-official *The Herald* newspaper — brings this possibility into the open.

It has been the subject of mounting speculation in Zimbabwe as Robert Mugabe's government commits more and more manpower and resources to defeating the MNR rebels, rehabilitating Mozambique's transport routes

Simultaneously with the interview's publication, it was announced that Zimbabwe was extending a R67m credit to Mozambique to expand trade.

Making the first public allusion by a Mozambican or Zimbabwean leader to the possibility of political union between the two countries, Chissano told *The Herald*: "We have to grow through the contacts

MICHAEL HARTNACK

and the real work we do together.

"When you reach a point when you can say that you do not see any differences, and that we are one, then you have made an association of countries — and you will have a confederation.

"We cannot prejudge it now. What we prefer do is work for unity."

The Mozambican leader acknowledged the Zimbabwean task force in Mozambique — believed to number more than 8 000 men — had expanded its role from the original one of defending Zimbabwe's road, rail and oil-pipeline links with the Indian Ocean.

"For some time now, as everyone knows, the Zimbabwean comrades are not just confined to that task. They are getting involved in the struggle against the armed bandits in Tete, Manhica and Sofala provinces.

"We welcome this spirit of the Zimbabwean comrades. They are not mercenaries; they are fighting at home for the common interest of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe and, in fact, of the whole region."

Chissano said Mozambique would insist — at the next meeting



● MUGABE

of the Mozambique-Malawi joint security commission, scheduled to be held in Maputo this week — that Malawi co-operated with Front line states' efforts to eradicate the MNR.

"We want Malawi to do more than just clean up her end, to prove she has nothing to do with banditry," he said. "What we want is positive action from Malawi. We want Malawi to participate positively because it is in Malawi's interest."

Chissano gave no suggestion that his new administration was ready to announce its unilateral abrogation of the Nkomati Accord with SA.

"We are putting pressure on SA to comply with the rule of good neighbourliness, at least," he told *The Herald*. "The international community has got to step up pressure on SA to try to respect the international rules, or at least respect what she had signed herself," he said, in a clear reference to the 1984 Nkomati pact.

He said Malawi had been used by SA to launch destabilisation attacks against Mozambique.

28/11/86
STMR 362

Zambia, Zimbabwe to sever air links with SA

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia and Zimbabwe have agreed to sever all air links with South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announced here yesterday.

However, President Kaunda did not say when the decision would be implemented.

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Kaunda said Zambia and Zimbabwe had also appointed a committee to advise the two countries on the sanctions they are to apply against South Africa.

He said any sanctions by the Frontline states against South Africa could only be effective if backed by Pretoria's major trading partners.

President Kaunda was confident that more countries would soon disinvest from South Africa.

"Time will soon come when it will be ripe for us to act," he said.

At his Press conference yesterday President Kaunda said he would welcome any move by President Botha to meet leaders of the Frontline states.

However, such a meeting could only take place if it was convened to discuss "the removal of apartheid".

COMMUTED

Mr Kaunda said South Africa was ruled by "political imbeciles" but said his government took threats made against his country by South Africa seriously.

During his Press conference Mr Kaunda announced that he had commuted the death sentences of five men to life imprisonment.

They had been sentenced to death in 1983 after being found guilty of having been involved in an attempt to overthrow the Zambian Government in 1983.

No sign of 'held' S Africans

28/11/86 WCEW 11/11/86 1362
MYSTERY surrounds the fate and whereabouts of several South African businessmen supposedly taken in for questioning by Zimbabwe authorities as alleged South African spies this week.

South African and other diplomats, as well as the Zimbabwean police, have been unable to throw any light on a story published in an English daily newspaper in Johannesburg yesterday.

The morning paper alleged between seven and 11 South African and other businessmen had been picked up by Zimbabwean officials as suspected South African military intelligence agents.

The article alleged some of the men were being confined to their rooms at Harare's Holiday Inn hotel.

Indications yesterday were that Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) was not involved in the men's detention or questioning — if, in fact, any businessmen were

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ever detained by Zimbabwean authorities this week.

Some observers have expressed doubts about the accuracy of the story.

Staff at the Harare Holiday Inn however, confirmed yesterday that men using three identities mentioned in the article had stayed at the hotel earlier this week. The names are Bill Grobbelaar, Boet van der Westhuizen and Robin Taylor.

A Holiday Inn official said the men were "last seen" on Tuesday. The official would not say when the men had checked into the hotel or who had paid their bills, and when. The official would also not disclose when the men had checked out, and whether they had themselves done so.

Staff were under management orders not to divulge any information on the matter following repeated inquiries from journalists, the official said.

Arrest reports are 'rubbish'

HARARE — Reports that up to 11 South African businessmen had been held for questioning about spying were "rubbish", an informed source has said.

He said one man was being held for questioning about a number of matters including a stolen car racket.

It is understood he was arrested along with two "bodyguards", both of whom were released within a few hours.

A fourth man, a local, was set free almost immediately. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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28/11/86 STAR

Zimbabwe's civil servants under fire

362

HARARE — Zimbabwe's top civil servants were criticised by local authorities yesterday for deliberately clinging to decision-making powers, thereby thwarting the directive of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on decentralisation.

Delegates to the seminar in Harare on integrated rural development planning, were also unanimous that the directive on decentralisation should be rewritten to bring about genuine power-sharing between central government and local authori-

ties, Zimbabwean news agency Ziara reports.

"There is no political will to implement the Prime Minister's directive to decentralise decision-making, because bureaucrats at head office are unwilling to lose power and prestige," one delegate said, amid applause from the 80 representatives from various rural sectors.

He said lip-service only was being paid to decentralisation, while in fact further centralisation was taking place.

One district administrator said senior civil servants used their ministers' offices to scare officials in the districts from making decisions.

Another delegate suggested the matter be referred to the Cabinet and called on Mr Mugabe to use "his big stick to devolve them".

The deputy secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Mr Mike Mapfunde, said some field officers had been afraid to use the powers given to them. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe taking anti-sanctions measures

HARARE. — Many local companies are making contingency plans to airlift essential goods in and out of Zimbabwe in the event of anti-apartheid sanctions biting hard, leading businessman Mr Dennis Norman said here yesterday.

Many private-sector groups are already making their own sanctions contingency plans, like the procurement of es-

sential goods to protect their industries, a report by the semi-official Ziana news agency said.

Mr Norman, the former minister of agriculture, said there was an effective drive to look for markets on the African continent — an area that had been much neglected in the past.

"We are conscious that any

major setback in the industrial sector is going to be an immediate problem on the employment market. The problem of how we can keep the wheels of industry turning is vital to ensure employment. Because once we start winding down the effects could be dramatic."

The private sector was aware of this and there was

already a lot of rerouting taking place by looking at new sources of supply of raw materials and markets for manufactured goods.

"There is quite a bit of investigation and contingency planning taking place. There is co-operation between the private sector and the government in this," he said. — Sapa

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Harare detention reports 'rubbish'

Argus Africa News Service 362

HARARE. — Reports that up to 11 South African businessmen had been held in Zimbabwe for questioning about spying were "absolute rubbish", an informed source said here.

Reports in some South African morning newspapers linked the alleged detentions with warnings to South Africa's neighbours about harbouring guerrillas.

Up to last night, according to the source, one man was being held for questioning about a number of matters including a stolen car racket.

It is understood he was arrested with two others described as "bodyguards", both of whom were released within a few hours.

BOOKED ROOMS

A fourth man, a Harare resident, was set free almost immediately.

The Holiday Inn in Harare said a Mr Grobler, mentioned in the earlier reports, had booked two double rooms from November 21 to 26.

The people occupying these rooms had paid their bills and left.

The man held for questioning is believed to live in South Africa but holds Zimbabwean nationality.

levels below those quoted by banks. This leaves little scope for banks to reduce immediate costs of retail funds without incurring a competitive disadvantage. But, naturally, our rates are being reassessed in the light of moves by a major competitor."

UBS' bond rate reductions are also likely to trigger a general round of decreases. The Perm — which has not yet implemented its previous reduction (on existing bonds) to 16% — has already announced it will follow the UBS to 15%, as have Provincial, Trustbou, NBS, and Saambou.

This will bring them into line with Barclays, which has been at 15% since October last year, and Standard, which dropped earlier this month. At the time of going to press, Barclays' executives, preoccupied with the withdrawal of controlling shareholder Barclays Plc, had made no decision on rates. Says senior GM Jimmy McKenzie: "We are reviewing the situation. Conditions are favourable for a general decline in interest rates."

"Liquidity in the money market is good. It's close to the end of the month and there is still no shortage," he says.

So the bank may move to keep the edge it has had over building societies, since it reduced bond rates to 19,75% from 21,5% more than a year ago, when building societies were charging 20,5% for loans in excess of R60 000.

SELLING PROFESSIONALS

That evergreen in professional circles, advertising of services was the subject of a recent seminar. A case of mistaken identity.

Many professionals are adamant, at least privately, that they are tying their own hands by not allowing their services publicity.

Abroad, particularly in the US, professionals advertise extensively.

South African accountants have just voted against advertising in a referendum on the issue. Other professionals are even less keen.

Accountancy is an example of how professional services can be exploited by others with lesser, or even no, qualifications. Accountants' reaction has been to branch into new areas, notably tax consulting (really a legal matter), management consultancy, computer services, and even advising on aspects of the leisure industry.

Other professions are threatened by Pretoria's moves toward deregulation.

Attorneys, for example, worry that conveyancing, as in the UK, may be opened to others.

Overall, the professions, which have sheltered behind laws, compensated for by a set scale of fees, must resolve their marketing crisis.

Since then, it has stayed ahead of most of the field, although it was overtaken two months ago by Syfrets, which dropped rates to 14,5%.

Not only do interest rates respond to inflationary expectations, competitive pressures and lending and funding strategies, but they are sensitive to movements in the gold price. So rates will stay on the move — and financial institutions on the hop.

ZIMBABWE

Off the rails?

A clutch of bank reports released in Harare this month point to a slowdown in economic growth, faster inflation and a worsening external payments position.

While the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe in its quarterly economic review goes no further than to predict a slowdown after 1985's 7% growth in GDP, Zimbabank — also government-owned — estimates 1986 growth at only 2,5%.

The Reserve Bank's official 1985 BoP figures — published almost 12 months after the event — show an increase in the surplus (on both capital and current accounts) to Z\$204m (US\$120m) from Z\$164m (US\$97m) in 1984. This was the result of increased capital inflows (primarily public sector borrowing abroad) and a gain of more than Z\$100m (US\$59m) on "errors and omissions."

Net capital inflow — excluding unrecorded movements — increased slightly from Z\$232m (US\$137m) in 1984 to Z\$244m (US\$144m). Significantly, net private sector capital flows were negative for the second successive year, though only marginally, with an outflow of Z\$16m (US\$9m). Although the trade surplus widened to Z\$300m (US\$177m) last year, this was more than offset by an increase of almost Z\$100m (US\$59m) in the invisibles deficit.

As a result, the current account deficit widened to Z\$146m (US\$86m) from Z\$100m in 1984. The central bank comments cheerfully that foreign exchange flows stabilised in the first half of 1986. But this is small comfort at a time when companies are complaining bitterly about inadequate foreign exchange allocations. What is more, this could well turn out to be no more than the lull before the storm — depending on just how Harare and Pretoria play the sanctions card over the next few weeks.

There is little doubt among bankers that Zimbabwe's BoP will suffer from whatever sanctions Prime Minister Robert Mugabe imposes.

Official figures show just how marked the 1986 economic slowdown has been. Industrial output, which rose by more than 11% last year, was set at just over 1% in the first seven months of this year. Mining production rose by less than 10% in value — mainly reflecting the higher bullion price, devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar earlier this year, and a

higher domestic price for coal.

Agricultural production is up a mere 5%, which suggests that in real terms it has fallen. The trade surplus narrowed in the first half of the year by some 20% as a result of import growth of 20%, while exports were rising less than 14%. Inflation is up from 9% last year to 14% so far in 1986.

All of which suggest that after a strong rebound in 1985, the Zimbabwe economy has slipped into a high-inflation, slow-growth rut.

No obvious way out is evident. Forecasts for 1987 suggest more of the same: inflation remaining high; industrial growth strangled by the shortage of foreign exchange; agricultural expansion threatened by the diversification away from maize; mining growth dependant on the bullion price, and further depreciation of the dollar.

Assurances that trade routes have been secured in the event of sanctions against SA do not wash with business leaders. They point out that owing to a shortage of spares — and of skilled personnel — an estimated 30% of Zimbabwe Railways' locomotive fleet is off the rails. Businessmen say domestic freight movements have slowed, aside from the export and import traffic that is vulnerable to transport sanctions.

MOTOR INSURANCE

Time to go knocking

Contrary to earlier reports, insurers seem to be taking a more reasonable line on claims wrangles over the knock-for-knock agreement. In the confusion that followed AA-MI's collapse, insurance companies took different views (FM September 26.)

The agreement was made between a number of insurers many years ago to avoid unnecessary legal and administrative costs.

Explains Peter Moss, GM of Aegis: "The

CREDIT AGREEMENT

Retrospective legislation is a dirty word in legal circles, but can be justified. To plug a loophole, a Bill has been published that will amend retrospectively to 1980 (when the original Act was promulgated), the Credit Agreement Act.

The loophole was revealed by a recent Supreme Court decision which found that if an "initial" payment was not paid on the same day as the agreement was concluded, the agreement might be unenforceable. The finding was reached by reading two clauses of the Act and interpreting the intention of the legislature. Creditors wishing to back out of an agreement might have relied on this case. On the other hand, consumers might also have relied on it to back out of servicing their agreement.

been strengthened by the comments made by Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, who repeated Harare's criticism of both Malawi and Zaire's continued use of the southern trade routes.

In a clear warning to the two countries, Mangwende said it would be "difficult" for Zimbabwe to continue its assistance to Malawian and Zairean traffic passing through his country to and from SA, as this would "undermine the effectiveness" of the sanctions effort. He pointed out that Zimbabwe's troops inside Mozambique were helping defend Malawi's transport lifeline, implying that this too could be used as a lever against President Banda's administration.

The news that Zimbabwe and Zambia are trying to co-ordinate their sanctions has generated new uncertainty. Zimbabwe has repeatedly emphasised its commitment to the full Commonwealth sanctions package, while Zambia has backed away from such far-reaching measures on the ground that its economy could not stand the strain.

Indeed, with the Zambian kwacha now valued at less than US10c, President Kaunda's economic problems look more formidable than ever. It is not at all surprising that he should be adopting a more cautious line on sanctions.

Whether his pragmatism will influence Harare remains to be seen. Evidence suggests that there is deep disagreement within Mugabe's government as to how far it can afford to go at this juncture.

But Mangwende's call on Malawi to utilise the Mozambique port of Nacala, which is currently out of action due to MNR activity along the railway line, and on Zaire to help reopen the Benguela railway by withdrawing its support for the Unita rebels in Angola, is seen as having little short-run impact. Both railways would take years rather than months to rehabilitate. They accordingly have no significance for next month's sanctions decision.

Meanwhile, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe in its latest quarterly economic review says it has been assured that "measures have been taken and are being implemented on a continuing basis to effectively secure new, and safeguard established, trade routes and markets around and beyond the region."

The only such measure publicised is the good progress reported in rehabilitation of the railway line from Mutare to Beira. In theory, railway officials say, the Beira line could handle all of Zimbabwe's exports of 1.8m t annually and its imports of 1.2m t. But in practice almost half the exports are bulk traffics that could not readily be shipped through Beira.

In addition, businessmen say that there is currently a shortage of rail transport capacity arising in Zimbabwe itself, and a third of the National Railways of Zimbabwe's locomotive fleet is off the rails due to shortages of spares. All of which underlines yet again the crucial role that transport is going to play next year in the sanctions confrontation in southern Africa. ■

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

Politics of transport

Zimbabwean economic sanctions against SA, originally scheduled to be announced during November, are now likely to be imposed before Christmas, though there is still no clear picture as to just how far they will go.

Suggestions that Zimbabwe and Zambia are looking to substantially reduce their use of South African railways and ports have

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BU-S DAY
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HARARE — Many companies are making contingency plans to airlift essential goods in and out of Zimbabwe in the event of anti-apartheid sanctions biting hard, leading businessman Dennis Norman said yesterday.

Former Minister of Agriculture Norman said there was a drive to look for markets in Africa — an area largely neglected in the past.

"There is quite a bit of investigation and planning taking place. There is co-operation between the private sector and the government in this," he said.

"We are conscious that any major setback in the industrial sector is going to be an immediate problem on the employment market," he said.

As a result, there was already a lot of

Harare readies for sanctions

re-routing taking place. Businesses were looking at new sources of supply of raw materials, as well as markets for manufactured goods.

A problem with the African continental market in the past had always been the inability of countries to afford goods.

However, Norman said there were other ways of exploiting counter-trade markets. Developed countries could be involved in helping Zimbabwe get rid of agricultural produce in exchange for manufactured goods in triangular markets. — Sapa.

Disturbances Doth to scan Group Areas

Central Merchant Bank Limited

My ordeal in Mugabe jail

By NEIL HOOPER

A BRITISH television producer detained in Zimbabwe last week as a South African spy says he was tortured in an attempt to make him sign a false confession.

Mr Phillip Day-Pinchen, 35, was released by the Zimbabwe authorities on Wednesday after being incarcerated by the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) for a harrowing six days.

He says he was drugged, tortured, tormented and mentally assaulted.

Mr Day-Pinchen was detained by the CIO at a motel at Beit Bridge. Between then and his release on Wednesday, he says that he was subjected to:

- Electric shocks to his testicles;
- Left naked in a cell without any sanitation;
- Threats that white Zimbabwean agents in South Africa would harm his live-in-lover and their 11-month-old child;
- Made to drink drugged whisky.

On Thursday, only hours after returning to South Africa, Mr Day-Pinchen described his ordeal.

He was one of a number of businessmen from South Africa who were reported this week to have been held in Zimbabwe for questioning as suspected South African Defence Force spies.

Mr Day-Pinchen went to Zimbabwe last week to raise capital to finance a TV documentary he was commissioned to do for Australian television.

Drugged

He booked into Peter's Motel at Beit Bridge on Thursday November 20, and checked out at 8 am the next day to travel to Harare.

He was confronted by a CIO officer who identified himself as Jimmy and asked him to accompany him to the Beit Bridge police station. There he met Jimmy's superior, Tony.

"Tony said that as I was an international television producer I should see his superior and fill in the necessary documentation.

"He told me to join him in the back of a car while Jimmy drove. Tony produced a bottle of Scotch and asked me to have a drink with him. I poured myself a large drink, but he took only a little. Then he started questioning me about my work for the SABC and police contacts.

"At that stage I fell asleep. It was only afterwards that I realised that the whisky had been drugged.

"Later, when we stopped, I was introduced to a man identified as Sheri. He got into the car. After a while we arrived at a police barracks and drove into a small compound. I was taken to a cell and locked up.

"The next morning I was given a bucket of water and told to use a corner of the cell as a toilet."

Later Mr Day-Pinchen was taken to an office and questioned by Jimmy. Tony and Sheri about documents and photographs in his briefcase, and his visit to Zimbabwe.

"Then Sheri started shouting at me: 'Do you fascists think we are stupid... that you can come here and spy on a democratic country and not expect us to know what you are doing?'"

Then Tony told him to make a statement.

"He said that if I admitted

TV man tells of being stripped naked and given electric shocks after Zim police accused him of spying for SA

I was a South African spy, I would be released.

"I refused. Then this big guy called George came in picked up a photograph of my fiancée and our child and asked me who they were. I told him.

"Then George told me to take off all my clothes. He said: 'I am going to take you back to your cell and I will leave you there for three, six, nine months.'

"I remained naked in the cell all Saturday. The smell was appalling.

"On Sunday the door was opened and I was ordered out and told to wash under a crude shower in the courtyard. I was still naked and had to wash in front of women who were cooking there.

"That afternoon I was told to dress. While I was alone I heard a voice say in Afrikaans from the next cell: 'How are you?'"

"I asked how long he had been in the cell, and he replied: 'Two years.'

"That's all I could say to him before I was taken to Harare police station where I was booked under the emergency regulations. I was allowed to keep my trousers.

Shocks

"When the inmates heard that I had been booked by the CIO, they asked if I could swim, saying 'you will need to when they put the bag over your head and fill it with water.'

"The next morning I was called upstairs and told by two CIO men that I was going home. I was taken to a near-empty house where a big white guy with sideburns appeared with a white assistant.

"He said I was a known South African agent and that I would be released if I made a statement admitting this.

"I refused and they took me to a room in the back where I was twice given electric shocks. They then threatened my fiancée and child.

Finally I made another statement, but it was still the truth. I was sent back to the



Freed — Mr Day-Pinchen Picture: JOHN HAFNER

Blind baby has a setback

By DENYSE ARMOUR
BLIND baby Nicholas Prinsloo's recovery from major eye surgery had a setback when the surgeon discovered that a gas implant in one eye had leaked.

Nicholas and his mother, Mrs Ansie Prinsloo, have to return to Bloemfontein to see the surgeon again. He will then decide whether the operation needs to be repeated.

But the setback has not dimmed the family's joy that at least Nicholas's eyes have been saved and that he might one day be able to see to some extent.

Help

The family's immediate financial problems are also over after receiving help from the public.

This week Nicholas's father, Mr Dean Prinsloo, will be visiting the Athlone Park primary school in Amanzimtoti to receive a collection for Nicholas raised by children. Mr Prinsloo said he and his wife had not yet thought about how they would cope with raising a partly-sighted child.

"We're just taking each day as it comes," he said.

Three bus routes open to all races

By GWEN GILL

THREE Johannesburg bus routes will be open to passengers of all races from tomorrow.

The desegregation of the No 1 (Parktown North), 78 (Craighall) and 79 (Parkhurst) buses will be a six-month experiment, according to Mr Jan van Blerk, vice-chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Transportation Committee.

"If it works, we'll motivate for open buses to become permanent," he said.

The decision to experiment with "open" buses was economic, not political.

Fares

"At present, buses carrying workers into town in the mornings are coming into the suburbs empty. And in the evenings, they're empty going to town."

"But many black workers want to travel to the suburbs in the morning and back into town at night."

Mr van Blerk said the experiment applied to black buses as well as white.

"Fares are lower on black buses. So blacks who want to travel on white buses will have to pay the higher fares while whites will pay less if they travel on black buses."

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President stops (362) release of detainee

HARARE — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana has signed an order keeping one of the country's longest-held detainees in prison.

State advocate Mr. Canaan Dube disclosed in a High Court hearing that a detainees' review tribunal had recommended the release of Mr. Dumiso Dabengwa (47), an influential opposition leader held since early 1982.

Lawyers for Mr. Dabengwa sought a court order releasing him, but Mr. Dube asked for a postponement stating that Home Affairs Minister Mr. Enos Nkala was considering overruling the recommendation, which he can do with presidential authority.

At the hearing, it was disclosed that the tribunal's recommendation that Mr. Dabengwa be freed had been made more than two weeks ago.

His lawyers had made two previous unsuccessful attempts to have it implemented.

Mr. Dabengwa was the top military lieutenant of chief opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo during the guerilla war against white rule which preceded independence in 1980.

He was arrested in 1982 on charges of plotting a coup, acquitted in court but immediately re-detained and held ever since in a maximum security prison.

He was nicknamed "The Black Russian" because of his pro-Soviet leanings. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe takes steps to ban hoarding

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Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The Zimbabwean Government has taken steps to ban hoarding of virtually all major food stuffs and essentials in apparent preparation for a South African economic blockade in retaliation for sanctions.

Under Zimbabwe's state of emergency, hoarders could face up to five years in jail or fines of more than R3 000.

Among listed items which may not be hoarded by traders or individuals are cars and spare parts, petrol and oil, seed and fertilizer, soaps, detergents, medicines, cooking oil and maize.

Traders are required by law to put up notices declaring what they have in stock to prevent 'under the counter' favouritism of

customers or secret retention of stocks until prices rise.

Traders are also forbidden to sell conditionally — requiring customers to buy other goods along with the scarce items.

There have been fears here of a wave of shortages once mandatory economic sanctions begin to 'bite' on South Africa and it adopts expected retaliatory measures against the frontline states which have been in the forefront of the sanctions campaign at the U N.

The major essential items in short supply in Zimbabwe today are rice and detergent. Light bulbs have returned to the shops along with reasonable quantities of bread and cooking oil, but there is a long waiting list for vehicle tyres and accessories such as indicator lights.

Zimbabwe to get tons of SA fuel

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa is supplying Zimbabwe with 34 000 tons of fuel because of snags in the operation of the pipeline from Beira, according to sources in Harare.

It has been learnt the order was placed last month and South Africa agreed to provide 16 000 tons of diesel, 10 000 tons of petrol and 8 000 tons of aviation fuel.

About 500 tankers will be used to rail the consignment to Zimbabwe but it is unlikely the whole consignment — which the Zimbabweans wanted in six weeks — will be delivered by the end of the year.

It is understood the need to place the order for fuel from South Africa arose because the pumping capacity on the pipeline had been reduced by interruptions to the power supply.

GENERATOR TROUBLE

Some of the diesel generators used in Beira have been giving trouble and at least three tankers which arrived at the port were delayed and incurred heavy demurrage charges.

Sources said the tankers had to pump their cargoes directly into the pipeline and this contributed to the delay.

Zimbabwe imports about 600 000 tons of fuel a year, most of which is pumped through the pipeline to be stored at the tank farm at the Mutare oil refinery which is in mothballs.

Last year, more than 60 per cent of its oil in refined form came from Kuwait.

The pipeline runs through the Beira Corridor which is protected by thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers against attacks from MNR rebels who, Zimbabwe says, are backed, financed and supplied with arms by South Africa.

The protection of the corridor and the successful operation of the pipeline, the rail route to the sea and the port itself are seen as essential if Zimbabwe is to apply sanctions against South Africa — which could retaliate by preventing the flow of other goods to and from Zimbabwe.

Zanu funds take heavy drop

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party is in debt and there has been a steady drop in party funds.

3/10/88
Politburo member Mr Maurice Nyagumbo told a seminar on administration that some districts were now subscribing little or nothing to the party.

He told organisers it was necessary to keep reminding members that subscriptions had to be paid every year.

Mr Nyagumbo did not say how much the party owed, but said the debt from last year's election campaign "is still very much with us".

MNR activities claim toll of Zimbabwean railmen

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Nearly 200 railway workers have been killed and more than 600 wounded in Mozambique because of the activities of the rebel MNR since 1981.

This figure was given by Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda in an appeal to Zimbabweans to donate to a famine relief fund and a scholarship fund for Mozambicans.

Mr Muzenda said at least 4 million of

Mozambique's 13 million people had been displaced as a result of MNR activities.

The MNR had turned into a monster that had gone out of control, he said.

He put the number of deaths attributed directly or indirectly to "destabilisation" since 1980 as at least 400 000.

Mr Muzenda said Zimbabweans owed a great debt to Mozambicans for their support during the "liberation struggle". Now it was Zimbabwe's turn to help Mozambique in any way it could.

Price hikes hit Zimbabwe

STW 3/12/80 The Star's Africa News Service 362

HARARE — Consumers in Zimbabwe have had nasty pre-Christmas shocks with announcements of an 11 percent increase in the price of bread and a further cut in the supply of beef.

Butchers have been told that next week the Cold Storage Commission will not be able to supply them with any beef.

The bread price rise was said to be due to higher costs for imported wheat because of a fall in the Zimbabwe dollar.

Local producers of wheat were also given a higher price this season to compensate for increased input costs.

A large white loaf will now cost Zim 50 cents (SA 65.5 cents).

Zimbabwe lacks luxuries at Xmas

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — SA children with relatives in Zimbabwe may find Santa Claus bringing them colourfully illustrated copies of *Lenin and the Stove Maker* and other tales for progressive tots.

The book, printed in English in the Soviet Union, and priced in Zimbabwe at R7, is one of the very limited range of children's gifts on the shelves of Zimbabwean stores this Christmas.

While some exquisite, locally hand-made dolls are available, at prices around R100, none of the cheap battery-operated toys and low-priced "stocking fillers" relied on by SA parents are on display.

When it comes to preparing the Christmas dinner, cooks may be as despondent as toyless children.

A fortnight ago the para-statal Cold Storage Commission cut off all supplies of beef to butcheries, leaving them reliant on private abattoirs. Some families will have to forgo chicken and eggs.

Potatoes and other vegetables are in plentiful supply, but rice has been unobtainable for some months.

There are limited stocks of Christmas puddings (at R10 for 680g) and mincemeat (R6 for a 500g bottle).

Beer and locally made spirits are in plentiful supply. Gin, brandy, rum and vodka retail at R15 for 750ml. Locally bottled Scotch sells at R35 for 750ml.

For visitors from north of the Zambezi, however, Zimbabwe still looks like a shoppers' paradise. Zambians, Zaireans and Tanzanians express envy at the seemingly unlimited supply of staples such as maize-meal and cooking oil, as well as good-quality clothing, cooking utensils and basic toiletries.

Two alleged SA spies freed by Zimbabwe

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Two alleged double agents, accused of spying for South Africa while working for the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation, were freed today after nearly five years in detention. They are Mr Philip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans.

Also released today were Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, a top Zapu official, and two of his associates, Mr Dobani Nsingo and Mr Norman Zikhali.

Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans were acquitted at their trial in 1982 when a judge ruled that their confessions of spying for South African military intelligence were inadmissible because they were obtained under duress. They will fly to Britain tonight.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala said the two men had said they wanted to go to Britain and until their departure they were being released into the custody of the British High Commission.

Mr Nkala said the release today of the five detainees left 31 people in detention.

Saboteurs

They were mostly people who had been recruited as 'spies and saboteurs' by South Africa and to release them would be putting an explosion in the hands of the enemy.

He confirmed that the two senior customs officials, Mr John Austin and Mr Neil Harper, who were arrested in February this year, were still being detained.

Mr Nkala said the release of Mr Dabengwa, a key figure in Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, had been ordered after full consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The government hoped the release would bring about

peaceful conditions in Matabeleland before the full integration of the two main political parties in Zimbabwe, the ruling Zanu (PF) and the opposition Zapu.

Exchange prisoners

Mr Nkala said representations for the release of Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans had been made by a number of countries including Britain and the United States.

Both men are British citizens although Mr Evans was born in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe maintains that on a number of occasions the South African Government offered to exchange Angolan prisoners and a Soviet spy for the two agents, but these offers were turned down.

Their alleged spying activities were said to concern mostly Russian and Cuban activities and the movements of ANC personnel.

They were arrested on New Year's Eve 1981, two weeks after a huge explosion destroyed Zanu's headquarters in Harare.

Zimbabwe frees five political detainees

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12/86 (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe yesterday released five political detainees, including two held on charges of spying for South Africa, and one of the country's most significant black opposition figures.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, told reporters the releases were aimed at helping the merger of the country's two main political parties and bringing peace to the western province of Matabeleland, troubled by sporadic rebel violence since 1982.

He named the five as Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, 47, the main opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo's military commander during the gue-

rilla war that preceded independence, the former intelligence agents, Mr Phillip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, and the opposition PF-Zapu party officials, Mr Norman Zikhali and Mr Dobani Nsingo.

Political sources said the detention of Mr Dabengwa, regarded as one of the few forceful figures left in Mr Nkomo's PF-Zapu party, was a major obstacle blocking protracted merger talks between it and the ruling Zanu-PF.

PF-Zapu has sharply declined in influence since Mr Dabengwa was arrested in 1982 on charges of treason but is still predominant in Matabeleland where it holds all 15 parliamen-

tary seats.

Mr Hartlebury, 36, and Mr Evans, 31, hold British passports and were freed on the understanding they would leave later yesterday for Britain.

Mr Nkala said the government had recently received appeals from Britain, the US and other Western countries for their release.

A British High Commission spokesman welcomed the move and confirmed they would leave on the regular British Airways flight to London last night.

"This removes a long-standing consular problem between our two countries," he added.

Mr Hartlebury and Mr

Evans were officers in the Rhodesian secret service who continued working for the new Zimbabwean government after independence in 1980.

They were detained on 31 December, 1981, but acquitted on charges of espionage when a court ruled that confessions they had given had been made under duress while in custody. They were immediately re-detained.

● The release of PF-Zapu detainees should not be connected to the unity talks between the party and Zanu-PF, the information and publicity secretary of PF-Zapu, Mr John Nkomo, said in Bulawayo. — Sapa

Zapu chief's release a nod to unity

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare
THE release after four years in detention of former Zapu intelligence chief Dumiso Dabengwa yesterday morning is the clearest public signal yet that unity talks between Joshua Nkomo's party and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) are well on course.

Dabengwa was released with two of his associates, Dobani Nsingo and Norman Zikhali.

Freed at the same time were two alleged South African agents, Phillip Hartlebury and Colin Evans, both British subjects.

Hartlebury and Evans faced charges in 1982 of spying for South Africa while working within Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO). Various suggestions surfaced at the trial, among others that they had been involved in the assassination in July 1981 of Joe Gqabi, African National Congress chief representative to Zimbabwe. They denied this.

The court found the two men had made statements under duress to investigators. They were acquitted under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act but immediately re-detained.

A British High Commission spokesman in Harare welcomed the freeing of the two men. They were due to fly out of Harare late last night.

Dabengwa's release was the subject of considerable bargaining in the unity talks between Zapu and Zanu (PF), say party political sources in Harare. He was originally detained in 1982 following the discovery of arms caches on Zapu properties. Together with former Zipra guerrilla army commander Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku and others, he was tried for treason, acquitted but immediately re-detained. Masuku died earlier this year within weeks of his release from detention to a hospital bed.

A few weeks ago, Zimbabwe's Detainee Review Tribunal recommended Dabengwa's release, at the same time as government sources predicted his four years behind bars was about to end.

Dabengwa is widely regarded as being the one man in Zapu with the authority to wind up any dissident activity in Matabeleland which might be linked distinctly to Zapu, rather than South African networks. He is also known to be strongly in favour of interparty unity.

The release of the five detainees was announced by Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala. — Agenda Press

5/12/86 BUDH
Top Zanu man is also released (362)

Alleged spies for SA freed by Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE yesterday released five detainees — two of them whites who have been accused of spying for SA.

There was no confirmation that there was a trade-off between Harare and Pretoria for the release of Colin Evans, 36, and Philip Hartlebury, 32.

Zimbabwe is said to have refused past offers from SA to exchange the two for convicted Soviet agent Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, and unspecified numbers of prisoners of war captured in Angola.

Evans and Hartlebury flew out of Harare last night for London.

Both men, who formerly held dual British and Rhodesian citizenship, now hold only British passports.

Also released from Chikurubi maximum security prison yesterday morning were three leading Zanu members — including Nkomo's charismatic former chief of guerrilla intelligence Dumis Dabengwa, who is widely believed to be the ageing Zanu

Own Correspondent

leader's heir-apparent.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala told a Press conference the men were being freed as part of the general move to establish national unity.

He said the move was in line with current talks with Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party on the establishment of a one-party state.

Shortly after his release, Dabengwa called a Press conference at which he denied his freedom was linked to any commitment to support a unity accord or to campaign for an end to dissident activity in Matabeleland.

The bearded ex-guerrilla declined to say what he would advise Nkomo to press for in the talks.

He is reported to have taken a hard line with government Ministers who came to his prison cell earlier this year in an attempt to bargain with him.

SA soldier jailed in Zimbabwe

MASVINGO — A South African soldier was sentenced to five months' imprisonment yesterday after pleading guilty before a Masvingo magistrate, Mr Nicholas Ndou, to contravening section 13 (1) of the Immigration Act, Ziana news agency reports.

John Julius Matheula (22) of 113 Battalion, South African Defence Force, pleaded guilty to entering Zimbabwe evasively.

On October 6 this year, Matheula hid his rifle before crossing the Limpopo River into Davata Village, Sengwe, in south-eastern Zimbabwe.

He was arrested by local people, who handed him over to the security forces. — Sapa.

Five-year ordeal ends for 'spies'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — On New Year's Eve five years ago, officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation swooped on the homes of two white colleagues and took them to the feared Goromonzi interrogation centre.

Several weeks later, Mr Philip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans signed confessions that they had been working for South African military intelligence while continuing with their duties as agents of the CIO.

Hartlebury was in charge of the Russian desk in the counter-intelligence division at the time of his arrest.

Their departure last night for London following their release from detention yesterday morning closes an ugly chapter in relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Two years after their arrest, Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans were finally acquitted after a High Court judge ruled their "confessions" could not be admitted as evidence as "undue influence" had been used to obtain them.

The court had been told that the two young men (Mr Hartlebury was then 30 and Mr Evans 27) had been recruited by their own superior officer in the CIO, Mr Geoffrey Price, who had since fled to South Africa.

At Goromonzi, however, the two men found themselves on the other end of a CIO operation. Mr Hartlebury said he had been broken by the organisation and had confessed because he believed promises that he would shortly be released.

During the trial, State witnesses said South African Military Intelligence had recruited the men through Mr Price to get information about the activities of the Russians and Cubans in Zimbabwe and about African National Congress personnel.

After their acquittal, they were redetained. It was shortly after that — according to Zimbabwean Government Ministers — that Pretoria offered to exchange 115 Angolan prisoners and one Soviet spy for them. The offer was turned down.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said other overtures were made later but these were also rejected.

Freed Zapu man is wary of unity

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, released yesterday by Mr Robert Mugabe's Government after nearly five years in detention, served notice that he is still a force to be reckoned with in Zimbabwe.

The Soviet-trained guerilla war intelligence chief spoke to newsmen hours after being freed from prison in a move aimed at facilitating unity between the ruling Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

But the 47-year-old Zapu politician gave the impression that he has reservations about the unity moves.

He was detained early in 1982 after the discovery of arms caches on Zapu property, charged with treason and acquitted by the High Court in 1983. He was re-detained after being freed by the court.

He had been led to believe by his party that he would be released within a few weeks but nothing happened until March this year when his friend, General Lookout Masuku, was released on health grounds and died.

In October he was informed that the Review Tribunal had recommended his release and after he had started a court action to give effect to this, he had been set free.

Mr Dabengwa said his release should have been a moment of joy. But the death of General Masuku spoilt this. "I do not know how I will face his family," he said.

Harare oil firms 'seek SA aid'

HARARE — Zimbabwean oil companies have asked their SA counterparts to supply 34 000 tons of petrol, aviation fuel and diesel to maintain essential deliveries in Zimbabwe over the next few weeks, the Zimbabwean *Financial Gazette* says.

It says shortages are feared if SA supplies do not arrive in time to meet an imminent upsurge in consumption because of increased travel over Christmas and peak activity on farms with the onset of the rain.

"The principal problem is not necessarily a national shortage of fuel, but the difficulty of moving supplies by rail from Faruka, the Beira pipeline terminus at Mutare.

"This is due to a shortage of loco-

MICHAEL HARTNACK
motives (one-third of the National Railways of Zimbabwe's fleet is believed to be out of action because of a shortage of spare parts), and the limited capacity of the Mutare-to-Harare railway line," the newspaper says.

By buying fuel from SA, trains hauling tanker cars can make deliveries at Bulawayo and in the Zimbabwean midlands en route to Harare, thus providing supplies at times of maximum use.

"While national fuel stocks are reasonable, problems are being experienced because of a reduced output on the pipeline from Beira to Mutari," the report said.

"There are six diesel generators

situated along the 300km pipeline, supplying power to drive the pumps. Several are out of action and the pipeline's capacity has been considerably reduced."

Tanks at Beira are reported to be transferring fuel directly into the pipeline, so the ships' pumps boost the flow of fuel to Zimbabwe. But this is slowing the off-take and the unloading of tankers is taking considerably longer.

The *Financial Gazette* says there are at least two tankers now in Beira harbour, one of which is incurring demurrage charges as it waits to discharge its cargo.

The present tanker quay at the port has only one pipeline through which ships can offload fuel.

Revlon's pull-out not cosmetic

US COSMETICS giant Revlon has bowed to pressure and decided to pull out of SA.

Revlon said at the weekend it planned to sell its SA coterie as soon as possible — and not later than the end of next year.

The company's announcement has been welcomed by Operation PUSH, a civil-rights group headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, which sees disinvestment as the essence of its operation and was due to step up its boycott of Revlon products.

Jackson recently sent Revlon an

MICK COLLINS
ultimatum and said civil-rights groups in 30 US cities felt the company should hire and deal with more blacks and minorities. He still had to be convinced the move was not merely cosmetic.

Revlon said its board authorised the move because of the "uncertainty in the economic and political" situation and the SA government's tardiness in dismantling apartheid.

Revlon, which is on the crest of a

wave, employs about 800 people in SA making various products for blacks and whites.

The company, controlled by New York financier Ronald Perelman, has repeatedly varnished over its revenues from SA but sources said they are thought to be in the region of US\$20m.

The company posted total revenues of US\$1.24bn in the nine months ended September.

Revlon also said it was reviewing hiring practices to "enhance" advancement opportunities for blacks and other minorities.

Supplies crisis in ailing Zimbabwe cattle industry

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The crisis facing Zimbabwe's beef industry was brought home to consumers this week when the parastatal Cold Storage Commission failed to supply any beef at all to butchers.

Bigger butcheries able to pay higher prices to private abattoirs still get beef but smaller shops face closure.

The Herald said on Monday the industry was in need of a complete overhaul if disaster was to be averted, particularly in the lucrative European market which could earn Zimbabwe millions of dollars.

Exports have been suspended.

A special report on the crisis says the core of the problem is in the gap between open market prices paid to cattle producers by private buyers and the controlled CSC price.

The supply problem has been aggravated by three drought years during which producers were forced to slaughter more cattle than normal. Herds are only now being re-established.

There is deep concern in the industry that if the CSC is not allowed more price flexibility to regain its dominant position as the country's main beef supplier the long-term prospects for the cattle industry will be damaged.

The CSC is facing losses this year of R40 million and has expensive plant and trained staff standing idle while 20 private abattoirs are doing a roaring business.

It has been pointed out, however, that only the CSC with its resources and government backing can support the industry in drought years and has the facilities required by Europe before it will take exports.

The last days of king Herbert

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe looks set to send the fiery Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who has held three cabinet posts since independence, back to his surgery in Bulawayo.

Misdemeanour and corruption charges have been levelled against him as minister of transport by a government-appointed committee investigating parastatals.

One such body is the Air Zimbabwe Corporation, which falls under Ushewokunze's portfolio. Mugabe set up the investigating committee after a public outcry and revelations of inefficiency, maladministration, corruption and nepotism in the parastatals. Heading it was Mr Justice George Smith.

Its findings about Air Zimbabwe were tabled before parliament on November 12 by Mugabe himself. He complimented the committee for an "excellent" report and announced the restructuring of the airline management to provide a clear chain of command. The report says its general manager, Augustine Mutyambizi, was a weak person who did not provide the firm leadership qualities required. It adds: "From the totality of the evidence we received we are satisfied there is a great deal of mismanagement in the airline."

The report tells of 20 instances of interference by Ushewokunze, who is a cousin of Mugabe, in running the corporation, including directives and requests for favours. One directive said: "You are directed that all transfers, promotions, upgradings, recruitments and the filling of any substantive positions shall not be effective until I am fully briefed through a memorandum as I have to approve such occurrences."

"You are directed to appoint Mr John Madzima to the grade of engineer. He is a party cadre who was once trained as technician in Ethiopia

Fiery Zimbabwean minister Herbert Ushewokunze looks set to be packed off home to his surgery soon, reports GIFT SIPHO SISO from Bulawayo

but he has now gone on to improve himself to be above the rank of technician to that of engineer.

"He should be a great asset to the airline and I cannot over-emphasise the fact that he is a party man. This appointment is to be immediate."

Madzima is a close relative of the minister. He has no qualifications for the post of engineer. Another directive said an air hostess caught in London with a packet of dagga was to be reinstated in her full position. The minister even instructed the general manager to buy aircraft, flouting the rules governing the corporation. Ushewokunze also acquired free air tickets worth more than R50 000. Some were issued to fly his in-laws from London to attend his wedding in Zimbabwe.

During the parliamentary debate on the report several MPs warned the minister that running a complex corporation like Air Zimbabwe was not the same as running a surgery. They called for his immediate dismissal from the cabinet.

In reply Ushewokunze criticised the report and called people associated with it "racists", "liars" and "ardent Rhodesians".

This is not the first time Ushewokunze has been in trouble. As minister of health soon after independence in 1980 he walked into Bulwayo Central Hospital — a "whites only" hospital before independence — and castigated everybody there.

Mugabe needed a tough character to head the Ministry of Homes Affairs when Joshua Nkomo was sacked, so Ushewokunze was moved there. He soon tripped up again by issuing

arbitrary arrest warrants without having any idea of what the law laid down. All those arrested won their cases when they challenged the authorities in the courts, but the court rulings were ignored and people were left languishing in jail — a situation that led to a clash between state and judiciary.

Mugabe then moved Ushewokunze to the more junior post of minister of transport. There he has not only disrupted Air Zimbabwe, but has also upset Zimbabwe Railways. He suspended Farai Masango, the railways general manager who had preceded him as minister of transport, alleging maladministration, inefficiency and nepotism.

The next day Mugabe reinstated Mdasango and ordered an inquiry into the allegations. The findings said Ushewokunze had over-reacted because of an incident in which he and Masango had clashed over a woman in a shebeen.

Early this year Ushewokunze suspended the new general manager, John Avery. He alleged that Avery, being white, was a racist and had frustrated African advancement. He was again over-ruled and Avery continued in his post.

No commission was set up this time but it later emerged that Ushewokunze had sought to dismiss Avery to protect one of his friends, Peter Nemapare. Avery was said to have insisted that Nemapare be investigated over the illegal sale of railway housing in Botswana. Nemapare has still to appear in court in connection with deals, involving almost a half-a-million rands worth of houses. The Air Zimbabwe case was the last straw for Mugabe. He publicly reprimanded Ushewokunze — an unusual step. The Prime Minister likes to make major announcements at the turn of the year so he is expected to wait a little before dealing with the minister.

Two Zimbabwe 'spies' may settle in S Africa

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

TWO former Zimbabwean intelligence men freed after serving five years in a Harare prison for allegedly spying for South Africa might try to settle in South Africa.

Philip Hartlebury, 36, and Mr Colin Evans, 31, were detained in December 1981 on suspicion of spying for South Africa and for having weapons illegally.

Both were acquitted in a Harare court, but were detained after the trial as the government considered them a "security risk".

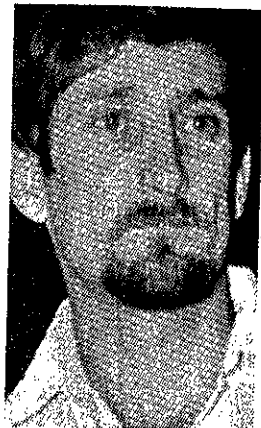
Shock

Speaking at Heathrow airport in London after their release last week, the men claimed they had been jailed because "after independence there were too many whites around".

They refused to elaborate on their "intelligence" work in Zimbabwe as members of the Zimbabwean Intelligence Organisation or their alleged spying activities for South Africa.

They said they had no plans and just wanted to rest.

"We were held in solitary confinement and conditions were not very nice," said Mr Hartlebury. He described his experience in prison as nerve-racking.



PHILIP HARTLEBURY
"Conditions not very nice"



COLIN EVANS
Gave up citizenship

News of their release had come as a "complete shock" to them.

A friend who did not want to be named said that neither Mr Evans nor Mr Hartlebury had firm plans, but had indicated that they might try to

settle in South Africa.

The friend said the two were "in a daze", and had not yet come to grips with their sudden and unexpected freedom.

He said that as intelligence officers they were not quali-

fied for any other work and would find it hard to get jobs in Britain.

"Their best chance for their future is South Africa," he said.

Campaigning

Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans are both British citizens. Mr Evans, from Yorkshire, gave up his Zimbabwean citizenship recently.

Mr Dennis Walker, a former Zimbabwean MP who campaigned for their release, said the pair were relaxing with their families this week trying to become accustomed to their sudden freedom.

"It will take some time for the real world to hit them," he said, "They will need to adjust to freedom."

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Electrified fence is keeping down illegal Limpopo border crossings

By Rob Nuttall

The 20 km high-voltage electrical fence South Africa has put up along a section of its border with Zimbabwe has been a most effective deterrent to illegal crossings, according to statistics.

Although the incidence of crossings and attempts has been the lowest where the fence is, it is not a guaranteed block to crossings.

Major Thinus Oosthuizen, the officer commanding the army's only reaction unit in South Africa, told journalists at the border at the weekend that the fence had killed two people last year and one this year.

Built at a cost of R130 000 a kilometre, it at first carried a non-lethal voltage. "At that time, people wanting to cross learnt methods of getting through — which are applied now for successful crossings, even though the fence is fully lethal."

So far this year there have been only seven successful crossings. But there have been 67 successful ones at an adjoining 7 km stretch of non-electrified fence.

The electrified fence has an automatic alarm system which alerts the reaction unit and pinpoints the crossing point to within 200 m. Other sections of the 350 km border are protected by double fences.

Colonel Johan Swanepoel, the officer commanding in the Soutpansberg military area, said there were about 30 000 crossings of the border each year. Security forces and police arrested an average of 150 people a month.

Many crossed because of extreme poverty in the rural areas of Zimbabwe — coming in search of food and jobs.

The most critical areas of the border were at the far western confluence of the Thesashi River and the Limpopo, which forms the boundary between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, and in the east at Pafuri, where Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique meet.

"The ANC hopes its terrorists can cross into South Africa and cause confusion about which country they came from," said Colonel Swanepoel.

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

It is now certain that Tanzania will be committing more of its 40 000 soldiers to help Mozambique's Frelimo Government fight the growing threat from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The Tanzanian authorities have clearly indicated they view the deterioration of the military situation in Mozambique as a threat to their own security.

On Saturday President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique returned to Maputo after a three-day visit to Tanzania after being assured the Dar es Salaam authorities would come to his help in the war against the MNR.

On his visit to Tanzania President Chissano was accompanied by Defence Minister Mr Alberto Chipande and by Political Bureau member General Armando Guebuza.

Although no details of the forthcoming Tanzanian military help have been given, observers believe the Tanzanians will send their army units to areas in northern Mozambique where the MNR recently launched a highly successful offensive.

These areas include Zambezia province, north of the Zambezi River, where according to the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the MNR planned "to seize the town of Mocuba and the Zambezia provincial capital, Quelimane, ... and then proclaim the existence of an MNR 'government'".

RECOGNITION

AIM said the MNR would then seek international recognition and would appeal for foreign troops to come to its aid.

Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi said at a dinner in honour of President Chissano on Thursday

Tanzania will send in more troops to aid Maputo

that the situation in Mozambique was dangerous for his country.

The Tanzanian Minister of Defence, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said on Saturday that the whole Southern African region was at stake in the war now being fought in Mozambique.

It is not yet clear if Zimbabwe, which already has about 12 000 men in Mozambique, will move north to help the Tanzanians.

The Zimbabweans have so far restricted their activities to central Mozambique and the north-west province of Tete.

However, observers believe Zimbabwe will at least provide logistical help for any operations the Tanzanians will carry in northern Mozambique.

Relations between the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique and Tanzania date back to the war against Portuguese domination in Mozambique and since then the two countries have helped each other militarily on several occasions.

In April 1979 a few hundred Mozambican soldiers, including artillery units, helped Tanzania depose Idi Amin in Uganda.

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The Star's Africa
News Service

1. HARARE — Hopes of improving relations between Zimbabwe and the United States were given a boost this week following a two-hour meeting between Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and the American Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr Mike Armacost.

3. Mr Mugabe and Mr Armacost, who goes to Botswana today on the second stage of his visit to Frontline States, said after their meeting they felt relations must improve.

5. The United States cut all new aid to Zimbabwe after the Government of Mr Mugabe refused to apologise for scathing attacks on American policies made in the presence

Hope for better US, Harare relations

of former President Jimmy Carter.

Mr Armacost, who reviewed the Southern African scene with Mr Mugabe, said Washington was trying to jolt Pretoria into recognising the need for negotiations with black leaders.

The outlook was gloomy, he said, but one should not despair.

United States Secretary of State Mr George Shultz is expected to visit Southern Africa early next year.

Newsletter reveals Zimbabwe suffering

HARARE — The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace says that many innocent civilians have suffered in the past year from dissident activities and counter-measures.

In its December newsletter, the commission said Zimbabwe had not been an exception to the worldwide phenomenon of hatred, mistrust, disunity, greed and misunderstanding among mankind.

Of the situation in Zimbabwe, the commission said, "many have been left homeless, orphans, maimed".

"Many have been arrested, detained, ill-treated and indeed some have died, largely in the western part of the country where the dissident menace, and the measures taken to deal with the situation, continue to deal a blow of

suffering to the many innocent civilians in that population.

"On our eastern border, the war in Mozambique continues to claim many lives in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique, leaving behind a trail of misery."

A report from the Bulawayo diocese said its main concern was still about security.

Since mid-year the situation had worsened, particularly in the Matopos area.

"Armed men whose identity is not always clear have caused great fear and concern in Gwanda, Kezi, Lupane and Nkayi areas.

"Military presence has greatly increased since August."

The commission calls for 1987 to be declared "The Year of Justice".

Hilligan: fraud 'under control'

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — The retiring Auditor-General of Zimbabwe, Mr John Hilligan, who has produced a number of reports since independence exposing corruption and maladministration in the public service, has described the service as "one of the finest in Africa".

He told the national news agency, Ziana, that the incidence of corruption and fraud was under control at the moment but would always be around.

Where people found that an audit report did not adequately address a situation open to fraud, they would exploit it.

"The concerted reporting we have done has made Ministers aware of the need for financial control in government," he said.

He told Ziana he was retiring because he had come to the end of his contract and not because of pressure from any quarter.

Annual payment for 5 day wee
Annual payment for 6 day wee
Qualifying period
Waiting period
Percentage of wage paid
Maternity days per pregnancy

BUSINESS, government and labour leaders met yesterday in Harare to map out strategies to counter retaliatory action by SA in the event of Zimbabwean sanctions.

The two-day meeting, organised by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), will examine the implementation of a Sanctions Unemployment Fund to cater for workers who might lose jobs as a result of sanctions.

Sources said the fund, which may be levied on similar lines as the drought levy, would enable workers to readjust to sanctions by retraining or placement in other industries.

The meeting will also discuss a 10-year development plan for the reha-

Zimbabweans plan strategy

BUDOMH

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bilitation of the Beira Port Transport System (BPTS). The plan includes improvements to the port to reduce dependence on SA ports.

At a recent Brussels meeting delegates from co-operating countries and inter-governmental organisations expressed overwhelming support for the corridor project plan.

European experts are already known to be helping Mozambique with the rehabilitation of facilities at Maputo.

Sapa reports that sources in Harare said the EC has already pledged

MICK COLLINS

an initial commitment of \$40m to the BPTS.

The first phase is a contingency plan to handle increased traffic between Zimbabwe and Beira.

The second phase is a five-year plan dealing with all projects necessary for the continuation of services, with increased port and rail capacity to Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The final phase will be a follow-up plan consisting of all projects considered essential and economically via-

ble, but which could be postponed beyond 1990.

In London, the *Financial Times* said Western-backed economic reforms in Zambia and Zaïre could further jeopardise stability in Southern Africa.

In an editorial headed "Warning signals from Africa", it said economic reforms being urged on African and Third World countries by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were "in danger of losing credibility".

Unless accompanied by a signifi-

cant increase in Western aid, the reforms could prove counter-productive.

The *Financial Times* said: "Painful reforms cannot be sustained without additional external resources, and the strains are starting to tell."

"The wave of unrest which swept Zambia last week is a warning which should be heard beyond that country's frontiers..."

"Stability in Southern Africa could be jeopardised as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu Sese Seko come under severe domestic pressure as a result of austerity measures introduced with the encouragement of the main lending agencies."

Zimbabwe's peasants want a bigger stake

HARARE — The 800 000 peasant farmers in Zimbabwe own 65 percent of the national herd but have no stake in the beef industry because of lack of funds, markets and information, according to the semi-official news agency, Ziara.

Ziara said the peasant farmers resented selling to the Cold Storage Commission (CSC).

According to the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe (NFAZ), the peasants' representative body, peasant farmers lack funds, land and water to implement grazing schemes, which could substantially increase their share of the commercial market from the present 3 percent.

The NFAZ, which held wide-ranging seminars with peasant farmers to find out their problems at the production and marketing levels, prepared a paper outlining the problems and made recommendations to increase the stake of peasants in the beef industry. It found that the farmers agreed organised grazing was the only solution to the problems confronting them at the production level.

These problems included shortage of grazing land, water, and over-population, which was compounded by the absence of a comprehensive settlement plan for communal areas.

There was also a lack of discipline and legislation to deal with offenders at local levels, and this was made worse by conflict between leaders at the implementation level.

"There are many leaders at village level who often contradicted each other, thus implementation of projects such as grazing schemes were nullified by these contradictions".

The NFAZ recommended that to solve these problems, people living in grazing or over-populated areas should be resettled so that land would be left for cattle.

The NFAZ also said that leaders at village level should be involved in the implementation of planned grazing and that the government should start an education campaign outlining the role of the various leaders at local level.

The government also had to empower the Village Development Committee (Vidco) to enforce by-laws underlining the use of communal lands, while the Ministry of Local Government should co-ordinate the activities of various non-governmental organisations engaged in rural development.

In the area of marketing, the NFAZ found that farmers resented selling to the CSC because they could not understand the grading system for their beasts, and were not paid a fifth quarter if they did not send an animal directly to the CSC.

They also lacked information about sale dates and some had to travel long distances to sale pens.

To overcome these problems, the NFAZ suggested that information about cattle sales should be published.

The NFAZ also recommended that the country's Department of Research and Specialist Services design a simple grading system that would be understood by the farmers.

Peasant farmers were urged to form Sale Pen Committees through the NFAZ.

Peasant farmers agreed that pen-fattening was the only way in which they could earn extra money from their beasts, but they were constrained in this by lack of education and cash to start the projects, the NFAZ found.

Their input costs were also made higher by the lack of supply outlets at local level, and the NFAZ suggested that stockfeed companies decentralise into growth points.

The NFAZ also called for the establishment of a revolving fund within the credit institution upon which peasant farmers could draw.

Back-up services providing medicines, vaccines and stockfeed had to be deployed, and it was vital for the NFAZ to be represented at village level so that ideas calling for increased cattle off-take from the peasant sector could be incorporated in the Village Development Plan.

Apart from these problems, peasant farmers did not regard livestock as a cash commodity and they also had to take the dictates of tradition into account when the question of disposing of cattle came up. — Sapa.

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Call for increased Zimbabwean aid

LONDON — The Zimbabwean government yesterday called on Britain to increase its investment in aid programmes to Zimbabwe.

The call was made by Zimbabwean Minister of Trade and Technology Calistus Ndlovu during a meeting yesterday with the Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, Lynda Chalker.

The discussion had covered the Zimbabwean economy, the possibility of UK

3162 investment, and the role of British companies in Zimbabwe.

It is understood that Chalker urged Ndlovu, who is on a 10-day official visit to Britain, to counsel restraint on the imposition of Commonwealth sanctions against SA but balanced this with a pledge of continuing British aid aimed at solving the transport problem and dependence on SA.

JOHN BATTERSBY

Businessmen in Zimbabwe get racism warning

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — White business executives in Zimbabwe have been accused by the chairman of the Industrial Relations Board of continuing to practise discrimination in favour of white employees.

Mr Ignatius Chigwendere hinted at Government intervention unless what he called "negative attitudes" changed.

He told a seminar on personnel management that there appeared to be a concerted effort among whites to deny aspects of job responsibility to blacks when blacks took over certain functions.

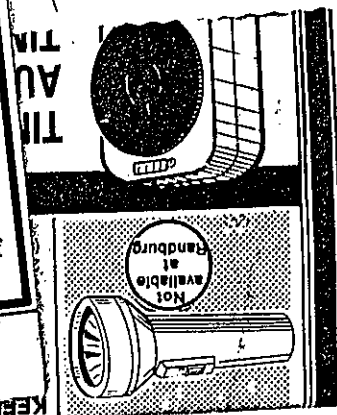
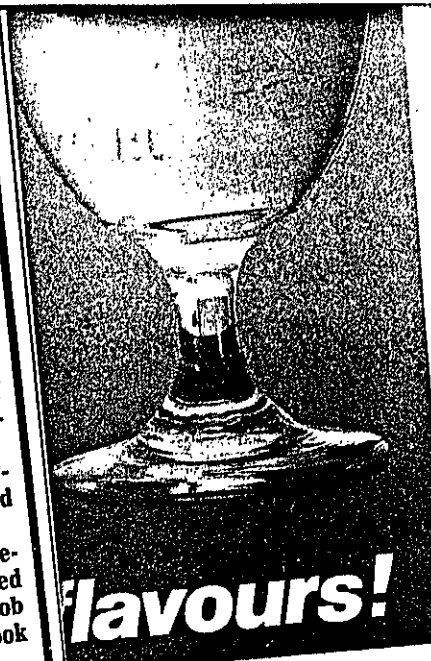
He also claimed in most cases when blacks occupied posts that had formerly been held by whites, they were paid less.

Mr Chigwendere said he also had the impression that generally whites were not asked about their qualifications whereas blacks had to produce good O-level school results to get a job in a factory as a sweeper.

He alleged insurance companies were taking on white school leavers as brokers while blacks were only taken on as clerks.

To expect the Government would continue to accept situations like this was to misunderstand completely the policy of reconciliation, he said.

Footballer fined for



Sowetan 19/12/88

Zanu goes into business

HARARE — Politics is not all that concerns Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

362 Making money is another of its activities and the party intends to go into business in a big way.

The business boss of the party is the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Enos Nkala who says it is intended to make the party run out of its profits as well as providing employment for its supporters.

The party is the majority shareholder in Zidco which this year made a profit of R1.4 million, mainly from its export business to neighbouring black states.

Its managing director says its operations are completely commercial and it has not used its party link to gain advantage.

Another of the group's activities is the repair of government vehicles which has also proved most profitable.

Zidco also owns the duty-free shops at the Harare Airport and the International Conference Centre and manages the six farms owned by the party.

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TUESDAY

Zimbabwe

'close to

unity (362)

HARARE — Unity between Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu was within grasp and should not be allowed to slip away, Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana said yesterday.

Unity would improve the climate for development and accelerate progress in all parts of the country, he said.

"A united Zimbabwe is a strong Zimbabwe, and a strong Zimbabwe will be of tremendous benefit to the struggling masses in SA, Namibia and the whole of the sub-region," he said.

Banana said once his government was satisfied detainees were no longer a threat to the State, it would release them so they could make a positive contribution to society.

He said he was flabbergasted that Pretoria was now declaring war on children. — Sapa.

World in Brief

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Journalist still detained

HARARE. — John Edlin, Southern Africa correspondent for Associated Press, spent a second day in a Zambian jail on Saturday, with the government still refusing to acknowledge his detention. Western diplomats in Lusaka were investigating the matter, but they said they were unable to learn an official reason for Mr Edlin's detention. Efforts by AP to reach Zambian officials by telephone from Harare and Nairobi, Kenya, were fruitless.

Zimbabwe steps up gold output

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By Neil Behrmann

LONDON — Gold mining development in Zimbabwe is increasing at a rapid pace, says London broker Williams de Broe.

Mining output in Zimbabwe surged from 11.4 tons in 1980 to around 15 tons this year, despite Zimbabwe's internal economic difficulties and border problems with South Africa.

Huw Williams, mining analyst at Williams de Broe, estimates that from 1988 onwards, production will be at least 17 tons a year.

Breaking its links with South Africa, Zimbabwe has begun refining its gold in Western Australia. But with the help of Western Australia it will establish a gold refinery in Harare.

Groups actively mining gold in Zimbabwe are Rio Tinto Zinc, Lonrho and Anglo American Corporation. Falcon Mines and Cluff Oil Holdings are also producing, and Cluff in particular will be producing about 1 ton a year from 1988 via the Bindura deposit in Northern Zimbabwe.

Williams de Broe estimates

UK analysts predict higher bullion prices

that Western gold production will have surged by 17 percent to 1 339 tons between 1984 and the end of 1987. This demand will be matched by orders for coins and investment, especially by the Japanese, the report says.

SA shares

The firm predicts that gold prices will rise next year, and of the South African shares it favours Driefontein, Freegold, Hartebeestfontein, Randfontein and Vaal Reefs.

In a separate report, Shearson Lehman Brothers estimates that South African platinum production will surge from 2.3 million ounces in 1986 (1985 production was 2.39 million) to nearly 2.6 million ounces in 1988.

Soviet exports will remain around 300 000 ounces a year. So

total world platinum supplies will increase despite sporadic strikes and mine violence in South Africa, Shearson believes.

Northam, a new platinum mine owned by Gold Fields of South Africa, will produce 220 000 ounces a year from 1990, Shearson predicts. Rustenburg and Impala platinum mines are by far the world's largest.

The firm reckons that supplies of platinum will exceed industrial demand by a small margin, but the market is so small that any investment and speculative purchases will continue to create wide price swings.

Shearson doubts that platinum's premium over gold can stay above \$100 for any length of time. The proviso is a sharp curtailment of supplies which the firm believes unlikely.

Platinum, priced at \$485 an ounce, is currently at a premium of \$90 or 23 percent over gold. If the premium remains high, more money will shift from platinum into gold and silver because jewellery fabricators and investors are price sensitive, says Shearson.

362 Zimbabwe first in low-cost housing 22/12/86

HARARE — A Zimbabwe manufacturing company is responding to the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by providing a complete low cost home for only Z\$1 500 (about R2 140), the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

A report in a in-house magazine said in an attempt to support the Government's efforts and to coincide with the UN's World Habitat Day, the company put forward a wide-ranging proposal for assistance.

"This included the development of the Agrihouse as an answer to cost effective housing, particularly on farms," the magazine said.

The Agrihouse consists of two bedrooms and a living-room, is easy and quick to erect, uses very few bricks and, once erected, can easily be enlarged. — Sapa.

PERSONAL FINANCE

Working capitalism in Zimbabwe

SIX years after Comrade Robert Mugabe anointed Zimbabwe with the idealistic oils of Marxism-Leninism, capitalism is alive and well north of the Limpopo.

Ironically private property is on a firmer footing in post-revolutionary Zimbabwe than it is in SA, where radical political opposition increasingly equates apartheid with free enterprise policies.

With the call for a socialist cure to SA's economic malaise in mind, a recent Zimbabwe visit provided the opportunity to examine at firsthand the progress of Africa's newest socialist state, and to ask what lessons it might have to offer a future SA.

The overwhelming impression one comes away with is that the Zimbabwean state and private capital have reached an understanding which amounts, if not to friendship, then at least to a guarded respect.

Zimbabwe is one of a tiny handful of officially socialist states in Africa where freedom from colonialism and economic growth exist side-by-side.

Africa's post-colonial history makes one more than a little cynical of the "socialist" leanings of African leaders. Often, lofty-sounding policies have acted as scant camouflage for the profiteering of ruling elites.

"African socialism" — and the host of other exotic labels this policy has carried — has often been little more than a pretext for the politically powerful to expropriate national wealth.

Grandiose development flops become substitutes for a gradual growth of productive wealth — all of this in the name of socialism.

In spite of the dismal history of central economic planning in Africa to date, Mugabe remains an avowed socialist.

Last year, at Zimbabwe's first elections since independence, Mugabe reaffirmed his government's commitment to "scientific socialism". He sketched this as implied state control of strategic industries, and job and wealth creation consistent with socialist principles.

Rhetoric aside, one can hardly escape the continuities in the economic sphere between Rhodesia and Zimbabwe.

The country's farms, for example, remain in the hands of a small group

IRONICALLY, private property is on a firmer footing in post-revolutionary Zimbabwe than it is in SA, where radical political opposition increasingly equates apartheid with free enterprise policies. Six years after Comrade Robert Mugabe anointed Zimbabwe with the idealistic oils of Marxism-Leninism, capitalism is alive and well north of the Limpopo, reports PATRICK BULGER.



of mostly white farmers who sell their crops for the best prices offered on world and domestic markets.

Critics are quick to point out that more has been spent on luxury hotels in Harare than on land resettlement, projects which would return land to the *povo* who fought in the liberation war.

The country's sophisticated manufacturing industry remains largely in private hands. The same can be said for the banks, mines, housing, and the service sector.

In other words Mugabe has steered clear of the wholesale nationalisations and bureaucratic intrusions so typical of previous socialist experiments — most notably in its impoverished northern neighbour Zambia.

Yet Mugabe is more than just the pragmatist he is often made out to be. His tolerance of private capital and his stress on "scientific socialism" suggest he has learned a lesson that has generally evaded other Third World leaders — namely that socialism means a good deal more than unbridled State intervention.

Mugabe perceives that economic backwardness and the socialism he is aiming for are incompatible, and that it is only through a gradual strengthening of society's productive forces under capitalist principles that socialism becomes a possibility.

This amounts to socialism in some as yet undefined and distant future — for the time being Zimbabweans live under what amounts to a relatively benign form of state-regulated capitalism.

Of course, Zimbabwe's economic planners do not have *carte blanche* to do as they will with the economy. State takeovers are limited by the government's ability to pay compen-

Mugabe is also careful to avoid alienating his white subjects, who command a virtual monopoly of industrial and entrepreneurial skills.

Nonetheless, he has taken several clear steps to adjust capitalism to what he sees as socialist ethics.

Parastatal organisations have increasingly entered into partnerships with private capital in the mining and manufacturing sector.

His minimum wage policy and labour legislation have attempted to increase labour's share of the country's wealth. Price controls attempt to curb the cost of living boom.

The introduction of social services — notably education and medical care — have gone a long way towards increasing the quality of life of Zimbabweans.

Zimbabweans are now better educated and more healthy than they were six years ago.

But in money terms it is arguable whether they are better off. Prices have followed closely on wages — both having more than doubled since independence.

More ominously, minimum wages — and to a lesser extent depressed commodity prices — have tended to eliminate employment in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

In the mining sector, for example, employment has dropped by 19.9% in six years from about 66 200 to 53 000 jobs. In agriculture, about 57 000 people have lost jobs as farmers mechanise to avoid spiralling wage bills.

By contrast employment in the non-productive sectors of society, like education, has increased by 105% in the past six years.

In Smith's Rhodesia 75 000 people attended secondary school — Mugabe's Zimbabwe has 600 000 people

end of the decade this will have risen to about 850 000.

But there are now fewer jobs, and growing numbers of people wanting to fill them.

Yet the economy has grown. Gross domestic product grew by 6% last year and is estimated to have grown by about 3% this year.

In 1985 manufacturing output grew by 11.4% over the previous year, and mining recovered strongly to approach its 1980 production volume index. At the same time, however, the budget deficit has grown by an average of 38.5% yearly since 1980.

As a leading observer of Zimbabwe's economy noted: "The government is attempting to adapt the structure of the pre-independence economy to the changed conditions of post-independence society. The results have been mixed."

The persistence of the free market principle in Marxist-Leninist Zimbabwe does not offer the degree of comfort to SA's free enterprise lobby that it would appear to at face value.

Parallels drawn between what happened to Rhodesia and what may become of SA are complex.

Unlike SA, Zimbabwe's working class remained virtually mute during the war for independence. The level of political mobilisation in Zimbabwe pales in comparison with SA.

Rhodesia had no Communist Party to capitalise or guide the limited degree of working class militancy.

Generally, grassroots pressure for socialism was significantly less vocal in Zimbabwe than would appear to be the case in SA.

Yet Zimbabwe's economic future appears far from rosy — socialism or not. Just as sanctions finished Smith, Mugabe's pro-sanctions stand looms as a dire threat to the economy.

Like all developing countries, Zimbabwe desperately needs foreign capital and technology if the manufacturing sector is to expand and provide jobs and assist the shift away from a dependent, primary goods-exporting economy.

The bulk of Zimbabwe's foreign trade passes through SA.

If political attitudes attempt to, and are unsuccessful at altering this basic economic fact, Zimbabwe may be hard-pressed to avoid the ruin that has overtaken Marxist-Leninist

ZIMBABWEANS are looking to the new year with some nervousness following repeated warnings by government leaders of tough times ahead.

At the heart of their concern is South Africa. On its public stand, Mr Mugabe's government is committed to applying sanctions based on the Commonwealth package which includes a ban on air links.

But the government has also expressed its reservations about the effectiveness of piecemeal sanctions, saying that what it really favours is international comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

As there is no likelihood of such a move escaping the veto in the Security Council, the final position that Zimbabwe adopts may well be dictated by pragmatic considerations.

The fact is that the Zimbabwean econ-

TOUGH TIMES AHEAD FOR ZIMBABWE

omy is still so tightly bound to South Africa that any serious disruption would spell chaos.

Great emphasis is being placed on developing alternative routes to the sea. Slow but steady progress is being made in improvements to the port of Beira and the rail route from the Zimbabwean border.

But it is going to take many months and even years for the Beira corridor concept to reach the stage when it can be relied on as the primary outlet for Zimbabwean traffic.

Question

Given this situation, the question remains whether Mr Mugabe will be prepared to risk South African retaliation against sanctions for the sake of assuming a position of principle.

Some see him as an idealist who will do so, and that accounts for the nervousness. Others, however, believe that Mr Mugabe's record in the first six years of independence stamp him as a pragmatist who will take all considerations into account before acting on such a vital issue.

The past year saw Mr Mugabe's international status enhanced when Zimbabwe hosted the eighth summit of the 101 nation non-aligned movement. It was the event of the year and its success established Mr Mugabe as a world figure.

On the international front, 1986 saw

Concern over sanctions on SA

relations with the United States crash over the incident when harsh criticism of American policies saw former president Jimmy Carter storm out of an American Independence Day reception in Harare.

New United States aid was cancelled and there was a corresponding increase in contact with the Soviet Union.

However more recently there have been signs of a mutual wish to improve relations between Harare and Washington, brought about no doubt by the insistence of the American Congress to apply sanctions against South Africa.

On the regional front, the death of President Samora Machel had internal repercussions for Zimbabwe when violent demonstrations against South Africa and Malawi, branded a supporter of the Mozambican rebels, took on an anti-white flavour.

The random assaults on whites in Harare left the community feeling far more vulnerable, when faced with the prospect of confrontation with the white government of



THE late President Samora Machel.

South Africa.

The South African commando raid on ANC premises in Harare in May increased suspicions among the authorities of a fifth column of sympathisers among whites here and a number of suspects were detained for varying periods.

Next year will see constitutional changes and an end to the reserved seats for whites in parliament, bring to a close Mr Ian Smith's parliamentary career which has spanned nearly four decades.

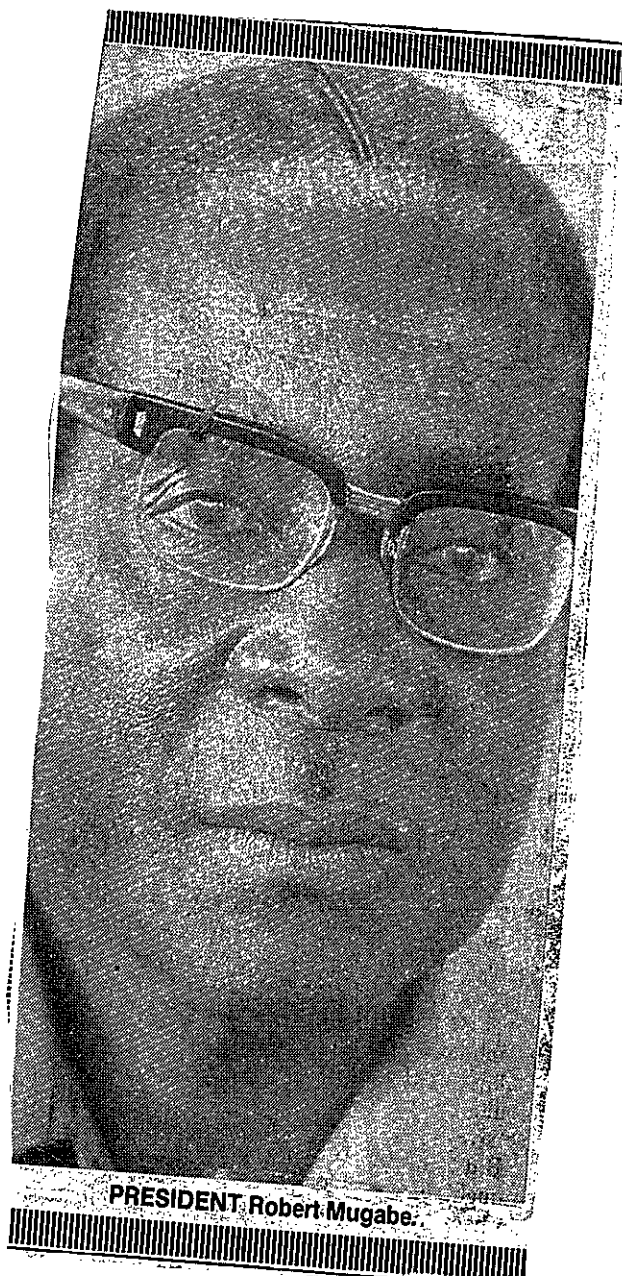
The main domestic political interest lay in the long drawn out moves to unite Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party and the opposition party, Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

As the year drew to a close President Banana who played a decisive part in initially bringing the parties together appealed to the leaders not to let slip the chance of achieving unity.

A number of critical areas have still to be agreed but the atmosphere was improved with the release from detention of a number of leading Zapu officials including the wartime intelligence chief of Zapu's military wing, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa.

The State also dropped treason charges which it had been preparing against several top Zapu men and a number of army officers because of the progress in the talks.

Sweeten
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Zimbabwe union readies for sanctions

MASVINGO — The Automobile and Allied Workers Union of Zimbabwe has resolved to set up a job security fund so that workers can take over companies facing closure as a result of sanctions against South Africa, Ziara, the semi-official news agency reports.

Closing a congress of the union, the president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Jeffrey Mutandare, said the crisis in South Africa would

begin to present hardships next year. He said his organisation urged the construction of the Beira Corridor. Mutandare said the present wage scales did not allow the worker a decent standard of living.

He said as a country aspiring towards socialism, Zimbabwe should strive for a policy which would meet

the basic needs of the worker. "As a stop-gap measure, ZCTU recommends that sales tax on all basic food commodities should be removed, and that unions must enter into serious negotiations with employer organisations to demand subsidised transport facilities, canteen facilities and accommodation."

he said. The union, formerly the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers Union, changed its name at the congress in Masvingo, at the weekend. The entire executive of the union under the leadership of Jerry Jaricha was returned and will serve for the next five years.

— Sapa.

Court upholds death sentence

24/12/86 (362) SML

HARARE — The Supreme Court in Harare upheld the death sentence imposed on a self-confessed bandit who brutally murdered a Zimbabwean farmer, his daughter and a friend three years ago, reports Ziana, the semi-official news agency.

Robson Moyo, a deserter from the Zimbabwe National Army, was among a group of 10 dissidents who gunned down Republican Front Senator Mr Paul Savage, his daughter Collen and a British friend, Miss Sandra Bennett, on April 3 1983.

CONVICTED

Moyo was also convicted of attempting to murder Mrs Betty Savage who was seriously injured during the shooting at their Jahunda ranch.

Moyo was also sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman, Mr Edward Mdlongwa, in December 1982.

Giving evidence at his trial, Moyo said he was accidentally shot in the leg and his accomplice known as Nhlanhla was killed.

He said he was helped by his colleagues into Mr Savage's Land-Rover and carried on a stretcher to the Botswana border where he headed for Selibi Pikwe hospital to seek medical attention.

He was refused treatment and sent back to Zimbabwe. He returned to Botswana, was again deported and handed over to the Zimbabwean police.

The appeal was dismissed by Mr Justice Gubbay. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe stalling on anti-SA sanctions

BUS 8.41
24/11/86

HARARE — Amid the seasonal expressions of goodwill, a recurrent question being asked in Zimbabwe as 1986 draws to a close is: "What has happened to sanctions?"

For weeks, there has been a guessing game about when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will back anti-apartheid rhetoric with concrete action.

Last week, diplomats and regional analysts confidently predicted that Sunday's summit of the Frontline states in Lusaka would see at least the unveiling of nominal moves.

But the summit was disrupted by the death of a son of President Kenneth Kaunda, causing the early departure of the group's leader, and ended unusually without a communique or news conference.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returned to Harare from a Commonwealth mini-summit in London in August, vowing that a newly-adopted sanctions package would be implemented to the full by the end of the year.

Imminent action

The Commonwealth package, which was not agreed to by Britain, calls for the cutting of air links, withdrawal of most consular facilities and a ban on imports of SA goods such as steel and vegetables.

But most of southern Africa depends economically on the region's white superpower and the ardour for sanctions has cooled noticeably since August as cold statistics are assessed.

Mugabe, and some of his ministers, have since repeated the end-of-year target date, raising expectations of imminent action.

But even at the August news conference, the Zimbabwean leader noted that his country acting alone would have little effect — for sanctions to be meaningful they had to be coordinated.

Other Frontline states such as Mozambique and Botswana say they are in no position to act, a situation accepted by the group, but Zambia as well as Zimbabwe has publicly committed itself to the Commonwealth sanctions pack-

OBSERVERS in Harare are beginning to wonder when and if Robert Mugabe will be able to fulfil his promise to apply sanctions against SA. Despite efforts to reduce dependence, some 90% of Zimbabwe's imports and exports still pass through SA.

age.

After Sunday's meeting, diplomats and regional affairs experts here have been asking: "What happened?"

One development noted by some of the analysts is this month's food price riots which rocked Zambia, forcing it to briefly close its borders and leaving several dead.

Kaunda quickly reversed the increases, part of an austerity programme designed to right the country's battered economy which included doubling the retail cost of staple maize meal.

"The riots showed just how brittle Zambia's economy is," a European diplomat said.

The major stumbling block for Zimbabwe is its dependence on SA for trade routes.

Diplomatic sources said Mugabe and Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende had told recent visitors that rapid progress was being made to reduce this dependence and that as much as 40% of Zimbabwe's trade was now being routed through Mozambique.

But economists and businessmen question that figure, saying it is more like 10%, and that about 90% of imports and exports pass through SA.

Cutting steel imports would badly hurt Zimbabwe's domestic steel industry and the loss of the lucrative Johannesburg-Harare route would plunge loss-making national carrier Air Zimbabwe further into the red, they add.

Meanwhile, speculation now centres on whether Mugabe will say something about sanctions in his traditional New Year message. — Sapa-Reuter.

Botswana and Zimbabwe meet over railways

20/12/86. Bus Day

HARARE — A high-powered Botswana ministerial delegation yesterday held discussions for more than an hour with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Botswana's takeover next year of its railway system.



● MUGABE

It is owned and administered by the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Botswana is scheduled to take over ownership and operations of the railways on January 1.

Botswana was represented at yesterday's meeting by Foreign Affairs Minister Gaositwe Chiepe, Works and Communications Minister Colin Blackbeard, Commerce and Industry Minister Moutlakgola Nwako, Zimbabwe High Commissioner Phineas Makepe and other government officials.

The Zimbabwe delegation included Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaadzi.

— Sapa.

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON. — The Mozambican government would be toppled by a coup in "less than a year", and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would be next, Renamo leader Afonso Dlakama asserted in an interview published by the conservative Washington Times.

Mozambique coup in 'less than a year'

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"Already many generals in Frelimo have asked if it is all right to overthrow the government. I tell them it is being planned, but they should wait until we can join them. They cannot do it without Renamo," Dlakama said.

The interview, given to Times Foreign Editor Holger Jensen at Dlakama's base camp in Gorongosa National Park, appeared to be the opening shot of what the rebel chief called "a new diplomatic offensive" to demonstrate that the movement is a legitimate alternative to Frelimo.

Dlakama made it clear that his aim was not merely the overthrow of the Maputo regime, but of Mugabe as well.

"Mugabe knows that when we come to power, he is finished in Zimbabwe because he is a Marxist and we are against communism ... we have already declared war on Zimbabwe and have plans to strike deep within that country."

Because the Beira corridor was a vital lifeline for both Harare and Maputo, it would continue to be a principle Renamo target. Western investors, including the World Bank which is reportedly studying a ten-year \$600-million package to develop the corridor, would be well advised to stay clear.

"It is a bad investment. (It) provides the Maputo government with customs duties and Zimbabwe with goods, so it helps keep the Marxists in power ... we will make sure that it does not function. Zimbabwean soldiers cannot guard every inch of it. We will strike at will and are doing so."

Dlakama was at pains to distance himself from South Africa, which he claimed had provided no assistance since the Nkomati accord — a claim strongly rejected by the Reagan administration.

To reinforce his assertion, Dlakama roundly denounced Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi, calling him an "opportunist".

"We all know who does his fighting for him — South Africa."

A renewed alliance with Pretoria was "out — they are benefiting from our operations in the Beira corridor, but they too are providing aid and technical assistance to our enemies in Maputo. So our interests do not always coincide."

Dlakama put the number of foreign troops assisting Frelimo at 25 000 Zimbabweans, 10 000 Tanzanians, 12 000 from the East Bloc, and, newly arrived, 6 500 Ethiopians. This compared with Renamo's 22 000 armed and 4 500 unarmed recruits.

The Zimbabwean troops were particularly bad, the leader claimed. "At least Frelimo can last 20 minutes (in a firefight). The Zimbabweans never fight without helicopter support and they are always the first to run."

The only reason Renamo had not seized any major towns thus far was the government's superior air power. "We have the capability to take any town, including Maputo, but we cannot hold it because it would become a target for the enemy's air force. It would require the diversion of a lot of soldiers from other fronts and they would have to be armed with sophisticated weapons like Stinger missiles, which we don't have."

Money talks, and the sanctions heat is off



Robert Mugabe



Samora Machel



Kenneth Kaunda

HARARE — Amid the seasonal expressions of goodwill, a recurrent question being asked in Zimbabwe as 1986 draws to a close is: "What has happened to sanctions?"

For weeks, there has been a guessing game as to when Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe will announce implementation of promised measures to back anti-apartheid rhetoric with concrete action.

Last week, diplomats and regional analysts focused their attention on Sunday's summit of the frontline states in Lusaka, confidently predicting that at least nominal moves would finally be unveiled.

But the summit was disrupted by the death of a son of President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, causing the early departure of the group's leader, and ended without a communiqué or press conference.

The frontline states Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the leaders of all but Angola, gathered in the Zambian capital for their first top-level meeting since the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in October.

The frontline group spearheads regional efforts to force racial reform in South Africa. Zambia and Zimbabwe, in particular, also have been in the forefront of a Commonwealth drive to speed change through punitive economic sanctions despite Pretoria's warnings it would pass on the effects of such action to its weaker black neighbors.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who chaired the Harare summit, announced that a new adopted sanctions package would be implemented

ed to the full and be in place by the end of the year.

The Commonwealth package, which was not agreed to by Britain, calls for the cutting of air links, withdrawal of most consular facilities and a ban on imports of South African goods, such as steel and vegetables.

But most of Southern Africa depends economically on the region's white supremacist superpower. The ardor for sanctions has cooled noticeably since August as cold statistics are assessed while contingency plans are studied, Western diplomats noted.

Mr Mugabe, and some of his ministers, have since repeated the end-of-year target date, raising expectations of imminent action.

But the Zimbabwean leader noted even at his

August press conference that for this country to act alone would have little effect and, for sanctions to be meaningful, they must be coordinated.

Other frontline states such as Mozambique and Botswana say they are in no position to act, a situation accepted by the group. But, Zambia as well as Zimbabwe have publicly committed themselves to the Commonwealth sanctions package.

After Sunday's meeting, diplomats and regional affairs experts here have been asking: "What development noted by some of the analysts is this month's food price riots that rocked Zambia, forcing it to briefly close its borders and leaving several dead."

Dr Kaunda quickly reversed the increases, part of an austerity programme designed to fight the country's battered economy, which included doubling the retail cost of staple maize meal.

"The riots showed just how brittle Zambia's economy is," a European diplomat said. "Kaunda has been through this before and is in no position to be bringing hardship through political gestures against South Africa when he has to cut back on domestic development programmes to ensure his people can afford to eat."

Zambia closed its borders with the then Rhodesia during that country's 15-year period of breakaway white rule as part of an international sanctions campaign, but was forced to reopen them when the move threatened its own economy with collapse.

The next question being asked here is whether Zimbabwe, after all, will go it alone? No one in the government is saying and the sanctions issue is so sensitive that any moves will only be announced by Mr Mugabe.

The major stumbling block for Zimbabwe to take any action against Pretoria is its dependency on South Africa for trade routes.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Mugabe and Foreign Minister Mr Wilfred Mangwende have told recent visitors that rapid progress was being made to reduce this dependency and that as

much as 40 percent of Zimbabwe's trade was now being routed through Mozambique.

But economists and businessmen question that figure, saying it is more like 10 percent, and that about 90 percent of imports and exports pass through South Africa.

Cutting steel imports also would badly hurt Zimbabwe's domestic steel industry and the loss of the lucrative Johannesburg-Harare route would plunge loss-making national carrier Air Zimbabwe further into the red, they added.

Western diplomats also question whether Mr Mugabe, while personally prepared to make sacrifices for such a noble cause as ending apartheid, has the whole-hearted support of his cabinet and party colleagues on the sanctions matter.

"The Zambian riots are a lesson for any African country," the European diplomat said, "after all, nobody wants that situation."

Meanwhile, the guessing game of if and when Mr Mugabe will act goes on with attention now centred on whether he will say something about sanctions in his traditional New Year message.

"I'm sure there will be some action at some point, possibly only symbolic, as Mr Mugabe regards the South African issue so seriously. But the date is not important and an end-of-year target may be ignored as irrelevant," the diplomat added. — *Sepe-Reuter*

Zimbabwean shops short of goods

HARARE — There will be no rice, sausages, cooking oil and detergents for some Zimbabweans this Christmas, according to Zimbabwean news agency Ziana.

A survey in Harare showed Zimbabwean shops did not have enough of these goods and, according to the store-owners, the shortages were due to a massive increase in demand.

"We do not expect any rice until next year," Mr Lovemore Nyabakau, branch manager of TM Supermarket, said.

TM had also turned to the open market for beef.

OK Bazaars marketing director Mr John van Eden said manufacturers could not import raw materials for detergents which had been missing from the shops' shelves for months — because of foreign currency constraints. — Sapa.

Huge Zimbabwe unemployment problem foreseen

N/M 31/12/86
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Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—More than 1 000 000 Zimbabweans—some 10% of the total population—will be unemployed by the year 1990, says a report published by the country's leading merchant bank.

The RAL Merchant Bank's latest review of the Zimbabwean economy predicts that Mr. Mugabe's socialist-style, five-year national development plan will not succeed in overcoming restraints on the creation of new jobs for the hundreds of thousands of secondary-school leavers coming on to the labour market.

The lack of foreign exchange, falling output, lack of new venture capital, the Zimbabwean Government's uncompetitive policies on taxes, prices, wages, salaries and labour, and unfavourable perceptions elsewhere of southern Africa's political problems, will all contribute to the job crisis, say the Bank's economists.

The review notes that the overall level of employment in Zimbabwe's non-

agricultural economic sectors has remained almost static since 1982 when the post-independence boom ended.

The 1982-85 Transitional National Development Plan aimed at creating 108 000 new jobs, but only 7 000 became available each year. Most of those openings were not in the productive sector but in the expanding Government service.

The RAL review prediction of 1 000 000 unemployed takes into account a backlog of at least 250 000 young people who have left school since independence without finding work, with the number of secondary-school leavers rising rapidly towards 200 000 a year by 1990.

Zimbabwe's present population of 8 500 000 is increasing by some 4% a year, with just over 1 000 000 in formal employment.

The clamps placed by Mr. Mugabe's Government on retrenchment of workers have played a significant role in preventing more extensive job losses, says the review.

Zimbabwe warned of million jobless

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BUS DAY
362
Own Correspondent

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The clamps placed by Mugabe's government on retrenchment of workers have played a significant role in preventing more extensive job losses, says the review. But if Zimbabwe's foreign exchange shortage is not alleviated, there will be increasing pressure from employers to lay off staff in order to cut operating costs.

Remained static

The lack of foreign exchange, falling output, lack of new venture capital, the Zimbabwean government's uncompetitive policies on taxes, prices, wages, salaries and labour, and "unfavourable perceptions elsewhere of Southern Africa's political problems" will all contribute to the job crisis, say the bank's economists.

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The Zimbabwe government's supervision of the recruitment and selection of apprentices is said by the review to have curbed nepotism in job allocation, but it is "seen by many employers to be an unwarranted interference in their freedom of choice".

Only about 200 of 7 000 potential apprentices were indentured in 1986.

Examining land-locked Zimbabwe's transport problems, the review says that the operations of the state-run railways have been seriously affected by the shortage of locomotives, with repairs and maintenance being held up by unavailability of imported spare parts. More than 30% of Zimbabwe's locomotives are now reported to be out of service.

Rolling stock

"Efficiency on the railways was further reduced in the last few months by SA's decision to withdraw locomotives and rolling stock on loan to neighbouring countries, apparently with the intention of ensuring that possible border closure measures will not leave important equipment stranded on the wrong side of any regional borders," says the review.

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Mugabe and Kaunda spend day on SA talks

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda met for a day of talks yesterday, apparently to decide a strategy for sanctions against South Africa.

Government officials on both sides remained silent about the

discussions of the two leaders, the region's most vocal critics of apartheid laws in neighbouring South Africa, at their border post of Lake Kariba.

But political analysts in Harare told Reuters that Mugabe and Kaunda were likely to decide when they will impose limi-

ted sanctions on Pretoria as part of their contribution to international moves to end apartheid.

"It's hard to say the two men will discuss anything but the promised sanctions package," one analyst said, declining to be named.

"This decision has been long

overdue, especially now that much of the international community has started imposing sanctions on South Africa."

The two leaders committed themselves to a Commonwealth package of sanctions last August.

This requires that they sever air links and trade on such goods as steel and fruit products with South Africa.

Both Kaunda and Mugabe have said they will implement some of the measures before the end of this year.

The two governments have stressed, however, that their action would be taken only if it was backed by a wide-ranging global trade embargo, especially by the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France, which are South Africa's largest foreign investors.

Zimbabwe's news agency Ziara said Kaunda was accompanied by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, who is also acting Finance Minister, while Mugabe headed a team which included Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, Trade Minister Oliver Munyaradzi and Energy Minister Kumbirai Kangai.

Yesterday's meeting follows another in the Zambian capital Lusaka on December 21, by leaders of southern Africa's six-nation Frontline group, which includes Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The analysts said the issue of sanctions had apparently been on the agenda of that conference, which broke up abruptly and without any statement after Kaunda's son, 30-year-old Masuzgo, died in a Lusaka hospital after a long illness.

Both Zambia and Zimbabwe like fellow Frontline members Botswana and Mozambique, are heavily dependent on trade with South Africa, as well as on the country's transport routes.

Only Angola and Tanzania, other members of the group, are not reliant on Pretoria, said Reuter.