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Zimbabwe - General

1987

January — May.

2/1/87

# Mugabe to go ahead with SA sanctions

SPAR

362  
288

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

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

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

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

The two leaders had been ex-

pected to make simultaneous announcements on Wednesday night on what sanctions they planned to impose.

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe was referring to a panel of Ministers which he appointed after the Commonwealth mini-summit in London in August to probe the effects of

possible South African retaliation against his country.

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

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda also seem to have been disappointed by countries such as Britain, West Germany, France and Japan, which have refused to impose wide-ranging sanctions on South Africa, where

they have some of their largest foreign investments, the sources said.

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

South Africa imposed crippling border curbs on Lesotho last January.

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

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

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



# Million jobless in Zimbabwe by 1990

2/1/87  
STAR  
362

By Robin Drew, The Star Africa News Service

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

The authoritative *Guide to the Economy* prepared by the R A L Merchant Bank, which estimates one million unemployed by 1990, says that at least 250 000 who left school in the years since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980 have yet to find work.

By 1990, the number of school-leavers with three or more years of secondary schooling is likely to rise from 100 000 to 200 000 a year.

"So far development plans intended to expand the creation of employment opportunities have been largely unsuccessful," says the review. In one of the country's eight provinces, only 43 000 of more than 280 000 youths are gainfully employed.

Creating more jobs is likely to remain difficult given the background of foreign exchange shortages, falling output, lack of new venture capital, uncompetitive policies on taxes, prices, wages and salaries, and labour, added to unfavourable perceptions of southern Africa's political problems.

It had been hoped 108 000 jobs would be created by 1985. Only 21 000 had become available.

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

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

Employment in the agricultural sector had fallen from 300 000 before independence to 270 000 at the end of last year.

"Official employment creation policies have not been expressed so far in human resources training and development. However the belief is growing in industrial and commercial circles that the encouragement and promotion of employers is an equally important requirement that is being overlooked.

"Poor performance or even losses made by the business sector has helped to reduce the chances of new business ventures being started and on jobs being created."

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# Mugabe warns: brace yourselves for sanctions

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

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

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

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

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

# Dabengwa details obstacles to Zimbabwe unity

362  
SMA  
5/1/87

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Difficult year ahead for Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Top businessmen in Zimbabwe have forecast a difficult year ahead on the economic front compounded by the unknown effect that may be felt by the expected imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

The Chief Executive of Standard Chartered Bank, Mr David Moir, said growth was unlikely to exceed three percent but much would depend on the weather and the development of the sanctions campaign.

Mr Moir told the *Financial Gazette*: "Assuming reasonably good rains, I would expect Zimbabwe to continue to outperform most of its neighbours with economic expansion just managing to keep pace with the

rate of population growth." Mr Moir said Zimbabwe had one of the best balanced economies in sub-Saharan Africa and was better placed than most to overcome the adverse effects of events beyond its borders.

Because agriculture had been the engine of growth since independence, its performance would be crucial.

He foresaw further depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar and little prospect of any real increase in import allocations. All sectors would have to intensify efforts to increase exports and to produce local substitutes for imported goods.

The managing director of FAL Merchant Bank, Mr Ray Feltoe, said that in the short term there would be little to encourage Zimbabweans, but the

country's prospects and potential remained good.

"We must be prepared to make every effort necessary to hold on to our beliefs in our selves and our country so that when the difficulties pass, we will still be in business and ready to make the most of our lives in this remarkable country," he said.

Mr Feltoe said Zimbabwe appeared not to have yet accepted the need for imaginative and far-reaching measures to improve its investment climate.

"We have to be seen to be adopting a pragmatic approach that reflects a clear understanding of the conditions needed to attract investment and plan our policies accordingly."

"Only by this means can we expect to restore confidence in

Zimbabwe's considerable potential," he said.

Mr Feltoe forecast little likelihood of increased foreign exchange allocations, rising inflation, few jobs being created and the probability of increasingly severe shortages of vital materials and components for industry.

Another leading businessman, Mr Alan Paterson, managing director of Hunyani Holdings, said many difficulties and frustrations lay ahead. He listed the shortage of foreign currency for imported raw materials, and said the loss of IMF standby credits and new United States aid money had exacerbated this problem.

He gave unemployment as the most pernicious problem facing Zimbabwe in 1987 and beyond.

In the short term, this could be eased by the creation of government work brigades or conscription into the armed forces but only an ebullient economy and effective population growth control could begin to address the problem.

Mr Paterson put the unknown effect of sanctions as the most worrying part of industrial forecasting.

Alternative supply lines were not yet fully operative and the cost of related security activities placed a heavy financial burden on the country.

However, he found it encouraging that the heads of state of countries in the region had decided to study the "cause and effect" aspects of sanctions in detail before imposing them.

362 FN 1/8/87  
SANCTIONS

## Sparring up north

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

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

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

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

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

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

More important, however, is the election. If, as seems likely, Zimbabwe and Zambia announce their sanctions before SA goes to the polls, the Botha government, goaded by



Mugabe ... still promising sanctions against SA

its rightwing opposition, will have little choice but to respond, since a lack of retaliation would be a surefire vote-loser. On the Frontline side, constraints are, if anything, tending to multiply.

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

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

# Maputo rail link to open in 3 months?

Dispatch Correspondent

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

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

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

Even when a massive programme of improvement is completed in 1990 the shallow water port will not be able to handle more than 60 per cent of Zimbabwe's total trade, even by the most optimistic estimate.

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

Renamo sabotage of the railway line from the border post of Chi-

cualacuala (formerly Malvernia) in the extreme south east of Zimbabwe severed the link indefinitely in August of that year after numerous previous temporary interruptions to traffic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite Pretoria's re-

peated denials, Mr. Robert Mugabe's government remains convinced South Africa is inciting and arming the rebels to attack the frontline states' line of communication through Mozambique in order to make them hostages to the South African transport system.

The two leaders, who were formerly in the forefront in the international campaign for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, backed away from immediate imposition of their own embargoes after considering mounting practical problems, including recent food riots in Zambia.

## Matabeleland bus services suspended

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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

The crews were staying at a mission station 48 km north-west of Gwanda when the dissident and two young followers woke them and ordered them to splash fuel over the buses and burn them.

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

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

Schools reopen tomorrow and it is feared many pupils will find it difficult to get to school.

SPAC 12/11/87.

R200-m to be spent on new parliament offices in Harare

# Rebuilding Zimbabwe

<sup>362</sup>  
HARARE — Zimbabwe is planning to spend millions of dollars on building new offices for the Prime Minister, deputy Prime Minister and a number of key Ministers.

Architects have been invited to submit designs for the new buildings, to be erected on a site close to the Prime Minister's official residence.

The land opposite the Royal Harare Golf Club is at present occupied by the Agricultural Research Station.

Allowing for expansion, the buildings are to provide more than 100 000 sq m of space.

The government has already approved a design for a new parliament building to be erected on the Harare Kopje. The cost has been estimated at nearly R200 million.

Work is due to start this year on a 16-storey building to house the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

The Prime Minister at present occupies offices in an old colonial building in the city.



## Lapping up the limelight

The birth of a cub produced by a tiger mother and a lion father is causing excitement amongst zoologists in Italy. Called Tilon, the cub is even more extraordinary as it is thriving despite being rejected by its mother shortly after birth. The cub is being cared for by Mr Rolando Spagnolini, director of the Lake Garda Park Zoo. Tilon now apparently regards Mr Spagnolini as his parent.



# Kaunda confirms conspiracy against Malawi

CAL Times  
13/1/87  
362  
363  
364

From MAX DU PREEZ

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

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

It contained a transcript of a meeting between Mr Machel and Zimbabwean cabinet ministers Mr Emmerson Munangagwa and Mr E R Kandungure as well as the Zimbabwean army commander, General Rex Nhongo, and others.

The governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique later denied the conspiracy and

said the document had been forged by South Africa.

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

Dr Kaunda told Dr Banda he had refused to co-operate with the plans, which included the closing of his border with Malawi.

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

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

Liberation Front to overthrow the Banda government.

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

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

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

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

# Sanctions could backfire, paper warns Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

## Political upheaval

Botswana and Mozambique will not adopt sanctions, it says.

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

Calling for the balance of cost and effect to be carefully calculated, the

editorial says: "No general would commit his troops to battle where there was a likelihood of casualties, unless there was a certainty of tangible gain."

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

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

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

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

The consequences of sanctions were so serious for Zimbabwe that it hoped all factors were most carefully evaluated.

## 'Diseased fat cats making the laws

HARARE — Diseases linked to affluence, especially obesity, afflict as many as 40% of legislators in some African countries, Tanzanian nutritionist Dr Tumsifu Maletnlema told a seminar this week.

In comparison, only 1% of peasants suffered from such diseases, the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency quoted Dr Maletnlema as telling delegates from 14 African countries at a nutritional training course in Harare.

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

Dr Maletnlema referred specifically to obesity and cardiovascular disease as ailments linked to affluence.

He did not identify the African countries on which he based his report. — Sapa-AP

16/1/87  
(362)

# Mugabe, Chissano in talks on 'SA security'

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its R1m-a-day military operation to keep the Corridor clear from interference by the Mozambican National Resistance. Deployment of more than 7 000 Zimbabwean troops is draining vitally needed reserves of export-orientated production in the business sector.

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

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

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

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

# Mugabe, Chissano hold surprise security talks

**VICTORIA FALLS** — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and Mozambique's president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, yesterday held surprise talks expected to focus on security issues.

Political sources told Reuters the one-day talks at a hotel close to the Zambezi river would centre on the security situation in neighbouring Mozambique, where several thousand Zimbabwean troops are backing government forces in a protracted civil war against right-wing rebels.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been supported by South Africa in the past, have intensified their guerrilla campaign in recent months and reported seizing several towns in central and northern areas.

This week they also said they had blown up a section of an oil pipe-

line linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port of Beira which is vital for this country's fuel imports.

Safeguarding the oil pipeline and the parallel road and rail link to Beira has become an issue of paramount concern to land-locked Zimbabwe in the past six months as the black-ruled Frontline states of Southern Africa seek ways of joining international sanctions to force racial change in South Africa.

One source who asked not to be named said regional transport routes through Mozambique would be high on yesterday's agenda. Most of South Africa's black neighbours favour economic sanctions against Pretoria but have so far taken no action because their economies are heavily dependent on South Africa.

The talks, announced only two hours before Mr Mugabe flew from

Harare to this northern resort town, are the latest in a series during the past three months among regional leaders to co-ordinate strategy in their opposition to Pretoria.

It was Mr Chissano's first visit to Zimbabwe since becoming president 10 weeks ago.

His predecessor, Mr Samora Machel, was killed in a plane crash in October while flying home after a similar meeting in Zambia with the presidents of Angola, Zaire and Zambia.

The sources said yesterday's meeting came only three days before Mr Mugabe will leave on a trip to China, North Korea and India.

They added that his talks in Peking and Pyongyang were also likely to centre on security issues and he may seek increased military aid from the two communist nations to help defend the Mozambican transport routes.

The political situation in South Africa, where Pretoria has recently tightened sweeping emergency powers after two years of virtually unabated unrest, were also to have been discussed yesterday, the sources said.

Mr Mugabe was heading a high-powered delegation which included his Transport, Trade and Foreign Ministers and Ministers of State for Defence and Security.

The delegation accompanying Mr Chissano included the newly appointed Transport and Communications Minister Mr Armando Guebuza and the Information Minister Mr Teodata Hungana.

This week Mr Chissano accused South Africa of not honouring a peace accord signed by the two countries in 1984 in which they undertook not to support each other's guerrilla foes.

But on Wednesday night, official Radio Mozambique reported a number of recent successes against the MNR, saying government troops had destroyed eight MNR camps in northern Niassa and Nampula provinces in December.

● The Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, has told Parliament that bandits were responsible for the deaths of 100 000 Mozambicans in recent years, the Mozambican News Agency reported yesterday.

Bandits is the term the government uses for MNR guerrillas, who conduct attacks in many rural areas on villages, transport and electricity systems, and oil pipelines. A news agency reporter said Mr Machungo apparently referred to deaths since 1982 in guerrilla raids and in drought-stricken areas where bush warfare prevented the arrival of relief supplies.

Mozambique has repeatedly produced documents and personal accounts to support its assertion that South Africa's government and Portuguese-speaking elements in South Africa still support the rebels, despite a 1984 mutual security pact intended to end such aid.

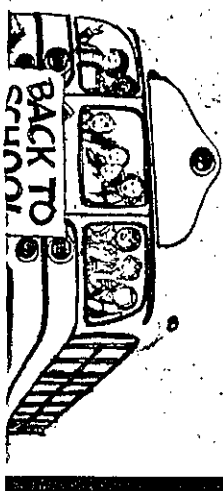
South Africa, denying official involvement and asserting that it is honouring the pact, has accused Mozambique of breaking the agreement by continuing to help ANC militants seeking to overthrow white control in South Africa.

Mr Machungo said Mozambique had lost \$5 billion as a result of South African actions meant to keep Mozambique economically weak.

The prime minister said South Africa reduced its use of Maputo's port to 960 000 tons of cargo in 1985, from 6.8 million tons in 1973, two years before Mozambique became independent from Portugal.

He also said the number of Mozambican miners employed in South Africa dropped to 45 000 in 1982. — Sapa-RNS-AP

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● MUGABE

# Mugabe, Chissano meet on security

16/11/87 362

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

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

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its R1m-a-day military operation to keep the corridor clear of interference by the MNR.

Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, estab-

lished at last year's Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare.

Fund chairman, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, has ruled out committing his country's troops to Mozambique, but Mugabe is expected to make renewed appeals on behalf of all six Frontline states for tangible internal support in Mozambique.

The Beira corridor represents the only practicable alternative to SA routes for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, but now carries only 10% of Zimbabwe's world trade.

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

# Mugabe wants UN or India to fight Renamo



Robert Mugabe, centre, with Mozambique's President Chissano

By NEIL HOOPER

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

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

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

## Desperate need

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

The need to open the line has become even more urgent because of Mugabe's

agreement "in principle" to impose sanctions against SA.

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

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

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

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

Speculation that Zimbabwe had already asked India to send troops to Mozambique was denied yesterday by the Indian Foreign Office. 18/11/87

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

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

## Influence

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

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

# S A rescues Zimbabwe in fuel crisis

Mercury Correspondent

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

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

Business sources say supplies have started just in time to save the country's

western areas from a crisis.

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

## Fear

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

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

## Restored

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

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

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



## Sanctions postponed

10/1/87  
365  
Sanctions

SANCTIONS against South Africa by Southern African nations had deliberately been postponed because of the need for co-operation among some of the Frontline States, Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in an interview released yesterday.

Ziana, the semi-official news agency, reports that the sanctions package, largely engineered by Zimbabwe and Zam-

bia, was due to come into effect towards the end of last year.

Mozambique was also highly influential in seeking Frontline States' unity and it was on returning home from one such mission in Zambia that President Samora Machel died in a plane crash last year.

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THE VITAL VIEWPOINT

# SA starts deliveries of fuel to Zimbabwe to stave off crisis

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

The deal — costing Robert Mugabe's government at least 238,5m in hard currency, has been ignored by Zimbabwe's government-controlled news media, but according to business sources supplies have come only just in time to stave off a

crisis in the country's western areas, the result of MINR attacks on the Beira-Feruka pipeline and the inability of the Zimbabwean National Railways to move enough fuel from Feruka.

Late last year SA withdrew locomotives and rolling stock on loan to the NRZ for fear they would be seized in the event of a sudden border closure, and 30% of the NRZ's own locomotives remain unserviceable due to lack of foreign currency for spares.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Apparently two scheduled Air Zimbabwe flights had been cancelled recently because aviation fuel had not been delivered on time.

Fuel stocks have now been restored to a satisfactory level by the SA supplies. Some officials see the spectre of economic sabotage behind the crisis, which

came as the country approached its year-end deadline for joining International mandatory sanctions against SA.

Mugabe said yesterday that sanctions by Southern African nations had been postponed deliberately because of the need for co-operation among some of the Frontline states.

Aligned Movement (NAM) "peace-seeking, not peace-keeping" mission to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war.

Mugabe, who is chairman of the NAM, said the situation in the Gulf war had assumed "very dangerous proportions".

"More and more civilians are dying as the two brotherly countries, Iran and Iraq, pound at each other," he said.

Mugabe was speaking on the eve of his departure for China, Korea and India, allegedly supplying jazz bags to guns.

362 Source  
20/1/87

## Machel crash inquiry starts

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

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

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

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

## SA sells fuel to Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean Government is paying South Africa R11 million for a 34 000-ton consignment of fuel to ease a fuel shortage, sources have confirmed.

The first consignment reached Zimbabwe about six weeks ago.

The Beira-Feruka pipeline was damaged near the coast recently by MNR rebels. Zimbabwean National Railways was unable to bring in enough petrol from Feruka to distribution points within Zimbabwe. — Pretoria Bureau.

# Young: protect frontline states from angry SA

HARARE — The United States has a continuing role in the overall development of Southern Africa and must strengthen its sanctions package against Pretoria to expedite change and avoid more suffering.

This was said at a press conference here yesterday by the Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Andrew Young.

The semi-official news agency, Ziana, reported

that Mr Young had said the recent visit to Southern Africa by US congressmen would enable them to use their assessment of the situation with a view to "fine tuning" the October sanctions package and helping to establish democracy in South Africa.

He said the withdrawal of companies from South Africa was a powerful means of enforcing change and would get Pretoria to talk to the

leaders of the black majority.

Mr Young said he did not believe the armed struggle was a very effective way of bringing about change because the people did not have sufficient arms to confront the enemy.

However, he was optimistic about the outcome of talks late this month between the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo.

"We can't stand by and see Southern Africa develop into chaos. The danger of the present sanctions is that they will string out the suffering for a much longer time. They are not enough," Mr Young said.

He said he would discourage the frontline states from implementing sanctions alone because apartheid was a matter for the international community to resolve. It was, therefore, worth taking more time to lobby for more support from the West.

"An intelligent description of sanctions

must exempt the frontline states."

Mr Young said he would want the US to move unilaterally and formulate stand-by legislations, putting an embargo on all airlines landing at its airports if South Africa imposed reprisals on the frontline states.

The United Nations should also be approached to begin discussions on the airline restrictions. — Sapa

# Apartheid is the real enemy, says Mugabe

BEIJING (China) — Zimbabwe would continue to support the black people of South Africa and Namibia as long as the South African Government pursued the policy of apartheid and rejected democracy, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe said yesterday, the semi-official news agency Ziara reports.

Our real enemy in that country is apartheid," Mr. Mugabe told Chinese leaders at a State banquet hosted for him by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People, after his arrival in China for a two-day State visit.

Mr. Mugabe said the solution to the South African problem was the total dismantling of apartheid.

He rejected as cosmetic the reforms introduced recently by the South African Government.

He said the reforms were inadequate and would fail to address the main problem of equal political participation by all the people of South Africa.

Mr. Mugabe called on all countries that could influence change in South Africa to impose mandatory and comprehensive economic

sanctions.

"We are convinced that the imposition of total sanctions against South Africa remains the only alternative to a bloody solution to the conflict in that country," he said.

He reiterated Zimbabwe's resolve to conform with the Nassau Commonwealth Accord on the imposition of sanctions and urged other nations to fulfil their moral obligations.

Earlier, the Chinese Premier, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, said there was now a new upsurge of support by the international community for the just struggle of the people of Southern Africa.

He said the overall situation was developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of the region.

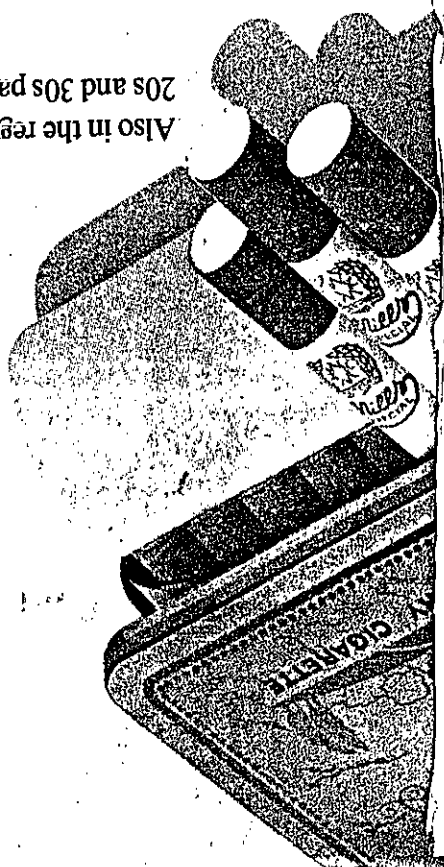
"Any act which runs counter to this historical trend is doomed to complete failure," said Mr. Ziyang.

"The Chinese Government maintains that it was, is, and will remain to be China's basic State policy to support the just struggle of the African people and strengthen the unity and co-operation with the African countries," Mr. Ziyang said. — Sapa.

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# 'New facts' on Machel plane crash

362  
22/1/87  
Sowetan

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

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

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

## Commission

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

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

(362) N/W 23/1/87  
**Zimbabwe explosives plant**

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

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

At present all explosives for Zimbabwe's mining industry are imported from South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter)



# SAA opens Harare office to public again

362 23/1/84

By MICHAEL  
HARTNACK

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

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

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

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

Receptionists fled screaming from their video terminals as plate glass windows were smashed by rocks. Up to

R500 000 damage was caused.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHONE EAST LONDON 26141

# More British military aid for M'bique

362  
20 3/1/87

Dispatch Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

Britain has pledged to continue its military assistance programme to Mozambique for at least the next two years while its aid in other areas has

been increased from R5 600 000 to R26 500 000.

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

The BMATT, which has been working in Zimbabwe since the cease fire operation at the end of the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war, began training Mozambican officers a year ago.

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

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

# Campsite led to suspicion, Machel hearing is told

JOHANNESBURG — Relations over investigations between Mozambique and South Africa became strained over a mysterious campsite 150m from where President Samora Machel's plane crashed.

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

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

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

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

The Mozambican delegation insisted the campsite would be on their bearing chart, but it would not appear on the SA chart. Col Lynch undertook to have the

campsite investigated again and said witnesses would be available and relevant personnel would be made available to the Mozambican delegation.

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

The SADF person assigned to the task conducted the interview on his own and the department came up with a statement.

"I regarded the matter as closed and that no tent had been in that area," Col Lynch said.

The Mozambican delegation rejected the statement at the meeting of the three countries in Mozambique to discuss the draft report.

The Soviet Union found it difficult to believe that the SADF could not say who had placed a tent there.

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

"They said they were going to say we had placed VORs there to entice the plane off course."

The Mozambican delegation also demanded to know why the campsite had not been mentioned in the draft report.

(Proceeding)

# SAA opens new offices in Harare

23/11/81  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

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

The re-opened SAA office is on the second floor of Lyntas House, Union Avenue. Massive iron grilles protect the entrances to the lifts in Lyntas House, and another protects access to the SAA second-floor offices.

**CP Correspondent**

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

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

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

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

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

# ANC and Zanu hold talks in Zimbabwe

CP Press  
25/1/87  
362

them.

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

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

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

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

"We exchanged experiences in our respective struggles," one source, who had attended the talks, said.

# Growing success story of the peasant farmer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

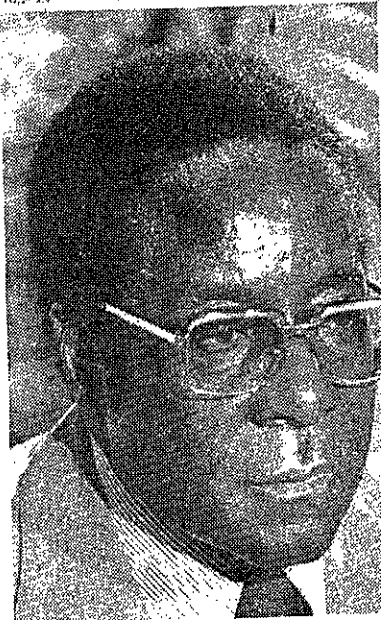
Since he came to power in 1980, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has given the peasants what they never had before — credit, advice from agriculture experts and convenient marketing outlets.

In 1986, the State-backed Agricultural Finance Corporation made about 86 000 loans totalling R70 million to peasant farmers — about 40 times more than before independence. This is due to rise to 110 000 loans worth R160 million in 1989.

The Government also equipped 1 500 agricultural advisers with small motorcycles and sent them to remote parts of the country.

This combination of knowledge and the cash needed to buy fertilisers, chemicals and good seed

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



Mugabe ... a helping hand.

helped peasants produce half of last season's 1.6 million tons of maize sold to the State-run Grain Marketing Board. They also kept an estimated 1 million tons for their own use.

Faced with costly storage, the Government has told farmers to cut this season's harvest by half or be paid an unprofitable price for their crops.

Mr J R Rutherford, president of the 4 500-strong Commercial Farmers' Union, runs 3 600 ha about 60 km from Mrs Mulambo's plot.

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

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

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

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

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

Australia, Britain and three aid agencies have pledged to buy 100 000 tons of Zimbabwean maize and send it to Mozambique next month. — Associated Press.

# Beira Corridor firm set up in Zimbabwe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

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

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

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

# Plan to counter sanction effects

362  
Cue post  
27/1/87

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

Details of the US \$700 million (R1 453 million) plan to stockpile and airlift emergency food supplies, build up transport corridors to divert trade traffic from South African ports, set up a frontline regional task force, and support liberation movements and create a group of

eminent persons to monitor the southern African crisis, were released yesterday.

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

It includes:

- A US \$20 million (R41 million) reserve of 150 000 tons of grain would remove dependence on food imports from SA for a year.

- Priority to be given to developing a reliable, efficient transport system.

- Training will be provided for security personnel to protect railways and other vital installations.

- Non-Aligned Movement member States have been called on to help develop human skills in frontline states for the effective management of national economies.



# Canadian premier to pledge R110 m for Botswana power plan

HARARE—Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, who arrives here today, is to sign an agreement with Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana to provide more than \$50 million (about R110 million) for a new hydro development scheme intended to wean Botswana away from its dependence on South African power.

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

The statement said promises of Canadian aid to be increased to 0.7% of that country's Gross National

Product (GNP) by 1995 from its current 0.5% were still being discussed.

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

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

# African states' Berlin-style emergency plan

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

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

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

It lays down urgent measures needed to meet short-

ages of essential goods in the front-line states after full sanctions against South Africa.

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

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

In 1984-85, front-line states received 876 000 tons of grain through food aid programmes and imported 961 000 tons commercially, including 15% from South Africa.

In 1984, Zimbabwe's total imports from South Africa were R301 million.

Emergency warehouses would have to be built to stockpile strategic reserves of grain and other essential goods at an estimated R156 million. This would provide 15 10 000-ton silos spread over different front-line states.

Priority was given to im-

## African emergency

● FROM PAGE 1

mediately developing a reliable and efficient transport system.

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

Nearly R208 million will go toward supplying new locomotives, repowering 16 Chinese locomotives and supplying 821 wagons and materials to improve the capacity of the Tazara Railway, which runs through Tanzania.

Emergency plans also include improvements in port facilities and roads.

For the safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks, training is to be provided for security personnel to protect railways and other vital installations. — (Sapa)

● TURN TO PAGE 2

TELETYPE

1987

3/2 29/1/87

# MAPUTO CHANGES TUNE

MAPUTO — Mozambique has acknowledged for the first time that serious pilot error could be one of the causes of air crash that killed President Samora Machel.

But, in a long report signed by its Editor, Mr Carlos Cardoso, the Mozambique News agency, AIM, said the origin of the disaster was the mystery VOR (very high frequency omni-

## SOWETAN African News Service

range radio) which made the crew divert from its original path.

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

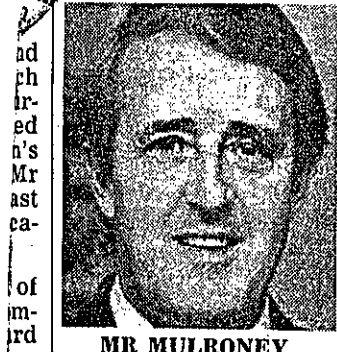
"These are questions that demand answers before a final verdict on the cause of the crash can be given," it said.

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

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

"From Mozambique's point of view it is impor-

tant to clarify whether the technical failings have technical explanations or if they arise from a criminal action exterior to the plane. If there was a crime intended, even if we suppose that it was technically possible for the crew to have avoided disaster, then this has drastic implications for the immediate future of the country."



MR MULRONEY

# Mulroney and Mugabe form commission



MR MUGABE

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

According to a communique, the commission would initially develop a strategy to expand trade and business linkages, identify ways and means for transfer of technology and promote the concept of bilateral industrial co-operation.

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

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

in Halifax.

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

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

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

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

The project, funded by the Canadian International Development

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

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

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

## UIF pays out R400 million

STELLENBOSCH — Provisional figures showed that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out benefits totalling R348 900 000 to about 448 900 jobless contributors last year.

This was compared with the 1980 payout of R82 700 000 to just over 230 000 people. — Sapa

## PFP walkout in Jhb

JOHANNESBURG — The Johannesburg City Council's monthly meeting broke up in disarray on Tuesday night when the Progressive Federal Party walked out in protest over a report on the National Services Coun-

said the meeting would adjourn for half an hour to give them time to discuss the issue.

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

report: "It was an unprecedented action which reflects very badly on a former mayor of this town."

"We had decided on Monday to allow the PFP to sit on the body, but after Tuesday night's actions we will seriously recon-

**MONTH  
END  
SPECIALS**

**INO CHOICE  
ASSORTED**  
200 g  
**R1,09**

**SEAJoy  
PILCHARDS**  
425 g  
**95c**

**LEKKA LIKS**  
x 30 ml..... **79c**  
2 x 20 x 30 ml R8,80  
**= 73c**

**BERGER  
SUPERMATT**



This was confirmed yesterday by executive Ron McLennan. Tolcon intends to toll the N3 from south of Heidelberg.

THE Duff Development Board  
say, the board is not  
wasting any money  
on a toll road legislation alternative routes must be  
provided.

mit system were removed.  
Transport Policy Study's recommendations

was confirmed yesterday.  
Ron McLennan.  
on intends to toll the N3 from south of Heidelberg.  
provisional

# Watson verdict brings traffic to a halt in P E

Mr Steyn then moved on to the evidence of Valence Watson, whom he said had made a good impression on

Neither had the  
proved an act of cor  
by each individual  
although the total  
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ident  
Daniel 'Cheeky' Watson  
leave the dock free men.  
re-

Daniel 'Cheeky' Watson leave the dock free men.

Mr Steyn then moved on to the evidence of Valence Watson, whom he said had made a good impression on the Court.

Neither had the State proved an act of conspiracy by each individual accused, although the total evidence led to 'the irresistible conclusion' there had been a conspiracy between Vaclav and others.

Mercury Court—Val-  
PORT ELIZABETH—Val-  
ence Watson, his brothers  
pled and his brother car-  
ried, was yesterday down  
Main Street in a procession  
which brought more than 40

Mr Steyn said the case involved around an incident at the house owned by Mrs Elaine Watson — when, at the accused — when, at 11.40 p.m. on October 19, 1985 there was a massive explosion which enveloped the house in flame.

It was significant that while Valence Watson claimed the family had for a long time received threats an insurance covered views, an insurance covered for \$483,225 for 'political' damage, out short

He found Valentine and Watson guilty of the first two charges, acquitting Mr. Ronson and Mr. Danieles. The third charge, attempted murder, was dropped. Mr. Danieles and Mr. Watson were acquitted. Mr. Ronson was charged with the murder of 'Cheeky' Watson on all charges.

Mr Shumba Mr Oliver  
ANC leader Mr Oliver  
Dr Kaunda, chairman  
the U S decision to mee  
to renounce violence, t  
Give us something to p  
that, 'Mr. inacc

He had been convicted of arson and fraud, but was found not guilty on murder charge of attempted murder.

Mr Steyn said the State contended the motive for burning down the financial was the Watson's financial position and it was clear that the partnership had operated on an over-

Mr Steyn said he was not satisfied the State had proved the attempted murder charge.

The hearing was adjourned to today, when the Court will hear evidence in mitigation.

Mr Mugabe, a  
Mulronney: 'Non-violent  
We in Africa support  
non-violent,'  
A State Department  
told Mr Tambo during  
any party is not th  
any violent actions

The President of the Port Elizabeth Regional Court, Mr Gert Steyn, ordered that Mr Ronald Watson and Mr

Mr Steyn said the State contended the motive for burning down the house was the Watsons' financial position and it was clear that the partnership had always operated on an over-draft.

Mr. Steyn said he was not satisfied the State had proved the attempted murder charge.

















































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Terrorist actions  
unacceptable.  
Mugabe said

**Durban North**  
**Tel: 839-733**

Mr. Mulroney, expressed Canadian  
 office in 1984, expressed sanctions. — (Sapa-Reuters)  
 and support for sanctions. — See Editorial Opinion and Page 11

BLACK LABEL, OHLSONNS

# use of violence

[illegible]

The call to the ANC in Washington on Wednesday welcomed wana's President Quett Masire also attendance was made by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney at a meeting in Washington on Wednesday welcomed wana's President Quett Masire also attendance was made by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

[illegible]

**Totally unacceptable**

[illegible]

any party is not the answer to South Africa told Mr Tambo during their assistance non-violent actions against innocent civilians are total State Department during their assistance non-violent actions against innocent civilians are total

unacceptable. Mervyn said: 'We regret very much the terrorist in respect to the violence since taking of-

Mr. Mulroney, on his first visit to Africa since used that word before in South Africa. (Canada-Reuters)

MI. The express office in 1984, expressed for sanctions. — (See and support for sanctions. — (See Editorial Opinion and Page 1000)

BLACK LABEL, OHLSONN

10

Mr Gert Siejka  
Mr Ronald Watson and Mrs.

**ay**  
**2000**  
**at**

**Durban North**  
**Tel: 839-733**

**SATURDAY 24th JANUARY 1987**

Sanctions are now a 'dead issue'

# Zimbabwe asks SA for more fuel

B1 Day  
30/1/87  
362

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

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

## Embarrassment

The need to place an initial R11m order in December for 34 000 tons of fuel caused grave embarrassment for Robert Mugabe's government at a time it was leading the international campaign to institute comprehensive trade boycotts against SA.

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

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

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

Hints of a Zimbabwean about-turn on sanctions were made by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during his current tour of the country. "We don't expect our friends to prove their bona fides by committing suicide," he said.

## Blocked supplies

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

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

## Zimbabwe's new climb-down

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwe has been forced into another climbdown on its plans to cut trade ties with South Africa, ordering another 8 000 tons of fuel from Pretoria to help it overcome internal transport difficulties.

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

The need to place an initial R11 million order in December for 34 000 tons of fuel caused grave embarrassment to Mr Robert

30/1/87  
Mugabe's Government at a time it was leading the campaign to institute sanctions against South Africa.

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

# Mugabe, Kaunda defend violence

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

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

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

## Welcomed

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

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

Mugabe said: "Non-violence is not working in SA. We in Africa support all forms of struggle, the violent and non-violent."

"It is hypocritical to say the downtrodden of SA are terrorists for taking up arms to free themselves from tyranny."

## Quoted

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

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

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

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

He said: "We do not seek to bring SA to her knees, we seek to bring SA to her senses." — Sapa-Reuter.



# Mulroney says fresh peace bid in offing

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

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

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

"We have not aban-

doned that (EPG) concept. We are coming back at it, perhaps in a different way to ensure that those who wish to see the road of peaceful dialogue will have someone with whom to speak to and to negotiate. This is what we are trying to do," Mr Mulroney said.

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

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

The African leaders were commenting on talks earlier this week between the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz and ANC leader, Mr

Oliver Tambo, at which Mr Shultz was reported, by the State Department, to have urged the guerrilla movement to halt its "terrorist actions".

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

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

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

This had not been the experience Mr Mugabe, who came from a background where he had suffered repression and a lack of freedom. Mr

Mugabe's perspective would therefore be different from his own.

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

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

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

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

"I think the onus is on the industrialised countries, who can afford the burden of sanctions, to provide a greater degree of leadership than the Frontline states whose economies are relatively fragile," he said. — Sapa

362  
3/1/87

48/187  
108.3

## Sanctions expected

HARARE — Zimbabwe will declare sanctions against South Africa within the next three months, the country's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Edmond Garwe, said, according to a report from the semi-official Ziana news agency.

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

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

"So gradually we are in a position to honour our commitment on sanctions" — Sapa — gila

# Mugabe<sup>8/28</sup> shunted by Bop<sup>362</sup>

By DON JACOBS: Harare  
ROBERT MUGABE's gov-  
ernment is angrily pondering  
its response to an attempt by  
BophuthaTswana to force  
Zimbabweans to recognise

its existence. Staff of the  
state-owned Zimbabwe  
National Railways have been  
told that from tomorrow they  
will need visas, issued by  
Mmabatho, to pass through

Mafikeng on the route be-  
tween South Africa and Bot-  
swana.

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

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

Harare government  
sources, who said the Minis-  
try of Transport was still  
considering Bophutha-  
Tswana's demand, are con-  
vinced Mmabatho is acting, if  
not at the instigation of Pre-  
toria, then with its express  
consent, in trying to make  
Zimbabweans toe its line.

# Shortages crippling printers in Zimbabwe

9/2/87 (362)

**Mercury  
Correspondent**

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

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

By supreme irony, the vehemently anti-South African daily and Sunday

newspapers, controlled by the para-statal Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, are now being printed on newsprint imported from South Africa.

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

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

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

## Massive

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

A shortage of printing ink is also reported and the managing director of Mutare Board and Paper Mills, Mr Oscar Lefevre, told the Financial Gazette that existing machinery needed to be replaced from abroad, at massive foreign exchange costs, so the plant can keep up with countrywide demands for newsprint. It has increased along with the soaring school population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Savings, investments and pensions are

# Top earners left with 29c in Z\$

11/2/87 362 B/day

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare

shrinking proportionately, due to Zimbabwe's strictly controlled interest rates.

Meanwhile, taxation rates ignore the facts of economic life in 1987. All single wage-earners who receive more than R218 a month (about R2 600 a year) pay income tax. Some 88% of the country's one-million people in formal employment earn too little to pay income tax, but many are eligible for the standard 2% "lower level employees" tax, which begins at R130 a month.

## Declining dollar

About 120 000 tax-payers paid the bulk of the R1 055m the Zimbabwean Treasury collected in income tax last year. "Single people earning just under Z\$2 000 (R2 600) in 1980 did not pay tax at all," said an economist. "Today, if their incomes have doubled to keep pace with the cost of living, they will pay more than Z\$400 (R527) a year in income

tax, as well as facing much higher prices and the declining value of each dollar".

A married man with two children who earned R6 600 a year in 1980 paid some R190 a year income tax. If his wage had risen to keep pace with the cost of living to R13 200, he would now have to pay about R1 780 in tax, plus a 15% surcharge.

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

A middle level executive, who could have expected to earn about R20 000 a year in Zimbabwe at the time of independence, paying about R4 000 tax, would today pay a staggering R13 000 a year in tax, plus surcharges, if his income had kept pace with the cost of living.

11/2/87 11 Day  
Sanctions good for SA' 362

HELENA PATTEN

SANCTIONS will do SA "the world of good", said former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday.

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

• See Page 6

## ZIMBABWE

### Cutting allocations

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

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

To make matters worse, manufacturing industry, which had a good year in 1985 on the back of the farming recovery and grew at

more than 11%, was flat — mainly, industrialists say, because import allocations were inadequate. News that quotas are being cut again by an estimated 40% — global allocations are not published, which makes comparisons difficult — has come as a shock.

While no one was expecting an increase in allocations, the general expectation was that only minor cutbacks would be required. This was supported by PM Robert Mugabe's New Year address in which he said that Zimbabwe secured a healthy Z\$250m (US\$150m) current account surplus last year — the first since independence in 1980 — largely as a result of a record trade surplus of Z\$635m (US\$385m), more than double that achieved in 1985.

So what went wrong?

Four answers are being canvassed. First and most obvious is the impact of debt servicing. According to Standard Chartered Bank



PM Mugabe ... advised against sanctions

(whose figures may turn out somewhat conservative), foreign debt service costs will average Z\$900m (US\$550m) a year in 1987-1988 — equivalent to about one third forecast exports. This is because the next two years see a bunching of maturities.

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

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

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

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

#### Maize production

Real GDP in 1987 seems likely to fall by as much as 3%, especially given the cutback in maize production, which means that there is unlikely to be much, if any, growth in agriculture. Rainfall patterns have been both erratic and largely inadequate so far this season. While the outlook is promising for both tobacco and cotton, 1987 could turn out a very difficult year for the economy.

Whether this means Zimbabwe will have second thoughts on SA sanctions remains to be seen. In recent weeks Mugabe has been advised against implementing sanctions by Andrew Young, by different Western governments and even by the Canadians, who last year published a fatuous report purporting to show that the economic impact of sanctions on the Frontline States had been exaggerated.

But even in recent weeks Mugabe has reiterated his intention of imposing sanctions, which suggest that sanctions are coming — though they may well turn out less sweeping than the hardliners might like. ■

## DU TOIT ON TAX

### Cut discretions



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

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

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

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

The Appellate Division (AD) recently, however, confirmed an important protection for the taxpayer in cases where objection and appeal is in fact allowed (CIR v Da Costa — 47 SATC 87). In that case the taxpayer had been issued with additional assessments which had increased the assessed tax burden, and the commissioner had added a penalty

of the same amount, over R15 000. On appeal, the Special Income Tax Court replaced the commissioner's discretion with its own and reduced the penalty to R3 000. On the commissioner's appeal, the AD was at pains to re-emphasise the right of the Special Court "to exercise its own, original, discretion" in overruling the way the commissioner may have exercised a given discretion.

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

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

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

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

# Anger over ANC nests

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ST Denials 15/2/87

It is reliably understood that South Africa protested strongly during the most recent border discussions between the two countries over the lack of any Zimbabwean response to the evidence.

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

The evidence said to have been supplied to the Zimbabweans includes information on a group of 200 ANC cadres who were infiltrated into Zimbabwe's Matabeleland in 1980 by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party — which has historic ties with the ANC.

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

Latest intelligence indicates two six-man ANC squads have been operating in the areas east and west of Beit Bridge where they have been laying landmines.



# Zimbabweans hit by shortage of foodstuffs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe is not saying but businessmen fear the foreign exchange cost of deploying up to 8 000 men in Mozambique is now having a serious effect on Zimbabwe's balance of payments.

It is believed to cost more than R1 million a day.

186  
362  
D.O.  
16/4/87

by Day

## Mugabe, Kaunda 'dropped sanctions'

LONDON — Zambia and Zimbabwe "quietly dropped plans for sweeping economic sanctions against SA" because they would be worst hit, London's Sunday Telegraph said yesterday, quoting unidentified Western diplomats.

It said SA could "dramatically deepen Zambia's chronic economic difficulties by closing down supply routes" as most imported goods on sale in Zambia travelled through SA.

It also said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda feared that "economic hardships a boycott would bring could provoke unrest and ultimately topple his regime".

### Breached

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe "so far has breached four times his self-imposed deadline for putting sanctions into practice".

The Sunday Telegraph said: "Politicians and advisers in the ministries most affected warned Mugabe not to embark on a sanctions war with Pretoria."

"They have drummed home the drastic consequences for Zimbabwe's economy should SA retaliate by closing its borders to Zimbabwean trade."

"More than 90% of Zimbabwe's imports and exports pass through SA."

It said Mugabe met Kaunda and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano on December 30 at Kariba where "Chissano told Mugabe he could expect no support from him if he went ahead with sanctions."

The Sunday Telegraph said new calls for a blockade of SA were expected at the UN and from the British Commonwealth. — Sapa AP

# Major victory over MNR claimed

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe National Army has caught the Mozambique resistance movement by surprise in a series of major attacks on its strongholds near the Malawian border, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has reported.

The rebels were understood to have felt secure in the dense bush of the lower Zambezi valley until the coming of the dry season. But British-trained paratroops and helicopter-borne assault forces stormed into Mozambique's Tete province recently, overcoming the tactical disadvantage of heavy foliage cover and sending hundreds of the routed insurgents fleeing once more into Malawian territory, the ZBC reported.

It said five key settlements were recaptured and more than 100 rebels killed, including a "General Antonio". An unnamed battalion commander was captured.

One of the Zimbabwean commanders of the assault, Brigadier Mutarara, is reported by the official ZBC to have said that the Zimbabweans were prevented from mounting a complete mop-up operation because this would have necessitated advancing into Malawi.

Among the items captured by the Zimbabweans and their Mozambican allies were B85-pattern radio sets, alleged to have been supplied by South Africa, as well as mortars, rocket launchers and communist-made AK45 assault rifles, it was said.

Coming before the end of the rains, the early successes could spell major trouble for the MNR, who have relied on the Tete province as a safe haven for training and resupply.

According to Zimbabwean sources, the settlements recaptured were Vila Nova, Vila Gaia, Fela, Vaue and Mutara. Since strategically-situated Mutara fell

to the rebels last November, the railway line from Beira to Malawi has been cut. The area was swamped by a rebel onslaught at the start of the rains. This was blamed by the Zimbabweans on Malawian President Hasting Banda's sudden expulsion from Malawi's southern provinces of fully-equipped MNR reserves.

The Malawians hotly denied harbouring the rebels, but were alleged by Zimbabwe to have ordered the expulsion in compliance with an ultimatum from frontline leaders, without first disarming the insurgents.

The response of President Banda to the renewed MNR influx is being closely watched in Harare and Maputo.

In line with past policy, the Zimbabweans did not disclose their casualties in the latest operation, but four airmen, reported to have been killed in an accidental crash in Mozambique, were buried at their homes with full military honours at the weekend.

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

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# Zimbabwe

## claims big

## MNR losses

17/2/87 (262)  
B1 Day

MICHAEL HARTNACK

mortars, rocket launchers and communist-made AK45 assault rifles.

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

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

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

# Zimbabwe hit by shortages

8/1 per  
362

17/2/87  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

PM Robert Mugabe said in an optimistic new year message that Zimbabwe was headed for a promising R317m current account surplus in 1988 — the first since independence — raising hopes that foreign currency allocations to businessmen would remain substantially the same this year.

The announcement early this month of 40% cutbacks in allocations was therefore greeted with amazement and the cry: "Why?" Mugabe is not saying, but the foreign exchange cost of deploying up to 8 000 men in Mozambique is now believed to be well over R1m a day. Another more readily identifiable reason for Zimbabwe's currency woes is the cost of foreign

debt servicing. This is expected to top R1.1bn in 1987/88. Having cashed in its gold reserves last year, Zimbabwe now has nothing further laid by.

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

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

## Cutbacks

Zimbabwe's real economic growth slowed from 7% in 1986 to less than 2% last year as the impetus of recovering from the disastrous 1982/84 drought was lost.

As a result of the latest foreign currency cutbacks, negative growth is feared in the coming year — an ominous start to government's adventurous five-year plan, which aims to create jobs for the 100 000 school-leavers coming on to the labour market each year.

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

Cape Times  
18/2/87 Cape 1

## Villagers tell of fear of SADF

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

The report says that villagers living near the river are living in fear of intimidation from the South African soldiers.

Apparently the intimidation began in December 1985 after there had been landmine explosions in South Africa near the border with Zimbabwe, the magazine said.

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

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

A spokesman for the SADF said: "Channels exist through which this sort of problem can be brought to the attention of the proper authority. It is as usual characterized by a complete lack of specific detail and contains only vague and unsubstantiated claims from unidentified people in unidentified villages." — Sapa

# SATS averts border train disruption

Capl. 7/10/18  
362

JOHANNESBURG. — Disruption of train traffic between Zimbabwe and Botswana and South Africa has been temporarily averted by the South African Transport Services stepping in to collect traffic at the Bophuthatswana border.

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

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

The SATS measures would last

for two months while the three countries negotiated a solution, Mr Stevenson said.

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

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

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

Three Botswana ministers, including the Minister of External Affairs, visited Pretoria on January 26 and informed South Afri-

ca's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of the interference.

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

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

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

Mr Stevenson also said: "We don't see any problems in the traffic flow." — Sapa

# Zimbabwean minister gives praise to liberal SA Press

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The liberal Press in South Africa was last night praised by Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, for the key role it was playing in exposing apartheid.

Addressing newsmen in Harare, he said: "We should read these papers carefully to assist us in our analysis of the situation."

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

It was the duty of the Press to inform the world about apartheid and oppression in the region, but it faced a formidable opponent in the form of the SABC and the whole informa-

tion system which was geared to presenting apartheid in a favourable light.

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

Zimbabwe was building a 500 kW shortwave transmitter for external broadcasting aimed at putting the record straight.

Dr Shamuyarira praised the local Press for its maturity and objectivity and for the absence of sensationalism.

"Very few scandals see the light of day and for that we are grateful. In any society unhappy events can be highlighted by an irresponsible Press."

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



# Zimbabwe's economy worsens

Dispatch Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

549

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577

## Conscription plan for Zimbabwean children

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362

23/2/87

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

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

He did not disclose how long the national service period would be, but translations of Mr Mugabe's remarks to a gathering of more than

10 000 schoolchildren suggested the young conscripts will be deployed in social service and economic development as well as security work.

Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero said finding work for school leavers is Zimbabwe's gravest crisis, with only an average 8 000 new jobs being created each year. DDC at

Speaking during celebrations to mark this

# Zimbabwe set to call up 'O' level students

22/2/89  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Women have never been liable for conscription.

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

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



**Zimbabwe's Mugabe ...  
pushed both ways**

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

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

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

Zimbabwe and Zambia were in the forefront of last week's African motion at the Security Council seeking selective mandatory sanctions against Pretoria. Despite this, neither country relishes economic confrontation with their powerful neighbour.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, whose economy has been deteriorating for the past 10 years, is obviously reluctant to take the plunge. It seems clear that his hesitancy and Botswana's open opposition have stymied Mugabe's calls for a concerted frontline move. Botswana has repeatedly emphasised that it is not prepared to impose sanctions and President Quett Masire's critics within the liberation movements complain that his government, along with Swaziland, is preparing to cash in on sanctions.

With its stronger and more broadly based economy, Zimbabwe is far better placed than Zambia to impose limited sanctions, but the new import cuts and the sobering realisation that debt service costs will absorb more than 30% of export earnings for the rest of the Eighties appears to have engendered a new determination among businessmen, officials and some ministers to press for cosmetic

measures that will not seriously damage the economy.

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

Most recent trade figures suggest that last year Zimbabwe imported some US\$180m of goods (about one fifth of total imports) from SA, mostly chemicals, raw materials, spares and capital equipment. Exports are estimated at around US\$110m (some 8% of total exports) leaving Pretoria with a healthy favourable trade balance of US\$70m.

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

In reverse, about 40% of Zimbabwe's manufactured exports go to SA, and a high proportion of benefit from the preferential trade agreement with Pretoria. This would be a sanctions casualty if Mugabe sticks to the letter of the Commonwealth agreement.

In any event, transport is the key issue, with upwards of 80% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade going through SA. In this situation, it is hard to see how Mugabe could afford to implement the full Commonwealth package. Certainly, he is being advised against it, not just by London and Washington, but by India's Rajiv Gandhi, the Australians and, more recently, by the Canadians who have changed direction since their study last year purporting to show that the frontline states could take sanctions in their stride.

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

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

## ZIMBABWE SANCTIONS

### Hedging bets

Zimbabwe's belated public acknowledgment of its serious foreign exchange situation, implicit in the 40% cut in 1987 first-half import allocations, underlines yet again the country's vulnerability to counter-sanctions measures from Pretoria.

This, and the news that Zimbabwe is to

PM 27/2/87

## Zimbabweans grounded?

HARARE — Landlocked Zimbabweans have been dismayed by news of skyrocketing air fares.

They will be paying 45 per cent more for a flight to a foreign destination from April 1, travel industry sources confirmed yesterday. Internal air fares will rise by ten per cent on the same date.

The cheapest return

fare to London will cost about R1 650 while an Apex return ticket from Harare to Perth, Australia, will cost nearly R3 000.

The price of a Harare-Bulawayo return ticket goes up from R175 to R195.

The downward slide of the Zimbabwean dollar has been blamed for the sudden soar.

## Green light for new Zimbabwe teaching plan

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

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

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

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

When the plan was announced early last year,

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

Mr Culverwell said the ministry had no intention of carrying out mass transfers. — Sapa

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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

In an article published in the institute's *Africa Bulletin*, Mr Kongwa wrote that the decision to postpone the implementation of sanctions was taken

# Sanctions postponed indefinitely — research

at a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at Kariba on December 31 last year.

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

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

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

He said when riots erupted in December the ordinary Zambian felt government policies had only benefited the ruling elite, favoured by a patronage system which had not been adversely affected by inflation.

"The overall result of the Government's economic policy and political system has been the steady erosion of the legitimacy of the ruling elite in the eyes of the ordinary Zambian."

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

"The message to the ruling elite was that the present policies must be changed to bring them in line with the needs and interest of the nation; that too much emphasis has been

placed on foreign policy, especially the confrontation with South Africa and support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa as a whole.

He added that "the present political setup in the form of a one-party political system should be changed and replaced by a democratic set-up which would be more responsive to the needs of the nation and be able to accommodate other views and ideas about nation-building".

# Zim puts sanctions on hold

*Sowetan Africa News Service*

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

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

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

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

## Frontline states

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

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*Sowetan*  
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362



## Women must 'liberate' their minds

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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

Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Health and Politburo member in charge of welfare, said women had been oppressed in three ways.

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

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

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

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

Dr Sekeramayi was speaking at an International Women's Day function.

19/3/87

11/3/87

# Zambia, Zimbabwe 'put off anti-SA sanctions'

362

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG. The Argus Africa News Service reports

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# Squeeze on Zimbabwe's toothpaste companies

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

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

This follows claims by

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

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

Spokesmen for Lever Brothers and Colgate Palmolive, who produce all the brands sold here, said they could not put plain tubes inside the printed boxes (of which

they have plentiful quantities) because this would destroy the "market images" of brands which had been carefully built up over many years by advertising and sales promotion campaigns.

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

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

# Mugabe prepares to brush Smith away

FORMER Prime Minister Ian Smith, who defied Britain by declaring an independent state of Rhodesia, is at last expected to fade from the political limelight as the Zimbabwe government prepares constitutional changes that will "legislate him out of parliament".

Smith and his white MPs stayed in the House of Assembly under the provisions of the independence constitution drawn up in 1979 during the Lancaster House negotiations with the British government.

The constitution laid down that the white seats had to be kept for at least seven years from independence — that is, until April 18, 1987. Abolition must be approved by at least 70 of the 100 MPs in the house, which is now feasible.

Smith and his Rhodesian Front (RF) — now the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) — together with

Next month, Zimbabwe can change its constitution — and the government is almost certain to act, partly to get Ian Smith out of parliament. GIFT SIPHO SISO reports

the breakaway Independent Zimbabwe Group of MPs, have continued to feature prominently in the country's political life, although whites total only 100 000, in a country with a black population of 8.3-million. The whites continued to vote separately from the rest of the population.

Recent utterances by Smith, urging South Africans to unite as white Rhodesians did in 1965 to fight economic sanctions, have made the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe more determined than ever to abolish the white seats and "kill" Smith politically.

Abolition means white candidates



Robert Mugabe: One more slap could end Ian Smith's career will have to fight on a common impossible to win a seat on a common electoral roll — and they will find it roll unless they are sponsored by one

of the African parties and have a record of support for the African cause before or after independence.

After Smith's remarks to South African businessmen, information minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said the government would speed legislation this year to exclude the CAZ from parliament because of the "unstable activities" of its leader.

He said: "The government will be putting forth constitutional changes before parliament which are intended to legislate the CAZ out of parliament so that the party will have no role whatsoever to play in the new political order in Zimbabwe."

Since independence, he added, the government had treated the whites like other citizens — "and this is as it should have been" — but in turn he expected support and loyalty from them. — Gemini

# Sanctions postponed indefinitely, says researcher

36  
The Star's Africa News Service  
STR 14/3/83

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

In an article published in the institute's *Africa Bulletin*, Mr Kongwa wrote that the decision to postpone the implementation of sanctions was taken during a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at Kariba on December 31 last year.

"A reliable source has indicated that the postponement was initiated by President Kaunda who could not afford the domestic consequences of the sanctions... In his article, Mr Kongwa said because of Zambia's internal situation, where widespread riots erupted in December, it would appear 'the Zambian Government would now be more amenable to overtures from the South African Government for a political dialogue in Southern Africa'."

"move would affect his credibility and honour," wrote Mr Kongwa. He said when riots erupted in December the ordinary Zambian felt government policies had only benefited the ruling elite, favoured by a patronage system which had not been adversely affected by inflation and other shortcomings of the Zambian economy.

"The overall result of the Government's economic policy and political system has been the steady erosion of the legitimacy of the ruling elite in the eyes of the ordinary Zambian." Mr Kongwa said the December riots, sparked by the abolition of government subsidies on maize meal, had a clear message for the Zambian Government. "The message to the ruling elite was that the present policies must be changed in bringing them in line with the needs and interests of the nation; that too much emphasis has been placed on foreign policy, especially the confrontation with South Africa and support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa as a whole. He added that "the present political setup in the form of a one-party political system should be changed and replaced by a democratic set-up which would be more responsive to the needs of the nation and be able to accommodate other views and ideas about nation-building."

# Action against Smith urged

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

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

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

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

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

He warned the government not to take action.

"You should ignore Mr Smith's comments. Any

overreaction would give him what he is seeking — martyrdom."

Senator Lameck Makanda said Mr Smith should be tried.

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

Culprits should be arrested and tried.

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

CAZ stalwart and Mr Smith's top lieutenant since the 1965 UDI days, Senator P K van der Byl, criticised the fact that the motion had been introduced in the Upper House. The proper place would have been the House of Assembly.

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

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

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

The debate was adjourned to today. — Sapa.

ures would include the centralisation of the inspectorate and computerisation of statistics.

Putco views retrenchment as a last resort and not an option. But the number of people employed will be related to the number of buses operated. In turn, is dictated by the number of passengers, the Putco statement said.

# Banana warns on church meddling

Dispatch Correspondent

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

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

Criticising human rights standards here, the article said the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was now reduced to catching a bus to attend

Congress (parliament) while President Banana and other leaders rode in elongated Mercedes-Benz limousines escorted by jeep loads of trigger happy soldiers.

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

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

Dr Bonnke's charismatic crusades have drawn tens of thousands of worshippers here, despite criticism from pro-government churchmen.

# Zimbabwe whites STAN 19/3/87 urged to take a stand

362

HARARE — The white community in Zimbabwe has been challenged to stand up and be counted over the issue of sanctions on South Africa.

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

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

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

## PRO-APARTHEID VIEWS

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

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

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

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



# Beira corridor: a business look

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

Yesterday businessmen for the new Mozambican Consortium Austral began a meeting in Beira to discuss participation in projects concerned

with the corridor.

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

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

(362) STAR 19/3/87

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Some see blessing in disguise

# Drought strikes Zimbabwe's maize harvest

19/3/87  
328  
B/Gay

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

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

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

Large-scale commercial farmers have an estimated 360 000-ton crop on the lands.

But a substantial proportion of the estimated 570 000 tons being reaped by black peasant farmers in the communal areas and resettlement schemes are expected to

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

be retained by them for home consumption.

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

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

The official crop-forecasting committee expects a 140,3-million-kg crop of flue-cured tobacco, 3,4-million kg of burley tobacco, and 26 000 tons of Oriental tobacco.

## SARC bars Mwasa officials

**Dispatch Correspondent**

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

But with an expensive three million ton maize stockpile lying unsold in silos and depots, the severely reduced harvest may prove a bles-

## Zimbabwe maize shortage boon

(362) 19/3/87 DD

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Zimbabwean and South African white maize traditionally com-

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

The official crop forecasting committee expects a 140 300 000 kg crop of cured tobacco, 3 400 000 kg of burley tobacco, and 26 000 tons of oriental tobacco. A 630 000 ton cotton crop is forecast.

362 23/3/87

## Maputo cutting SA 'umbilical cord'

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

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

Maputo port authorities complained that facilities were being under-used by Zimbabwean businessmen, Ziara said. The port has facilities for coal, sugar and containers. Only 6 000 of its 30 000 container capacity was used in 1986.

South African Transport Services drew traffic after offering halved contract transport rates to exporters in Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi. The rates war started, the agency said, when SATS lost business to truckers. — Sapa.

# Zimbabwe's desperate hope: late rains

(362)

23/3/84

Spec.

Zimbabweans are bracing themselves for the impact of a drought which has all the indications of a calamity.

Farmers are beginning to talk of this season as the worst for 15 years and that was the worst in recorded history.

The saving grace, however, is the fact that Zimbabwe has substantial stocks of surplus maize to the tune of 2 million tons in silos and grain stacks around the country.

April can still bring late rains. In the drought season of 1984, the third in succession, late rains in March and April produced a bonus which saved the day.

Fears of a food shortage then led to imports of 270 000 tons of maize, but as it turned out the heavier

In some areas, the maize crop has failed completely, making relief feeding schemes inevitable. Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Harare.

Yield from the peasant farming areas meant Zimbabwe had produced enough to feed itself and the embarrassment of becoming another staple food-importing African country was averted.

Last week the first report of the crop forecasting committee said deliveries of maize to the Grain Marketing Board's depots this year were expected to total about 520 000 tons.

Of this total 305 000 tons were expected to come from the commercial farmers and the balance from communal areas and resettlement schemes.

It is estimated that the maize crop will be 380 000 tons. The difference between this figure and the deliveries to the grain depots is accounted for by the producers holding back the balance for their own consumption.

In some areas the crop has failed completely and relief feeding schemes will be inevitable.

In the eastern province of Manicaland, for example, the chairman of the drought relief committee said more than half the rural population would need help from the Government.

He said the erratic distribution of what rain had fallen had contributed to the failure of the crops which had wilted permanently in the long, hot dry spell this month.

In Manicaland more than 500 000 people will need drought relief food, according to officials.

In other drier parts of the country food is already being distributed, though relief organisers have run into problems because of lack of transport.

Grazing in the poorer rainfall ranching areas is deteriorating rapidly and farming sources said urgent steps should be taken now to encourage destocking and there would have to be a repeat of the massive exercise undertaken by the Cold Storage Commission to truck thousands of cattle to areas where grass was available.

Zimbabwe suffered three years of drought from 1982 and it has still not recovered completely from that crippling period.

This year the effect on the economy will be compounded by the severe shortage of foreign exchange for imports which is having serious repercussions on industry and commerce.

Business organisations have warned that thousands of workers could lose their jobs unless something urgent is done to increase import allocations.

Importers of sheet and plate steel, which Zimbabwe does not make, say a critical level is being reached. This material is needed in a wide range of locally manufactured products, including household goods, office equipment, machinery and parts.

# Zimbabwe's socialists in a capitalist bind

From ROBIN DREW, of the  
Argus Africa News Service, Harare

ARGUS  
24/3/87

362

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

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

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

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

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

## The protection of private property

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

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

To its credit the Government of Mr Mugabe has hon-

oured the constitution. Fears that the "scrap of paper" would be torn up have proved groundless.

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

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

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

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

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

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

over time which would make it even more difficult to effect the required changes.

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

## Second commentary to attract attention

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

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

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

He said that despite the slowdown in the economy and the essential need for investment in new productive capacity to provide employ-

ment, little had been done to improve the investment climate.

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

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

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

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

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

But the pressures from growing unemployment may force a change. In the words of Mr Lander, "the developing crisis is also a challenge to us all as potential investors but, as yet, it is a challenge that we have failed to meet."

**T**HE ZIMBABWE economy is being pushed into recession this year by the combination of a tightening foreign currency constraint and severe drought.

Lower real farm production, continued stagnation in the mining industry (except gold), declining manufacturing output and the tight external payments position mean that real gross domestic product — which was flat last year after growth of more than 9% in 1985 — will fall this year by at least 3%.

Since independence seven years ago, real GDP has been growing at 3% a year, barely keeping pace with the rate of population growth. Agriculture and the service industries have set the pace for the economy, but mining and manufacturing have failed to match pre-independence expectations.

In real terms, mining output is lower now than 10 years ago, while manufacturing production has limped along with an unimpressive 2% annual growth rate since 1980.

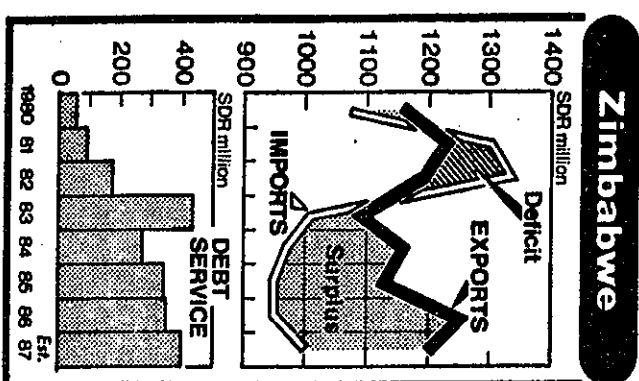
Mining's dismal performance is readily explained in terms of weak world markets and depressed commodity prices for most of the industry's output, though gold prospects have brightened recently.

**F**or its part, the manufacturing sector has been constrained by a serious shortage of foreign currency. Crude estimates suggest that Zimbabwe industry imports about a third of its requirements and, in recent years, manufacturers have been hamstringed by the combination of relentless cuts in nominal import allocations since 1981 and a depreciating Zimbabwe dollar.

Foreign exchange allocations to manufacturing industry are now estimated at no more than a third of their peak 1981 levels.

Industrialists forecast that the currency setbacks could cost 30 000 jobs in manufacturing and lead to a fall of at least 5% in manufacturing output this year.

Although Zimbabwe had a re-



## TONY HAWKINS of the London Financial Times

# Zimbabwe's fortunes are now beginning to fade . . .

cord \$390m trade surplus last year, and its post-independence surplus on current account in the balance of payments, these figures mask four key developments: the depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar since 1983, the one-off impact of a doubling of gold exports last year, the steep fall in capital inflows in the last two years and — most important of all — the sharp rise in debt-service obligations.

While in Zimbabwe dollar terms exports have grown at a handsome 18% annual rate since 1980, when calculated in special drawing rights (SDRs), they have expanded at only 1% annually.

The same is true of imports, which in SDR terms last year were some 30% below their 1982 peak. Because exports — in real terms — have hardly grown at all since 1980, while debt service charges have increased sevenfold, import

capacity has been forced to take the strain.

While exports grew 10% last year, this was largely the result of a one-off doubling of gold exports achieved by running down the gold stockpile. Thus although the balance of payments on current account swung from a deficit of US\$150m in 1985 to a small \$25m surplus, this and the \$120m increase in gold exports was swamped by a \$240m decline in capital inflows.

**E**xports are likely to fall this year, partly as a result of the drought but mainly because gold sales will decline from last year's exceptional level. At the same time, however, debt-service will hit exports. Fuel imports absorb a further 13% of total exports while

invisibles (other than debt-service) also account for 13%, leaving only 45% of exports — or about \$800m — available to finance imports and to pay for Zimbabwe's involvement in the war against the right-wing Renamo rebels in neighbouring Mozambique.

No official figures are available for the cost of the war, but when purchases of military hardware — not necessarily linked to the Mozambique conflict — are taken into account, the balance of payments cost is put at around \$160m, which leaves \$700m available for non-fuel imports — about one third less than was actually available five years ago.

Small wonder, then, that the air is thick with gloomy forecasts of retrenchment and falling output in industry. Compounding the problem is the current serious drought. There is no food crisis, since the

maize stockpile is estimated at around 1.9-million tons, which will last the next two years at least.

But lower maize production — the forecast is for 520 000-ton compared with last season's 1.4 million tons — will still cut 10% of the value of farm production in 1987 and reduce GDP by 1.25%. Fortunately, the maize losses should be recouped from increased cotton, tobacco, oilseeds and bee production. Cotton output will rise 28% to a record 317 800-tons and soyabean deliveries are forecast to increase 20% to 100 000-tons.

Recovery in 1988 will depend on favourable weather conditions and improved import capacity, which it would seem, is only likely in the near-term to come from renewed foreign borrowing.

In this situation, Harare has turned to commercial borrowing and is currently negotiating "bridging" foreign currency loans of £150m with the four international banks that have branch operations in Zimbabwe — Barclay Standard Chartered, Bank of Credit and Commerce and Grindlays

**B**ut this — and the import cuts — can be no more than temporary stop-gaps. While external debt-service obligations peak this year they will remain high for the rest of the decade, averaging \$450m annually between now and 1990. Consequently, an export-led growth strategy is essential though government ministers are even industrialists continue to speak optimistically of import substitution savings and countertrade as if these offered a panacea.

The signs are that Harare is moving towards some form of import liberalisation which, along with some tough political decision on government spending, would open the door to World Bank structural adjustment lending and allow increased imports and faster growth. The urgent need for this cannot be exaggerated given the 750 000 secondary school-leavers who will flood on to the labor market over the next four years.

26/3/87 (362) AD

## Warning on contraceptives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**STARS**



Zimbabwe businessmen on guided route tour

# Beira sold as better port than Durban

362  
26/3/97  
5792

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Zimbabwe businessmen could soon be increasing their usage of the Mozambican port of Beira following a visit to the city by a Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce delegation. The 37 men delegation,

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

The delegation visited the port on Monday and yesterday and held dis-

cussions with the Mozambican authorities.

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

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

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

At a reception in a Beira hotel on Monday night, Mr Chapman said

the "second and third hand myths about Beira" had been "totally confounded" by his experience.

"Everything went like clockwork," he said.

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

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

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Rui Fonseca pointed out that Zimbabwe exporters would pay about R620 less a container if they used the port of Beira instead of Durban.

362 f/m 27/3/87

## ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE

### Sweet and sour

With a return to severe drought conditions in Zimbabwe in the 1986/7 growing season, agricultural production is expected to fall sharply this year. Unofficial crop estimates point to maize deliveries of no more than 520 000 t — down by 67% on last year and the lowest figure since independence in 1980.

Only six months ago, maize producers were urged to cut output because of Zimbabwe's huge stockpile — currently estimated at 1,9 Mt — while government then expected deliveries of about 1 Mt. But the prolonged dry spell in February-March has halved the crop size and deliveries could fall to below 500 000 t this year unless late rains materialise over the next month.

If current estimates are accurate, the 1987 season will also see a sharp fall in grain deliveries by small scale producers whose importance to the industry has increased

dramatically since 1980. In that year, small producers — the 750 000 communal land and resettlement area farmers and the handful of small scale commercial growers — delivered a mere 30 000 t of maize to the state-owned Grain Marketing Board. But this surged to a peak of 820 000 t in 1985 and fell to below 700 000 t last year.

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

Despite the drought, there is no grain problem in Zimbabwe. Consumption is estimated at about 750 000 t annually and the drawdown of stocks is unlikely to exceed 250 000 t — from a stockpile of just below

2 Mt. This means Zimbabwe will continue to export maize, which earned about US\$40m last year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

How much lower will depend greatly on the final crop size, quality and the exchange rate with the US\$. At present, an average price of around Z265c is forecast — which would still add US\$18m to the gross value of farm output and go a long way towards offsetting the maize losses. ■

# Smith briefs lawyers to counter suspension move

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

was "incredibly vindictive".

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

The minister, also a senior member of the politburo of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, said he would

be calling on the House "to suspend Mr Smith immediately" because of an address to Johannesburg businessmen on February 10 during which he made remarks which, the minister said, reflected "support for the racist policy of apartheid".

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

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

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

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# Rolls-Royce, TV sets, laxatives on sale

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

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

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

Zimbabwe newspapers stand to lose their printing machinery

spares in the Customs sales and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation is about to lose imported magnetic tapes in the same way.

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

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

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

362 572 30/3/87

## Uncleared customs goods go on sale

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

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

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

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

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

Transistors and a transformer imported by Marymount Mission, machine spares for the

Nyadiri and Luisa Guidotti hospitals, batteries for Emerald Hill school and computer spares for Peterhouse school are among the items listed for sale.

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

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

Ziana said any item could be withdrawn from the sale without prior notice, presumably to enable importers to clear their goods at the 11 th hour. — Sapa.

# Working for an ever-better tomorrow

Gus Fichardt, "an ex-Bloufontein boy", takes a look at Zimbabwe and how its politics compare with South Africa's. This is the first of two articles.

South Africa will soon have a black government. Ideally, it will come at the polling booth. If the gods have not also emigrated to Australia, and were to smile on us, candidates will be elected on merit and all sections will be present in Parliament. But, in the first flush of one man one vote, the leadership will be black.

Alternatively, change will be the Rhodesian model and follow economic collapse and the failure of kragadigheid. The replacement government will be black.

A government is not a good government or a bad government because it is white or black. Amin is black and both Hitler and Stalin were white. Adenauer and Kenyatta both allowed free enterprise to create prosperity. Verwoerd and Nyerere both placed warped ideologies overwhelmingly ahead of the good of their nations. PW and Munsolimi, in the declining years of the latter, are twins in posturing bombast.

How different would South Africa be under black leadership?

Robert Mugabe recently said that Africa will be like after apartheid. I visited Rhodesia regularly from the days of Federation up to independence; and Zimbabwe at least twice a year since then.

By car it is the roadblock route: they start between Louis Trichardt and Messina. The South African army stopped us and asked whether we were taking any bombs. I am not sure whether they were glad or sorry when I said no.

The roadblock officials have clearly been taught a set speech about having to search the vehicle and apologising for the inconvenience. They quote it word-perfect. Only one or two add to the routine.

Near Harare an intense lieutenant said he let normal people pass but stopped all Boers lest they had bombs to blow up the city. He made me unpack everything in pouring rain.

Outside Bindura a policeman challenged me about giving Bindura as our destination the day before; yet here I was travelling south to Harare. I am still searching for an intelligent answer.

Beyond Inyangwa we were well and truly stopped with bayoneted AK-47s through two windows. An aggressive sergeant paged through our passports until he suddenly softened up and asked about people in and near our home suburb. He had been a Johannesburg garden boy before "going to the bush" and has particularly fond memories of one family where he had worked. I swear there was a tear in his eye as we left.

## Dynamic production

Bulawayo is the place of industry and Joshua Nkomo.

Factories still display that "can-do" spirit of sanctions days and have harnessed it into dynamic production for the local and overseas market. A typical South African factory owner with 20 employees would worry about sales in Germiston, or if he really thinks big, in Beaufort West. In Bulawayo they talk about selling in Nigeria or the

Benelux. They travel endlessly to get the orders.

Black and white are integrated up to board level. For two reasons, all South Africans should experience this: it works; and it contains an explosive relief from tensions, guilt and suspicion.

There certainly are some inhibiting labour and employment laws affecting the discharge of workers and minimum wages. These would be better left to free market forces and the power of unions. Still, the spirit of an ever-better tomorrow overrides all else.

Industry is obviously concerned about continued access to the sea via South Africa. At the same time, Zimbabwe is not going to be cowed into submission by Pretoria. They are committed to opening up their routes through Mozambique and they will do it whatever the cost and from whomsoever the aid and support will come.

A wise South Africa would give Zimbabwean industry every support and assurance it needs to depend on existing routes through the Republic. As it would, incidentally, support African governments against revolutionary elements instead of aiding rebels and insurgents. Destabilisation is becoming as dirty a word as apartheid.

Joshua Nkomo is larger than life and he is big enough to begin with. He sits in the bustling noise of an old store he is converting into a restaurant and talks as easily of the board-Kremlin as he does of the board-



Joshua Nkomo... "oozes good humour".

rooms of London's City. He oozes good humour. To go anywhere with him is to be slowed to a crawl by endless handshaking and shouted greetings. This is as true in Harare as it is in Bulawayo.

Nkomo is no communist. During the Rhodesian war he took Russian aid for his own nationalist purposes, but he will never be anybody's puppet.

His famous TV interview about the Viscount shoot-down lost him much white support. Mugabe beat him in black politics. But I can still easily visualise him in an elder statesman's role of sub-continental economic and diplomatic co-operation. South Africa should be part of it, but as long as apartheid exists, Nkomo won't move.

Harare resembles old Salisbury only as far as total tidiness, good

hotels and garden suburbs go.

It is now officially and in fact non-racial. The mood is, busy, commercially busy, socially busy, and politically busy. The old settler town has become a force in Africa and a lot of what we will be tomorrow is being evolved now by the busy brains of intellectuals, officials, and ministries. Nothing is inviolate, if the alternative offers better promise.

Respect is earned by results and failure is hammered at any level including the Cabinet.

My first impression of Minister of State Maurice Nyagumbo is of quality tailoring and old-world manners. He is an overwhelmingly courteous man, and a convinced socialist.

## Views on socialism

I told him I saw socialism as, theoretically workable only where a people had great but isolated wealth, which could arguably be better distributed. It does not provide the drive to create new prosperity.

He saw socialism as the only light at the end of the tunnel for a nation, oppressed for too long.

His overall passion, though, was for conciliation and co-operation, and the need to build.

Later, I read up on this gentleman. He was a forceful early member of Zanu and a consistent force throughout its turbulent years. He had been imprisoned without trial by the Rhodesian Government, on and off, for 20 years, but kept on driving from his cell. I asked him why he had not cracked and he told me his main irritation was the wardens interrupting his studies and his work with meals.

# Zimbabwe alleges SA recruitment of agents

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

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

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

Zimbabwe, Southern Africa's

leading critic of the white-led South African government, has frequently accused Pretoria of supporting rebels.

SA, upon whom landlocked Zimbabwe is heavily dependent for trade and transport routes to the outside world, denies backing the insurgents, who have killed more than 600 people, mostly in south-western Matabeleland province, since 1982.

In his interview, Munangagwa said the greatest threat to Zimbabwe's security was posed by what he called “economic sabotage by businessmen who illegally siphon money out of the country”. — Sapa-Reuter.

## SA flowers at Chelsea show spark pull-out

Own Correspondent

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

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

Glasgow's Parks Department are annual exhibitors and regular winners at the prestigious event.

The Labour-controlled council is urging all other local authorities in Britain to join them in a national boycott.

## Artist wins damages for copied paintings

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

## Light at end of tunnel for Cape Town port

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

## Veterinary vaccine prices up 18% today

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

REPORTS: Business Day Reporter, Sapa

# Shell protest strikes hitch

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

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

Royal Dutch spokesman Eric Steneker said shareholders could call such a meeting, but “according to Dutch law such a requisition can only be made by shareholders representing at least 10% of the outstanding capital”.

Steneker said shareholders were en-

titled to discuss any matter relating to Shell at May's annual general meeting.

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

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

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

About 70 US firms have said they plan to leave SA. — Sapa-Reuter.

Now you don't have to brush your

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

## SS DAY SURVEYS

THE FOLLOWING  
BE PUBLISHED  
INDICATED BELOW

ey and Investments

# Harare report opens can of worms

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Racism, favours for relatives, lies to a high-powered parliamentary committee, financial maladministration and a chronicle of other woes in black Africa's biggest steelworks are revealed in a report published here.

The 176-page report of the commission of inquiry into parastatals, chaired by Mr Justice George Smith and tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, takes up the front page, lead story and nearly three full inside pages of the *Herald* newspaper as it details the failings of the managing director, Mr Chris Mapondera of Zisco steelworks, which has a 90 percent government shareholding.

## SCANDAL

Also slammed in the report is former Minister of Industry and Technology Mr Kumbirai Kangai, who was named in a scandal revealed in 1984 involving a fraud of grain supplies to drought-stricken areas that cost the government more than Zm\$5 million.

The Smith report details how more than Zm\$300 000 was spent in seeking recruits to take over the running of Zisco, but the Minister chose Mr Mapondera — a man with no experience in the steel industry and no administrative background or training. The report says Mr Mapondera "made it known" he was related to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Callistus Ndlovu, the present Minister of Industry and Technology, said in Parliament on Tuesday that allegations of criminal nature involving Zisco employees had already been referred to police and that some had already been arrested.

362

2/4/87 SMR



# The contrasts of Zimbabwe

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

Zimbabwean TV is a clone of the SABC.

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

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

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

Education at previously exclusive

**The second and last article by Gus Fichardt, who makes regular trips north of the Limpopo.**

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

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

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

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

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

It may be richer than its neighbours, but that is entirely because of gold. We are not a democracy. Whites go through a ritual of selecting a leg-

islature. But 80 percent of the population has, since 1948, been under mandatory political, economic and social sanctions. Zimbabwe is at this stage more democratic — whites still have parliamentary representation beyond the proportion of their numbers.

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

South Africa is more socialist than Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

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

And tell PW that, in Italy, there are no memorials to Mussolini.

# Race Jitters in Zimbabwe

With Zimbabwe about to enter its eighth year of independence, the fabric of racial harmony that has been one of the success stories of this young country is being stretched at the seams. **RON GOLDEN** reports from Harare

WHEN Zimbabwe was born on April 18, 1980 from the ashes of Rhodesia the new Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, paved the way for future racial compatibility with his policy of reconciliation.

To his credit, he has never wavered from this policy, even during the early years when the bitterness of the bush war left a bad taste in the mouths of whites and blacks that was hard to swallow.

During the nation's formative years, the international community watched with bated breath to see if the non-racial experiment in Zimbabwe stood a chance of success, framed against a background of the defunct Rhodesia which for years had been backed by South Africa.

To the relief of most, and to the disappointment of the prophets of doom,

While all this was happening, Zanu (PF), bolstered by an increased majority in the 1985 election, was going from strength to strength. Unity talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu, Mr Mugabe's partner in the independence struggle, were underway.

Then in late 1985 Mr Smith, while on an overseas trip to Britain and the United States, dropped his first bombshell, saying many Zimbabweans could not read or write and that they did not understand the political system being imposed on them.

He was subsequently reprimanded by the Speaker of the House and had to apologise. On the surface, the CAZ maintained its unity, but inside the party caucus the seeds of dissent had been sown.

Mr Smith maintained he would — and for years had wanted to — step down. But, he asked, who was to take his place? In this respect, his question was valid. There was nobody.

Whether he was clinging to power or genuinely wanted to retire is beside the point. The fact remained then — as it does now — that there was nobody to take his place.

## Smith is in the firing line again

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwe Government is investigating whether it is empowered to take action against Mr Ian Smith, Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe.

As reported in the City Late edition of yesterday's Evening Post the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, said his ministry would examine its file on Mr Smith.

Supporting a motion before the House of Assembly condemning the former Rhodesian Prime Minister for his utterances in South Africa in support of South Africa and its opposition to sanctions and suspending him from the House of Assembly, Mr Nkala said Mr Smith's citizenship would be one of the matters that would be examined.

"When I have satisfied myself that I have power or don't have power, I will decide what to do," he told the house. — Sapa



Mr SMITH... shaky future

This latter appeal comes only days before the constitutional expiry of the seven-year period allocated under the Lancaster House freedom constitution for the abolition of the reserved white seats.

The government has not said yet what it intends to do about them, but presumably Dr Shamuvarira, a senior member of the Cabinet, was not crying into the darkness when he made his appeal.

It is widely held in political circles in Harare that the government

South African situation and sanctions, the rise and cost of living, the plight of Mozambicans, and the vicious onset of another period of drought have piled up psychological tensions in Zimbabwe that seem to be venting themselves in racial animosity.

Even the Aids situation has had an effect as overseas "experts" constantly point fingers at Africa being the continent of origin of the killer disease.

A series of letters to the editor in the nation's biggest weekend newspaper, the Sunday Mail, about English being a "racist language" did little to help. The issue ended up what amounted to full-scale racial debate in the Press.

Similarly, correspondence in the daily Press has seen white Zimbabweans accused of playing a proper role in national functions, such as the mourning for President Machel at the National Stadium.

Needless to say the white denials from the whites, including one from a correspondent who condemned the Pre for continual racial harping and said that if it was reconciliation they could "stuff it".

Indians, too, have been accused of not taking part in the national effort. They were even gently reprimanded for this by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Faltering relations with the United States, the

2/6/87

E. R. A.

362

There is a running battle between the Minister of Information, Dr Shamuyarira, and Harare's white-run Financial Gazette weekly newspaper.

He has accused them of being anti-government and pro-South African, while they have labelled him the "Minister of disinformation."

All being considered, Zimbabwe is going through a period of the racial jitters unprecedented since the post-independence period.

The panacea probably lies with the government and a firm pointer to the future of whites in the country, which can be expected soon when the constitutional moves involving the white seats are spelled out.

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

But is unlikely that the country's No. 1 exorcist, Mr Mugabe, will allow it to achieve its disruptive intent. — Sapa

The Star's Africa News Service  
HARARE — Zimbabwe's MP  
for Bulawayo South, Mr. Ian  
Smith, left the former colonial  
hotel that now serves as Zim-  
babwe's Parliament yesterday  
at dusk, in an apparently highly  
emotional state.

The suspension for a year of  
former Rhodesian Prime Min-  
ister Mr. Ian Smith (67) appears  
to mark the end of the political  
career of one of the world's  
most hated — by politically  
conscious blacks — and re-  
vered — by conservative  
whites — politicians.

For 15 years, Mr. Smith, who  
first entered Parliament as a  
fresh-faced young farmer from  
Selukwe in 1948, ruled the con-  
troversial country.

He ran an economy that pro-  
spered through its reaction to  
internationally recognised eco-  
nomic sanctions and an army

# Smith's Suspension marks end of era

that was hailed as the world's  
most efficient counter-insur-  
gency forces.

He is also recognised as an  
obstinate and wily politician,  
who made a unilateral declara-  
tion of independence for the  
sole purpose of avoiding black  
majority rule, denied blacks  
the franchise, and showed his  
contempt for them one night  
early in his career as prime  
minister when, at a public  
meeting in then-Salisbury he  
sang at a black questioner:  
"Bobbejaan klim die berg."

In 15 days' time, the Zanu  
(PF) government of Prime  
Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe  
will have the constitutional  
power to begin action in Par-

liament that will allow it to  
abolish the 20 white seats in the  
House of Assembly.

Should Mr. Smith still be  
under suspension when that  
comes about, his parliamenta-  
ry career will certainly have  
ended yesterday.

But constitutional experts in  
Harare believe the path to the  
abolition of white representa-  
tion is fraught with major ob-  
stacles, thanks to the convo-  
luted nature of the constitution,  
drafted at Lancaster House in  
London in 1979, where Mr  
Smith finally lost his battle to  
preserve white minority rule.

According to a wide range of  
constitutional lawyers consul-  
ted, the abolition of the white

seats is problematic because it  
entails a House of Assembly  
elected by black voters only.

It means, say lawyers, the  
country's highest lawmaking  
body of elected representatives  
will have no-one elected by any  
of Zimbabwe's white, coloured  
and Asian population.

"There is a major constitu-  
tional flaw there," said one  
constitutional lawyer.

"It means the constitutional  
amendment proposed by the  
government will disenfranchise  
the non-black community."

Mr. Smith's determination  
was in evidence yesterday as  
he spoke to journalists.

"I don't think that question  
comes up," he said of the possi-

bility of his retirement.

Yes, he certainly was consid-  
ering taking the matter of his  
suspension to court.

How he will fight the case,  
however, is not clear.

The Speaker of the House of  
Assembly, Mr. Didymus Muta-  
sa, when debate began on Mon-  
day, announced he was waiting  
the requirement in Parlia-  
ment's standing rules and  
orders, which states that a sus-  
pension of a member has to be  
done through an inquiry by a  
select committee and then  
voted on in the House.

Instead, Mr. Mutasa ruled the  
suspension could be carried out  
simply by debate and the sub-  
sequent vote of members of the

House of Assembly. To do  
he used as a precedent the  
of an English MP who was  
suspended in the House of Com-  
mons in 1716 for bearing a  
against the Crown.

Mr. Smith described  
move as being contradictor-  
the standing rules and ord-  
and said it was unconstitu-  
al.

He also launched hard-  
ting attacks on the govern-  
ment, questioning what  
there was more freedom  
speech in South Africa than  
Zimbabwe.

The precedent set by his  
pulsion for statements in  
about sentiments held  
other Zimbabweans was

## n era

Frankenstein, a monstrosity".

"How many people have they  
(the government) detained in  
this country?"

"What about Dabengwa?"

What about Masuku?" he  
asked, referring to the two for-  
mer Zanu military chiefs de-  
tained in 1982.

"And how many in this  
House have been detained  
without going to court?" he  
asked as he gesticulated to the  
Zanu benches.

The government benches,  
many of its members having  
spent up to 17 years in deten-  
tion during UDI, belloved with  
derision.

White independent members,  
all of whom voted in favour of

the motion to suspend Mr  
Smith, made contributions that  
will be keenly felt by many  
white Zimbabweans sensitive  
to their position under a black  
government.

Mr. Bill Irvine, a former  
Rhodesian Front cabinet minis-  
ter who defected from Mr  
Smith's party in 1982, said: "He  
(Mr. Smith) is making it ex-  
tremely difficult for white peo-  
ple living in this country."

"Race relations have been  
slipping and slipping, and they  
haven't been helped by Smith."

Mr. Jock Kay, a farmer from  
the Rusape area in Eastern  
Zimbabwe, said: "His presence  
creates only bitterness and  
acrimony."

"He should retire to his farm  
in Selukwe (renamed Shurugwi  
in 1983) and I am sure if he  
did that, people would leave  
him in peace."

# Zimbabwe to act against white MPs

362  
3/14/87

HARARE — White seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament will be abolished soon after independence celebrations on April 18, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Edison Zvobgo, said in Harare yesterday, according to a report from the Ziana news agency.

Dr Zvobgo said at a meeting of the British Zimbabwe Society: "Our immediate priority is the abolition as soon as possible after April 18, 1987, of the racial seats in Parliament — the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly and the 10 white seats in the Senate — together with the consequential abolition of the separate white voters' roll and the creation of a single non-racial voters' roll on which all voters will be registered, regardless of race."

## OFFENSIVE

Dr Zvobgo said he was pleased at the long-awaited removal from the country's constitution and legal system of "obnoxious racist notions deeply offensive to us" which brought to mind the worst excesses of South African race classifications.

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

The government also intended that the vacated seats be immediately filled by new MPs and senators to maintain the total membership of the House of Assembly at 100 and that of the Senate at 40.

Mr Ian Smith, who was yesterday suspended from Parliament for a year, said his party would challenge the government in court over his suspension.

"We are going to go to the end," he stated. — Sapa.

● See Page 11.

# The last gunshot of the Rhodesian war

Everyone knows that Ian Smith's one-year suspension from the Zimbabwean parliament yesterday spells the end of his political career. Everyone, that is, except Smith. PETA THORNYCROFT reports



**Ian Smith:**  
Still the best-known name in the country

called after a new delimitation exercise is carried out and the 20-seats distributed equitably among the whole electorate?

The 20 seats cannot under the constitution be just put aside, as if they were, there is a body of opinion that believes this would disenfranchise the white, coloured and Asian voters.

Yesterday, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said the 20 seats would be the subject of another parliamentary motion to be introduced shortly.

Meanwhile, Smith is enjoying the press attention he can command.

His party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), is in poor shape, with massive disunity in its caucus.

The majority of active white Zimbabweans, certainly those in Harare, wish he would retire to his farm and obscurity in Shurugwi.

But Smith is a thorn in the government's side. He doesn't have any influence, but he is loathed by Zanu in general, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in particular.

Those who know him say he is genuinely hurt that Mugabe doesn't acknowledge him, though Mugabe deals in his brisk way with every other member in the house, including other CAZ MPs.

IT'S almost certain that Ian Smith never stole a cent of public money for his own use, he probably never knowingly abused his privilege and even his most vehement enemies have never been able to accuse him of personal corruption, indiscreet social behaviour or seeking to use the most powerful position in the land for his own gain.

What he did was to try to perpetuate minority white rule and forced a war which killed tens of thousands and made more than a million homeless in Rhodesia because of his perception of "principles and standards".

What he really meant by standards of course was white standards as understood by those who voted him into power and kept him there for 15 years.

Such standards included the boast of superb, if regimented, education for every white and, for a few blacks, the best education in Africa, as he argued tirelessly and endlessly.

He served his constituency for a while, primary and secondary industry was forced through sanctions to develop; the road network in "white" areas expanded; and, until the war really started to bite, there was a

kind of reckless white prosperity. He also fostered a defiance which lingered in a section of the remaining white community through to the last general election in 1985, when Smith won 15 of the 20 seats reserved for whites under the Lancaster House constitution.

He was at one stage the world's longest-serving prime minister. He has had a seat in parliament

continuously since 1948. Yesterday, Smith was suspended for one year from the House of Assembly for advising South African businessmen on how to survive sanctions during a visit to South Africa in February.

Members voted 38-10 for a government-backed motion to suspend Smith. On April 18, Zimbabwe can

constitutionally scrap the 20 seats reserved for the white, coloured and Asian electorate, if 70 members of the 100-seat House of Assembly approve. However, one month's notice of the intention to do this must be given, and this has not yet been done.

What is not clear at this stage is what will happen if parliament decides to do this. Will a general election have to be

Smith metaphorically choked when he first used the word Zimbabwe. He managed in his last parliamentary confrontation over disloyalty to the government to apologise without actually saying the words, and informed sources say that when he has to face his current accusers over the latest fracas, he has prepared a convincing case.

He is unrepentant for UDI, the war, and "perfidious albion" remains part of his vocabulary, and "advancement on merit" his crude credo, regardless of how, historically, that merit was achieved.

Those who know him say he is embittered, that he cannot understand why reconciliation, which has worked for the rest, of the small white community, has not been extended to him. He feels he has a role to play in preserving those "standards" he holds so dear.

And then there remains the racism he clings to, calling it meritocracy instead.

No-one believes his long-standing protestations that he has long wanted out from the political arena to go tend his cows down on the farm. He has had ample opportunity to quit, but claims duty to the whites has kept him tolling at parliamentary procedure.

No-one, despite the turn of events, has ever forced him to admit he made a mistake in his political career, and he may still be better known internationally than Mugabe.

On hearing my own accentuated speech in London recently, a Briton asked me where I came from: "Zimbabwe," I replied. "Where?" he said. "Zimbabwe," I confirmed and then had to explain: "Do you remember Rhodesia?"

Recognition dawned on his face as he replied: "Oh yes, Ian Smith."

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# Ian Smith suspended for a year



● SMITH

Backbenchers thumped their leather-padded seats and shouted "bye-bye" as Smith, 68 next Wednesday, walked out of the National Assembly where he has

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

362  
held a seat for most of his 39 years as a parliamentarian — 14 of them as Prime Minister.

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

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

Speaking in Parliament in his defence, he declared the move against him "a complete distortion of the truth."

# Zimbabwe's tobacco prices tumble

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

The auctions opened in Harare on Tuesday and flue-cured tobacco — Zimbabwe's largest single agricultural export-earner — sold at only 191c/kg. Last year, opening prices were 298c/kg.

TREVOR GRUNDY

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

In 1986, tobacco earned Zimbabwe about Z\$500m, much of that

in foreign exchange.

Experts say there are two main reasons for the extremely bad start.

Firstly, last year was an exceptionally good season and 114-million kg of quality tobacco was sold.

Secondly, Zimbabwe's 1500 tobacco farmers have probably grown too much.



# Zanu supporting Renamo

362  
3/4/87  
Sowetan

HARARE — Further indications that the all but moribund Zanu Party of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole is actively supporting Renamo guerillas from remote south-eastern Zimbabwe have come from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Speaking in parliament this week, Mr Mugabe said the government had received reports that supporters of Mr Sithole — who has been in self exile since 1984 — were feeding Renamo guerillas in the Chipinge areas, which borders on Mozambique.

## Difficult

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

Mr Mugabe also said that he was aware that Mr Sithole was in league with Alfonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader.

He gave no details. The party has contested both Zimbabwe's general elections, but has won only one seat, in the Chipinge areas. In 1963 Mr Sithole broke away from Mr.

Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party, then the only black nationalist organisation opposing white minority rule under former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith. He formed the Zim-

babwe African Nationalist Union, with Mr Mugabe as his secretary general, but in 1974 Mr Mugabe with the backing of most of the rest of the party's executive, usurped him.

**HARARE —** The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was formally suspended from Zimbabwe's parliament for a year yesterday for alleged sympathies towards South Africa.

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

Later yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Edison Zvobgo, said white seats in parliament would be abolished soon after independence celebrations on April 18.

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

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

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

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

By a vote of 38-10 MPs approved a motion condemning Mr Smith for making statements "calculated to give encouragement and succour to a foreign power that is so hostile to Zimbabwe" and ordered his suspension from the assembly.

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

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

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

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

Only 48 of the 100 MPs were in the lower house when the motion was voted through. Four whites, one a member of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) and the others independents who support the Prime Minister, voted for the suspension. — Sapa.

# Ian Smith barred, white seats to go

1/2 x 1/2  
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1/2 x 1/2

## BUSINESS

# Zimbabwe tobacco prices collapse 3/4/88

By Trevor Grundy  
HARARE — Tobacco growers are stunned following a collapse of prices at the start of the 1987 selling season.

The auctions opened here on Tuesday and fine-cured tobacco, this country's largest single agricultural export earner, sold at only 191 cents per kg. Last year opening prices were 298 cents per kg.

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

"That could do us a tremendous amount of harm," said one experienced marketing manager. "We have tremendous competition from America and Brazil and let's face it the quality of our tobacco this year isn't all that good."

In 1986 tobacco earned Zimbabwe in the region of 500 million zimdollars, much of that in foreign exchange.

It is the country's largest employer of black labour and a vital earner at a time when the government is strapped for foreign exchange. Only yesterday the government borrowed £131 million from two British banks to try and tide the country over its worst financial crisis since independence seven years ago this month.

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

Experts say there are

two main reasons for the extremely bad start to this year's selling season.

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

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

In 1981 Zimbabwe lost 400 tobacco growers. Commented one close observer of the tobacco scene: "I estimate of the 1 500 growers we have right now around 300 will be out of business by the end of the year."

367 5/4/87  
HARARE — Zimbabwe's tobacco industry will find alternative export routes in the event of sanctions against South Africa, a tobacco marketing official said in Harare.

The domestic news agency, Ziana, quoted the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association's president, Mr Jeremy Webb-Martin, as saying in a television interview that sanctions would disrupt the industry's "traditional routes", but faced with the challenge, alternatives would be found.

At present, South African ports handle 90 percent of Zimbabwe's tobacco exports.

## Tobacco looks for new outlet

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

The possibility of delays would have a negative ef-

fect on the industry, which earns an average of 23 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange.

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

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

He said the industry had embarked on a training and information dissemination exercise to benefit the peasant farmers and create a broader production base. — Sapa.

# Millions displaced, starving in strife-torn Mozambique

**TETE.** — The human misery caused by drought and the war against rebel armed bandits is widespread in Mozambique, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency Zina reports.

Disaster workers, doctors, teachers and party cadres have begun an emergency programme with meagre resources for the thousands of helpless, war-displaced and refugee peasants facing a dead-end drought.

Some fled west from Chituta to Moatize in Mozambique's Tete province after an attack by Renamo armed bandits because the security situation in their home villages was becoming serious.

A local representative of Frelimo displaced by the war, Mr. Idris Spina, said that anyone could see from the state of his villagers' sack clothes and the bloated bellies of the children why they fled from their homes.

Rural people were still coming in from Chituta and Macanga, west of Moatize. New arrivals, who had been displaced from their homes by the rebel war, were being registered at the Moatize Open Air Food and Water, but there was no shelter.

War displaced at the open air centre totalled 1,504. There were 7,981 living in 70 abandoned railcars at Moatize siding. At a village settlement 25km away there were 1,063.

## No shelter

The provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities in Tete, Mr. Rocha Nunguwa, said people displaced by the war and refugees were pouring in every day. "We are unable to give them shelter. There are no tents," he said.

These people were not only fleeing from the war in the entire northern Tete province, but were abandoning willing crops that threaten widespread famine this year.

While registration continued at the open air centre, some of the displaced cooked and collected water from the Zambezi River that flows through the provincial city, Tete, while others settled in the shade of trees to protect themselves from the near 40°C heat.

There were chronic cases of malnourished, pot-bellied children and others with scabies. Food was provided by the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCNC).

At the abandoned Moatize railway maize was distributed to the 7,981 displaced victims of the rebel war according to the size of the families. Most lived in 70 unused railcars. Others improvised by making tents out of plastic. Piles of tyres used as latrines were extremely unsanitary.

Disease was rampant at the camps. Health auxiliary, Mr. Americo Toao Antonio, complained of the lack of medicines to cope with the many cases of diarrhoea and conjunctivitis. Malnourished children were given a mixture of

sugar, oil and milk. Three children died of malnutrition in the camp.

The makeshift clinic continued to give child vaccinations against polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus as part of the national preventive health programme.

There were five bottles for syringe shots of penicillin, some oral rehydration salts, chloroquin for malaria cases and some vitamins in the poorly stocked tent clinic. Serious cases were sent to Tete provincial hospital.

At the hospital there was a woman who was shot in the chest with a bazooka. Hospital director, Dr. Ines Bosaventura, said the woman's life was out of danger after emergency treatment.

An 18-month-old child with a machete wound across the head lost his mother in a bandit attack. An official of the DPCNC said when the railways take away some of the carriages the housing situation would deteriorate.

One railcar was being used to store emergency supplies of maize, flour and dried fish.

An escapee from the war in Milange in Zambezia Province, Mr. Teodoro Ricardo de Sousa, fled from his home when armed bandits attacked on September 29 last year. Most of his neighbours fled into Malawi.

Mr. de Sousa left Malawi on December 8. He said blankets provided at Malawian refugee camps to travel to Moatize in Tete because conditions in the Malawian refugee camps were bad.

"We were afraid of the Malawian authorities and did not know what their policy was towards us," he said.

Mr. de Sousa said two plates of maize had to last a week for a family in the Malawian camps. Health

conditions were appalling.

"My cousin died in a Malawi hospital. He was a 12-year-old child who was badly treated," he said. According to him many more children died in the Malawian refugee camps of hunger or disease.

The shortage of food in Malawian refugee camps caused Mozambicans to cross back into Zambezia Province to get bananas from the fields they abandoned. Those caught by the armed bandits were hacked to death.

Another refugee from the rebel war in Sofala spent months roaming through the bush, living in a Malawian refugee camp and making his way to the Moatize settlement.

Mr. Dom Luis Cantol Dandallio, 37, fled after the first bandit attack on Caia in Sofala Province on December 16 in 1985.

Some ended up in Mutarara. But they had to flee from there when armed bandits attacked on September 23 last year.

"It was an attack early in the morning at 5am and the fighting continued until 9pm when the FPLM (Front Popular de Libertação Moçambique — the Mozambican Army) forces ran out of ammunition," said Mr. Dandallio.

With the FPLM unable to continue the battle against the rebels, the barracks fell into the hands of the bandits. The refugees fled into the hands of the Nova Fronteira on the Malawi border.

Mr. Dandallio stayed in a Malawian refugee camp for six weeks. He took the train to Blantyre before being brought by Mozambican bus to Moatize in November last year.

"It was necessary to fight for food in the Malawian camps. The Malawian soldiers beat us up when we asked for food," he said.

## Most British aid goes to Mozambique

From  
**MIKE ROBERTSON**

**LONDON.** — Mozambique has become the largest current recipient of British emergency aid with the announcement by the Minister for Overseas Development, Christopher Patten, of an £8-million aid package.

This brings the total British aid given to Mozambique this year to £91 million.

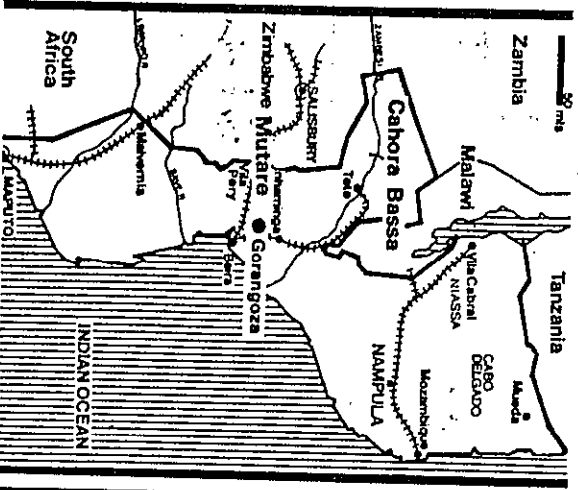
A spokesman for the Overseas Development office said £6 million of the package consisted of food aid. A total of 20,000 tonnes of cereal would immediately be sent to Mozambique, while a further 10,000 tonnes would be sent during the course of the year.

The remainder of the disaster relief money would be given to Oxfam for the purchase of clothing.

The spokesman said £1.3 million would go to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Money would be sent on refugees in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland as well as people returning from Malawi into Mozambique.

Britain, unlike many Western donors, has purchased grain for food aid to Mozambique from neighbouring Zimbabwe. It is expected to do so again.

The United Nations has estimated that Mozambique requires almost \$200m of emergency aid. The Dutch, Austrian, Norwegian governments and the World Food Programme have already responded to an urgent appeal from UN secretary general Perez de Cuellar for emergency aid to be sent to Mozambique.



He had seen people dying. Most of the deaths were caused by hunger. His hope was to return to his home at Caia and find his family.

Plans are for all the more than 3.5 million war-displaced and affected as well as the 250,000 refugees in neighbouring states to return to their land.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has launched a programme of repatriating the 70,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi. An agreement was signed last week between Malawi, Mozambique and the UNHCR.

## Cahora Bassa

One possible area of resettlement for the returnees is Estima Valley on Cahora Bassa Dam which was surveyed by the Portuguese colonial government during the 1950s in preparation to accommodate thousands of new Portuguese settlers.

When Cahora Bassa Dam was built hundreds of people had to be moved off the land. Some came to Estima.

This programme has begun with the settlement of more than 1,000 peasants at Benga, about 25km from Moatize. Benga villagers escaped armed bandit attacks leaving their homes to the displaced.

A peasant woman who did not know how old she was, Mrs. Lucia Matino, spoke of her plight in the local dialect of Ndau.

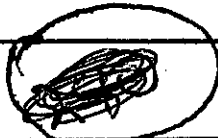
She came from Zambezia and fled from her home when it came under attack last November.

"When the armed bandits started to massacre people I fled into the bush with my family of five children. We crossed into Malawi. We stayed there for more than a month," she said explaining how she came to Benga in buses provided by the Mozambican government.

She wanted to return to Milange in Zambezia because there was little hope of getting food from crops that were withering in the torrid heat in Benga on the banks of the Zambezi River.

How long she would have to wait is anybody's guess until the relentless sun — Sapa

362



SM 7/4/87

## African states seek approval before cutting SA air links

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

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

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

Mr Kaunda said a common strategy on the proposed embargo was being discussed between leaders of the Frontline states. — Sapa-Reuter.

~~Chinese newswire wire zone~~  
Issued at 10:00 AM on 7/4/87

## No support, so plans to cut links shelved

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

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

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of South-

ern Africa's frontline states spearheading black Africa's opposition to South Africa, have said they will impose sanctions on Pretoria to force it to end apartheid.

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

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

"After that there will be a summit," he said without elaborating. — Sapa-Reuter

362 EL 7/4/87

# Tobacco routes set to go up in smoke

(262) B/Dew 8/14/87  
ZIMBABWE'S tobacco industry would be hard pressed to find new export routes which did not use SA, an industry source said in Johannesburg this week.

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

MICK COLLINS

would disrupt the industry.

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

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

into disarray."

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

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

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



# Seminar focuses on abortion in Zimbabwe

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PROGRESSION OF AIDS

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

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

The screening process would cost about R5 million a year working on an average of 400 000 deliveries a year.

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

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

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

## INFANTICIDE PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

## Ousting Smith

10/4/87

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

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

*continued on page 52*

unite behind President Botha to defeat sanctions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

year.

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

Both Zimbabwe and Brazil have substantially increased output of flue-cured leaf this year, with Brazil's crop up 20% at 240m kg and Zimbabwe's similarly up at 135m kg. Brazil, with favourable weather conditions, boasts the best leaf quality since 1983, while initial Zimbabwean offerings were very poor.

Brazil's aggressive export marketing policy, coupled with depreciating exchange rates, also differs from Zimbabwe's strategy. While the Zimdollar depreciated — on a trade-weighted basis — by some 8% over the past year, it appreciated slightly against the US\$, in which most tobacco is traded.

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

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

a decline in tobacco earnings.

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

This is all the more worrying as tobacco has become the most viable export, following the deterioration of the drought-hit beef and maize industries. If the bottom falls out of the tobacco market, Zimbabwean agriculture faces a very difficult period.

Last year, Zimbabwe sold 114m kg of flue-cured leaf on the auction floors for some ZD\$358m — an average price of 313c/kg. On current projections, total tobacco income could fall to around ZD\$325m and the average price could plunge by 20% to 250c/kg. ■

ZIMBABWE 362 P/M 10/4/87

## Tobacco blues

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

While no one expected tobacco sales to open on a firm note, just about everyone was taken aback by the plunge in auction floor prices. Sale prices in the first week averaged 156c/kg — little more than half the 288c that buyers paid in the comparable week last

by Ron Golden  
With Zimbabwe about to enter its eighth year of independence, the fabric of racial harmony that has been one of the success stories of this young country is being stretched at the seams.

Seven years ago when Zimbabwe was born on April 18, 1980, from the ashes of Rhodesia, the new Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, paved the way for future racial compatibility with his policy of reconciliation.

To his credit, he has never wavered from this policy, even during the early years when the bitterness of the bush war left a bad taste in the mouths of whites and blacks.

During the nation's formative years, the international community watched to see if the non-racial experiment in Zimbabwe stood a chance of success, framed against a background of the defunct Rhodesia which for years had been backed by the South African economy and military machine.

To the relief of most, and to the disappointment of the prophets of doom, the nation held together and over the years racial relations melted.

# Zimbabwe runs into racial problems

500  
11/14/80

A surface bonhomie of racial relations still exists, but undercurrents are nibbling away at the reconciliation policy, although this constitutes no threat to the government.

Faltering relations with the United States, the Ian Smith suspension from Parliament, the constant threat of the South African situation and sanctions, the rise in the cost of living, the plight of the Mozambicans, and the onset of another period of drought have all piled

up psychological tensions in Zimbabwe that seem to be venting themselves in racial animosity.

Even the AIDS situation has had an effect as overseas "experts" constantly point fingers at Africa as being the continent of origin of the killer disease.

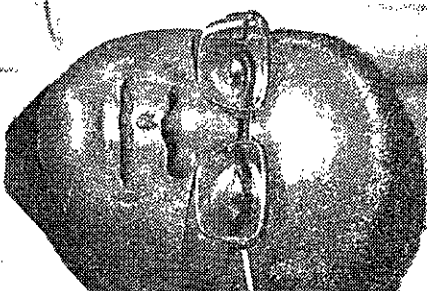
A series of letters to the editor in the nation's biggest weekend newspaper, the Sunday Mail, about English being a "racist" language did little to help.

The issue ended up in what amounted to a

fullscale racial debate in the Press.

Similarly, correspondence in the daily Press has seen white Zimbabweans accused of not playing a proper role in national functions, such as the mourning for President Machel of Mozambique at Harare's Rufaro Stadium.

Needless to say there were denials from the whites, including one from a correspondent who condemned the Press for continual racial harping and said that



Mr Mugabe ... never wavered.



Mr Smith ... suspended.

if this was reconciliation then they could "stuff" it.

Indians, too, have been accused of not taking part in the national effort.

They were even gently reprimanded for this by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, during the Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) summit in Harare last year.

There is a running battle between the Minister of Information, Dr Shanyarira, and Harare's white-run Financial Gazette weekly newspaper.

He has accused them of being anti-government and pro-South African, while they have accused him as being "minister of dis-information."

All being considered, Zimbabwe is going through a period of the racial jitters unprecedented since the post-independence period.

The panacea probably lies with the government and a firm pointer to the future of whites in the country can be expected soon when the constitutional moves involving the white seats are spelled out.

Until then, the ghost of racism past is haunting Zimbabwe, but it is unlikely that the Prime Minister will allow it to achieve disruptive intent.

**ZIMBABWE** celebrates its seventh independence anniversary this week with little of the wild jubilation that marked its birth.

Robert Mugabe, 63, a teacher-turned-guerrilla chief, has fulfilled many promises made to his 8.2-million people when he led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18 1980.

But as the nation faces its eighth independence year, storm clouds are gathering, threatening both the buoyant, mixed economy he inherited and the multiracial, non-tribal, democratic society Mugabe's guerrillas fought for in a bloody seven-year war that cost 27 000 — mainly black — lives.

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

More than 1 000-million US dollars in chiefly Western grants or soft loans — a good year's export income for Zimbabwe — helped after the Union Jack was hauled down over Britain's last African colonial outpost.

On the debit side, military adventures in Mozambique to protect an oil pipeline and trade routes, and an economic slump at home conspire to make Zimbabwe's eighth year of independence the bleakest yet.

## Scrutiny

And some economists fear that if Mr Mugabe carries out threats to impose economic sanctions on South Africa, on which he depends heavily for trade and transport links, Zimbabwe will face ruin.

"Both Zimbabwe's credibility and its creditworthiness will be under the scrutiny of would-be investors and long-standing aid donors in the next 12 months," a leading economist said.

"Whatever happens, Mugabe will have to cut back on social programmes like education, health and the like if he's to avoid getting into the sort of mess other African countries find themselves in."

Mr Mugabe's biggest success stories have been free schooling for all children over five, once the privilege of whites, and free medical care for the poor.

## Surplus

Peace has also returned after the civil war and three years of post-independence strife in opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's tribal stronghold of Matabeleland, the province of western Zimbabwe, where thousands of men, women and children were reportedly killed and

7

By **NORMAN ELLIS: Harare**

# Storm clouds gather over Mugabe regime

third of projected foreign currency earnings.

But these debts, the Z\$400-million a year spent on a quarter of his 45 000-strong army in Mozambique, and late patchy rains this season, combine to promise zero growth this year after a healthy increase of 6.5 per cent in 1985.

Foreign exchange allocations to the traditional mainstays of the economy — mines, farms and factories — have been axed by up to 60 per cent this year.

The austerity measures threaten to unleash a vicious cycle of production cuts and shortages, record unemployment and disenchantment among nine out of 10 of 100 000 school-leavers who won't find jobs, and, as a result even less foreign cur-

headed for a slump, and some blame Mr Mugabe's socialist policies.

The absence of an investment code to guarantee profit payments abroad has hampered growth. The only two notable investments since independence are a Danish bubble-gum factory and an American baked beans cannery.

"Our present course is the road to economic ruin," a reader wrote to the respected weekly Financial Gazette recently after the foreign currency allocations had been slashed.

"Excuses such as drought, world recession and the evil Smith regime are now a little threadbare... the shortage is due to gross economic mismanagement. Until this fact is acknowledged we shall continue in economic decline and end up begging for aid."

## Denounced

Mr Ian Smith, 68, the last white leader of Rhodesia, remains the most vocal critic of Mr Mugabe's socialist policies and his avowed goal of establishing a one-party state in one of Africa's few Western-style democracies.

But when Mr Smith echoed widespread fears that Zimbabwe would suffer more from sanctions than South Africa he was denounced by legislators in the National Assembly as a racist and a traitor. He was then suspended by a majority vote from the parliament he served for 39 years, 14 of them as Prime



Zimbabwe, its population growing at slightly below the three-percent annual African average, remains one of few black-ruled nations to feed itself and export a surplus.

Mr Mugabe, raised a Roman Catholic by peasant farmers, vigorously encourages family-planning programmes and also fixes attractive pre-planting prices for the tobacco, tea, cotton, corn, coffee and sugar that earn most export income.

Unlike that of many Third World countries, his avowedly socialist government also routinely pays its foreign debts, earmarking about Z\$660-million this year for repayments of loans granted at independence — about a

## Complaints

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

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

Economists and businessmen fear that Zimbabwe is

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

"Far from being a traitor, I was being patriotic in sounding this warning."

Mr Smith has since retired to his 2 425ha Glenoro cattle ranch in southern Zimbabwe to write his memoirs, and it is unlikely he will ever sit in parliament again.

For Mr Mugabe has an-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ □ □

They see feverish activity along the 298km corridor as international aid agencies, multinationals and Zimbabwe-based entrepreneurs carve out plantations and farms, rebuild roads and railway tracks and springclean the port of Beira.

They see little development elsewhere in their land. Rebels roam freely in most of the 10 provinces, famine threatens some 5-million of the 14-million people, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have poured across the borders as refugees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ □ □

An international effort is trying to open the corridor at a cost of 280-million US dollars in the next three years, and a further 500-million dollars in the next five.

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

The US is refitting locomotives and tracks and training engineers and drivers. Norway is helping farmers grow food.

Yet Beira looks more like a ghost town under siege than the future transport hub of Southern Africa.

Rebels have encircled the town and its 300 000 inhabitants, constantly cutting off water and power supplies. There are no taxis, few buses, and private cars are rationed to 10 litres of petrol a week. Thousands of squatter huddle in makeshift shacks on the

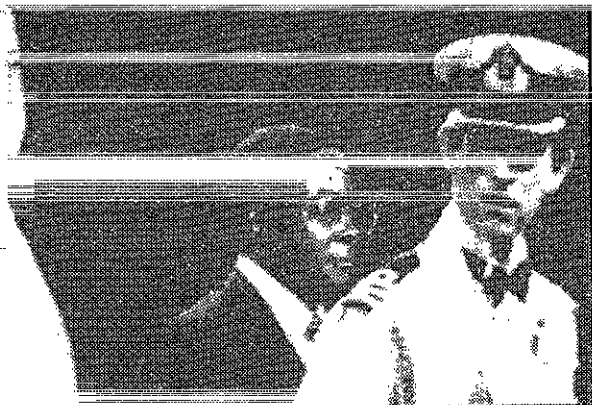
# THE DREAM BECOMES A NIGHTMARE



whole article  
page must  
advised

SUNDAY TIMES, April 12 1987 19

## KEEPING AN EYE ON PEOPLE AND EVENTS BEYOND OUR BORDERS



# ARS ON

white tribe, about 130 000, still wields considerable clout in Zimbabwe. Only 12 of 200 chairmen and chief executives of the top 100 companies are blacks.

Whites virtually control the economy and enjoy living standards that would be the envy of many Western coun-

tries, symbolised by luxurious homes with servants and expansive gardens, and often swimming pools and tennis courts.

Nearly 30 000 whites who fled the war or the prospect of a black government under Mr Mugabe — once branded by Mr Smith as a Marxist terrorist murderer — have

returned since independence, many of them from South Africa.

"I am relieved to find I was wrong about Zimbabwe," says Mr Edmund Tiran, 49, a medical technician who settled with his family in Cape Town in 1984 but returned to Zimbabwe a year later. "The racial chips have fallen from

everyone's shoulders."

By contrast, many blacks complain that they have yet to reap the fruits of freedom promised at independence.

Land hunger, the root cause of the civil war, still lingers. While Mr Mugabe pledged to settle 162 000 families — about 900 000 peasants — in the first three years

of independence by buying white-owned farms, only 40 000 families had been given properties by the end of last year.

Thousands of squatters have been driven from cities, towns and the countryside, their ramshackle shanties routinely bulldozed away.

# Deportation of students angers Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — Relations between Zimbabwe and some of its socialist allies have become strained over the deportation of more than 60 students.

Mr Mugabe's government was yesterday reported to be upset over the forced return home of another 15 students from Cuba for "medical reasons", bringing to 60 the number of Zimbabweans kicked out of Cuba this year.

Bulgaria also recently expelled two Zimbabweans students for allegedly carrying the AIDS virus.

## OUTSPOKEN

*The Sunday Mail* said one of the students from Bulgaria was escorted to the aircraft by police.

The report said it was thought in Harare that the student may have been expelled because of his outspokenness.

The Cuban expulsions were said to be because of "tropical diseases" found in the trainee teachers. AIDS was not mentioned.

The Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs was said to be bitter over the reluctance of socialist countries to treat the students and to share their medical expertise.

The report noted that no Zimbabwean students have been sent home from Western countries. It added that fewer Zimbabweans would now want to study in socialist countries.



# Zimbabwe MiGs 'no threat to SA'

By Craig Kotze

South Africa's air superiority — a key to its strategic domination of the sub-continent — will not be threatened by Zimbabwe's reported acquisition of Soviet MiG 29 "Fulcrum" fighter aircraft, superior to SAAF Mirages and Cheetahs.

This is the view of Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer on air and maritime warfare at Unisa's Strategic Studies faculty in Pretoria.

Reacting to British reports that the 12 fighters — the latest in the Soviet arsenal — were earmarked for Zimbabwe next year in a R650 million deal, he said there were factors other than "mere possession" to take into account.

"They will not affect our air superiority because we have about 300 fighters. Factors such as pilots and the quality of maintenance have to be looked at.

"Twelve is such an insignificant number that it really amounts to self-deception to think it can affect air superiority in the region," Professor Fourie said.

Soviet combat techniques also relied on control from base and this implied extensive radar coverage of the country — which Zimbabwe did not have. The short operational range (500 to 800 km) of the fighter also indicated it would be used for defensive purposes.

But "air superiority fighters" could give the Zimbabwean Air Force local superiority.

"The Fulcrum is a match for one of America's best hi-tech fighters, the F16, and South Africa's Mirage 3s and Cheetahs cannot compare with the latest Soviet model."

## Train pilots

The deal apparently, was struck in Moscow last month by a high-powered Zimbabwe team and had been confirmed by American intelligence sources, according to the London *Sunday Telegraph*.

Zimbabwe pilots would be trained to fly the aircraft.

The country — experiencing a critical shortage of foreign exchange — is to pay for the aircraft with future cash-crop harvests, the paper said.

A Fulcrum has only been seen once in the West, at an air show in Finland last year.

The interceptors, with Mach 2.3-speed, are armed with top-of-the-line radar sights, medium-range and short-range air-to-air missiles and are highly manoeuvrable.

They are of advanced aerodynamic design and are short takeoff (400 m) craft, and can use roads as airstrips.

The Fulcrum has what is recognised as a true "look-down/shoot-down" radar, enabling it to engage low-flying aircraft or cruise missiles.

It has a high-visibility cockpit, new-design weapons and fire control systems.

In a 1985 report, the Pentagon asserted that the MiG-29's missiles and look-down/shoot-down radar had been made "technology possible, in part, by thefts from the West".

Sixteen groups from nine mines displayed their dancing talents at the 25th Gold Fields Tribal Dancing display at the Kloof Mine, near Carltonville, yesterday. More than 2 000 people attended the event.

Picture by Alf Kumalo.



# Zimbabwe challenge to Pretoria

LONDON — Zimbabwe, in a challenge to South Africa, has secretly bought 12 Soviet Mig-29 interceptor aircraft, the Soviet Union's most advanced warplane, the *Sunday Telegraph* reported yesterday.

In a front-page report, the newspaper quoted unidentified US officials in Washington as saying Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had spent his country's remaining foreign exchange reserves and committed future crops to get the warplanes.

The newspaper said the deal by Zimbabwe, among the most hostile of South Africa's black-ruled neighbours, "poses a direct threat to Pretoria and will change the strategic balance in the region." The planes are due for delivery in mid-1988, it said.

However, the pro-Conservative weekly added there were doubts whether Zimbabwe's pilots would be able to fly the sophisticated aircraft or whether ground personnel could operate the necessary radar system.



**PRIME Minister Robert Mugabe.**

Mugabe, whose country is desperately short of foreign exchange, has spent \$324-million on the Mig-29s and pledged cash crops in further barter deals to pay for them, the report said.

The paper quoted the Washington officials as confirming that a three-member Zimbabwe delegation, including Air Force chief Air Vice Marshal Josiah Tungamirai, visited Moscow in March and ratified the deal.

The newspaper said South Africa's French-built Mirage-3 combat aircraft would be no match for the Mig-29s and South Africa might be tempted to attack them on the ground in pre-emptive strikes.

362

Sometan  
13/4/87

# Mugabe's MiGs an unlikely threat to SA

THE psychological impact of Zimbabwe acquiring a dozen MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter jets could bolster the hopes of Frontline States against South Africa.

In theory, Zimbabwe would be in a position to launch its own cross border missions against South African territory, using the new "air superiority fighter" to provide "top cover" for ground attack aircraft carrying out raids.

But Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer on Air and Maritime warfare at Unisa's Strategic Studies faculty in Pretoria says South Africa's air superiority — a key to its strategic domination of the subcontinent — will not be threatened by Zimbabwe's reported acquisition of Soviet MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter jets, superior to SAAF Mirages and Cheetahs.

A lot of debate will go into whether the Zimbabweans have the necessary infrastructure to maintain such a high technology air combat system.

Normally with a contract of this nature, the supplier also provides technical crews and infrastructure to keep the jets in the air.

As far as pilots go, none of the Frontline States have pilots capable of flying the hi-tech fighters, even though Zimbabwe says it will send pilots to Russia to be trained before the aircraft are delivered by the middle of next year.

It could take as long as five years to train Zimbabwean pilots and ground crew to fully maintain the aircraft. Between 30 and 45 ground and technical crew are needed to keep the aircraft in the air.

Reacting to British reports that the 12 fighters — the latest in the Soviet arsenal — were earmarked for Zimbabwe next year in a R700-million deal, Professor Fourie said there were factors other than "mere possession" to take into account.

"They will not affect our air superiority because we have about 300 fighters. Factors such as pilots and the quality of maintenance have to be looked at.

"Twelve is such an insignificant number that it really amounts to self-deception to

By  
ARNOLD KIRKBY  
Defence Reporter

air superiority in the region," Professor Fourie said.

The Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan says all the signs point to Zimbabwe, under the leadership of Mr Robert Mugabe, politically and economically going the same way as the rest of Africa.

General Malan said the move was typical of communism, especially the Soviet Union's involvement in Southern Africa.

Sophisticated weaponry had been supplied to Mozambique and Angola by the Soviet Union while neither nation really needed the equipment in their civil wars.

He said countries were "milked" by the Soviets to pay for the equipment. Angola, for example had to use its oil to pay for the weapons.

Professor Fourie said Soviet combat techniques also relied on control from base and this implied extensive radar coverage of the country — which Zimbabwe did not have.

## Local superiority

He said the short operational range (5 800km) of the fighter also indicated it would probably be used for defensive purposes.

However, he added that the "air superiority fighters" could give the Zimbabwean Air Force local superiority.

The Fulcrum is a match for one of America's best hi-tech fighters, the F16, and South Africa's Mirage 3s and Cheetahs cannot compare with the latest Soviet model.

The deal was apparently struck in Moscow last month by a high-powered Zimbabwe team and was confirmed by American intelligence sources, according to the London Sunday Telegraph.

The country — experiencing a critical shortage of foreign exchange — is to pay for the aircraft with future cash-crop harvests, the paper said.

A Fulcrum has only been seen once in the West, at an air show in Finland last year.

The interceptors, with 2.3 Mach speed, are armed with top-of-the-line radar sights, medium-range and short-range air-to-air missiles and are designed to be highly manoeuvrable in air combat.



The MiG29 — 12 on order for Zimbabwe.

dynamic design and are short takeoff (400m) craft, and can use roads as airstrips.

The Fulcrum has what is recognised as a true "look-down/shoot-down" radar, enabling it to engage low-flying aircraft or cruise missiles.

## Used for ground attack missions

It has a high-visibility cockpit, new-design weapons and fire control systems, and is a single-seater. Experts believe it may also be used for ground attack missions.

In a 1985 report, the Pentagon asserted that the MiG-29's missiles and "look-down/shoot-down" radar was "technology made possible, in part, by thefts from the West".

The Soviet Union shipped MiG-29s to India last year and Syria is expected to take delivery of some soon.

There has been no official comment, or even any reports in the media in Harare, about Zimbabwe concluding the secret arms deal with the Soviet Union.

But speculation about an arms purchase has been widespread in diplomatic circles following the visit to Moscow last month by a high-powered mission from Harare led by the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, one of the ministers closest to Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe is engaged in a big build-up of its ageing air force to counter what it sees as a threat from South Africa.

In a front page report in the Times today, Jan Raath — writing from Harare — quotes military and diplomatic sources there as confirming that the Soviet Union last month concluded an agreement to supply Zimbabwe with 12 MiG-29 aircraft.

The deal will include another two MiG-29s for training purposes and 15 Soviet technical advisors for each

combat aircraft, a total of 180 personnel.

The sale is the first entry of the Soviet Union into the Zimbabwean military market, and has taken observers in Harare by surprise, says Raath.

He says relations between the two countries were clouded with suspicion because during its "liberation war", Moscow backed Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zapu leader.

Raath reports that Harare is also understood to be engaged in discussions with the British Government for the supply of Javelin missiles.

Michael Evans, defence correspondent of The Times, says the purchase of the MiG-29s — known to Nato as the Fulcrum and believed to be the Soviet Union's most sophisticated combat aircraft — adds a new dimension to the military balance in Southern Africa.

But, he writes, "it is unlikely to deter Pretoria from taking action against its northern neighbour".

He quotes British analysts as saying the purchase seems to imply that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe genuinely fears a conventional attack by the South African Defence Force.

"Yet all the indications are that President Botha is interested only in mounting hit-and-run raids against Zimbabwe to discourage the harbouring of African National Congress guerrillas."

According to Professor Jack Spence, a Southern African specialist at Leicester University: "Angola has sophisticated air power — the South Africans, and this has not stopped the Government of Pretoria from action in its country."

"So I don't think the chase of the MiG-29s will deter South Africans from taking action if they feel Zimbabwe is interfering in South African politics."

# Zimbabwe's MiG-29s: Costly air parity?

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Correspondent

THE MiG-29, which Zimbabwe had secretly bought, according to a London newspaper article yesterday, is the latest Russian fighter, the Soviet answer to the highly rated American F-16. A formidable weapon, it has a top speed of Mach 2.3 (almost two and a half times the speed of sound) and an 800km radius of action.

It is armed with a 30mm cannon and six air-to-air homing missiles, and — uniquely among high-tech jet fighters — it can operate from dirt landing-strips because its air intakes can be closed to stop debris being sucked into its twin engines.

Even if the Russians supply Zimbabwe with an "export" version which does not

have the sophisticated avionics and capabilities of the "home" version, the MiG-29 is still more than a match performance-wise for the SAAF's Mirage F.1s.

South Africa's edge is in their pilot training and operational experience.

Several questions need to be answered.

□ How does Zimbabwe intend to employ the MiG-29s?

The MiG-29's primary role would probably be to defend Zimbabwean airspace against South African air strikes. This they could do well, as they are primarily air-superiority rather than strike fighters.

□ Would Zimbabwe be able to keep them flying?

Even in the export version, MiG-29s are highly sophisticated aircraft, whereas the

Zimbabwe Air Force is very low-tech.

Building the maintenance capability will certainly mean upgrading Zimbabwean Air Force technical assets, including the importation of expatriate technicians from either Syria ("export" version) or India ("home" version).

□ Would the MiG-29s change the regional balance of power?

The purchase of the MiG-29s will not do so in itself: military dominance requires a large, well-balanced military force, which only South Africa has. Zimbabwe's is still basically the light counter-insurgency force it was in Mr Ian Smith's day.

The MiG-29s would mean, however, that

South Africa will no longer be able to carry out air strikes with impunity in Zimbabwe or even Zambia and it would make ground actions more difficult.

□ Does Zimbabwe really need expensive MiG-29s it cannot afford?

South Africa's ability to strike into Zimbabwe is not very important strategically. Zimbabwe can be crippled economically.

The fact that Zimbabwe has bartered hundreds of millions in exchange-earning cash crops to buy what appears to be a needless luxury will actually make it more, not less, vulnerable to Pretoria.

Mr Mugabe has also handed the South African government a prime election propaganda weapon.

# Mugabe buys latest Russian MiGs

CAN. TIMES 362  
13/6/87

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has thrown down the gauntlet to South Africa with the secret purchase from Russia of 12 MiG-29 jet fighters — the most advanced war plane in the Soviet air force.

This claim was made yesterday in the London newspaper the Sunday Telegraph.

The newspaper said the deal proposed a direct threat to Pretoria and would change the strategic balance "in a region that is already dangerously destabilized" by the deteriorating economies of the frontline states and guerilla wars in Mozambique and Angola.

Mr Mugabe, whose country is suffering a severe shortage of foreign exchange, is reported to have spent R666 million and committed cash crops in further barter deals to secure 12 of the aircraft, which can out fly anything on the South African Air Force.

Rumours of the deal have been circulating in Southern Africa for several weeks, the Sunday Telegraph said, but at the weekend intelligence sources in Washington confirmed that a senior Zimbabwean delegation had visited Moscow in March to ratify the agreement.

The delegation, which included Zimbabwe's air force commander General Josiah Tungamirai, the intelligence chief, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Bernard Chidzero, struck a complex deal with the Soviets which calls for delivery of the MiG-29s from the middle of next year in return for an intense training course for Zimbabwean pilots in the Soviet Union.

The most extraordinary aspect of the arms deal is that Zimbabwe is critically short of foreign exchange and sold nearly all its R170 million worth of gold reserves last year to bridge a galloping trade deficit.

Sixty percent of Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings are committed to debt repayment.

□ Costly air parity? — Page 9.

# Zimbabwe getting tough on pullouts

**HARARE** — A sudden wave of disinvestment from Zimbabwe by companies connected with foreign-owned firms is being complicated by Reserve Bank insistence that at least 50% of the local equity be placed in the hands of black Zimbabweans, Zimbabwean co-operatives or the Zimbabwean government.

These conditions are seen by some company representatives as being a contravention of the Lancaster House constitution, which led to Zimbabwe's independence seven years ago.

The constitution guaranteed protection to Zimbabweans of all races against discrimination or prejudice to their interests in any matter on the grounds of colour, race, creed or sex.

The Reserve Bank position was revealed in an independent weekly, the Financial Gazette, published in Harare on Friday.

Financial sources say the Bank's conditions over the remittability of proceeds from the sale of local foreign-owned companies are prejudicial to some citizens who might otherwise have competed to buy out the foreign shareholding — possibly at higher prices.

12/4/87  
Own Correspondent

As there have been recent harsh cut-backs in foreign-currency allocations, so there has been a quickening of foreign-owned or foreign-connected companies up for sale.

Several companies have already been taken over locally on terms believed to be well below the true value of their total assets.

However, government sources argued their concern over the "flight of capital" set off by white businessmen in Zimbabwe, and the government's deep concern over its record budget deficit — a considerable part of which is made up of the remitted dividends of companies.

Those same sources say emigrating white businessmen have sold off their shares locally to other whites, and have been able to pick up the cash overseas. The buyers have, in several cases, themselves emigrated, selling in turn to other local whites. This has often led to an unending chain of sales, with each one of them having the right to remittances which has strained foreign reserves.

LONDON — Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe has thrown down the gauntlet to SA with the secret purchase from Russia of MiG 29 interceptors — the most advanced warplane in the Soviet airforce.

The London Sunday Telegraph reported the arms deal yesterday, saying it posed a direct threat to Pretoria and would change the strategic balance in the region.

Mugabe, whose country is suffering a severe shortage of foreign exchange, is reported to have spent

## Zimbabwe clinches deal to buy MiGs from Soviets

Own Correspondent

R666m and committed cash crops in further barter deals to secure 12 of the aircraft which can outfly anything in the SA airforce.

Rumours of the deal have been cir-

culating for weeks, but intelligence sources in Washington confirmed, at the weekend that a Zimbabwean delegation had visited Moscow in March to ratify the agreement.

The paper said Washington feared SA might launch pre-emptive strikes at Zimbabwean air bases.



FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRY

## Firms pull out of Z'babwe

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**HARARE** — A sudden wave of disinvestment from Zimbabwe by companies connected with foreign owned firms is being complicated by a Reserve Bank insistence that at least 50 per cent of the local equity is placed in the hands of black Zimbabweans, Zimbabwe co-operatives or the Zimbabwe government.

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The Reserve Bank position was revealed in an independent weekly, the Financial Gazette. Financial sources say the bank's conditions over the remittability of proceeds from the sale of local foreign-owned companies are prejudicial to some citizens who might otherwise have competed to buy out the foreign shareholding — possibly at higher prices.

As there have been recent harsh cutbacks in foreign currency allocations, so there has been a quickening of foreign-owned or connected companies up for sale.

Several companies have already been taken over locally on terms believed to be well below the true value of their total assets.

The British based Kenning Overseas Investment Company sold its major shareholding to the local management and workers, and the 85 per cent majority shareholding in the Astra Corporation held by Dutch interests linked to the Barlow Rand organisation was recently sold to the government for only 25.5 million Zimbabwe dollars, although its assets are listed at far more than that.

However, government sources argued their concern over the "flight of capital" set off by white businessmen in Zimbabwe, and the government's deep concern over its record budget deficit, a considerable part of which is made up of the remitted dividends of companies.

Those same sources say that emigrating white businessmen have sold off their shares locally to other whites, and have been able to pick up the cash overseas. The buyers then have in several cases themselves emigrated, selling in turn to other local whites. This has often led to an unending chain of sales, with each one of them having the right to remittances which has strained foreign reserves.

The latest disclosure about the acquisition conditions of shares of foreign based companies disinvestments in the Financial Gazette is likely to discourage any further investment, and could affect relations with the World Bank, according to sources here.



Wednesday, April 15, 1987

362 Sowetan 15/4/87  
**8 years after Uhuru.**

Matabeleland and warlike threats from the MNR rebels on the Eastern border, the prospect of a conventional conflict with forces from across the Limpopo seemed daunting indeed.

**Z**IMBABWE enters its eighth year as an independent country this week (April 18) shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making. The dreaded spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep some communities in the west in existence.

The drought cannot be blamed on the government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the government's performance is growing.

Indeed worry about how the economy is being managed has superceded other fears which have been part and parcel of the early years of Zimbabwe's independence.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, black opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party have been outspoken in their criticism of government spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet minister, Mr John Nkomo, a leading member of Zapu, said the government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five-year development plan.

Zimbabwe must adopt

# Economy is Zimbabwe's Enemy No. 1



Zimbabweans celebrate Uhuru.

## FOCUS

**SOWETAN Africa News Service**

a more pragmatic approach, he said and open itself to investment if the shortage of foreign exchange is to be resolved.

"Unless we liberalise our economy, no one will come and invest here. And if we continue to take more loans, we will mortgage the country," said Mr Nkomo, echoing

the views of many in business and industry.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60 000 seat National Sports Stadium which has been built with a Chinese soft loan for R60 million.

### Monument

Across the road from the stadium, work is still going on to complete the R15 million towering monument to the heroes of the liberation struggle built by the North Koreans but which must be paid for by Zimbabweans.

Overshadowing im-

however, is the ticking time-bomb of growing unemployment.

Every year 100 000 school-leavers join the ranks of the labour force but at this point there is talk of factories closing or going on short time because they do not have the materials to produce the goods.

On the politico-economic front, less is heard these days of sanctions on South Africa. But the official line remains in favour of their imposition and Mr Mugabe has said Zimbabwe and Zambia still intend to impose selective sanctions once they have completed negotiations with their neighbours who are reluctant to be drawn into this game.

It was sanctions which led indirectly to the undoing of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith who was suspended from his post in Parliament for

year for advising South Africans on how best to beat them.

Mr Smith was really being punished, however, for his failure in the government's eyes to shut up and recognise that his time was over.

Nowhere was this better illustrated than in an impromptu remark by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, when he was asked to afford Mr Smith protection from severe heckling in the chamber.

The Speaker said he would comply with the request "but it is very difficult." Mr Smith was seeking protection from people whom he had incarcerated in prison for two years without trial.

With Mr Smith out of parliament for a year at least, it is possible that the government will not feel compelled to give through the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in parliament.

That it will do so in the end is not in doubt. But it is almost certain that some form of representation will be introduced to keep white faces in parliament, though not specifically representing the white community as such.

Race relations dipped during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

It brought home to them the uncertainty with which any minority group is faced.

The economy, what worries most whites is the danger of being drawn into a racial war involving South Africa.

A pointer to this was given as the seventh year of independence drew to a close with the reports that Mr Mugabe's Government was to spend millions on re-equipping its air force and ground defence system with advanced Soviet jet aircraft and possibly missiles from Britain.

With thousands of troops committed to the defence of Mozambique operations continuing against dissidents in

# Zimbabwe denies reports of plan to buy MiG planes

15/4/57 362

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwean Minister of State (Defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, has dismissed as "untrue" reports that Zimbabwe had bought Soviet MiG 29 jet fighter aircraft.

Mr Kadungure told the House of Assembly that no such purchases had been made and described the Press reports as "rumours and speculation".

He was answering a question from Mr Mark Partridge (CAZ MP for Mazowe-Mutoko) whether his Ministry's Z\$10-million (about R12.2-million) supplementary budget was part of the money to be used for

buying the Soviet aircraft.

Noting that "Z\$10 million is nothing" when buying new aircraft, the Minister said the money was needed for maintaining the existing fleet.

He said his Ministry had requested a supplementary vote of Z\$33 million (about R40.2 million).

He was praised by Mr Partridge for dismissing the reports on the Soviet deal, saying it would have been impossible to maintain the MiG 29s and that the whole deal would have been "a complete waste of money". — Sapa



# Zimbabwe awakens to some hard realities

From ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

**ZIMBABWE** enters its eighth year as an independent country on April 18 shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making.

The dreaded spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep some communities in the West in existence.

The drought cannot be blamed on the government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the government's performance is growing.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, black opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party have

been outspoken in their criticism of government spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet Minister, Mr John Nkomo, a leading member of Zapu, said the Government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five year development plan.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60 000 seat National Sports Stadium which has been built with a Chinese soft loan for R60-million.

Overshadowing immediate problems, however, is the ticking timebomb of growing unemployment.

Every year 100 000 school-leavers join the ranks of the labour force but at this point there is talk of factories clos-



**Prime Minister Mugabe**

ing or going on short time because they do not have the materials to produce the goods.

## Official line still is to impose sanctions

On the politico-economic front, less is heard these days of sanctions on South Africa. But the official line remains in favour of their imposition and Mr Mugabe has said Zimbabwe and Zambia still remain in favour of their imposition.

Race relations dipped during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

## Fear of racial war with South Africa

It brought home to them the uncertainty with which any minority group is faced when things go wrong.

The economy aside, what worries most whites is the danger of being drawn into a racial war involving South Africa.

With thousands of troops committed to the defence of Mozambique, operations continuing against dissidents in Matabeleland and warlike threats from the MNR rebels on the Eastern border, the prospect of a conventional conflict with forces from across the Limpopo seemed daunting indeed.

# Headaches in Zimbabwe

362  
SMZ  
14/1/87

Zimbabwe enters its eighth year as an independent country on Saturday shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making.

The dreaded spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep some communities in the west in existence.

Of course, the drought cannot be blamed on the Government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the Government's performance is also mounting.

Indeed, worry about how the economy is being managed has superseded other fears which have been part and parcel of the early years of Zimbabwe's independence.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party have been outspoken in their criticism of government spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet Minister Mr John Nkomo said the Government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five-year development plan.

Zimbabwe must adopt a more

## Robin Drew reports from Harare

pragmatic approach, he said, and open itself to investment if the shortage of foreign exchange was to be resolved.

"Unless we liberalise our economy, no one will come and invest here. And if we continue to take more loans, we will mortgage the country," said Mr Nkomo, echoing the views of many in business and industry.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60 000-seat National Sports Stadium which has been built with a Chinese soft loan of R60 million. Across the road, work is continuing to complete the towering monument at Heroes' Acre in memory of those who fought for the liberation of Zimbabwe and which has been built at a cost of R15 million.

Overshadowing immediate problems, however, is the ticking time-bomb of growing unemployment. Every year 100 000 school-leavers join the ranks of the labour force, but at the moment there is talk of factories closing or going on short time because they do not have the materials to produce the goods.

On the politico-economic front, less is heard these days of sanctions on South Africa. But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said Zimbabwe and Zambia still intend to impose selective sanctions once they have

completed negotiations with their neighbours who are reluctant to be drawn into this game.

It was sanctions which led indirectly to the undoing of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith who was suspended from his seat in Parliament for a year for advising South Africans on how best to beat them.

Mr Smith was really being punished, however, for his failure in the Government's eyes to shut up and recognise that his time was over.

Nowhere was this better illustrated than in an impromptu remark by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, when he was asked to afford Mr Smith protection from severe heckling in the chamber.

The Speaker said he would comply with the request, "but it is very difficult". Mr Smith was seeking protection from people whom he had incarcerated in prison for two years without trial.

### NO RUSH LIKELY

"Later he released me and he said he did not know I ever existed when he was supporting the motion for me to be Speaker of the House," said Mr Mutasa bitterly.

With Mr Smith out of Parliament for a year at least, it is possible that the Government will not feel compelled to rush through the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in Parliament.

That it will do so in the end is not in doubt. But it is almost certain that some way will be found to keep white faces in Parliament, though not specifically representing the white community.

Race relations dipped during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

It brought home to them the uncertainty with which any minority group is faced when things go wrong. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Zimbabwe unity talks broken off

By FRANCIS MDLONGWA: Harare

ATTEMPTS to merge Zimbabwe's government and opposition parties have been broken off as the nation celebrates its seventh anniversary of independence.

Relations between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF and the PF-ZAPU of his chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, had improved in the past year, both men saying publicly that only a few details remained to be settled.

But in a nationwide radio and television speech on Friday, Mr Mugabe said they were still deadlocked on the question of unity, adding: "The central committee of my party has recently decided that the talks be discontinued, for they are serving no purpose."

Mr Mugabe did not go into detail, and it was not imme-

diately clear whether the two parties, allies in a seven-year guerrilla war that preceded Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, had irrevocably halted or merely suspended contacts. The discussions started almost two years ago.

One source close to the negotiating teams of both parties was still hopeful. "I think it would be premature to suggest the merger discussions are over. It is in everybody's interests that they succeed," he told Reuters.

Besides wanting PF-ZAPU's parliamentary vote in order to abolish 20 parliamentary seats reserved for the country's white minority and create a one-party state,

the Government has said the merger would end a four-year armed rebellion afflicting southern Zimbabwe.

According to Zimbabwe's British-brokered constitution, the Government can scrap the white seats from tomorrow if the ruling party can muster 70 affirmative votes in Parliament, where it now controls 66 seats. PF-ZAPU has 14 seats.

Some analysts said last night that Mr Mugabe was probably hoping to get support for the abolition of the white seats from five independents, who have backed most of his policies in the past.

## Rebels

The anti-Government rebels wreaking havoc in southern Matabeleland, who claim to be followers of Mr Nkomo, have killed more than 600 people and destroyed property worth millions of dollars.

Mr Nkomo, who held last-minute talks with Mr Mugabe late yesterday, has always denied any link with the insurgents.

At the height of the squabbles between the two parties in 1985, the PF-ZAPU leader was briefly detained, his travel documents and those of his wife seized and several of his MPs held, some of them without trial, on a wide range of security-related charges.

Political sources said Mr Nkomo, a Cabinet Minister after independence but sacked by Mr Mugabe for allegedly plotting a coup in 1982, had been demanding Government posts for some of his top lieutenants in the new party, but the move had been blocked by senior ruling party hawks. — Sapa-Reuter

(262) 5020/9/87

# Zimbabwe unity talks break up

HARARE — The leader of Zimbabwe's main opposition party, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday he was "amazed and disturbed" that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had not notified him before announcing the collapse of unity talks between their parties.

In an interview with the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency, Mr Nkomo said he first heard the news from diplomats on Friday.

Mr Mugabe made the official announcement in a televised address to the nation the same evening.

He said his party's central committee had decided to end the talks because they had been deadlocked for too long and were serving no useful purpose.

Mr Nkomo claimed the talks had not col-

lapsed at the conference table and said the breakdown should be seen as a "temporary setback" in the drive for unity.

"Everybody must realise that unity is bigger than any central committee,"

"It must not be shaken by any moves of political parties," he said.

Mr Nkomo urged Zimbabweans to remain "cool and collected".

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo led rival guerilla armies during the seven-year war for independence.

Near the end of the war they formed an alliance called the Patriotic Front.

When elections were called in 1980, Mr Mugabe quit the alliance to campaign on his own.

Mr Mugabe's party, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patri-

otic Front), won a majority of the seats in parliament.

He then brought Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union into a coalition government but kicked Mr Nkomo out of the cabinet after charging that the opposition politician was plotting a coup.

Mr Nkomo denied the charge.

The rival political groups began unity talks 18 months ago and it had been widely expected that they would merge.

● In the same television address, Mr Mugabe accused the South African Government of preparing to attack Frontline states as part of a campaign to boost its chances of victory in the all-white election on May 6.

He described South Africa as a "belligerent big bully".

# Whites have adapted and thrived in new Zimbabwe

APC Files 5/14/87

362

From PETA THORNCROFT

**HARARE** — Seven years ago an elderly white businessman whose younger son died in the bush war in 1976 was on police reserve duty.

Hostilities were officially over. The tensions, however, lingered, and while he was listening to the radio election results started coming in.

When it became obvious Robert Mugabe had won overwhelmingly, he picked up his FN and fired into the air. He turned to his fellow reservist and said: "We have been in the s... before, so what?" A few kilometres down the road a younger friend was also listening to his radio and his caravan was packed with as much as he could fit in.

Within days he had crossed the border and he headed for Cape Town, where he lives today.

The older man's company prospered, and today he is unconcerned with the disappearance of the white seats as enshrined in the convoluted Lancaster House constitution, until 1987.

But the ending of the white seats as an institution does not necessarily mean the end of white faces in Parliament.

Justice Minister Edison Zvobgo is talk-

ing of the possibility of an electoral college whereby the 80 common roll MPs vote in 20 others selected from, say agriculture, industry, commerce etc, and obviously the leaders in several of the wealth-generating sectors of the economy are white.

But seven years of white MPs served a purpose. Samora Machel is reported to have told Mugabe during the dying days of the war to be sure not to lose the country's expertise at independence.

And that, because of Rhodesia's racially biased policies, meant keeping the whites, particularly those in commercial agriculture and industry.

The sight of those familiar faces in parliament, Bill Irvine, P K van der Bijl, Smith, Terry Oatt, did reassure many whites who had been told to expect Russian tanks in town if Mugabe came to power.

The white parliamentarians, and of course Mugabe's policy of reconciliation meant that Zimbabwe was, at the level of race relations, able to prosper.

That the calibre of some of those white MPs was in some cases questionable was less important to troubled whites seven

years ago than the fact that they were there.

Perhaps because the whites' lived from real terms with a one-party undisturbed 1965 until 1980 most appear undisturbed by Mugabe's long-stated intention that by Mugabe's long-stated composition to Zanu (PF) or its expanded composition to include Zapu at some stage, will be the sole party in government.

Key whites concerned more with their balance sheets than with the internal workings of Zanu believe they will continue to play a pivotal role.

"We are consulting with government more and more as time goes on, providing inputs, working papers and advice.

"This isn't going to stop because of the abolition of the white seats.

"With Smith out of the way, and perhaps whites elected to Zanu, it is probable that more trust will be generated than ever before," said a senior economist in a private-sector institution.

Whites are far more concerned with the present — the Beira corridor, crippling forex shortages, massive unemployment, the soaring cost of living and another drought, than they are with the fine points of western-style democracy.



## Zimbabwe arrests 8 canoeists from SA

The Star's Africa News Service

23/4/87

HARARE — Eight South African men here for a canoeing safari have been held in custody for the past 10 days, it was learnt yesterday.

The men, named by unofficial sources as Messrs H Bonthuys, W Kruger, P Gouws, P Rademan, A Erasmus, G Crafford, P Rocher and M Swart, all believed to be from Rustenburg in the Transvaal, were arrested at their hotel at Kariba on April 13.

The South African Trade Mission has confirmed it has been informed of the arrests and has taken up the matter.



SA 8 held in Zimbabwe

PRETORIA — Eight South African citizens are being detained by Zimbabwe authorities, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

A spokesman said South Africa's Trade Representative in Harare was fully informed about the matter and was in contact with the Zimbabwean Govern-

ment.

"The families of the eight South Africans have also been fully informed."

No details of the identity of those being held, or circumstances of their detentions could be released at this stage.

Details would be made known "as soon as possible". — Sapa

## SOUTH NEWS

# Mugabe promises national unity . . . with a difference

From MICHAEL OVERMEYER  
NATIONAL Unity in Zimbabwe took a new turn at the seventh independence celebrations here last weekend. Zimbabwe is soon to drop racial representation in parliament by scrapping the white seats reserved in the Lancaster House constitution that brought independence after a bitter armed struggle that cost 40 000 lives. Hinting at the new form that national unity will now take, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said renewed talks would lead to a political and constitutional formula that will achieve greater national unity than the seven years of talks with opposition leader Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU).

Mugabe announced the end of the long, drawn-out unity talks between the country's main political parties, the ruling ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU.

"I am sorry to say we have been deadlocked for too long on the question of unity and the central committee of my party has recently decided that the talks be discontinued for they are serving no useful purpose," Mugabe said in his independence anniversary address to the nation.

He said this year was important because of the constitutional changes it would bring. The constitutional flexibility it ushers in will create a political order more in keeping with the political wishes of all Zimbabweans — black, white, coloured, and Asians.

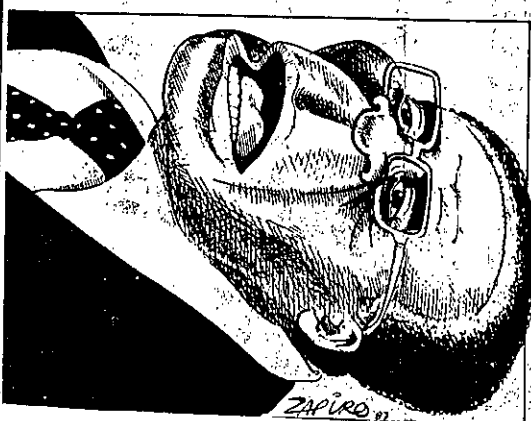
The Lancaster House Constitution provided for constitutional changes by a 70 percent majority in the 100-seat House of Assembly. Eight seats are reserved for blacks and 20 for whites under the constitution.

"There is an element in the prime minister's statement where he talks about a wider consultation which might result in wider unity," said Nkomo, commenting on Mugabe's shock announcement at the celebrations.

The PF-ZAPU leader described the breakdown of unity talks with the ruling party as a temporary setback and urged Zimbabweans to be cool and collected.

Mugabe also used the occasion of Zimbabwe's independence anniversary to warn that Pretoria was formulating a new strategy for destabilising and subverting the Southern African region.

Earlier in his address to the nation, he disclosed that Zimbabwe was equipping the country's defence forces with more modern, sophisticated and expensive weaponry, including new Russian MiG aircraft.



## No reasons given for holding SA 8

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Police have confirmed they are holding eight South African tourists following their arrest at Kariba 10 days ago.

But a spokesman at police headquarters in Harare said no further details could be released as the matter was of a "sensitive nature".

He said investigations were continuing.

The tourists, all men, are understood to be from Rustenburg in the Transvaal and were in Kariba to go on a canoeing safari down the Zambezi River.

The reason for the detention of the eight men is still not known, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria last night.

He gave the assurance that South Africa's trade representative in the Zimbabwean capital was "in constant liaison with authorities in an effort to secure the release of the detainees".

Reports from Harare earlier quoted the South African Trade Representative as saying the eight canoeists were arrested at a resort hotel 10 days ago but that he was satisfied they were "bone fide tourists".

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman declined immediate comment on the issue. — Sapa.

# Detained SA men on 'canoe safari'

362 24/4/87

**HARARE** — Eight South African men detained in Zimbabwe planned a canoe safari down the Zambezi, the head of South Africa's trade mission in Harare said yesterday.

Mr Johan Viljoen said the men were detained at the Cutty Sark Hotel on the shores of Lake Kariba in northern Zimbabwe 10 days ago, soon after entering the country by road from neighbouring Botswana.

Mr Viljoen said the detentions had been confirmed by the Zimbabwe

Government but it had given no reasons for their action.

He said the men had not appeared in court and he did not know under which laws they were being held.

"It is likely that a group of eight South Africans coming into the country in vehicles at this time would cause some sort of suspicion," he said.

"I suppose the people here want to be sure they are bona fide tourists."

Mr Viljoen said he could not release the

names of the men and did not know their ages.

Three were from Rustenberg, where one was an attorney.

Last May South African forces made simultaneous raids on what they said were African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia.

Two weeks ago, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned Zimbabwe, along with other black-ruled Southern African states,

to prevent insurgents from entering South Africa through their countries, or face the consequences.

Mr Botha told an election meeting in Natal this month that heavily armed ANC terrorists had assembled near Lusaka, from where some had already left for South Africa. He said that they were on their way to disrupt the elections, and warned that the Government would take whatever action was necessary to stop them. — Sapa

## SA 8 held while on canoe trip

HARARE — Zimbabwean security authorities are holding eight South African men who were arrested at a resort hotel 10 days ago, the South African Trade Mission in Harare said yesterday.

A spokesman said the mission had been in touch with the Zimbabwean authorities over the arrests, adding that, "we are satisfied they are bona fide tourists".

A Zimbabwean Government spokesman declined to comment on the incident.

Tour industry officials said the men had been

arrested on April 13 at a hotel in the northern resort town of Kariba, as they waited for a safari operator to take them on a canoe trip down the Zambezi River.

They said the eight — including three men from Rustenberg, one of whom was a lawyer — had driven into Zimbabwe in a four-wheel-drive vehicles from Botswana, travelling through the remote bush area in the Zambezi River Valley and on to Kariba.

It was not immediately clear where the men are being held. — Sapa-RNS



sapa-AP  
Mystery over Zimbabwe arrests

PRETORIA — The reason for the detention by Zimbabwean authorities of eight young South African men 10 days ago is still not known, said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs. — Sapa.

362

# anti-labour alliance

## HIGH JINKS AT THE GUTTY SARK MAY HAVE LANDED EIGHT IN JAIL

By PETA THORNYCROFT: Harare 26/4/83

THE eight South African tourists who were detained in Zimbabwe almost two weeks ago may not have been arrested for political reasons, according to the tour operator who was to have guided them on their canoeing safari.

Mr Stretch Perreira said this week: "I just don't believe they were arrested because they are South Africans or because there is uneasiness in some quarters that South Africa might raid Zimbabwe before the coming election."

"I think they might just have upset someone. You know what a bunch of guys are like after they have had a few beers."

The eight white men — all from Rustenburg — were arrested on April 13 at the popular Guty Sark Hotel in Kariba, the former holiday playground for thousands of South Africans.

Stretch said he was not worried about the welfare of the men, who are being held in prisons throughout north-western Zimbabwe.

"My information is that they are being well treated," he said.

The detention of the eight has not yet been reported in the Zimbabwean media, but it could become a big story after yesterday's SADF raids in Livingstone.

"They could be inside for some time now," said one seasoned newsmen.

Stretch — so nicknamed because he's almost two-metres tall — said the day of the arrests had been a bad one for him, too.

"Monday the 13th was a heckuva day.

"In the morning, I was attacked by a hippo near Mana Pools.

"Then, on my way to Kariba, my vehicle broke down.

"When I finally got there to pick up these guys I discovered they were all in detention. Jeez, what a day."

The men are H M Bonhans, W Kruger, P Raderman, P Gons, M Swart, B Roeder, A Erasmus and G Crafford.

They had planned to go on a three-day canoeing trip from Kariba to Chirundu with Goliath Safaris, the tour company which white Zimbabwean Stretch and his wife, Sarah, formed last year.

The men, in four four-wheel-drive vehicles, had crossed into Zimbabwe from Chobe, in Botswana, and were travelling along a route that Stretch had recommended — the little-used route from Victoria Falls to Kariba via Binga.

Stretch said he and other tour operators in the region were annoyed about the publicity.

"I believe this thing has been blown up, which could hurt our business. We have thousands of tourists from South Africa who don't like to be troubled here."

—The Zimbabwean



NDAY: APRIL 27 1987

## 8 detained<sup>262</sup> in Zimbabwe back home<sup>SMA</sup>

Political Correspondent

The eight South Africans recently detained in Zimbabwe slipped quietly into South Africa through Ellisras at the weekend.

The men are lying low, presumably in terms of an agreement with Zimbabwe which secured their release.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said there was nothing to add to a statement released by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today, in response to an incorrect radio news item which said South Africa still had no idea of the whereabouts of the eight South Africans held in Zimbabwe.

There had been fears the men would be caught up in the aftermath of South Africa's reconnaissance mission to Livingstone.

# Eight SA men held in Z'babwe are back home

362  
27/4/82  
EP

JOHANNESBURG —

The eight South African men detained earlier this month by Zimbabwean authorities are back with their families in the Transvaal after being released at the weekend.

Their legal representative, Mr Ernst Penzhorn, said today at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport upon his return from Harare, where he negotiated their release, that they had been detained under Zimbabwe's emergency regulations on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

The men, Mr Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr Piet Gouws, Mr Willie Kruger, Mr Ferdie Janse van Rensburg, Dr Michael Swart, Mr Bertus Erasmus, Mr Quinton Crafford, and Mr Pierre Roscher, were released on Friday night and told to be out of Zimbabwe by 6pm on Saturday.

They had returned to South Africa via Plumtree, and then through Botswana, the route they took when they entered Zimbabwe on April 9 for a canoeing trip down the Zambezi

River.

They were detained at the Kariba Hotel on April 13, after they took pictures of the Kariba Dam wall, which has been prohibited in terms of Zimbabwe's emergency regulations since January.

The Pretoria lawyer told newsmen at the airport he had been asked to represent the men by their families and had acted in his private capacity during negotiations, although he had liaised closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Zimbabwe authorities had allowed the eight to have legal representation, and he had travelled to Harare last Thursday, where he was courteously received.

Mr Penzhorn said he had been told South African tourists were not unwelcome in Zimbabwe, but he advised them to make sure they did not allow themselves to be found in suspicious circumstances.

Mr Penzhorn also secured the release in February this year of four South Africans held in Zambia for nine months. — Sapa

# Academic warns on conflict in SA

## Race relations in Zimbabwe 'success'

362  
STAT  
29/4/87

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Race relations in Zimbabwe have been basically a success story, Professor Marshall Murphree, Director of the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe, said in an interview.

But he warned that whites in Zimbabwe were particularly vulnerable to the effects of the racial conflict in South Africa.

### Racism transcends boundaries

He told the *Northern Suburbs News* that the violent demonstrations which followed the death of President Samora Machel showed that the effects of racism transcended national boundaries. Until racism was eliminated everywhere, no society would be free from its impact.

He did not regard incidents such as the riot in protest against President Machel's death as reliable indicators of race relations though they did contribute to the tendency among whites to oscillate between optimism and pessimism about their future.

Professor Murphree said successful race rela-

tions in Zimbabwe were achieved by a combination of statesmanship, favourable economic conditions and a balance of principle and pragmatism.

He estimated that between 100 000 and 110 000 whites remained in Zimbabwe, making it the biggest white population under black government.

He found blacks had shown "remarkably little prejudice towards whites", and while race remained a significant factor, the interests of individuals were defined less in the context of racial membership and more in terms of multi-racial interest groups.

He considered that white public behaviour changed rapidly after independence, but the change in private attitudes had been much slower.

He did not think the scrapping of the 20 seats reserved for whites in Parliament would prompt a new wave of emigration.

Rather he thought it would have a positive effect of reinforcing the present decline in the significance of race in Zimbabwe.

He regarded the constitutional provision of whites' seats, which the Government said it intended removing legally, gave whites no effective voice or veto, and caused them to act defensively as a racially defined group.

He estimated that since independence in 1980, about 80 000 whites had left Zimbabwe.

## Harare releases SA detainees held on spying charges

JOHANNESBURG — The eight South African men detained earlier this month by Zimbabwe authorities are back with their families in the Transvaal after they were released at the weekend.

Their legal representative, Mr Ernst Penzhorn, on his return from Harare yesterday, where he negotiated their release, said at a press conference at Jan Smuts airport, that they had been detained under Zimbabwe's emergency regulations on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

The men, Mr Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr Piet Gouws, Mr Willie Kruger, Mr Ferdie Janse van Rensburg, Dr Michael Swart, Mr Bertus Erasmus, Mr Quinton Crafford, and Mr Pierre Roscher, were released on Friday night and told to be out of Zimbabwe by 18h00 on Saturday.

They had returned to South Africa via Plumtree, and then through Botswana, the route they took when they entered Zimbabwe for a canoeing trip down the Zambezi river.

They were detained at the Kariba

Hotel on April 13, after they took pictures of the Kariba Dam wall, which has been prohibited in terms of Zimbabwe's emergency regulations.

Mr Penzhorn said the men were held at four different jails in Zimbabwe, where they were interrogated but well treated.

Mr Penzhorn said all the men were professionals and that none were members of the South African security forces.

The Pretoria lawyer said he had been asked to represent the men by their families and had acted in his private capacity during negotiations, although he had liaised closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Zimbabwe authorities had allowed the eight to have legal representation, and he had travelled to Harare last Thursday, where he was courteously received.

Mr Penzhorn said he had been told South African tourists were not unwelcome in Zimbabwe, but he advised them to make sure they did not allow themselves to be found in suspicious circumstances. — Sapa

(362)

DD 28/4/87

World

# Zimbabwe releases eight S African men

CAPL 710115 28/4/87 362

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight South Africans have arrived home after being detained for 11 days in Zimbabwe on suspicion of spying for Pretoria, their lawyer said.

Lawyer Mr Ernst Penzhorn, who negotiated their release, said the men were freed on Friday night, hours before South Africa raided alleged African National Congress (ANC) guerilla centres in neighbouring Zambia.

They were ordered to leave the country by 6pm on Saturday, he said at a news conference.

Government sources confirmed they were back in South Africa.

The eight, who planned a canoeing trip along the

Zambezi River, were held on April 13 for taking pictures of the Kariba Dam wall in northern Zimbabwe, prohibited under Zimbabwean law.

Mr Penzhorn said they were held at four different jails in Zimbabwe, where they were interrogated, but well treated.

None of them were members of the South African security forces, he said.

Mr Penzhorn said he had been asked to represent the men by their families.

The eight are Mr Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr Piet Gouws, Mr Willie Kruger, Mr Ferdie Janse van Rensburg, Mr Michael Swart, Mr Bertus Erasmus, Mr Quinton Crafford and Mr Pierre Roscher. — Reuter

# Food crisis in Mozambique

"THE situation in Mozambique is very fluid," said the FAO's senior economist, Peter Newhouse, but the two areas where he says the aid drop might

prove necessary are the provinces of Niassa and Zambezia. It's those areas that the war has cut off from the government and MNR (Mozambique National

Resistance) guerrillas has been fiercest for many months. Over the whole country, the war has left some four million people in need of

emergency assistance, according to the FAO. That figure amounts to about one quarter of the entire Mozambican population.

Of them, says the FAO, over one million have been displaced by the war, and are living in areas inaccessible to the relief operations

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, has announced that it may be necessary to begin to air-drop food into stricken areas of Mozambique where, according to the FAO, some one million people, displaced by the war, are cut off from relief supplies of food. FAO officials say there is no alternative at the moment for those worst hit areas of Mozambique.

carried out so far.

Mr Newhouse

believes that the FAO sees only two alternatives for those one million people.

One is that the relief agencies resign themselves to the fact that these people are out of touch, and simply to let them starve.

The other is to mount an air-drop operation to get emergency food supplies to the makeshift refugee camps cut off by the conflict.

The FAO's field staff has therefore called on the international donor agencies to give what it calls "urgent consideration" to a new operation to get food to those most distressed and inaccessible regions of the country.

But although, according to Peter Newhouse, an air-drop operation has to be considered as "a very serious possibility", FAO officials do point out that these are very expensive operations to implement.

## Experience

The agencies can draw on the recent experience of similar airlifts in Sudan and Ethiopia. But there are other problems too — "one doesn't always know who the food is going to," Mr Newhouse said.

A great deal of work has to be done to co-ordinate the work of the different donor agencies, and the local Mozambican Non-Governmental

Some emergency supplies have already been moved to inaccessible areas by air — items such as cloth and medicines, or special high protein foods for children.

Other items such as agricultural chemicals, or light mechanical equipment and spare parts have also been moved between centres normally cut off from each other either by river or road because of the war.

362  
2 Cape Times, Monday, May 4, 1987

# SA gets secret data on MiG-29s

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Israel has passed top-secret information to South Africa about a sale of new Soviet MiG-29 fighter aircraft to Zimbabwe, the Sunday Telegraph reported here yesterday.

The deal, reported in the same newspaper last week, apparently involves 12 of the modern jets in a R600-million deal.

The report, confirmed last week by the British Foreign Office, caused alarm in Pretoria and has led to speculation that South Africa may strike pre-emptively at the Zimbabwean MiG-29s soon after their delivery in the summer of 1988.

## Codename Fulcrum

According to well-placed intelligence sources, Israel has amassed a considerable amount of information about the MiG-29's capabilities and characteristics. This information would be used to find means of destroying MiG-29s in air combat.

Israel's interest in the MiG-29 stems from the fact that Syria will begin taking delivery of the first of almost 150 of the Soviet fighters this summer.

Israel's data on the MiG-29, also known by the Nato codename Fulcrum, has been amassed in the past two years and was helped considerably, sources say, by information passed by recently-convicted American spy Jonathan Pollard to Israeli agents in Washington in 1985.

Although the South African Air Force is the strongest air force in the region, many of its fighters are ageing French-built Mirages which would be little match for the Fulcrum in combat.

South Africa's fleet of Centurion battle tanks have been updated using Israeli modification kits and South Africa's new Cheetah fighter aircraft, currently under development and due in service after 1990, is a derivative of the Israeli Kfir fighter.

In the aftermath of the Pollard case and in the face of American pressure for Israel to sever links with South Africa, Israel recently undertook not to supply military equipment to Pretoria. Despite this undertaking, sources strongly suggest that exchanges of valuable information and hi-tech military electronics will continue on a covert basis.



Mr Tekere

## Zanu axes Tekere for 'misconduct'

HARARE. — A former guerilla chieftain and longtime trusted aide of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has been fired for misconduct from his key post as ruling party chairman in one of Zimbabwe's eight provinces, newspapers reported yesterday.

Mr Edgar Tekere, 50, was the second veteran nationalist politician recently to be axed as a provincial chairman of Zanu (PF).

The party politiburo on December 20 dismissed Masvingo provincial chairman Mr Eddison Zvobgo for misconduct.

Zanu administrative secretary Mr Maurice Nyagumbo said the party had gone out of its way to help Mr Tekere "mend his ways", but now concluded he could not reform. — Sapa-AP

1/10/87





MR OLIVER Tambo ... standing ovation.

# Tambo at WCC indaba

LUSAKA — The president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was greeted with enthusiasm when he arrived at the World Council of Churches meeting yesterday, Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, reports from Lusaka.

South African delegates "almost raised the roof with their singing, dancing and cries of 'amandla' and 'Viva Oliver Tambo'," as Mr Tambo entered the hall and was embraced by the Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev Khotso Makhulu, Ziana report said.

Mr Tambo also received a standing ovation at the end of a speech.

Before leaving, Mr Tambo embraced Dr Beyers Naude, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who is also attending the session. Dr Naude also received a standing ovation.

When the end of the session was

## SA Press Association

declared, all rose and sang *Nkosi Sikelel'i Africa*, the hymn composed in South Africa. It has become the national anthem of several African countries after gaining independence. It is used as Zimbabwe's national anthem.

Yesterday South African Christians conducted the opening workshop, led by Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Johannesburg.

They prayed in particular for those beginning a two-day stayaway from work in South Africa.

A minute's silence was also observed in solidarity with the stayaway.

Those delegates who have spent time in South African prisons were later asked to

stand and were applauded by their fellow-delegates.

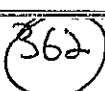
The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro, who arrived for the meeting yesterday, said he was especially happy to greet members of the "liberation movements" attending the conference.

The conference was a chance for delegates "to become once again the disciples of those who are in the forefront of the struggle for justice" in the region, he said.

"The real protagonists are those who are risking their lives going through hell and purgatory on the road to heaven," he said.

He assured the conference of the prayers of Christians all over the world.

This report has been curtailed — Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa. — Sapa.



Sometan

6/5/87.

**T**HE SALISBURY — sorry, the Harare — Club seems scarcely to have changed over 25 years of white rebellion, civil war and black independence.

True, there is a brass plaque over the bar — next to the memorials for the two World Wars — recording the death of half a dozen members "as a result of the hostilities, 1972-79". And gentlemen are now permitted to remove their jackets in the diningroom that looks out over the jacarandas of Cecil Square.

Across the way are the white walls of Parliament where Ian Smith was finally suspended last month after unrepentant disparagement of the system for the seven years since Robert Mugabe took over as Prime Minister.

Nor does Harare itself seem so very different from the Salisbury it was. The shops appear almost as short of stock as they were in the 14 years between Smith's UDI — resulting in international sanctions — and the real thing; school pupils still wear old-fashioned English uniforms and straw boaters, although most are now black; the residential suburbs are still extensive, affluent and beautiful, although they can be confusing these days because the old colonial street names have had their signposts stolen by departing white souvenir-hunters.

**N**ot unexpectedly, most of the old-style white Rhodesians have gone and their successors, the white Zimbabweans, are in subtle ways a different kettle of fish. Their lifestyle has not changed as greatly as they might have feared, but their aspirations, their satisfactions, their worries and concerns, their sense of role in their own country, have turned topsyturvy. And, of course, their numbers have been transformed.

In their heyday — early in the Seventies, just before the civil war got serious — 275 000 whites lived in Rhodesia. That figure might now be as low as 80 000 — certainly no more than 100 000 (one reason for this imprecision is that a lot of people, particularly youngsters, go away not as "emigrants" but on "holiday"; thus, their disappearance will not show up officially until the next census).

This is a colossal exit, but not in the least surprising. Most travelled either to or via SA. Dramatic numbers ended up in Australia, especially around Perth; fewer went back to Britain or went elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

The whites who left can probably be divided into various categories — those who had not been born in the country; the young men



□ SMITH ... out

# The white life in Zimbabwe seven years on

J D F JONES of the London Financial Times

who carried the brunt of the pre-independence fighting; the artisans, the police and the lower-paid and less-qualified people who realised their jobs would be taken over by blacks.

Then, of course, there were those white Rhodesians — many of them — who could not stomach the loss of their racially related seniority. But there were also specific financial factors influencing individual decisions on whether to go or stay.

Who, then, are the white Zimbabweans seven years after independence? In crude summary, they fall into four main groups.

First, there is the older generation. They are the ones most obviously "trapped" by their own affluence but also with stronger sentimental reasons for staying and less reason to fear losing jobs or career prospects.

Their incentive to remain is compounded by the fact that, when you emigrate from Zimbabwe, you are allowed to take out only Zm\$1 000 plus certain personal effects. Your assets must be invested in government bonds that pay 4%.

**A**fter six years, you can send for one-sixth of your capital, a withdrawal that may be repeated for the next six years. The thousands of Rhodesian pensioners who left the country are suffering similarly, although pensions have been remitted scrupulously, including to SA. The point is evident; a good proportion of whites cannot afford to leave, even if they want to.

Then there are the farmers. They have been the stars of the post-independence years, the backbone of the economy. There are now about 4 500 white "commercial" farmers, plus their families; in other words, most have stayed on — and not only because it is impossible for them to take their land or its cash value with them.

One of the most striking things

about Zimbabwe today is that there is so little talk of peasant land hunger, "resettlement" of blacks on white land, "squatting" and tension on the farms. Government's resettlement programme — one of its main policy planks and where British aid has been focused particularly — has been a disappointment, with only 40 000 families transferred so far, compared with the target of 162 000 by 1984.

**Y**et surprisingly, it does not seem to be a matter of political crises (remember that the war was, in the last analysis, supposed to have been fought for the land which the whites annexed at the turn of this century).

Third, there is the private sector. It became obvious at independence that there was going to be no place for whites in the public sector and many public servants left.

Others — including some very senior people — transferred to the private sector. The result has been an irritating degree of inefficiency in the public service, although this was inevitable given the policies of earlier white governments.

Fourth, there are the "new" white Zimbabweans — people who were probably born there and love the country as their own. They have lost much of the racialism of their predecessors, although they still do not mix much socially — opposed to professionally — with blacks.

They may have considered — and even tried — living elsewhere (some went to SA for a time but couldn't take it) and have now made a considered decision to commit themselves to Zimbabwe, for better or worse. No one can be certain about their numbers, but they are important for the future.

Put these four groups together, add the so-called "expatriates" — imported on short-term contract to perform specific jobs and sent

home again as soon as the authorities believe a Zimbabwean can cope — plus the disproportionately large number of diplomats and associated types and you have a white population which is edging towards the 50 000 Kenya model.

The unresented presence of whites in the country is surely an achievement after the bitterness of a racial war. Extraordinarily, too, there is scarcely any evidence that these whites, who inevitably are "fat cats" in comparison with the black average, are resented.

One explanation must be that there are plenty of black fat cats in today's Zimbabwe; their conspicuous presence is probably even more likely than that of the whites to provoke envy. One of the ironies is that Mugabe's socialism has been conspicuous for the emergence of a black middle class.

But what of the quality of life of these reconstituted Rhodesians? The sun still shines. The servants are ubiquitous. The roads and services are (almost) as manicured and efficient as before. Certainly, the economy is in difficulties, but life is by no stretch of the imagination uncomfortable.

**T**he choice of goods and brand names in the shops is limited, but these are people who lived with sanctions; they can cope. They keep telling you that it is still a wonderful life — and they mean it.

Zimbabwe, in short, is shaping up as a country with an affluent minority, who, by and large, are happy to be there, ruled by a black socialist government which, by and large, is happy to have them.

There is, though, an obvious political dimension to all this. For the past seven years, the constitution negotiated at London's Lancaster House in 1979 has guaranteed whites 20 of Zimbabwe's 100 parliamentary seats. Mugabe has respected the arrangement.

But now Mugabe is constitutionally entitled to abolish the entrenched white seats if he can muster 70 votes in the House — and his government has made it clear that it intends to do so.

The result would, in the first instance, be in effect to disenfranchise the whites until the next general election; their 20 MPs would have to leave Parliament at once.

In the second instance, the whites would be assimilated into the full common roll — an entirely democratic move but one that would confirm their relegation to political insignificance.

However, it is hard to find any whites who are either startled, or even concerned, by this imminent scenario. They have, it seems, used the seven-years interim to adjust to their political demise.

What we have, then, is a small group of wealthy whites — fewer than one in 100 of the total population — many of whom are passionately fond of their Central African country and are anxious to live their lives there in spite of the economic disadvantages and the administrative inefficiencies.

**T**hey accept that they have no hope of a political role in their country, know that civil liberties are going to remain under pressure and are not yet clear if they are truly intended by a socialist and egalitarian government to operate the commercial and agricultural capitalist sectors.

Most of them do not have more than the faintest insight into, or information about, the tribal and ideological politics that lie behind the public facade of national unity they are, therefore, in the dark about the prospective stability of government.

This ignorance, coupled with their lack of influence, must raise doubts about their own security. There are indeed perils inherent in their situation as whites in Southern Africa.

It has to be assumed — at least, most Zimbabweans do — that the situation in SA will continue to deteriorate. Most Zimbabweans assume their country will be drawn into the consequences of this conflict — through sanctions, cross-border retaliation or other ways — over the next generation.

If, for example, Mugabe introduces sanctions against SA, the quality of life inside this country is bound to suffer dramatically. And when the South African government is challenged, it has shown it will strike back.

The lines and terms of conflict will be drawn on racial distinctions — how else? White Zimbabweans, having chosen to stay on, will have to ask themselves if their acceptance of black rule is enough to assure their security.

362 09 6/5/89

# Zambia to go it alone financially

LUSAKA — Zambia abolished personal foreign exchange allowances yesterday and announced the creation of a committee to supervise import licences as part of its new go-it-alone policy.

A central bank statement said Zambian citizens and resident expatriates would no longer be allowed foreign exchange for holiday travel, primary and secondary education abroad, wage remittances and the payment of service fees.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda has announced the creation of a special committee, composed of representatives from different sectors of the economy, to monitor the govern-

ment's allocation of foreign exchange for imports.

"The committee will be instructed not to allow the importation of any goods considered to be luxuries into the country," he said.

"Anyone caught doing so will have his licence cancelled on the spot and if he is a foreigner he will be deported immediately."

Last Friday the president announced that Zambia would abandon International Monetary Fund austerity policies in order to embark on a new economic programme aimed at achieving growth through self-reliance and tight government control of the economy.

— Sapa-RNS

6/8/87 (362) B/Day  
**Caution on corridor**

**HARARE** — The leader of Zimbabwe's commercial sector has warned that the reconstruction through Mozambique of Southern African export routes must be seen as a step-by-step process to which there is no swift solution. This is the message given by Dawn Taunton, president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), in the chamber's current issue of its monthly magazine, Commerce.

Cautioning against expecting too much too soon, Taunton said success could only be achieved by setting limited and easy to understand objectives. She dealt initially with the Beira Corridor from Zimbabwe's eastern border through Mozambique to the port of Beira.

The corridor, guarded by Zimbabwe and Mozambique troops against attacks by Renamo, is one of Zimbabwe's main rail links and carries its vital oil pipeline to the ocean.

A multi-million dollar reconstruction scheme, backed by Western consortiums, is under way in the corridor in a concerted effort by member-nations of SADCC and PTA to reduce their dependency on South African transport routes. Taunton said the ZNCC should eventually get its own debentures in the corridor, which would grant the chamber access to confidential information about its progress. — Sapa.

# SA protest to Zimbabwe on landmine blasts

HARARE.— A strong protest note over recent border landmine incidents was handed to the Harare government yesterday by SA's Trade Commissioner in Zimbabwe.

Johan Viljoen said the

protest arose from Monday's detonation of an anti-vehicle landmine which killed one person and injured 10 others inside SA, west of the southern Zimbabwean border town of Beitbridge.

The note also said three landmines were lifted on Tuesday, one in the area of the explosion and the others 5km west of Beitbridge.

"We also told them that footprints were found

leading from and to Zimbabwe, indicating that the person who planted them came from Zimbabwe. The South African government protested very strongly against this violation of international law," Viljoen said.

Pretoria said on Tuesday it had protested to Zimbabwe over two landmine blasts near the border which killed a man and injured a soldier.

Viljoen said he had reiterated the South African government's responsibility

to defend its territory and to safeguard the safety of its citizens.

Pretoria has often accused the Harare government of allowing guerrillas fighting for black majority rule to infiltrate SA through Zimbabwe, a charge denied by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Pretoria launched its latest raid two weeks ago, hitting Zambia's southern tourist town of Livingstone and killing four people. — Sapa-Reuter



# Smith's Democracy

YOU'VE SEEN that Ian Smith was barred from Zimbabwe's parliament. You've seen the public response, divided into those sad old racial categories the "black response" and the "white response", with the former saying Smith should consider himself lucky, and the latter lamenting the undemocratic nature of his eviction. You have also noted the implications for South Africa, not least the upsurge in white people saying: "If that's African democracy, over our dead bodies do we give in - Opaal, mame, and oil the guns."

Now let's see what might have happened if the old Rhodesia had set its sights on the rich democracy I set out last time.

Firstly, a good deal of war and death and destruction would not have taken place. Smith & Co would have been liberated of their fear that ending minority rule meant "giving in to the communist terrorist".

Their fears and prejudices would not have vanished, but they would have had something to aim for, instead of merely something to avoid. They would have sought democracy, instead of resisting it. They would have had a target to negotiate about, instead of only a dread to fight about.

There would be fewer graves in today's Zimbabwe, fewer widows, fewer wheelchairs, fewer gun-crazed warriors, and more educated and self-confident people.

Independence would have come sooner and easier, and it would have come more effectively. Power would have passed not in to the hands of a single government, but truly and thoroughly in to the hands of millions of people. They would have expressed this power by electing a government - yes, of course - but also in electing plenty of other power-wielding bodies - in provinces, in the cities and the towns and villages.

The people of Matebeleland or Manicaland or Bulawayo or Gweru would not have had to put all their faith in a parliament in Harare.

They would have had the normal democratic right to vote for the government of Zimbabwe, but they would also have been putting energy into local and provincial councils.

All these councils would have been interconnected. If the Matebeleland council waited to do something which the government seriously disliked, the matter would have been thrashed out in council chambers and in elections. Matebeleland's parliamentary representatives would have been arguing the case in parliament. In the Matebeleland council there would have been some members who supported the government, and they would have argued

**Prospects has been running series on democracy, and in this article Denis Beckett, the editor of *Frontline*, continues with a look at what he thinks might have happened to what was then Rhodesia.**

the government's case there.

The overall effect would be this: Everyone would have a sense of security. Everyone be confident that his view would get a hearing in some part of the full and thorough democratic system. Government does what the society wants, rather than society doing what the government wants.

As long as the majority is behind some particular aim of government, government gets its way. But the majority is measured not by a single simplistic election, where millions of people compress all their hopes and desires into just one five-yearly "X".

The majority is measured by the interaction of all those millions of people through the voters for, and the debates among, all the innumerable councils and local and regional leaders they produce.

Now there we have a real democracy. Or at least, that's what I think. What do you think? Do you agree that this is the kind of society we should aim for, or do you prefer the idea of a single all-powerful "black" government replacing the existing "white" one?

If this had been the kind of society which Zimbabwe opted for, what would it have meant in the Smith case? Maybe he would still have ended up old and sad, walking out of the parliament he once dominated, while the black members whom he once swore would never sit in it jeered and booed him. After all, what the majority wants in a democratic society, the majority gets.

Moreover, nobody ever said that democracy was about loving one another. It's only about better ways of arguing than shooting one another.

If members of parliament jeer their colleagues, that's part of the game. And an ex-oppressor who caused 13 years of war and 30 000 deaths is in no position to complain if his adversaries fail to shower him with affection.

Nonetheless, in the kind of rich democracy I am arguing for, some things would be different. For one, the government would not simply be an obedient bunch of party men who do what the Prime Minister says.

Each Minister and each MP would be reasonable to a vibrant constituency, with its own powers and alliances and rivalries, and would be as much concerned about the constituent's attitude as about the Prime Minister's.

Some would be conscious of sensitivities back in the old home town, and concerned that smooth political dealings there would be ruffled by kicking out a figure who some people saw as a symbol of their own security.

This is only one of many reasons why even members of the government's own party would speak out - "Hey, hang on there, let's examine this."

Then, with all that democratic expression taking place at every level of society, you're bound to end up with wings and splits and pressure-groups and coalitions.

There would be a large diversity of political groupings, having strategic or practical or ideological links with each other.

Smith would not be confined to an irrelevant rump "white" party. If he's in parliament it's because people voted him in, not because of some white protection.

And those people who have votes, and alliances with other governments don't take him seriously, it is difficult not to take, seriously.

In any case, if in this society some MP is evicted from parliament, he does not have to sail fondly into the sunset. He can involve himself in to other councils of power, other forums where democratic expression takes place and power is exercised.

Never mind Smith, what about Joshua Nkomo? Why should the sole alternative to a place in the cabinet be totally powerless?

Why shouldn't he be able to stand for election to a Matebeleland Council influencing government?

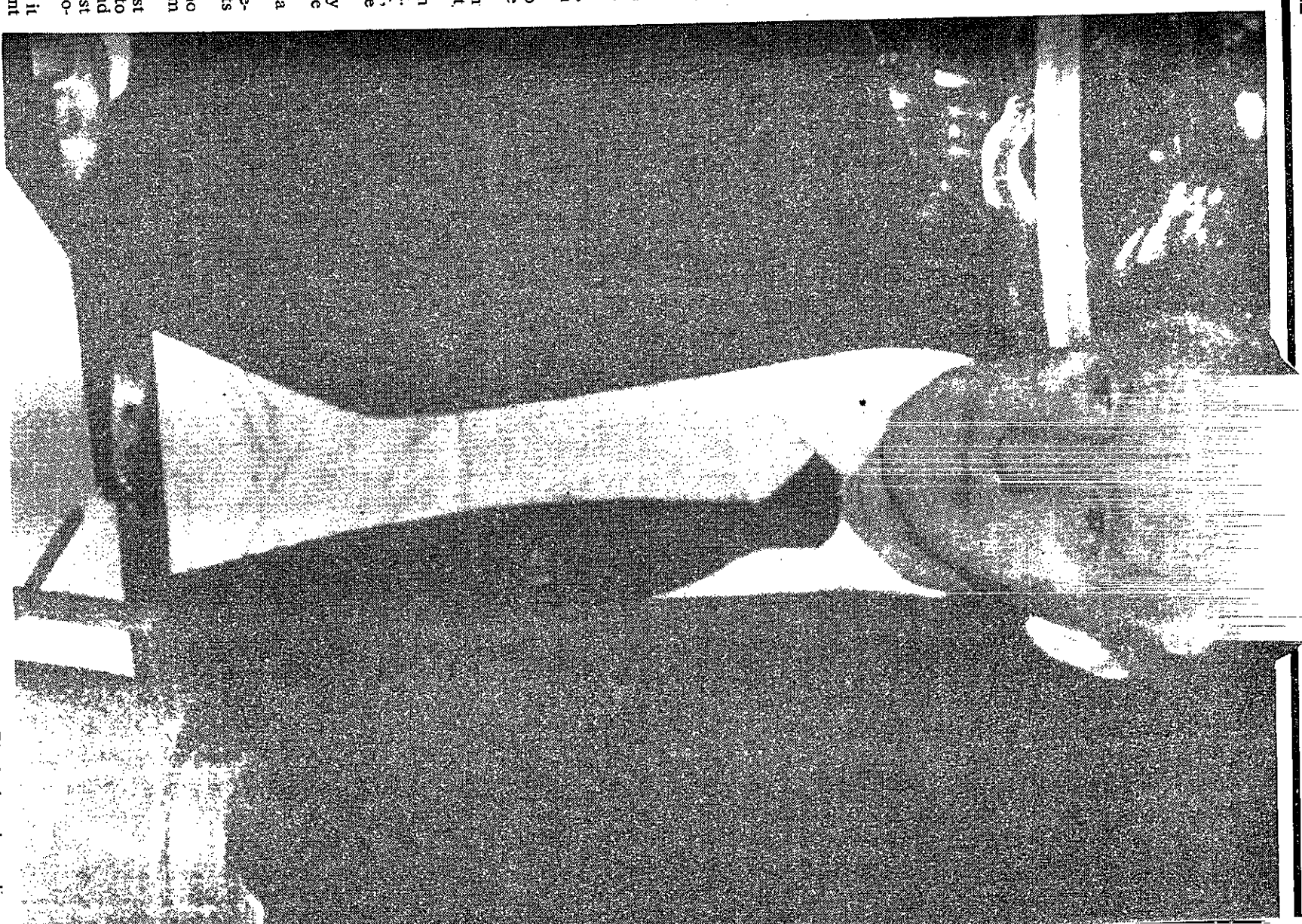
Wouldn't that be more democratic than having Matebeleland run solely by a central government which few of its inhabitants voted for?

Wouldn't it also be more sensible to have Nkomo involved in a constitutional process than to have him relegated to impotence and symbolising rejection?

In sum, the Smith incident reflects, to me, the contrast between a bald democracy and a rich one. As I've said, to my mind the rich democracy is fairer and squarer and more just to everyone, minorities or majorities of just plain ordinary people who want a stable political environment so they can get on with their lives in peace.

What is more, the notion of a rich democracy is what it takes to enable us in South Africa to get past the current jam.

How about it?



Former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, has now been barred from Zimbabwe's parliament

# ZIMBABWE PAPER SLAMS CHILD DETENTIONS

HARARE — The holding of children in detention in South Africa has been sharply criticised in Zimbabwe despite an attempt by the South African trade representative to explain the circumstances of the detentions.

In an unusual step, the trade representative, Mr Johan Viljoen, had a letter published in the *Herald* newspaper in which he said that children in detention were there "for the sole reason of protecting the general public from acts of violence perpetrated mainly by juveniles in the 16 to 18 years age group."

In the letter contained figures of

the numbers in detention supplied to a court by a senior police officer, General Steenkamp.

In a leading article in reply to the letter, the *Herald* said the "feeble attempt" to excuse the detention of schoolchildren did not even begin to address the real issues at stake.

The paper said juvenile violence had its roots in social ills and in South Africa unemployment, poverty, poor education, combined with the unjust oppression of political aspirations had churned out a "desperate, frustrated and angry generation of teenagers".

Instead of taking heed of the call

for change in 1976, the authorities had hit back hard.

"As a result teenagers have been completely brutalised by the system they live in, and if they 'necklace' those they regard as being their foes and use other forms of violence to enforce boycotts and the like, the authorities should not be surprised," said the editorial.

The paper said what was happening to many youngsters in South Africa must surely count as one of the greatest human tragedies that has the sole responsibility of the apartheid regime.

362

362

362

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11/5/87

# Zimbabwe paper attacks SA over children in prison

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360

## Detention is necessary — SA envoy

The Star Bureau

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The holding of children in detention in South Africa has been sharply criticised in Zimbabwe despite an attempt by the South African Trade Representative to explain the circumstances of the detentions.

In an unusual step, the Trade Representative, Mr Johan Viljoen, had a letter published in *The Herald* newspaper in which he said that children in detention were there "for the sole reason of protecting the general public from acts of violence perpetrated mainly by juveniles in the 16 to 18 years age group".

The letter contained figures of the numbers in detention supplied to a court by a senior police officer, General Steenkamp.

In a leading article in reply to the letter, *The Herald* said the "feeble attempt" to excuse the detention of schoolchildren did not even begin to address the real issues at stake.

The paper said juvenile violence had its roots in social ills and in South Africa unemployment, poverty, poor education, combined with the unjust oppression of political aspirations had churned out a "desperate, frustrated and angry generation of teenagers".

### 'COMPLETELY BRUTALISED'

Instead of taking heed of the call for change in 1976, the authorities had hit back hard.

"As a result teenagers have been completely brutalised by the system they live in, and if they 'necklace' those they regard as being their foes and use other forms of violence to enforce boycotts and the like, the authorities should not be surprised," said the editorial.

The paper said what was happening to many youngsters in South Africa must surely count as one of the greatest human tragedies and it was the sole responsibility of the apartheid regime.

The attack was followed up in a letter published later from a "Grieving Parent" who denounced the official letter.

Zimbabweans were urged to demand to be told why, if children were guilty of criminal acts, they were not brought to trial and why they were being detained for indefinite periods.

It accused the South African Trade Representative of effrontery in writing of the "undisciplined nature and cruelty of detained children" and accused the police of making undisciplined and brutal attacks on children.

LONDON — South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Mr P R Killen, says the detention of people in South Africa is regrettable, but necessary.

Responding to criticism from Oxfam, Mr Killen says in a letter to *The Times* today:

"Everyone regrets the necessity for detentions. I hope that there is understanding for the situation in a country like South Africa — composed of various minorities — which is committed to change and adaptation.

"There are some who do not favour evolutionary change by negotiation, there are some who are manipulated into confrontation, there are some who try to promote a revolutionary climate and there are some who turn to violence and subversion.

"Government's duty must be to try to ensure stability."

Mr Killen also questions "whether Oxfam, as a registered charitable organisation, should concern itself with criticising the internal affairs of countries in which it is allowed to operate".

He adds: "Doubt would arise about the proper use of time and resources for Oxfam's charitable work if it were to campaign on such domestic issues."



# Of bullets came f the dark ...

## 'Hail out o

From ROBIN DREW Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's security forces with tracker dogs have mounted a massive manhunt for a gang of armed bandits who shot dead four farmers.

Mr Thys Lourens, 40, Mr Glynn Williams, 48, Mr Allan Dicks, 70, and Mr Roy Futter, 46, were killed on Saturday in an atrocity which has shocked the white farming community.

"About three or four armed people, we believe to be bandits, stormed the small hall where the victims were, and opened fire," Police Commissioner Henry Mkurazhiza said.

Miss Gail Futter, who survived the attack which killed her brother and three others, told of the night of horror in a telephone interview today.

There was no indication that anything was amiss until a hail of bullets smashed into the group of men playing darts in the lounge of the farmers' club about 30km south-west of Gweru.

"My brother was scoring and was standing to one side. The other three, Mr Thys Lourens, Mr Glynn Williams and Mr Allan Dicks, must have died instantly," Gail said.

### Gunned down

The women were sitting in another part of the lounge which adjoins the club bar.

"We all ran into the toilet area and crouched in a shower cubicle and kept as still as possible."

Roy Futter tried to get to the door to lock it but was gunned down in the second fusillade of bullets.

A worker at the club had cut the main light switch.

"His action helped save our lives," said Gail.

The man, whose name is not known, was wounded.

The gang entered the lounge carrying torches, rifled the handbags and went into the bar to break open the till.

Eleven-year-old Greg Futter, who had been sleeping on two chairs put together, rolled off when the shooting started.

Gail said: "He had the presence of mind to lie absolutely still while the killers walked around him. When they went into the bar he crept into the shower cubicle with us."

With Gail was her brother's fiancée, Miss Lizzy van der Sante, her mother and son, Robert.

### "Frightened"

"I was very frightened and was shaking," said Gail. "But we all kept calm."

She estimates they waited in the shower cubicle for nearly two hours before help arrived.

Another farmer, a Mr Paul, was the first there. He walked into the darkened club on his own, not knowing what to expect.

He and other farmers had been alerted by Mrs Allan Dicks, whose 70-year-old husband was killed. Mrs Dicks was in a cottage nearby when she heard the shots.

She fired a shot from her pistol and it is thought this might have driven the gang off.

● The leader of the gang which launched the bloody raid is believed to be a notorious dissident known as Gwasela, wanted for scores of killings.

It is understood that he sent threatening notes to Mr Glynn Williams, who had had problems with the squatters on the ranch which he managed.

# SADF denies part in Harare blast

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa has been blamed for the explosion which ripped through a block of flats close to the city centre in the Zimbabwean capital last night, killing a young Zimbabwean mother.

State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who was at the scene of the blast shortly after it happened at about 6.30 last night, told newsmen: "We condemn the South African attack."

The Minister said all the indications were that South Africa was responsible.

*The Herald* newspaper carried banner headlines this morning proclaiming "SA Bomb Kills Zimbabwean Woman in Harare Flat".

The South African Defence Force has dismissed as "absurd" claims by the Zimbabwean government that South Africa was responsible for the bomb blast.

A spokesman for the SADF said today the claims were "a typical reaction to the senseless and barbaric murders of four farmers in Zimbabwe at the weekend and is no more than an absurd attempt to yet again try to use South Africa as a scapegoat for their

own deteriorating internal security situation".

The woman who died in the blast was Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza.

Four other people in the upstairs flat at the time miraculously escaped. They were Mrs Chiliza's brother, a young friend, her baby daughter and the maid who was looking after the child.

*The Herald* reported this morning that army bomb disposal experts believed a bomb was placed in the ceiling of the flat on the upper floor of the double-storey block on the corner of Prince Edward Street and Fife Avenue. One of Zimbabwe's best known schools, Prince Edward, is across the road.

It was almost a year ago that South African commandos raided an African National Congress house and office in Harare and blew up the buildings.

But there was no immediate link between last night's blast at Earls Court and the South African organisation.

Pretoria sent a note to the Zimbabwe government last week warning it not to allow guerillas to use its territory to infiltrate South Africa. This followed the landmine blast near Messina.



S774C  
12/5/87

# 'Many Zimbabweans oppose sanctions against S Africa'

ARGUS 12/5/87

Dateline HARARE: Argus Africa News Service

362

**T**HERE are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which oppose the introduction of sanctions against South Africa, the director of the Pretoria based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, has said.

Writing in the latest issue of the institute's Africa Bulletin after a visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Leistner said stereotyped views and growing acrimony on both sides were feeding on each other and may ultimately have serious consequences for the region as a whole.

"What is needed in both countries is a cool and unprejudiced analysis of the other party's motives, strengths, weaknesses, interests and capabilities — in other words, an understanding of what lies behind official rhetoric and actions," he said.

Dr Leistner said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's threats of imposing sanctions against South Africa had frightened not only the Zimbabwean business community but also organised labour and ordinary citizens.

The many small black busi-

nessmen who feared for their livelihood if regular supplies from South Africa were to be disrupted, were a political factor that Mr Mugabe could not ignore and the white business community had "discreetly but urgently" warned against sanctions.

The powerful Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions had also spoken about the negative effects of sanctions on the Zimbabwean economy and "most ministers and senior politicians are in some way engaged in business and would be detrimentally affected by sanctions".

Dr Leistner said Mr Mugabe was therefore unlikely to impose sanctions.

He said it was false to assume that once the Beira corridor was operating Zimbabwe would no longer be dependent on South Africa for its external trade.

Zimbabwean businessmen had told him that the Beira port would not be able to handle more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe's external trade by 1990.

However, Zimbabwe's de-

pendence on South Africa would probably be greatly reduced through the use of other outlets.

Dr Leistner said Zimbabwe and South Africa continued to have a profitable trade despite political differences.

In 1985 18 percent of Zimbabwe's imports came from South Africa and 11 percent of its exports went to South Africa.

"According to a competent observer approximately 60 percent of exports of manufactures goods are sold to South Africa and entail employment for about 30'000 Zimbabweans", he said.

South African business had also invested heavily in Zimbabwe and although no reliable data was available "a figure of R1 000 million is sometimes mentioned".

Dr Leistner warned that despite these relations and even if South Africa adopted a more accommodating approach towards neighbouring countries, "Zimbabwe would certainly be the least responsive among them".

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## SA calls Zimbabwe blast claim 'absurd'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South Africa has been blamed for an explosion which ripped through a block of flats close to the city centre here, killing a young woman.

However, the South African Defence Force has dismissed as "absurd" claims by Zimbabwe that it was responsible for last night's bomb blast, which also injured several people.

Zimbabwean Minister of State Security Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa was at the scene shortly after the blast.

He said: "All the indications are that South Africa was responsible.

"But I don't know why this flat (No 7 Earls Court, Prince Edward Street) was chosen. All the residents are Zimbabwean civilians."

The woman who died, Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, had returned home minutes before the blast. Four people in the upstairs flat were unhurt.

The roof was blown off and the outside wall of the flat disintegrated.

A spokesman for the SADF said today the claims were "a typical reaction to the senseless, barbaric murders of four farmers in Zimbabwe at the weekend and is no more than an absurd attempt to yet again try to use South Africa as a scapegoat for their own deteriorating internal security situation".

## Mugabe deplures murders

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has deplored the murder of four white farmers by dissidents and has promised that the security forces will not rest until the killers are caught.

He described the killings at the Somabhula Club near Gweru in the Midlands as "a barbaric action against members of our community".

## Ban lifted on Kariba pictures

HARARE. — The ban on taking pictures of the Kariba Dam wall has been lifted, according to a spokesman for Zimbabwe's tourism ministry. - Argus Africa News Service.

# 'Strong opposition' to Mugabe on sanctions

262 5000 13/5/87

There are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which oppose the introduction of sanctions on South Africa, the director of the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, has said.

Writing in the institute's *Africa Bulletin* after a visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Leistner said stereotyped views and growing acrimony on both sides were feeding on each other and might ultimately have serious consequences for the region as a whole.

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Dr Leistner said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's threats of imposing sanctions on South Africa had frightened not only the Zimbabwean business community but also organised labour and ordinary citizens.

The many small black businessmen who feared for their livelihood if regular supplies from South Africa were disrupted were a political factor that Mr Mugabe could not ignore and the white business community had "discreetly but urgently" warned against sanctions.

The powerful Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions had also spoken about the negative effects of

**It is false to assume that once the Beira Corridor is operating Zimbabwe will no longer be dependent on South Africa for its external trade, says the head of the Africa Institute.**

sanctions on the economy and "most ministers and senior politicians are in some way engaged in business and would be detrimentally affected by sanctions".

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Dr Leistner said Zimbabwe and South Africa continued to have a profitable trade despite political differences. In 1985, 18 percent of Zimbabwe's imports came from South Africa and 11 percent of its exports went to South Africa.

"According to a competent observer, approximately 60 percent of exports of manufactured goods are sold to South Africa and entail employment for about 30 000 Zimbabweans", he said.

South African business had also invested heavily in Zimbabwe and although no reliable data was available "a figure of R1 000 million is sometimes mentioned".

The foremost investors were named as Anglo American Corporation, Hulleys and Old Mutual.

Dr Leistner warned that despite these relations and even if South Africa adopted a more accommodating approach towards neighbouring countries, "Zimbabwe would certainly be the least responsive among them".

He added, however, that "there are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which are anxious that economic relations with South Africa should not be impaired".

"South Africans generally appreciate their country's economic pre-eminence. What they comprehended too little, though, is the possibility of utilising this position to promote in a constructive fashion South Africa's security interests, while at the same time reaping economic returns." — The Star's Africa News Service.

CM Times 14/5/82 (362)

## Smith quits as leader

HARARE. — Former Rhodesian prime minister Mr Ian Smith, suspended from parliament last month, said yesterday he had resigned as leader of the white opposition party he has led since the country became independent Zimbabwe under black rule.

He said he would still be active in politics.

Mr Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, is the successor to the Rhodesian Front, at the head of which Mr Smith led a white settler rebellion against British plans for majority rule.

Mr Smith was suspended from parliament for one year for urging South Africans to unite against international sanctions.

Explaining his resignation, he said: "I was motivated by the government's vindictive action in deceitfully associating the white electorate with remarks I made about sanctions." — Sapa-Reuter

# TV bomb was meant for ANC chief, says Zimbabwe Minister

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The bomb which killed a young woman in Harare this week was meant for the ANC's chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Reddy Mazimba, and was concealed in a colour television set brought to the Zimbabwean capital from Maputo.

These startling allegations were made late last night by the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, in a statement to *The Herald*.

The paper reported that the TV set had been brought to Harare by Mr Frank Chiliza, the husband of the woman killed in the blast which wrecked her flat.

Mr Mnangagwa said the bomb was an electronically detonated device which blew up when the set was switched on.

The set was a present for the ANC chief representative and was brought from Maputo by Mr Chiliza who had attended a funeral there.

The statement said Mr Chiliza placed the set in his Earls Court flat and during his absence his wife decided to switch it on. The television exploded, killing his wife and destroying the flat.

The statement added: "It is quite clear that agents of the South African regime had devised a plot to kill the chief representative of the ANC, which misfired with disastrous results."

It recalled that a previous ANC representative in Harare had been assassinated in 1981. It said South Africa was implicated in that killing and in the bombing of the Zanu (PF) headquarters later that year.

It also blamed South Africa for being involved in the sabotage of aircraft at the Thornhill Airbase in 1982.

Argus 15/5/87 (15/5/87) 382

## TV bomb 'meant for ANC man' in Zimbabwe

The Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The bomb which killed a young woman here this week was meant for the chief representative in Zimbabwe of the African National Congress, Mr Reddy Mazimba, according to a statement.

The bomb was concealed in a colour television set brought to the Zimbabwean capital from Maputo, the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, said in the statement to the Herald newspaper.

The newspaper said the TV set had been brought to Harare by Mr Frank Chiliza, whose wife, Tsitsi, was killed in the blast which wrecked their flat.

Mr Mnangagwa said the bomb was an electronically detonated device which blew up when the set was switched on for the first time.

### Set was a gift

Mr Chiliza, who had gone to a funeral in Maputo, bought the set as a gift for Mr Mazimba.

The ANC would not confirm speculation that Mr Chiliza was an ANC member.

The statement said Mr Chiliza had placed the set in his Earl's Court flat and while he was out his wife had switched it on. Shortly afterwards the television set exploded, killing her and destroying the flat.

"It is quite clear that agents of the South African regime had devised a plot to kill the chief representative of the ANC, which misfired with disastrous results," it said.

Earlier the South African Defence Force dismissed as "absurd" claims that it was responsible for the blast in which Mrs Chiliza died.



# Rumbles at Zanu chief's dumping

By KARL MAIER  
Mutare, Zimbabwe

UP the peaks and down the valleys of Zimbabwe's majestic eastern Highlands, new echoes of anger are rumbling towards the government 250km away in Harare.

Local outrage has greeted the unceremonious dumping on May 3 of the controversial King of Manicaland, Edgar "Two-Boy" Tekere, 50, as the provincial chairman of the ruling Zanu-PF.

The Mugabe government's explanation for the move came in an announcement by Zanu's secretary for administration, Maurice Nyagumbo. The politburo ruled that Tekere had to go, he said, because he had tarnished the party's image and had "failed to fulfill his responsibilities".

For the fiery Tekere, a founding member of Zanu and once a key aide to Mugabe, the dismissal was a clumsy attempt to muzzle his verbal assaults on corruption in senior party ranks.

"It's because I am very critical," Tekere said in a recent interview here. "I am always complaining about corruption in top echelons. We are degenerating into a nation of thieves."

Some senior government officials, he said, flagrantly violate Zanu's own "leadership code", which was designed to curb the accumulation of wealth by party leaders.

"The code says no-one is supposed to have more than 124ha of land, but



Joshua Nkomo ... unity  
talks broken off

some of them have 124 000ha," said Tekere, a former Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development who was tried and acquitted in a split decision on charges of murdering a white farmer in 1980.

Many residents of this provincial capital feel betrayed by Zanu's move against their popular champion. They say that unless the action is reversed, anti-government sentiment will spread.

"Zanu is nothing in Manicaland without Tekere," said one Mutare businessman. "If this continues, Zanu is finished here."

The depth of public anger became clear when Nyagumbo called a provincial council meeting to explain the sacking, and a hostile reception forced him to cut short his presentation and dash out of the civic centre, residents here said.

Then came an unprecedented protest march in Mutare on May 6 that was dispersed by police.

The growing controversy of Tekere's demotion marks the third time this year that the Mugabe government

has sparked animosity in the provinces.

In January, Zanu dismissed the Minister of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs, Eddison Zvobgo, as party chairman in the central province of Masvingo, home of Zimbabwe's biggest Shona-speaking group, the Karanga.

Last month, Mugabe stunned the nation by breaking off talks to unify his Zanu with the opposition Zapu party of Joshua Nkomo.

Now some local observers fear that step may foster a new round of violence — perhaps kindled by neighbouring South Africa — in the Zapu stronghold, Matabeleland.

But unlike in Matabeleland, home of the minority Ndebele, the people of Manicaland are members of the majority Shona and traditionally have been strongly pro-Zanu. That they remain so is imperative for the government.

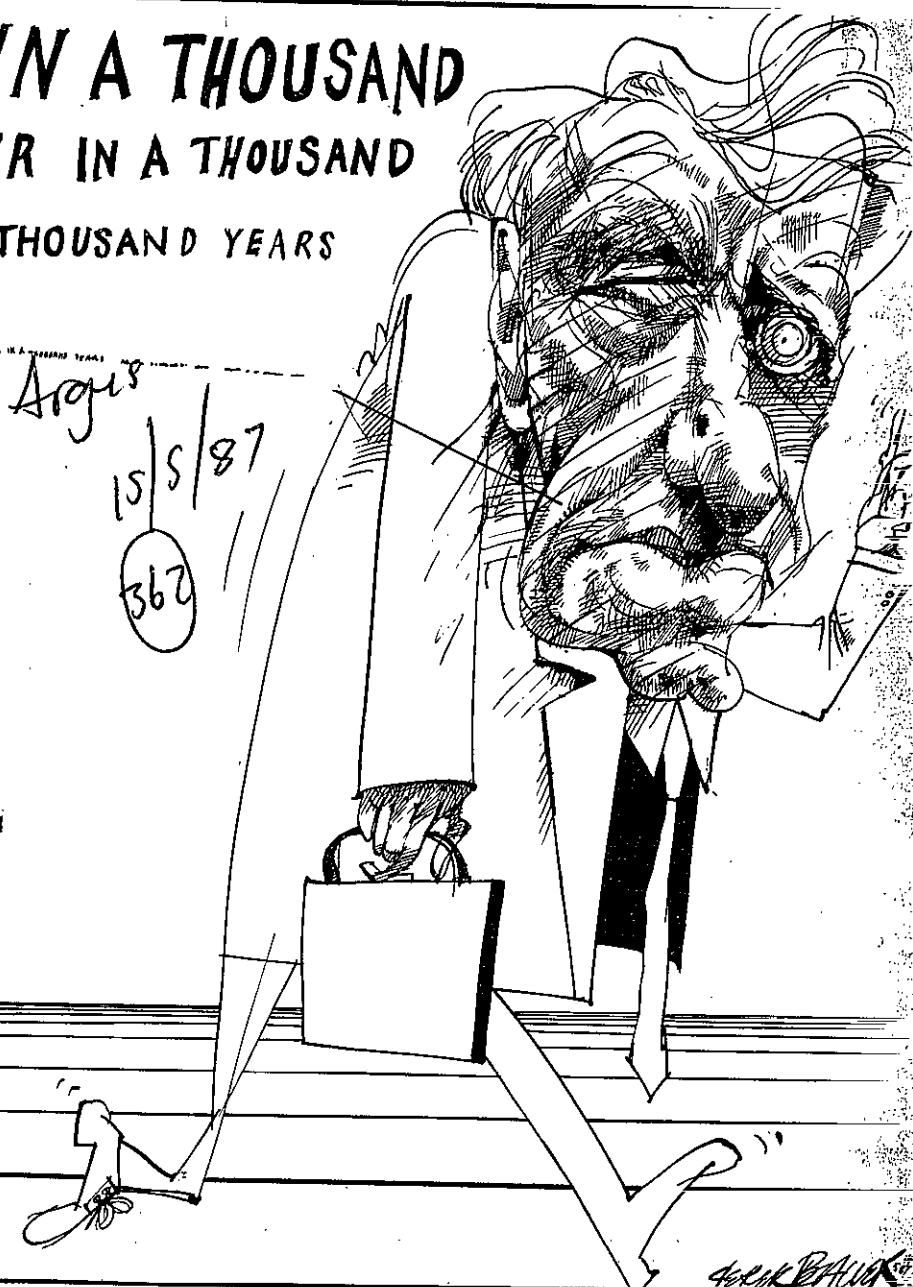
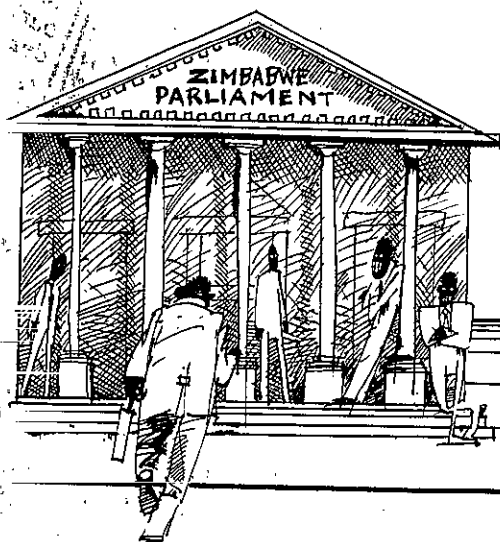
For Mutare is the gateway to Mozambique's Beira Corridor, which 6 000 Zimbabwean troops are guarding to ensure that their country has at least one foreign trade route that does not pass through South Africa.

Further, Manicaland embraces the Mozambican province of Manica, a prime area of operations by the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

And officials here point to a rise in the number of crossborder raids by gunmen from Mozambique in search of food and money.

"The South Africans must be liking this Tekere business very much," said one Zanu backer in Mutare. "Government arrogance is increasing tensions in the south, and now in Manicaland. They seem intent on creating enemies among people who should be their friends."

NEVER IN A THOUSAND  
YEARS NEVER IN A THOUSAND  
YEARS NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS  
NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS



The Argus deputy editor, DEON DU PLESSIS, looks back on Ian Smith, who stepped down this week after more than two decades as a political leader

# Goodbye Mr Smith



Mr Ian Smith

THE political reporter of the biggest newspaper in the then Rhodesia was summoned quite early one Sunday morning to attend on Ian Smith at the Prime Ministerial mansion in what used to be Salisbury.

"It was strange, really strange," the reporter recalled. "I arrived and there in the garden was Smithy, dressed in old slacks and a cardigan. He was walking around this beautiful garden.

"When I got to him he was staring at a magnificent bed of roses and kind of stirring the soil with his foot and muttering. He told me it was a terrible thing having all those official gardeners around because a man could never get his fingers into the soil himself. And this morning that was all he really wanted to do.

"It also turned out he did not have much of importance to say. He just wanted someone from outside to talk to."

That story, it seemed to me, was a very Rhodesian one. White Rhodesian, that is. Real white Rhodesians — there were not many of them but they were the driving force of the Rhodesian Front and therefore UDI — were not city people, even though they may have lived in them.

There was a *frontiersmanship* about them: the hardy pioneer on his high-ceilinged stoep watching the sun go down over the splendid fields he had toiled over and hacked from African bush.

And the fact that the story was about their Prime Minister was a significant point too. Ian Smith was just like them, his instincts were theirs and that was why they cheered him to the echo in the town halls of Rusape and Umtali and Umvukwes and Plumtree and why they

sustained him in power in election after election.

Ian Smith made absolute sense to his fellow Rhodesians when he told them the civil war, the sanctions, the isolation were the price to be paid for civilised standards. Civilised standards, after all, were there for all to see — the pretty gardens, the trim little cities, the bingo evenings at community centres and the smiling Africans in their neat uniforms.

In fact, even living there during the worst times of the war with the military corteges winding slowly out under the Jacaranda trees to the cemetery in Warren Hills, it was possible to believe that in the grand global parade Ian Smith was the only one in step.

## Hunching the national shoulders and plodding on

He is an admirably stoical man too — another quality he shares with the best of the white Rhodesians. Only a supreme stoic could describe the fearful crash he survived while flying fighters for the RAF in the Western Desert during World War 2 as "a bit of a bust-up." The impact, in fact, smashed him into the cockpit dashboard leaving his face scarred and largely immobile to this day.

In his Prime Ministerial days that stoicism translated itself into hunching the national shoulders and grimly plodding on — even through the worst of times. That stoicism, coupled with a sense of duty which is another powerful element of his personality, is what impelled him to say, when asked this week, that he had no intention of even considering leaving Zimbabwe.

None of Ian Smith's great ideas

ture was terribly clever or — with the exception of some of the free-lance sanctions busters — very sophisticated. But that was also in the nature of the party and the people he led. There was a piece of the empire which refused to lie down, clinging resolutely to the usages and attitudes of the mother country of decades before.

"Surrey with the lunatic fringe on top" was what some people cruelly called Smith's Rhodesia. The spirit of that Rhodesia steadfastly refused to acknowledge the simple truth that times march on — and in the process the perceptions of truth change too.

It used to drive the suave baby boomers from Whitehall and Fleet Street — whose beat Rhodesia was — half mad with professional rage and frustration to have to deal with this overhang from their own imperial past. Products of different schools and subject to different pressures, they did not understand him one bit.

Now that he's retired from front-line politics the hope must be that he does so with grace; that he does not become too much of a hangover of a now-despised past in his own country as he is in danger of becoming. An era has ended with his political passing and that is how it should stay — ended.

If it does, who knows? Ian Smith may even find himself with a bit more time to get his fingers into the

## Poor economic tune

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's optimism about growth prospects is not shared by Zimbabwe's two largest banking groups.

In a recent interview Chidzero hoped the economy would grow faster in 1987 than last year's negligible 0,2%. But the biggest bank, Standard Chartered, is forecasting a fall of some 3,5% in real GDP.

The bank points out that, the two main sources of economic growth since 1980 have been government spending and agriculture. With agricultural output falling to a four-year low in 1987 and the government forced to slow expenditure growth as the Budget deficit increases to 16% of GDP, Zimbabwe will have to look elsewhere for growth.

Manufacturing is in recession too, following the 40% reduction in import allocations. In mining — stagnant since 1980 — there is some light on the horizon in the form of the strong bullion price.

From all quarters government is being urged to change its economic tune. The State-controlled Zimbabwe Banking Corp — the second largest banking group — warns of the "serious risks" of further import compression, pointing out that import quota reductions of the magnitude experienced so far this year "run the grave risk of inflicting serious and lasting damage upon the productive structure."

Zimbank says that if the trend towards further import compression is to be reversed,

FINANCIAL MAIL MAY 15 1987

a "wide range of substantial policy initiatives" is needed that will shift resources from consumption to production — especially production for export.

In its May economic bulletin, Standard Chartered calls for a substantial cut in the Budget deficit, trade liberalisation, positive real interest rates, export and investment incentives and heavy emphasis on modern management techniques at plant level.

There are signs that the need for policy reforms are acknowledged by some ministers, though probably not a majority. At the heart of the debate are two politically sensitive issues — controls versus liberalisation and the size of the budget deficit.

Private-sector economists warn that there will be little new private-sector investment unless or until there is relaxation of State controls over labour, prices and investment. They point to growing evidence of disinvestment by international companies and reluctance of those remaining to invest.

The Budget deficit is the major obstacle between Zimbabwe and a trade policy loan from the World Bank, designed to boost exports. To reduce the deficit would mean major politically unpalatable steps such as reduced subsidies (and therefore higher prices) in the public sector, lower spending on education and a reduced defence vote.

But as tensions mount in the region, Zimbabwe is likely to spend more rather than less on defence, while escalating unemployment — put at 18% in 1987 by Standard Bank, compared with 12% only three years ago — suggests that education spending will continue to increase, if only to try to keep youngsters out of the unemployment queues.

# OUT!

## Smith defiant as ever as he gets the push from parliament

May 1987

UNDER fire from right and left, white and black, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith was ousted from parliament this week by the wartime foes he once vowed would "never in a thousand years" rule his country.

One after another, black legislators he once detained or drove into exile during 14 years as Rhodesia's last white leader stood up angrily to denounce him as a "madman", "racist", "oppressor" and "traitor" for allegedly supporting the country that, ironically, hastened his downfall — South Africa.

His year's suspension from a parliament he served for 39 years was toasted by most of Zimbabwe's 8-million blacks.

Reaction among the 130 000 whites who once backed Mr Smith to the hilt was divided. Some like his fellow-MPs argued that he had been unfairly and unconstitutionally tossed out to strip him of the leadership of his Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe party, now a certainty.

Others, like white legislators who support Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, contended his presence as head of the whites-only political movement antagonised the government and exacerbated tensions between the races.

### Grim-faced

Many observers feared his expulsion would strengthen white South African politicians' arguments that they would be targets of vengeance if they bowed to black majority rule as he did.

Mr Smith, who will be 68 on Wednesday, sat grim-faced as legislators voted overwhelmingly (38-10) to suspend him for 12 months after condemning him for making a speech in South



IAN SMITH  
Forty years is enough

By NORMAN ELLIS  
Harare

Africa proposing how businessmen there could fight economic sanctions. Fifty-one MPs stayed away from the vote.

Mr Smith sighed, snapped his black briefcase shut, shook hands with his political aides of decades and walked stiffly out of parliament to backbenchers' shouts of "Bye bye".

But outside the cream-washed Houses of Parliament — symbolic seat of government in seven decades of white minority rule as Rhodesia — Mr Smith remained as defiant as he was on November 11 1965, when he effectively rebelled against the Crown by unilaterally declaring the British colony independent.

"This was a personal ven-

dicta against me," he said. "We will look into the legal aspects to see whether we should fight it in the courts. There's a principle at stake here."

But he also conceded that it was now time to quit political life and spend time writing his memoirs and managing his 425ha cattle ranch in the rolling green hill country of southern Zimbabwe.

"I have more than enough to do," he said. "For the past five years I have been planning to write. Now I will have the time. There is also lots to do at the ranch."

Was it the end of his political career? "I hope so," he replied. "Forty years is enough."

The National Assembly which suspended him was, ironically, the place from which he once vowed there would never be black majority rule in his lifetime. Pressed later by reporters, he said it would never dawn in 1 000 years.

### Jocular

The suspension motion, tabled by Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, accused him of making a speech in South Africa "calculated to give encouragement and succour to a foreign power that is so hostile to Zimbabwe".

Mr Mugabe, detained as a terrorist by Mr Smith for a decade along with thousands of other black activists, jocularly put it another way.

"... to deprive him of his seat is not enough because he will still have his head," Mr Mugabe, who led a seven-year guerrilla war for independence, told the House on Wednesday.

"And as long as he has his head he will continue to wag his tongue and tail in arrogance."

### Shrinking

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala, who was also detained by Mr Smith, hinted that Mr Smith could face further action outside parliament when he disclosed he had ordered a probe into his police file.

"When I have satisfied myself that I have the power or don't have the power, I will decide what to do," the head of Zimbabwe's immigration department and police force said, raising fears among the shrinking ranks of Smith supporters that their idol might be stripped of his citizenship and forced to leave the country of his birth as his former wartime army commander, General Peter Walls, was.

Mr Smith acknowledges that his government was forced to surrender power only when South Africa, itself under international pressure, slowed down oil and arms supplies in 1978.

# Zimbabwe-SA ties expected to deteriorate

362  
19/87 SH

The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, says relations with South Africa will worsen as a result of the general election.

He said the election confirmed right-wing tendencies and raised the theme of confrontation.

In an interview with *The Herald*, the Minister said more aggressive actions from South Africa could be expected. He called for more vigilance and security consciousness among Zimbabweans.

He said people should accept only visitors they were sure of at their homes or places of work. He urged them to report suspicious visitors to the police. If the visitors were innocent nothing would happen to them, he said.

Mr Mnangagwa said the government knew South African plans for Zimbabwe from the number of agents it had arrested.

Pretoria had targeted for sabotage places such as the Kariba power stations on both the southern and northern banks, the Hwange thermal power station and the Mazowe earth satellite station.

On the question of loyalty of whites, he said the whites did not merit wholesale condemnation.

"We have whites who have cast their lot in with the new order, but we also have whites who are still engaged in trying to siphon out of the country every cent they can and who will help the enemy do things against the country.

"But they represent a small element within the white community."

He said the number of South African agents in Zimbabwe had increased but within three months the authorities had caught up with them.

(362) S.M. 18/5/87

Governments which allowed insurgents to operate in their country were "playing with fire" and "could get burned themselves", Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday in Pretoria in response to official allegations from Zimbabwe that South African agents were responsible for a rocket attack on an ANC house in Harare yesterday morning.

"Governments who allow in their territory persons of violence who arm themselves with

## SA not responsible for explosions — Pik

weapons and explosives must take into consideration that they are playing with fire and people who play with fire sometimes get burned themselves," a statement issued by a spokesman for the Minister said.

The spokesman also referred

reporters to a statement made by the Minister last week in which he denied South Africa was involved in a blast that ripped through an apartment in Harare, killing a woman.

The spokesman said that denial applied to the allegations by a

Zimbabwe government official that South African agents were responsible for yesterday's attack on the house used by the ANC in Harare.

Nobody was injured in these attacks but the ANC house and neighbouring houses were damaged.

Zimbabwe security officials said last week's bomb was planted in a TV set intended as a gift for the ANC representative in Harare but exploded before it was delivered. — Sapa.

### Pre-dawn rocket blast damages ANC office in Harare

# Attack will heighten feelings against SA

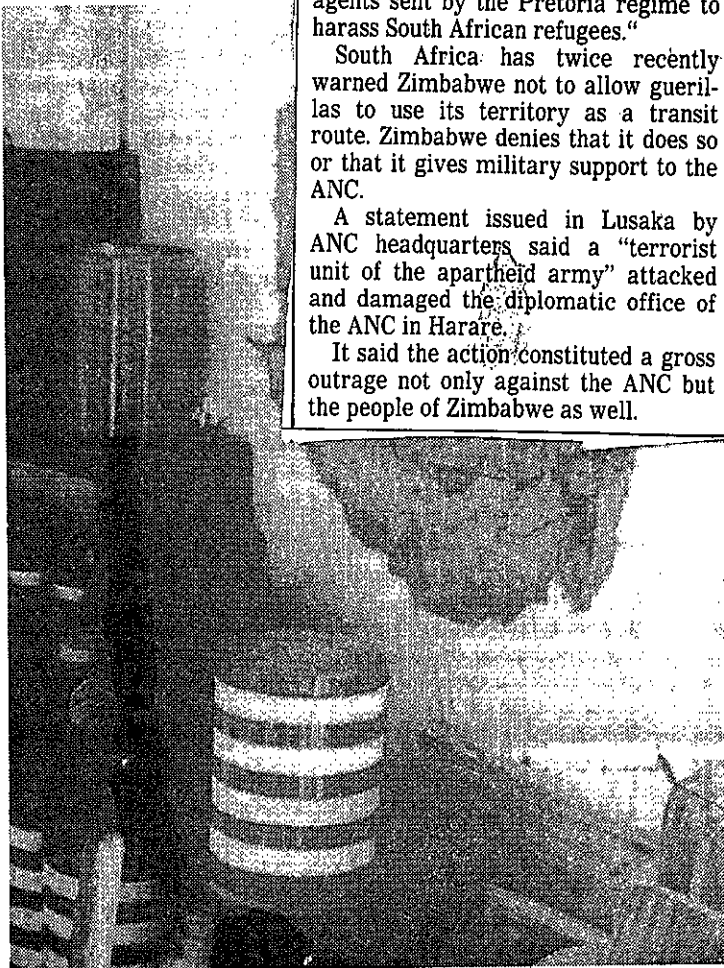
(362) S.M. 18/5/87

this morning's act are South African agents sent by the Pretoria regime to harass South African refugees."

South Africa has twice recently warned Zimbabwe not to allow guerillas to use its territory as a transit route. Zimbabwe denies that it does so or that it gives military support to the ANC.

A statement issued in Lusaka by ANC headquarters said a "terrorist unit of the apartheid army" attacked and damaged the diplomatic office of the ANC in Harare.

It said the action constituted a gross outrage not only against the ANC but the people of Zimbabwe as well.



Police in Zimbabwe suspect a rocket-propelled grenade caused this damage to a house in Harare early yesterday. Police believe the grenade overshot its intended target, a neighbouring house occupied by the African National Congress.

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Anti-South African feelings, already running high in Zimbabwe, will be intensified following yesterday morning's pre-dawn rocket attack on a Harare suburban house which has been used as an office by the ANC.

No one was hurt in the explosion which echoed across the city at 5.10 am as a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the grounds of the house in Lincoln Road, only a few blocks away from embassies and high commissions in the capital's main area for diplomatic missions.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said South African agents were to blame.

The blast, which broke some windows and blew a hole in the garden wall, occurred less than a week after a massive explosion wrecked a flat in an apartment block five minutes away.

In that explosion — said to have been caused by a booby-trapped television set brought to Harare from Maputo as a gift for the ANC chief representative — the wife of an ANC member, Mr Frank Chiliza, was killed.

The grenade fired at the house in Lincoln Road was launched from the edge of a grove of trees in open ground facing the property, about 200 m away.

Pieces of shrapnel were found in neighbours' gardens and windows were broken in a number of nearby houses.

Police, who have been looking after other ANC properties as well, were guarding the house.

The Lincoln Road house is understood to have been used as an office by ANC chief representative Mr Reddy Mazimba but according to the neighbours was not occupied at night.

It was still dark when the attack took place. The Commissioner of Police and the Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Tapfumeneyi Mujuru, raced to the scene along with scores of police, paramilitary personnel and explosives experts.

Police are reported to be investigating the presence of a number of people seen hiding in the garden of the home of a doctor living nearby who was called to an emergency at the hospital.

#### ASSASSINS

Six years ago the then chief representative of the ANC in Harare, Mr Joe Gqabi, was shot to death by assassins.

A year ago, on May 19, South African commandos blew up the ANC's town office and a house in Ashdown Park.

A government spokesman said yesterday: "The government of Zimbabwe





Plaster was knocked off this wall where a grenade landed after smashing through a window.

## ANC's Harare offices hit in grenade attack

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — An office used by the African National Congress here has been hit by a rocket in an early-morning attack.

No one was hurt in the explosion, which echoed across the city at 5.10am yesterday as a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the grounds of the house in Lincoln Road, only a few blocks away from embassies and high commissions in the capital's main area for diplomatic missions.

The grenade was launched from the edge of a grove of trees in open ground facing the property and about 200 metres away.

The Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyar-

ira, said that South African agents were to blame.

The blast, which broke windows and blew a hole in the garden wall, came less than a week after a huge explosion wrecked a flat in a block five minutes away.

In that explosion, said to have been caused by a booby-trapped TV set, Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, 25, wife of an ANC member, Mr Frank Chiliza, was killed.

Mrs Chiliza was buried yesterday.

The Lincoln Road house is understood to have been used as an office by the ANC's chief representative, Mr Reddy Mazimba, but according to neighbours is not occupied at night.

# ANC house bombed

CAA T-1-S  
18/5/87  
362

HARARE. — A bomb exploded outside a house used by the African National Congress soon after 5am yesterday. No one was hurt.

The Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said South Africa was to blame.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, denied that the Republic was responsible. However he added: "Governments who allow in their territory persons of violence who arm themselves with weapons and explosives must take into consideration that they are playing with fire and people who play with fire sometimes get burned."



# Race relations: Zimbabwe's success story

By ROBIN DREW

The Argus Africa News Service

Dateline: HARARE

RACE relations in Zimbabwe have basically been a success story, says Professor Marshall Murphree, director of the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe.

But in an interview published here he warned that whites in Zimbabwe were particularly vulnerable to the effects of the racial conflict in South Africa.

He told the Northern Suburbs News that the violent demonstrations which followed the death of President Samora Machel showed the effects of racism transcended national boundaries and until racism was eliminated everywhere, no

society would be free from its impact.

However he did not regard incidents such as the riot in protest against President Machel's death as reliable indicators of race relations. They did however contribute to the tendency among whites to oscillate between optimism and pessimism regarding their own future.

Professor Murphree said the successful relations in Zimbabwe were achieved by a combination of statesmanship, favourable economic conditions and a balance of principle and pragmatism.

He estimated that between 100 000 and 110 000 whites remained here, making it the biggest white population living under a black government in Africa.

He found blacks had shown "re-

markably little prejudice towards whites" and while race remained a significant factor, the interests of individuals were being defined less in the context of racial membership and more in terms of multiracial interest groups.

He considered that white public behaviour changed rapidly after independence, but the change in private attitudes had been much slower.

He did not think the scrapping of the 20 seats reserved for whites in Parliament would prompt a new wave of emigration.

Rather he thought it would have a positive effect of reinforcing the present decline in the significance of race in Zimbabwe. He regarded the constitutional provision, which

the government says it intends removing legally, gave whites no effective voice or veto and caused them to act defensively as a racially defined group.

He estimated that since independence in 1980, about 80 000 whites had left Zimbabwe.

Professor Murphree has studied race relations in Africa for the past 20 years.

He said whites found it hard to believe that blacks would not treat them as they had treated blacks.

The fact that they did not stemmed in part from reactive repugnance to the white racism of the colonial era — a repugnance with emotive depths which whites found difficult to appreciate since they had never experienced it.

# Another Z'babwe farmer gunned down by gang

HARARE — A farmer was shot dead yesterday, reportedly by a gang of armed rebels blamed by police for the murder of four other farmers earlier this month.

Police confirmed that the farmer, Roy Dabbs, 29, had been killed near the central Zimbabwean town of Gweru but could not immediately say who was responsible.

Neighbours said Mr Dabbs was delivering milk when his truck was stopped by the gang, led by a dissident known as Gwasela. He was ordered out of the vehicle, questioned and then shot.

The gang marched his wife, Angela, about three kilometres to their farm, where the house was searched and a rifle taken.

The gang then left without harming her, the neighbours added.

Police said earlier that Gwasela's gang was responsible for killing four

farmers at a social club in the Somabhula area 30 kilometres south of Gweru on the night of May 9.

The four were shot through the club windows as they were playing darts. A number of women also in the club escaped death by hiding in the showers.

Rebels, officially termed dissidents, have been active mainly in southern and western areas of Zimbabwe since 1982. They have killed villagers and more than 20 commercially-important white ranchers in widespread violence.

But there have been few incidents in the past two years.

A police spokesman in Bulawayo, speaking to reporters after a lone rebel was killed in the Matopos area south of the city on Sunday, said attacks were declining and security forces were getting on top of the situation.

# It's time to tighten belts in Zimbabwe

363  
5/10/87  
19/5/87

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe, troubled by drought and a burgeoning state budget deficit, is likely to find the next two years the toughest for the economy since independence in 1980.

The generally bleak outlook is underlined in the Standard Chartered Bank's latest Zimbabwe Economic Bulletin in which the bank warns that real incomes and output will fall and some of the post-independence economic growth will be eroded.

The country's largest bank said Zimbabwe's economic growth of 3.2% annually since 1980 had depended heavily on public expenditure and agriculture.

The agricultural sector has suffered sharp reverses in recent months because of:

- A prolonged hot, dry spell.

- Weak tobacco prices (about 40% below last year's levels).

- An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the important beef exporting industry.

Farm output could fall by as much as 15% this year to its lowest level in four years, the bank said.

Local bankers and businessmen agreed that growth in government spending would have to be slowed in order to curb Zimbabwe's burgeoning budget deficit.

Latest official estimates put the projected deficit for the year to

June 1987 at R1 460-million, about 14% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

One Harare economist said that this was a serious economic problem which created a major obstacle to the negotiation of an export fund loan from the World Bank.

The deficit was also inflationary and intensified balance of payments pressures in the economy, he said.

In the 1987 budget due in July the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bernard Chidzero, was likely to be forced to trim public spending and raise new revenue, probably through higher indirect taxes on drink and tobacco, the economist predicted.

But Standard Chartered Bank said that with debt-servicing, defence and education accounting for about 60% of total budget spending, there was little scope for expenditure cuts, particularly as inflation of 14% a year implied a virtually automatic increase in spending of that magnitude.

Hopes that the manufacturing industry might boost the economy were dashed when foreign currency allocations were cut by an average of 34% earlier this year.

The state-owned Zimbabwe Banking Corporation said in its April economic review that import quotas were now only 20% of their 1981 values in real terms.

Industry is heavily reliant on imported inputs of raw materials, spares and capital equipment.

Economists said nevertheless there were some encouraging trends.

However economists generally are gloomy about prospects.

"We have to accept that for the next three years we will be devoting about 30% of our export earnings to servicing foreign debt at a time when we desperately need new investment both to create new jobs and replace obsolete equipment in industry," one said.

"If we are to do this, we must substantially increase exports and attract very much higher inflows of aid and foreign investment."

# Zimbabwean paper's call to SA whites

(362)  
SMC

May 19 87

The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Whites in South Africa opposed to apartheid should rally behind the liberation movements which alone can guarantee peace, unity and stability, Zimbabwe's biggest circulation newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, said yesterday.

The newspaper said the National Party's victory brought despair rather than hope.

It demonstrated that the whites in South Africa were unable to read the writing on the wall because of the ostrich attitude instilled in them by President P.W. Botha.

The editorial said Mr Botha had cheated the electorate by painting a false picture of a South Africa under threat of imminent invasion by armies of freedom fighters waiting in neighbouring states.

He had then mounted a raid on Livingstone to influence the whites psychologically to vote for him and they obliged.

*The Sunday Mail* asked if Mr Botha had the ability to avert a bloodbath by using his immense power to dismantle apartheid, release Nelson Mandela and lift bans on political parties.

But it did not see much likelihood of this and suggested there could be more raids into the Frontline States, including Zimbabwe.

# Dissidents who kill, rob and

## play politics

**Robin Drew reports from Harare on the events leading up to the hunt for a notorious bandit who has eluded the Zimbabwe security forces for five years.**

squatters who have been responsible for rustling, poaching and snatching on a massive scale. State Security Minister Mr. Emerson Mnangagwa confirmed that dissident leaders such as Gwasela were cutting fences and encouraging squatters to move on to white-run properties as a way of gaining their support.

It is a pity people have to be killed before effective action is taken, said one Somabula farmer, but it seems that things are happening now.

The farmers are now able to draw weapons for their defence and have been promised militia units to guard their properties. Similar action was taken in Matabeleland last year.

Altogether 51 whites have been killed in five years of dissident activity and several hundred blacks have been shot or bludgeoned to death.

According to official figures, 116 civilians were murdered last year alone by dissidents. There were more than 200 armed robberies.

The police say 68 dissidents were killed and 15 captured. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Banditry has become a way of life for dissidents in Zimbabwe, according to a Government official. They are outlaws who kill and rob and rape, but who know how to play on the fears and hopes of the peasants.

There is a political element in it too, he said, for they know that by scoring the laws of the land, they bring all authority into contempt and so undermine the Government.

The official was speaking as security forces continued a massive operation to track down the killers of five white men who have been gunned down in the Gweru area in the Midlands Province in the past 11 days.

The focus of attention is a notorious bandit known as Gwasela who has been operating in territory covering hundreds of square kilometres for five years.

### Vicious gang

Born in the Slibela district, about 70 km from the scene of the latest outrage where a young dairy farmer, Mr Roy Dabbs, was shot to death in cold blood in front of his wife, Gwasela has been described as the leader of a vicious gang wanted for between 60 and 70 killings.

He is believed to have been involved in the murder of at least seven whites.

Police said Gwasela, also known as Shopt of Orchard, was a former private in the Zipra army of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. They have offered a substantial reward for his capture.

He is said to be highly skilled at covering his tracks and knows the

area west of Gweru, stretching in a northerly direction to Nkai and beyond, like the back of his hand.

There are forest areas there where it is said you could hide an army and it will be no easy job to find him.

It appears that after the Somabula killings on the night of Saturday May 9, he headed north-west for the Gwampa forest area with three members of his gang.

But if, as is thought, he shot Mr Dabbs, he must have doubled back and headed in the direction of Gweru itself.

At one stage it is believed security forces were close enough to engage in a fleeing contact, but Gwasela disappeared.

Known haunts have been staked out, the police air wing is taking

part and volunteer farmers from Matabeleland's Nyamandlovu area, which has had plenty of dissident experience, are taking part in the hunt.

It was Gwasela who sent the warning notes to Mr Glynn Williams, the manager of Lonrho's Ruby Ranch, who had been trying to evict squatters with the help of the authorities.

According to farmers in the district, trouble with squatters in previous years across the Shangani River in Matabeleland led to two other white farmers being killed.

After the shooting at the Somabula Club, many farmers expressed bitterness at the failure of the authorities to back them sufficiently in their efforts to remove

# Kaunda still set on sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia was still determined to implement sanctions against South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

At a Press conference here he added, however, that sanctions would only be implemented when an agreement was reached with other countries in the region.

Zambia would like to ban flights to and from South Africa but this move would only have an effect if other countries in the region took similar measures.

Mr Kaunda said he saw no hope for a

peaceful solution to South Africa's problems and accused the West of supporting the South African Government.

Mr Kaunda said that this week he would announce major changes in the structure of the boards of State-owned firms.

Some executives in State enterprises were bullies, while others were stealing a lot of money, he said.

Mr Kaunda said his Government had broken off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund because the IMF was only concerned with debt repayment, not with the development of countries.



S.M.R.

22/5/87

(360)

## TV men held in Zimbabwe probe

HARARE — Three television newsmen are still being held by Zimbabwe police who say they are investigating a breach of internal security.

Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes of Worldwide Television

News (WTN) were arrested on Friday and on Saturday afternoon Mr Tim Leach of Independent Television News (ITN) was also picked up.

Mr Leach (34), a producer based in Harare, was due to have flown to

London on Saturday night.

Mr Liddell's wife, Sandra, was allowed to visit her husband at the central police station at the weekend. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Zambia rejects US 'blackmail'

362  
25/5/8  
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LUSAKA. — Zambia and Zimbabwe, threatened with cuts in aid by the United States, have reaffirmed their support for the African National Congress.

In the wake of last week's car bombs in Johannesburg, the US Senate voted overwhelmingly to cut off economic aid to the frontline states if they harboured ANC guerillas.

Zambia and Zimbabwe said at the weekend that they would not sacrifice their principles to avoid a threatened end to US aid.

Yesterday the ANC dismissed the Senate proposal as unreasonable while the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, said the Senate vote was sheer blackmail.

"People in the region cannot sacrifice their rights because they want aid from a few whites," he told reporters.

## Necklace killings

The 77-15 Senate vote on a Money Bill on Thursday also sought to make US aid conditional on those states denouncing necklace killings in South Africa's black townships.

But Mr Mwananshiku said: "Zambia cannot sacrifice her principles on those lines and will not agree to anything like that."

Although Zambia has no common frontier with South Africa, the ANC headquarters are in Lusaka.

Mr Mwananshiku called on the US to analyse the causes of conflict in Southern Africa before looking at their effects.

"Necklacing has not always been there. Those people should first ask why it has come up and in doing so they will be looking at the cause of their problem and not the effect," he said.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka told Reuters his organization did not consider necklacing to be an "appropriate" punishment. But he added that the ANC had no control over the township youths who practised it.

Denouncing the US Senate vote and urging Congress to squash the amendment before it became law, Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, said the ban had been received by his government with utmost dismay.

"It's a well-known fact that Southern African states which share a common border with South Africa have stated on numerous occasions that, although they wholeheartedly support the universal struggle against apartheid, they are in no position to allow their territory to be used as bases for armed attacks on South Africa."

He added that there were no guerilla bases in the territory of any of SA's neighbours.

The US was seen by South Africa as an ally because of its aid to right-wing Unita rebels in Angola.

"The Senate vote, if adopted by the US Congress, will be seen to have consummated the US-SA alliance in Southern Africa."

Swapo also called on the American people to reject the recent move by the US Senate.

In an interview with Zimbabwe's semi-official Ziana news agency, Swapo's chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Nauyala Kapuka, said SA's attacks on "peace-loving frontline states" should be condemned. — Sapa-Reuter-AP



News in Brief

*7/15/75 25 K 17 (362)*  
**'Security' detentions**

HARARE. — Three foreign correspondents are being held by police pending investigations related to internal security, the semi-official Ziana news agency quoted a police spokesman as saying yesterday. The men, arrested at the weekend, are Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes, both of Worldwide Television News, and Mr Tim Leech of Independent TV News.

# Senate in US racist — Mugabe

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday labelled US senators "racists at heart, who value more the colour of their skin than justice being done to the black people"

The semi-official news agency Ziana reports that Mr Mugabe was commenting on last Thursday's vote by the US Senate to ban all aid to the frontline states unless they stopped supporting guerilla movements fighting to topple the South African Government.

He said dollars from the US should never be able to dictate policy to independent states in Africa.

"Your 300-million pieces of silver for the enslavement of our fellow blacks in South Africa, please keep to yourselves. Our humanity and personality come first."

"For us, black is far more beautiful than the American dollar. We would rather have poverty and hunger than receive lucre in filthy purchase of our sacred principles."

Mr Mugabe's tough response to the Senate decision to ban \$300-million (R600-million) to SADCC countries was broadcast on Zimbabwe TV last night to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the OAU.

He said frontline states were built on moral and political principles that gave them no choice but to support liberation struggles in South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

"We (in Zimbabwe) are no longer in any doubt that those who cherish apartheid are intent upon the destruction of our democratic systems so that their evil system can, through lack of opposition, be vindicated."

Mr Mugabe said the OAU's objective of total decolonisation of Africa would remain incomplete so long as South Africa and SWA/Namibia were not "liberated". — Sapa

PM defiant at threat over ANC guerillas

# Mugabe lashes out over US Senate's vote

262  
24/8/87

The Star's Africa News Service

**Harare**  
Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe spoke out defiantly last night against the United States Senate vote threatening a halt to aid to countries harbouring ANC insurgents.

He said: "No, Mr Reagan. No, honourable Senators. We would rather have poverty and hunger than receive filthy lucre in purchase of our sacred principles."

On the demand that African states condemned "necklacing" in South Africa, Mr Mugabe said: "If we are silent on the use of necklaces by those prompted by the apartheid system to use them in their fight

against it, we have offended against the American sense of moral justice and the penalty we must pay is withdrawal of aid."

Conversely to qualify for more dollars, the Frontline states would have to condemn the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front and the downtrodden South Africa masses in revolt, he said.

He accused those who supported the motion of being racists and said they backed President Botha because he was white and stood for white supremacy.

## Power

Mr Mugabe added: "Let them be told, if they have not heard it before, that Africa is for the Africans and this means across the continent blacks must have the power."

"Our humanity and personality come first. For us black is far more beautiful than the American dollar."

Sapa-AP reports Botswana has joined Zimbabwe and Zambia in denouncing the threat by the US Senate.

Botswana's Foreign Minister Mrs G.K. Chiepe said no Southern African country "has either supported or practised necklacing" and only South Africa has practised terrorism in this region.

"South African anti-apartheid organisations are based and operating within their own country," she said. "Were it not for the clampdown on the Press and other media, these activities would be seen daily on television in action against the apartheid regime."

# 'Black more beautiful than dollar'

Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says black is far more beautiful than the American dollar.

He made a stinging attack last night on the vote in the US Senate barring aid to Southern African countries which allowed ANC members to cross their territories on their way to South Africa.

He said: "No, Mr Reagan, no, honourable senators, we would rather have poverty and hunger than receive filthy lucre in purchase of our sacred principles."

He accused those who supported the motion of being racists and said they backed President Botha because he was white and stood for white supremacy in South Africa as they did in the US.

But, said Mr Mugabe, "let them be told if they have not heard it before, that Africa is for the Africans and this means across the continent blacks must have the power".



Mr Mugabe

Blacks had larger souls than US senators and treated racial communities as equals.

"We have demonstrated this magnanimity in Zimbabwe. They have done so in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola. They will certainly do so in South Africa and Namibia."

## "Pieces of silver"

In a broadcast to mark Africa Day, Mr Mugabe told the US: "Your 30 million, or is it 30 billion, pieces of silver for the enslavement of our fellow blacks in South Africa, please keep to yourself."

"Our humanity and personality come first. For us black is far more beautiful than the American dollar."

Meanwhile, the frontline states have been warned to expect more pressures and threats from Pretoria because of the recent election results.

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe, told a meeting of Botswana's heads of diplomatic missions in Gaborone it would become increasingly expedient for Pretoria to blame the frontline states for the problems stemming from its determination to enforce apartheid.

1/26/83

26/5/87

362

## WORLD

### Zimbabwe economy threatened by debt

HARARE — Unless dramatic improvements are made in the amount of foreign exchange available to importers, Zimbabwe has virtually no chance of economic growth in the next two years because of its debt service commitments, says the National Chamber of Commerce annual report.

It says a substantial proportion of the country's export revenue was used to service foreign debt and "a higher than usual proportion set aside this year to repay maturing debts", the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

"Our debt service commitments in 1987 and 1988 have virtually removed any chance of growth in these two years unless dramatic improvements are brought about in the amount of foreign exchange available soon to importers," the report says.

Without such an improvement, GDP is likely to fall by as much as 5%, no net improvement in employment is likely, and there will be a greater probability that some businesses will have to make "unpleasant decisions" about their future operations.

"We appear not to have yet accepted the need for imaginative and far-reaching measures to improve our investment climate."

The economic problems have translated themselves into social and political stresses. — Sapa.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The three British TV journalists detained in Zimbabwe, apparently in connection with the authorities' mounting nervousness about SA raids, were still in jail yesterday.

Lawyers and friends, who have been allowed access to them, are optimistic they will be released within a few days.

Tim Leach, 36, of London Independent Television News, was picked up by police backed by armed troops at almost the same time his SA counterpart, Peter Sharpe, was expelled from SA.

Tony Liddell and Paul Hughes of World Wide Television News were arrested in Harare at the weekend.

Journalistic sources believe security police, who are unaccustomed to the speed and efficiency with which Western newsmen react to stories, were thrown into a state of alarm by the swiftness with which camera

# Hope for imminent release of newsmen held in Zimbabwe

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28/5/87*

teams arrived on the scene of last month's SA raid on the Zambian border town of Livingstone.

Under Zimbabwe's state of emergency, anyone may be detained indefinitely without trial.

Friends say the three are being well treated, and permitted to receive European-style food to supplement prison rations. But they are "cold and bored" at night.

Officials of the British High Commission in Harare have been to see the trio, who have

British passports but have lived in Zimbabwe for many years.

A search warrant produced when Liddell's home in the suburb of Borrowdale was raided on Friday said security forces were looking for arms of war and subversive documents.

Detention of the three journalists has evoked unhappy memories of Ian Smith's 1973 feud with the local BBC and Guardian correspondent, the late Peter Nieswand, who was detained without trial.

362  
25/10/83

## Zimbabwe holds another newsman

HARARE — Zimbabwean police detained a third foreign TV newsman yesterday, apparently for questioning in connection with attacks in Harare and in the Zambian town of Livingstone.

Tim Leach, a 34-year-old Briton working for Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested at his Harare home yesterday afternoon, colleagues said.

On Saturday, police held two employees of Worldwide Television News, Tony Liddell and Paul Hughes. Liddell is a British citizen and Hughes Zimbabwean.

The two told their wives they had been questioned about two bomb blasts in Harare directed against ANC members and about an SA raid on Livingstone on April 25, in which five people died.

MOVING TO UNITED KINGDOM

# Mugabe tightens money screws

HARARE — Zimbabwe has announced drastic measures to restore its economy by using the hundreds of millions of rands of funds blocked in Zimbabwe for re-investment in approved projects.

Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero yesterday admitted to a critical shortage of foreign exchange.

He said with immediate effect all dividends, branch and partnership profits due to non-resident shareholders would be restricted to a remittance of 25% of net taxed profit.

Until now, the practice on dividends and profit remittances allowed for external shareholders to get 50%.

The 9% interest ceiling on surplus or blocked funds would be reduced to 5%, with possible further progressive cuts.

With these measures the government hoped to push people into using the blocked money for projects in Zimbabwe that held promise of greater returns on their cash.

Chidzero described such funds as venture capital that would have to remain invested for a minimum of five years to qualify for 50% dividend rights.

Government hoped local investors would take the lead in the new thrust, which should go a long way to giving the economy a growth momentum to alleviate the unemployment problem.

On the internal front, the level of investment was declining, while the budget deficit was high, adding to inflationary pressures. — Sapa.



# Youngsters held as SA spies: 32

Argus Africa News Service  
BULAWAYO. — Efforts are being made today to secure the release from detention of four young Bulawayo residents accused of being South African spies.

Allegations have been made that the detained youngsters, including two teenage girls, were beaten and a judge granted an urgent petition yesterday for lawyers and a doctor to be granted immediate access.

Last night, however, the police apparently refused to accept the court order and fresh attempts are being made today to enter Stops Camp where they are held.

## MOTHERS HELD

According to a submission before a judge yesterday, Paul Lecluse, 22, Wayne Markham, 19, and Michael Wild, 19, were detained on Tuesday under the Emergency Powers Act and accused of being South African spies.

On Wednesday night police arrived to arrest Stephanie

Murray, 17, and Lisa Spalding, 14, who had been in a car with the men.

The girls were not at home and police instead took their mothers, Mrs Joyce Murray and Mrs Christine Anderson, with them to Stops Camp as a guarantee that the girls would be brought to the camp the following day.

The women were held for 17 hours without food or water, according to the submission.

Yesterday morning Stephanie Murray's father Stephen and a lawyer took the girls to Stops Camp.

An urgent application for access was granted by Mr Justice Muckechetere, but the lawyer said the police would not admit them.

Last night Stephanie was released after signing a statement that the three young men had made subversive statements.

Lisa and the three men were still in detention today.

# Moves to restore Zimbabwe's economic balance

HARARE — Zimbabwe yesterday announced sweeping measures in an all-out attempt to regain its financial poise and eliminate severe internal and external economic imbalances, the semi-official news agency Ziiana reports.

The whole thrust behind the measures, which include liberalisation of import policies, is to attract foreign capital and, it is hoped, stem ever-growing unemployment and its effects.

The government made it clear that it wanted to use the hundreds of millions of rands of blocked funds in the country for re-investment in approved projects.

"We don't want people to sit on money," Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, told a press conference.

Admitting what he called a critical shortage of foreign exchange, he announced that with immediate effect all dividends, branch and partnership profits due to non-resident shareholders would be restricted to a remittance of 25 percent of net after-tax profits.

Until now, the practice on dividends and profit remittances allowed for external shareholders to get 50 percent after profits.

He also announced that the present nine percent interest ceiling on surplus or blocked funds would be reduced to five percent with possible further progressive cuts.

By slashing remittability by half and reducing interest rates on blocked funds the government hopes to push people into using these funds for projects in Zimbabwe that hold the promise of greater

returns on their cash.

Dr Chidzero described such funds as "venture capital" that would have to remain invested for a minimum of five years to qualify for 50 percent dividend rights.

He said the government hoped that local Zimbabwean investors would take the lead in this new thrust which should go a long way to rehabilitating the economy into a new growth momentum that should alleviate the present unemployment problem.

## UNDESIRABLE INFLATIONARY PRESSURES

Describing the imbalances being experienced by Zimbabwe, Dr Chidzero said on the internal front the level of investment was declining while the budget deficit was high, adding to undesirable inflationary pressures.

He also mentioned the adverse effects of the drought.

Externally, Zimbabwe had become a net capital exporter as repayments of foreign loans were now larger than the amount of foreign exchange coming into the country from new borrowings or foreign investment.

"This development," said Dr Chidzero, "combined with inadequate growth in exports, in part due to the general weakness in international commodity prices, has resulted in a critical shortage of foreign exchange for imports and a financing gap with ramifications on the level of economic activity and a sharp rise in unemployment levels.

"If no remedial action is taken the economy will contract further, leading to a negative growth in gross domestic product 1987," he said.

Zimbabwe's gross budget last year was Z\$4.3 billion (about R5.5 billion), with a projected deficit of just over Z\$1 billion (R1.25 billion).

Dr Chidzero outlined the planned corrective measures he envisaged to rectify what he called "this untenable situation".

He said the government was taking steps to encourage thrift, public sector spending and reduce the overall fiscal deficit by rationalising government operations, in particular by increasing efficiency in parastatals and, where possible, eliminating their government subsidies.

Therefore, he said, the recommendations of the committee inquiry into parastatals would be "speedily implemented".

Measures to speed-up the decision-making process for applications in price increases had been taken, Dr Chidzero said.

And the government was also looking into improving the import allocation system to ensure a speedy response and adjustment foreign exchange requirements especially for the productive sectors.

He said the Cabinet was currently examining the report of the commission it set up to examine Zimbabwe's system of taxation, important parts of which had abearing on key issues of savings and incentives to promote both domestic and foreign investment priority areas. — Sapa.

## Zanu prepares to axe white seats

HARARE — The ruling Zanu (PF) Party's central committee met in a special session here yesterday to discuss new constitutional proposals — including the removal of white seats.

The session was chaired by the president and first secretary of the party, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Most of the 90 central committee members attended.

It (the meeting) discussed the constitutional proposals the party will bring to parliament when it resumes next month," the spokesman said.

The central committee discussed the removal of the 20 white seats, the establishment of an executive presidency and the removal of the Senate.

Parliament resumes for the budget sitting when the House of Assembly reconvenes on June 23 for what would be the last session of "racially represented seats".

Zanu "is also preparing for the creation of a one-party state of national unity in Zimbabwe," the spokesman said. — Sapa

# Zimbabwean journalists released

HARARE — Police released two journalists here yesterday after a week's detention in connection with recent bombings blamed on South Africa, their lawyers said.

A third journalist, a producer for the London-based Independent Television News, Mr Tim Leach, was still in jail but his lawyer said he expected him to be released soon.

The freed men, the bureau chief for Worldwide Television News, Mr Tony Liddell, 36, and his soundman, Mr Paul Hughes, 33, said they did not want to make a statement until Mr Leach had

been released.

Security police arrested Mr Liddell and Mr Hughes on May 22. Mr Leach was arrested the following day.

It is alleged they were involved in two explosions against supposed targets of the African National Congress in Harare.

Relatives, who were allowed to visit the detainees, said police questioned the men about two recent explosions in Harare, which the Zimbabwean Government has blamed on South Africa.

A bomb exploded in an apartment on May 11, killing a Zimbabwean woman.

DD 29/5/87  
Security officials said the bomb, which was concealed in a colour television set, was meant to kill the top ANC representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Reddy Muzimba.

On May 17 an abortive rocket-propelled grenade attack against an ANC office in a Harare suburb only slightly damaged a wall surrounding the house. Nobody was injured.

Security police have refused to comment on their suspicions against the journalists, who are being held at Harare Central police station. — Sapa-AP

20  
27/5/82  
362

## Frontline States to receive aid from Soviets

**HARARE** — The Soviet Union has pledged about R26 million to the Mozambican Aid Fund (MAF), the Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Arkady Glukov, told a press conference here yesterday, according to the semi-official Ziana news agency.

Mr Glukov, whose country recently donated R200 million to the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa Fund, said the Soviet Union supported developing countries and was prepared to help the Frontline States, "rebuff... South Africa's provocation and to be independent of the regime."

The ambassador said his country also had plans to help the Frontline States establish three vocational training centres in the region.

He said the Soviet government would provide up to 50 teachers and all the necessary equipment. It would also send 800 specialists in such fields as civil engineering and medicine.

"There are 1 000 scholarships available for the Frontline States, as well as the liberation movements in SWA/Namibia and South Africa — Swapo and the ANC," he said.  
— Sapa

# Detained girl accused of spying

HARARE — A 14-year-old Bulawayo girl, Lisa Spalding, was still being detained by police last night on allegations of spying for a foreign government, working hand-in-hand with the MNR and with Matabeleland dissidents, and with making derogatory remarks about the President and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

She and two young men, Paul Lecluse (22) and Wayne Markham (19), were detained earlier in the week along with two others who have since been

freed. One of them, 17-year-old Stephanie Murray, was allegedly slapped repeatedly in the face.

The arrest of the group came after a traffic incident involving a policeman when insults were said to have been voiced about Zimbabwe's leaders.

Lawyers for the youngsters obtained a court order for access to them by a doctor, but by late yesterday a doctor had not been able to examine Miss Spalding. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.

262 30/5/87

# Arrests follow SA spy mania

HARARE — Lawyers and doctors were yesterday refused access to a schoolgirl being held in a police camp here who has allegedly been assaulted by police after being accused of spying.

Mr Keith Spalding said police at the Zimbabwean capital's Stops Camp had refused three times to allow his 14-year-old daughter, Lisa, visits from anyone despite a court injunction ordering them to do so.

Lisa, whose family are long-term Zimbabwean residents, was in a car last Sunday with another girl and three youths who became involved in a racial altercation with an off-duty black policeman.

The others arrested were Stephanie Murray, 14, Wayne Markham, 19, Michael Wild, 20, and Paul Lecluse, 22.

Police arrived at the Spalding and Murray homes looking for the girls and arrested their mothers instead when they found the girls were not there.

Stephanie Murray was freed after she signed a document saying she was in collaboration with agents of South Africa.

An attorney, Mr Hugh Bissett, said Miss Murray was freed on Thursday after signing a statement that she had heard the men make insulting remarks about the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana — which is an offence in Zimbabwe.

Mr Bissett said all five

had complained of being beaten by police.

Calls to a police spokesman went unanswered.

An official at the British High Commission in the capital said protests had been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs about the treatment of the British girls.

Meanwhile, a sudden clampdown on private flying and charter flying due to the outbreak of "South African spy mania" in Zimbabwe, is causing severe disruption and financial losses in tourist and business circles.

A detained British television journalist has been told he is being held because he was involved in South African attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, a legal spokesman said.

Mr Tim Leach, 34, of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested last Saturday and has been held in a central Harare police station since then.

The spokesman said he had been served with an order explaining the reasons for his detention, which is required by law for anyone held for more than a week under the country's sweeping emergency powers.

The order said Mr Leach was considered a threat to the government because he concealed prior knowledge of an April 25 raid by South African commandos on

the south-west, Zambian town of Livingstone in which five people were killed.

"It is felt that you were directly or indirectly involved in all the attacks mentioned above," the statement said.

Detainees can be held under Zimbabwe's Maintenance of Law and Order regulations for up to 30 days before their cases are referred to a court.

On May 19, last year, South African forces struck at targets in Harare, the Botswanan capital, Gaborone, and the Zambian capital, Lusaka, which Pretoria alleged were used by members of the African National Congress guerrilla movement fighting its minority government.

A bomb blast here on May 11 killed a woman married to a South African refugee and on May 17 there was a rocket attack against a house used as an ANC office. No-one was hurt.

Two other television newsmen, Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes of the British-based Worldwide Television News, were released after being held for a week and questioned about Mr Leach's movements.

Mr Leach, who was in Lusaka on April 25, flew to Livingstone the same day in a chartered aircraft accompanied by an ANC information officer, Mr Tom Sebina. — Sapa-RNS.

# Jailed TV man told he knew of SA raids

**HARARE** — Detained British TV journalist Tim Leach (34) has been told he is in jail because he was involved in South African attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, legal sources said yesterday.

Mr. Leach, of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested last Saturday and has been held in an Harare police station since.

Sources said he was served with an order on Thursday night explaining his detention — required by law for anyone held more than a week under Zimbabwe's emergency regulations.

The order said Leach was considered a threat to the government because he concealed prior knowledge of an April 25 raid by South African commandos on the Zambian town of Livingstone in which five people were killed.

A copy of the document, seen by Reuters, added: "It is also now considered that you concealed your prior knowledge of the South African attacks in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during 1986 and the most recent attacks in Zimbabwe on May 11 and 17.

"It is felt you were directly or indirectly involved in all the attacks mentioned above."

Detainees can be held under Zimbabwe's Maintenance of Law and Order regulations for up to 30 days before their cases are referred to a court.

On May 19 last year South African forces struck at targets in Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka which, Pretoria said, were used by the ANC.

A bomb blast in Harare on May 11 killed a woman married to a South African refugee.

On May 17 there was a rocket attack against a house used as an ANC office. No one was hurt.

The order served on Mr. Leach said: "Your continued detention is necessary while the investigations are being finalised."

## RELEASED

Two other TV newsmen, Tony Liddell and Paul Hughes, of the British-based Worldwide TV News, were released last night after being held for a week and questioned about Mr. Leach's movements.

Mr. Leach, in Lusaka on April 25, flew to Livingstone the same day in a chartered aircraft accompanied by ANC information officer Tom Sebina. — Reuter



"He said it was pleasant for him to hit a honkie" — a derogatory term for whites sometimes used by blacks. "I was so frightened I confessed to everything he said I did."

The other girl was Stephanie Murray, 16. Both girls are British nationals. Their ordeal has prompted an outcry in Britain and brought a protest from the British High Commission in Harare.

The row comes amid a wave of anti-South African hysteria in Zimbabwe and other Frontline countries.

The region is gripped by tension following a number of sneak raids on neighbouring capitals by hit squads allegedly from South Africa.

### Passports

Security in Zimbabwe has been tightened up, roadblocks erected and passports demanded from foreigners.

The tension increased a ratchet yesterday with claims by Harare officials that South Africa is preparing another raid.

Yesterday Lisa, born in Zimbabwe, was suffering from emotional strain at home in Bulawayo. Her parents come from Bournemouth, England.

She was unconditionally released from Stops police camp in Bulawayo on Friday night after being detained under emergency powers regulations for two days.

Her release came a day after officials at Bulawayo's main police station defied a judge's order to let doctors see her.

### Beaten

Emergency powers are normally used by police against spies, subversives and saboteurs.

Suspects can be held indefinitely under the laws inherited from former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime.

Lisa and schoolfriend Stephanie said they were beaten up by an officer of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) in his office at Stops camp during interrogation.

Stephanie at one point tried to escape the assaults by climbing halfway through the office window.

She was spotted by her lawyer, Hugh Blissett, who said both girls had injuries from the beatings.

Keith Spalding, Lisa's father, told me he planned to sue the police officer for assault and for wrongful arrest.

"It will be a long time before she gets over all this," he said.

"It must have been a terrifying experience being beaten by the very people who are supposed to maintain law and order."

The girls' nightmare began last Sunday when Lisa nar-

**A FURIOUS international row boiled up last night over the terrifying jail ordeal of two teenage girls arrested in Bulawayo and detained on accusations of being South African spies.**

One of them — Lisa Spalding, who is only 14 — told the Sunday Times she had been cruelly beaten and forced to confess to making racial insults against Zimbabwe's black leaders.

"Everytime I opened my mouth to answer a question I was hit," she said. "The beating just went on and on. It was terrifying."

Her interrogator "kept swearing at me and calling me a liar", said Lisa.

By NORMAN ELLIS: Harare

**International storm  
Stops after jittery  
Zimbabweans beat up  
children as SA spies**

**DR**

# Teenager's cell terror

From Page 1

rowly missed hitting an off-duty policeman while driving a car in Bulawayo.

A row followed between the black officer and the five white occupants of the car — Lisa herself, Stephanie, fitter and turner Paul Lecluse, 22, and college students Wayne Markham, 19, and Michael Wild, 20.

Lisa later paid a 100 Zimbabwe dollars (about R128) fine for driving without a licence.

But the policeman reported that she and her companions had also racially insulted him and made disparaging

remarks during the argument against Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

"I don't know why he said that," Lisa told me. "There were no insults."

## Tension

"I think it's because there's been quite a bit of racial tension in Bulawayo recently."

The Bulawayo Chronicle, controlled by the state-owned Media Trust, recently reported that young white Zimbabweans barred blacks from nightclubs in the city

and routinely insulted black waiters.

Police during the week detained under emergency powers the three youths who had been in the car at the time of the Sunday incident.

They also held the mothers of the girls, Joyce Murray and Christine Anderson, for 17 hours to force the girls themselves to surrender to the authorities.

The youths and the mothers were later freed without charge.

But Lisa and Stephanie were kept at Stops camp where they were interrogated by a young officer of the CIO.

"He kept asking me about these insults and I kept telling him he was wrong," said Lisa.

"He beat my head against the wall of his office and slapped me with an open hand about 30 times every time I tried to explain there was a misunderstanding."

## Protest

Lisa said the officer's name was known by her lawyer. But he was not immediately available for comment.

Stephanie was released before Lisa, after also admitting that racial remarks were made.

Lisa said she was also accused by the police officer of being an agent for "South African-backed" dissidents in Matabeleland and rebels fighting the marxist government in neighbouring Mozambique.

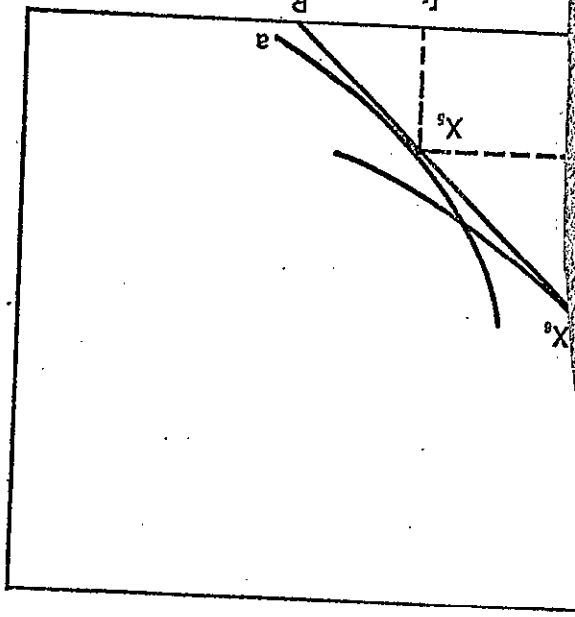
"It was unbelievable what he said we had done," she said.

The British High Commission in Harare confirmed it had protested to the government about the alleged treatment of the girls.

A police spokesman said all the whites were detained under emergency powers regulations "for reasons of internal security."

selected the most efficient forecast  
 Reliability  

$$U = g(b, r) + \lambda F(e, p, r, t)$$
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# 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 Ndovosselov, 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 Ndovosselova 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

362

22/10/76

BUS DAY

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**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 rands 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 5km 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

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1987

JUNE — ~~SEP~~ —> DECEMBER

# Zimbabwe releases three 'spy' teenagers — two still detained

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Lisa Spalding, 14, of Bulawayo, accused of spying for a foreign power and working with the MNR and dissidents in Zimbabwe, has been freed after two days in detention.

The bizarre incident followed a row between a carload of young whites and a policeman in plain clothes during which, it is alleged, the government and people of Zimbabwe were insulted.

During the week the five young people were arrested and detained at Stops Camp, where interrogations are conducted by the police internal security wing.

Lisa and 17-year-old Stephanie Murray were picked up, as were Paul Lecluse, 22, Wayne Markham, 19, and Michael Wild, 19. The girls and Michael have been released and the other two are still being detained.

The spying allegations, which were referred to in the police detention order for Lisa

drawn up by a constable, come at a time when a degree of spy mania is abroad in Zimbabwe.

This follows repeated warnings and appeals by the government, the security forces and the ruling party for people to be on their guard for any suspicious behaviour which could point to a South African raid.

The past week has seen the detention of three television newsmen, one of whom, Mr Tim Leach of ITN, is still being held, and a number of employees, including three pilots of an air-charter firm.

The airline employees and two newsmen working for Worldwide Television News, Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes, were freed on Thursday night after a week in detention.

They were questioned about their movements and were also asked about the bombings and rocket attacks in Harare last month.

Under Zimbabwean law Mr Leach can be held for 30 days on a police detention order while investigations are carried out.

PAARL

Cape Times, Monday, June 1, 1987 9

# Lisa, 14, was spying, say Zimbabweans

BULAWAYO. — A 14-year-old British girl detained as an alleged spy was released on Friday night after being assaulted during interrogation, she said.

Miss Lisa Spalding and four other people were detained and assaulted by police during questioning several days after they had an argument with an off-duty policeman, their lawyer Mr Hugh Bissett said.

"We were all beaten," Miss Spalding said in a telephone interview from her home in Bulawayo. "It was terrifying. The beating just went on and on. Every time I tried to open my mouth to answer a question I was hit."

Miss Spalding, a British national who was born in Zimbabwe, said she and schoolfriend Miss Stephanie Murray, 16, also a British national, were assaulted by an intelligence officer.

She was accused of being a South African spy and forced to confess that some of her companions had made racial insults to the off-duty policeman.

## Wrongful arrest

"There were no insults," she said. "But he kept calling me a liar when I denied that, and he kept hurting me and beating my head against the office wall where I was being questioned."

Her father, Mr Keith Spalding, from Bournemouth, England, said he would sue the police for alleged assault and wrongful arrest.

Miss Spalding was detained on Thursday.

Her detention followed an incident on Sunday in which she had an argument with the off-duty policeman she narrowly missed hitting while driving a car. She later paid a fine for driving without a licence.

Four people with her in the car at the time were also detained. They were Miss Stephanie Murray, Mr Paul Lecluse, 22, a fitter and turner, and college students Mr Wayne Markham, 19, and Mr Michael Wild, 20.

Mr Wild was freed on Friday, but Mr Markham and Mr Lecluse were still being held on Saturday, the attorney said. — Sapa-AP

CNT 7/14/87 2/6/87

## Minister urges 'zero grazing'

HARARE. — The number of Aids cases reported in Zimbabwe by doctors seems to be increasing, the Minister of Health, Mr. Sidney Sekeramayi, said here yesterday, Ziana reported, at the opening of the fifth regional conference on sexually transmitted diseases.

Mr. Sekeramayi said it was generally agreed the Aids virus (HIV) was transmitted sexually.

"As in other countries, we in Zimbabwe are trying to make our people realize this fact and urge them to opt for what people in agriculture call zero grazing," he said.

The blood-transfusion services in Zimbabwe were screening all blood donors and donated blood to "eliminate as far as technically possible" the transmission of Aids through blood and blood products.

The minister told the more than 160 delegates from 35 countries the ethical, moral, religious and legal dimensions of Aids must be faced boldly and governments and the public be advised correctly. — Sapa



38

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2/6/87

## Two West German tourists killed by Zimbabwe rebels

HARARE — Armed rebels killed two tourists, believed to be West Germans, as they motorcycled down the main Victoria Falls Road in southern Matabeleland province, police said today.

A police spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said a man and a woman travelling in a motorcycle and sidecar were attacked yesterday when they stopped to rest

about 70 kilometres from Bulawayo, the provincial capital of Matabeleland.

He said an armed gang ran out of nearby bush and opened fire on the tourists.

The couple tried to drive away, but the rebels kept up the fire. The motorcycle went out of control and crashed and the rebels shot and killed the tourists, the policeman said.

A spokesman for the

West German Embassy in Harare, said he could not confirm that the slain couple were West Germans.

Their slaying brought to seven the number of whites killed by dissidents in central and southern Zimbabwe during the past three weeks.

In June, 1982, six tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were killed by rebels on the same road.

2/6/82  
2 Cape Times, Tues

362  
**Black Sash  
'deplores'  
detention  
of girl, 14**

JOHANNESBURG. —  
The Black Sash said yesterday in a statement that it deplored the detention of a 14-year-old girl in Zimbabwe, but reminded South Africans that there were still hundreds of children in detention in this country.

The statement follows the detention and beating in custody of Lisa Spalding, who was arrested in Harare with four other young people.

The statement by the Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, said: "We call on (the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr) Pik Botha and newspapers who have rightly condemned the detention of the 14-year-old girl in Zimbabwe to now call for the release of all child detainees in this country and to push for legislation to ensure that this barbarous practice will never again occur in South Africa."

In Harare, meanwhile, police yesterday confirmed the arrest a week ago of the five — named as Lisa Spalding, Michael Wild, 19, Stephanie Murray, 17, Paula Lecluse, 22, and Wayne Markham, 19 — for allegedly making derogatory and racist comments, and said Lisa paid a fine of Z\$100 (about R120) and was released into the custody of her parents. — Sapa

# Tourist bikers murdered on road to Vic Falls

AK6W 2/6/87  
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A motorcyclist and his woman passenger, believed to be tourists from West Germany, have been shot dead by Zimbabwean dissidents on the road to the Victoria Falls.

Police confirmed the killings, which took place about 2.30pm yesterday 70km from Bulawayo.

The couple died near the spot where six foreign tourists were abducted and killed by dissidents five years ago, which led to a huge manhunt. The leader of the gang was eventually caught and executed.

It was reported here that yesterday a man and a woman on a motorcycle pulled up at a lay-by.

Dissidents emerged from the bush and started shooting.

## EMBASSY

The West German Embassy was today trying to confirm the identity of the victims.

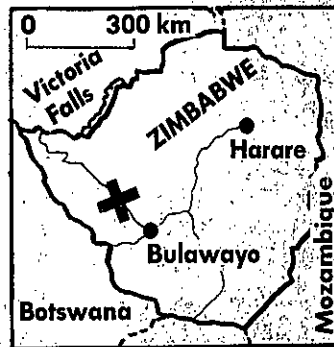
A spokesman said they were making inquiries to establish exactly what happened.

A resident in the area where the couple were killed said they were travelling in a motorcycle and sidecar combination.

It appeared from signs at the scene of the killing that they made a desperate attempt to escape.

It seems they started their machine and began moving off when the gunmen opened fire, causing them to crash.

The two were apparently then shot.



Police were unable to give details of what happened or to confirm the reconstruction of the event.

The killing is the first fatal attack on the Victoria Falls road since last July when a motorist, Mr Daniel Snyman, was shot dead when he stopped to check the oil in his car's engine.

Last month in the Gweru district, about 200km east of the latest outrage, dissidents killed six white men in two separate incidents.

Government Ministers said those shootings were the work of bandits and should not be blown out of proportion.

Yesterday's murders will revive fears here that the increase in dissident activity has a direct political bearing.

However, observers have noted that the upsurge in dissident activity followed the breakdown of the unity talks in April between the ruling party of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and the opposition Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

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# There's trouble in the air over Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A sudden clampdown on private and charter flying — due to the outbreak of "South African spy mania" in Zimbabwe — is causing severe disruption and financial loss in tourist and business circles.

Farmers remain grounded on their remote bush airstrips while tourists have been left stranded in the game paradises on the shores of Lake Kariba.

New regulations require all passengers to have photographs certified by a commissioner of oaths for formal notification at police headquarters in Harare at least seven days in advance of take-offs.

Local football heroes Dynamos were among the first to suffer. They were more than a day late getting back from a weekend match in Zaire, and only the carefully exerted influence of their most prestigious fans managed to get them home that quickly on their charter flight. Parties of tourists were marooned at Mozambique's Paradise island, Kariba's Tiger Bay and the nearby Fothergill island.

Tour operators are particularly bitter because they have recently spent thousands of rands in scarce foreign currency upgrading their air communications facilities and may now lose more than R5 000 a month in revenue.

Another victim is the training of would-be pilots. With Zimbabwe's perennially fine weather, the country has been striving to re-establish itself as a learner pilots' Mecca.

2/11/87 8/12/87

## ZIMBABWE GETS Z\$6,75m SHOT IN ARM

HARARE — Zimbabwe, facing a foreign exchange shortage, yesterday got a Z\$6,75m shot in the arm under a British government commodity aid programme, the Ziana news agency reported.

Under an agreement signed by Zimbabwe's Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister, Bernard Chidzero, and the British High Commissioner, Ramsay Melhuish, Zimbabwe's manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors will be able to import raw

materials, spare parts and replacement equipment.

Chidzero and Melhuish also signed a Z\$5m agreement to meet the foreign exchange costs of establishing and operating a new diesel engine assembly plant in Kwekwe.

Chidzero said: "The benefit of this aid to our economy cannot be overstated as the manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors have been seriously affected by the shortage of foreign currency.

"For the third year running we have not been able to provide, in adequate measure, the foreign currency required in the key sectors of our economy, and it is for this reason we treasure this grant assistance."

He said the diesel engine assembly plant would be of immense value to rural development programmes — as the engines could be used for boreholes, irrigation schemes and hammer mills. — Sapa.

# Journalist said to be involved in SA raids

2/14/88  
5742

HARARE — Police detaining British journalist Tim Leach say they believe he was involved in South African raids against Zimbabwe and neighbouring states in the past year, friends said yesterday.

Leach (34), a producer for the London-based Worldwide Television News, was taken from his home in Harare on May 24.

Two other British journalists detained on May 23 and held with Leach, bureau chief Tony Liddell (36) and soundman Paul Hughes (33) of Independent Television News of London, were freed on Thursday without hearing reasons for their detention. They said they would not make a statement while Leach was in jail.

The reasons police gave Leach for holding him are:

- "You are a threat to the government and people of Zimbabwe in that you concealed your prior knowledge of the April 1987 Zambian raid by the South Africans (from) the Zimbabwean authorities.

- "It is now also considered that you concealed your prior knowledge of the South African attacks in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during 1986 and the recent attacks in Zimbabwe on May 11 and 17.

- "It is felt that you were directly or indirectly involved in all the attacks mentioned."

South Africa was accused by Zimbabwe for last month's incidents in Harare where a bomb blast on May 11 killed a Zimbabwean woman. A rocket grenade on May 17 exploded at the headquarters in a residential area of the African National Congress.

## DENIED CHARGES

South Africa has denied the charges but has admitted previous raids.

Leach has been allowed visitors between periods of interrogation.

One friend said yesterday when Leach received the reasons for his detention on May 28 he could not believe the police were serious.

"However, especially now that his colleagues are no longer with him, he is dismayed by the allegations against him."

A spokesman for the British High Commission said on Friday: "We have kept our approaches over Leach informal, hoping the problem would be resolved, but obviously if he is not released we will have to consider taking the matter higher."

Leach's lawyer, Mr Anthony Eastwood, said he had confirmed to the police his client knew in advance of the April raid on the Zambian town of Livingstone.

Mr Eastwood said he had pointed out the international Press had reported that South Africa had telexed neighbouring states, warning them of the consequences of "colluding with terrorists," evidently referring to the ANC.

This had been widely interpreted as a warning of impending attacks, he said.

Leach, who had been ordered to Lusaka by WTN as part of its regional coverage, was in Lusaka when the raid occurred, Mr Eastwood said.

"I have told all this to the police and so has my client," Mr Eastwood added. — Sapa-AP.

# Two tourists shot dead in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

Harare

A motorcyclist and his woman passenger, believed to be tourists from West Germany, were shot dead by Zimbabwean dissidents on the road to the Victoria Falls yesterday afternoon.

Police confirmed the killing which took place at about 2.30 in the afternoon 70 km from Bulawayo.

This is close to the spot where six foreign tourists were abducted and killed by dissidents five years ago, an event which led to a huge manhunt.

The leader of the gang was eventually caught and executed.

It is reported here that in yesterday's incident a man and a woman riding on a motorcycle pulled up at a lay-by.

A number of dissidents emerged from the bush and started shooting.

The killing of the tourists is the first fatal attack on the Victoria Falls road since July last year when a local motorist, Mr Daniel Snyman, was shot dead when he stopped to check the oil level in his car's engine.

Last month in the Gweru district about 200 km east of the area in which the latest incident took place, dissidents killed six white men in two separate incidents.

## Revive fears

Yesterday's murders will revive fears that the increase in dissident activity has a direct political bearing.

Government Ministers have said the shooting of the farmers was the work of bandits living the life of outlaws.

However observers here have noted that the upsurge in dissident activity follows the breakdown of the unity talks in April between the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) party of Mr Mugabe and the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The murder of the German tourists will lead to a massive hunt for dissidents in the area.

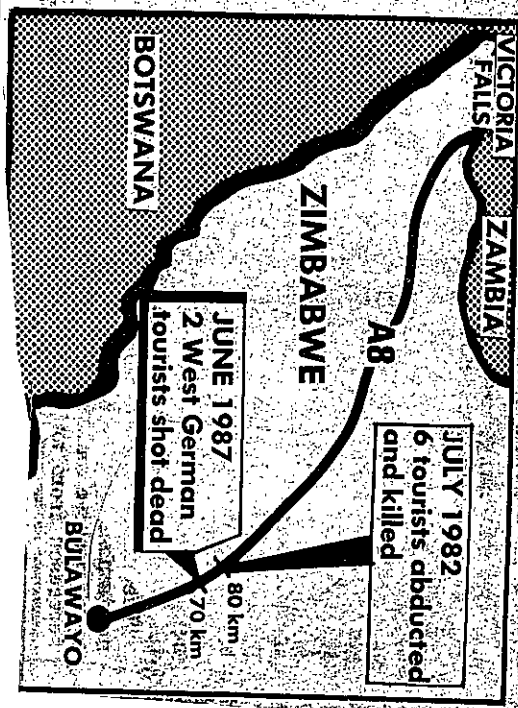
Zimbabwe suffered a severe blow to its tourist industry after the abduction of the six foreigners in 1982 and it took several years for the industry to recover.

The bodies of the six tourists were not found for three years and it was only in March 1985 that it could be confirmed that they had been executed just 48 hours after their abduction.

The West German Embassy was this morning still trying to confirm the identity of the victims.

A spokesman was unable to make any immediate comment other than to say they were making inquiries.

It is understood the motorcycling pair were on their way to Victoria Falls from Bulawayo when they stopped and were killed.



362  
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# We have attacked Zimbabwe — MNR

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance said yesterday it had made good its long-standing threat against Zimbabwe by attacking five army posts and setting up permanent "operational bases" across the border.

"We have kicked off our challenge to Zimbabwe in reply to its vow to block our triumph (in Mozambique)," MNR rebel spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira told reporters in Lisbon.

Mr Oliveira said the guerillas struck five "garrisons" in eastern and northern Zimbabwe on Sunday and had implemented plans to set up fixed operational bases inside the country.

Without speaking of casualties or damages, Mr Oliveira said MNR units struck Zimbabwean troops at garrisons along the Mutare-Harare highway at Rusape, Tsutswesi and Inyazura and in the northern towns of Rusambo and Russinga.

## NO CONFIRMATION

There was no word in Lisbon of independent confirmation of the claims and no comment from Harare.

The MNR statement comes seven months after insurgent chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama declared he would widen the 10-year conflict into Zimbabwe in retaliation for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's pledge to defend the Maputo government "to the last man".

Zimbabwe and Tanzania deploy an estimated 15 000 troops in Mozambique to aid President Joaquim Chissano's forces protect Mozambican outlets to the Indian Ocean.

The MNR has held negotiations with Zimbabwean dissidents led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, former Zanu leader, since early 1985.

It recently announced an agreement to provide Rev Sithole's sympathisers — reportedly located in the south-east near the Mozambican border — with moral and political support.



# MNR rebels strike in Zimbabwe

SP 3/6/87  
362

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels appear to have carried out their threat to extend their country's civil war to neighbouring Zimbabwe, with their claims of attacks on military bases there.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in Lisbon yesterday it had struck at bases in three towns in south-eastern Zimbabwe on the Harare-Mutare road and in two remote northern villages near the border on Sunday. It gave no details.

Zimbabwe made no immediate comment and there was no independent confirmation of the report.

"The war in Zimbabwe has begun," MNR spokesman in Lisbon Paulo Oliveira said.

He said the rebels had set up fixed bases in Zimbabwe and planned to

Mr Mugabe has stepped up aid to Maputo since the death of Mozambican carry out regular strikes. He did not elaborate.

Oliveira said the attacks were aimed at making Harare withdraw the 12 000 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe pledged last October that his country would fight to the last man to prevent the rebels toppling the Marxist Government in Maputo. series of offensives against rebel strongholds in central Mozambique.

A diplomat from the region said that if the reports of the raids were true, it could mean Harare's support of Mozambican forces could be weakened, as Zimbabwean troops would be obliged to cover installations in their own territory.

"The rebels' aim is ob-

viously to convince Mugabe's Government it will have to pay a price for continued support (of Mozambique)," he said.

The diplomat doubted whether the rebels had actually set up bases inside Zimbabwe.

But he said it would be easy to stage cross-border raids, particularly from central Mozambique, as members of the Shona tribe live on both sides of the frontier and rebels could pass undetected.

The MNR insurgents say Tanzanian, Zambian, Malawian and Ethiopian troops are also in Mozambique, helping Maputo fight the rebels. — Sapa-Reuter

President Samora Machel in a plane crash last year.

The new Government of President Joaquim Chissano has launched a

# Tourists killed in Zimbabwe

3/6/87

HARARE — Two West German tourists have been shot dead by rebels in Zimbabwe's south-western Matabeleland province.

A spokesman for the West German embassy here identified the couple as Mr Hermann Portmann, 34, and Miss Mathilde Dorn, 33.

The police spokesman said the two were killed on Monday afternoon 70 km west of Bulawayo as they were travelling back from the Victoria Falls along a road where six foreign tourists were kidnapped by rebels in 1982 and later murdered.

The spectacular Victoria Falls is one of Zimbabwe's main tourist attractions.

The spokesman said the two had been touring Africa for several months and had entered

Zimbabwe from neighbouring Botswana on May 27.

They were reportedly riding a motorcycle with a side-car and had apparently stopped at a lay-by when they were approached by the rebels, who opened fire as the two sped off.

Their bodies were discovered by a passing motorist, who reported the attack to the police.

The killings brought to seven the number of whites gunned down in the past three weeks in Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands province, where rebel activity has been rife since 1982.

Early last month, four farmers were killed by gunmen who attacked the Somabhula Farmers Club, 30 km from the Midlands town of Gweru. — Sapa-RNS

# COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

## Terror and more terror

**T**HE stage is being set for what might turn out to be a situation of general terror and counter-terror in southern Africa.

The Frontline states are jumpy about what South Africa might or might not do to destabilise their countries.

South Africa, on the other hand, is linked to elements engaged in settling scores with countries on our borders.

This has led to various military attacks on neighbouring countries and countries as far away as Zambia.

The most serious thing about current events is that as South Africa has voted itself a seemingly solid conservative government and opposition, the rightwingers in other parts of the region have taken heart.

This has meant that they now have the added courage and impetus to get even more adventurous in the region.

That is why Renamo has now launched its sinister attacks into Zimbabwe. That is why Zimbabweans are getting nervous with the result that white tourists and residents have been attacked, detained or put under various forms of pressure.

It is said these days that any foreigner, especially if they are South African, is unsafe in Zimbabwe.

We can thus anticipate a period of general mayhem in the region. The situation is not made any more pleasant by the fact that the situation in South Africa is not about to calm down for too long.

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# Bandits strike again as three others are slain in Zimbabwe

5/6/87

362

5/1/87

**HARARE** — Two Zimbabwean militiamen and one government tractor-driver were killed by armed bandits in Matabeleland yesterday.

Their deaths brought the number of people murdered by bandits in less than a month to 10, Ziiana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency said.

Ziiana said the three were murdered about 50km from where two West German tourists were killed on Monday by armed bandits about 70km from Bulawayo, on the Victoria Falls

road.

A spokesman for the West German Embassy in Harare identified them as Hermann Gerd Lambert Portmann, 34, and Mathilde Maria Dorn, 33.

He said their home addresses had not yet been established, but that they hailed from southern Germany.

Informed sources told Ziiana the two militiamen were escorting a Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement tractor-driver when they were

attacked by a group of armed dissidents near St Luke's hospital, Matabeleland.

The police spokesman believed the group that killed the two tourists was not the one that killed the militiamen and tractor-driver.

"The two incidents are not connected at all because of the distance and time they happened," he said.

Asked about the progress of follow-up operations over armed

bandits who murdered five commercial farmers in the Midlands province several weeks ago, the spokesman said more units had been deployed in the area to hunt them.

"We are always hopeful that we will get the culprits," he said.

The spokesman said the two tourists were killed on Monday afternoon, about 70km west of Bulawayo, as they were travelling back from the Victoria Falls along a road where six foreign tourists were kidnapped by rebels

in 1982 and later murdered. He said Portmann and Dorn had been touring Africa for several months and had entered Zimbabwe from Botswana on May 27.

Informed sources in Harare said they were riding a motorcycle with a side-car and had apparently stopped at a lay-by when they were approached by the rebels, who opened fire as the two sped off.

Their bodies were discovered by a motorist who reported the matter to the police.

The killings brought to seven the number of whites gunned down in the past three weeks in Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands province, where rebel activity has been rising since 1982.

Early last month, four white farmers were killed by gunmen who attacked Somabhula Farmers' Club, 30km from Gweru, in Midlands province.

Rebels killed another white farmer near Gweru on May 18.

No arrests have been made. — Sapa.

## Tourists slain 'in bid to escape'

*CMC Tint 3/6/87 (362)*  
HARARE. — Two West German motorcycle tourists gunned down by dissidents on Monday were slain as they made a desperate bid to reach their parked machine.

Official sources said yesterday that Mr Hermann Portmann, 34, and Ms Maria Dorn, 32, had parked 70km from Bulawayo when armed dissidents emerged from the scrub lining the main road to the Victoria Falls.

The couple tried to reach their motorcycle but were gunned down before they could do so, the sources said.

Mr Portmann was reported to have at least one gunshot wound in the back.

The pair were returning from Victoria Falls along a road where six foreign tourists were kidnapped by rebels in 1982 and later murdered.

The domestic news agency ZIANA reported yesterday that two government militiamen and a tractor driver were killed on Monday by insurgents about 50km from where the two West Germans were shot dead.

Meanwhile, Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday said they had attacked military bases in neighbouring Zimbabwe for the first time in response to its continued support for Mozambique's Marxist government. — Sapa-Reuter

# Murder of couple echoes the tragedy of six tourists

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa News Service

42-578  
3/6/87

HARARE — The 440 km stretch of main road linking Bulawayo to Zimbabwe's greatest tourist attraction, the Victoria Falls, gained notoriety five years ago when six foreign tourists were abducted by a gang of dissidents led by a cold-blooded killer, Gilbert Ngwenya.

Ngwenya, who went by half a dozen other names, was trained in guerilla warfare in Zambia, Angola and Cuba and operated in the area bordering the Victoria Falls road during the Rhodesian bush war as a combatant in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra Army.

He finally paid the price and went to the gallows for his part in other dissident murders and the kidnapping of the six tourists.

But during his trial he still maintained that the tourists were alive. He insisted that they would be set free if the government met his demands to return property belonging to Mr Nkomo's party which had been purchased with funds donated by the guerilla fighters and seized when arms were found.

However several months later, a solemn-faced Prime Minister Robert Mugabe revealed that the six men had been killed within three days of their kidnapping.

Now another two tourists have been killed. Their end was apparently mercifully quick.

The drama surrounding the abduction of the six tourists drew worldwide attention.

Interest rose and fell for three years until it was finally established in 1985 that the men had been dead all that time.

## INTERVENTION

Zimbabwe's tourist industry took a beating. It was only government intervention that kept a number of hotels going.

Many visitors flew to the Victoria Falls, but with two recent sharp rises in air fares, industry spokesmen said the hotel industry at the Falls was going to have to concentrate on people driving up from Bulawayo.

This week's shootings will undoubtedly make many people think twice before undertaking that journey.

There have been other dissident incidents along the road in recent years.

It remains to be seen just what effect the shooting of the German motorcyclists will have. However coming on top of the recent murders of six whites in the Gweru area 200 km to the east it seems most likely that there will be a fall in the number of tourists, especially from South Africa.

## Harare quiet on deaths

HARARE — Zimbabwean authorities are keeping quiet about the murder by dissidents on the Victoria Falls road of West German tourists Mr Hermann Portmann and Ms Maria Dorn.

There has been no official comment on the shooting of the motorcycling pair, which has received only passing mention in the media.

Meanwhile the hunt is continuing for the gang which killed six whites near Gweru, 200 km east. — The Star's Africa News Service.

● See Page 15.

(362) SMC  
3/6/87

## Police release Harare newsman

HARARE — Zimbabwe police signed release papers yesterday to free a British television producer from 12 days in detention for alleged links to South African raids on neighbouring black-ruled states, lawyers for the Briton said.

Mr Tim Leach, 34, a Zimbabwe producer for the British-based worldwide television news, was expected to be freed from Harare's central police station cells immediately.

Police detained Mr Leach on May 23 under emergency regulations that empower authorities to hold suspects indefinitely.

Independent Television News (ITN) said they would fly a British lawyer to Harare today to represent Mr Leach.

ITN's deputy managing editor, Mr Peter Cole, who flew to Harare on Saturday to discuss Mr Leach's detention with government security officials, said: "ITN is flying in a top lawyer to handle this because it has gone on for too long. The indications to me are that they (the allegations against Mr Leach) are unsubstantiated."

Asked whether his organisation was not satisfied with Mr Leach's local lawyer, Mr Anthony Eastwood, he said: "I am more than satisfied with the way he has handled the case."

Mr Cole said he had met the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Douglas Chingoka, and the British High Commission in Harare was assisting in trying to resolve the matter.

In written reasons for Mr Leach's detention police said: "You are a threat to the government and people of Zimbabwe in that you concealed your prior knowledge of the April 1987 raid by the South Africans from the Zimbabwean authorities."

The police were referring to the South African attack on alleged African National Congress (ANC) targets in the Zambian town, Livingstone.

"It is also now considered that you concealed your prior knowledge of the South African attacks in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during 1986 and the most recent attacks in Zimbabwe on May 11 and 17." — Sapa-AP



## ITN TV newsmen freed

HARARE. — A British ITN television journalist who was detained here 12 days ago on matters relating to security, has been released, according to ITN deputy managing director Mr Peter Cole, reported Ziana, the semi-official news agency. However, police Deputy Commissioner Mr Douglas Chingoka denied any knowledge of his release when asked to confirm it. Mr Cole arrived in Zimbabwe last Saturday to negotiate Mr Leach's release.

362

# Leyland Zimbabwe wins R14m contract

062  
B/10/23  
HARARE — Leyland Zimbabwe has won a contract to supply R14m of trucks, trailers and other equipment to Mozambique's Ministry of Mines.

British and other financial backers organised the breakthrough by

4/6/81  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

Zimbabwe into the Mozambican vehicle market, once a promising area for SA manufacturers.

It took eighteen months to put the complex financial package to-

gether, business sources say.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has made arrangements with its Mozambican counterpart for the export of Zimbabwean materials to renovate five quays at the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

## Zimbabwe seeks foreign funds

HARARE — Like most national economic plans, the government's recently announced financial thrust aimed at attracting much-needed foreign exchange probably means little to the average Zimbabwean for whom it is basically designed.

But even the masses would have been able to absorb the basics of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero's measures, aimed at stimulating the economy, last week.

The medicine prescribed by Chidzero is designed to encourage foreign investment, which the government sees as one of the essentials to national development.

And it is turning to "imprisoned" investors to utilise their blocked funds to give the economy a boost and thus, hopefully, attract foreign capital.

The foreign capital, in turn, would mean that local companies which need overseas components to keep their wheels turning would be able to remain viable, or even expand and, therefore, increase employment.

Government spending will also be cut and a Cabinet-appointed committee of inquiry into parastatals will be "speedily implemented". — Sapa.

## ZIMBABWE

### Divestment blues

South Africa is not the only country where disinvestment by foreign multinationals is a controversial and important issue.

At a time when Zimbabwe desperately needs to attract new foreign capital inflows, controversy has broken out over disinvestment by foreign companies and the increasing significance of government investment in the private sector.

The first signals of looming divestment occurred soon after independence when two South African companies — Argus Newspapers and Nedbank — sold their interests in what is now Zimbabwe Newspapers and the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation, to the Zimbabwe government.

At the time, these were largely non-controversial moves since they occurred when it was confidently forecast the country would become the recipient of massive inflows of foreign capital. But this has not happened. And while the private sector — through such organisations as the Confederation of Zim-

babwe Industry and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce — continues to plead the case for more foreign investment, recent events are disconcerting evidence of a trend in the opposite direction.

The latest developments started with the announcement that Astra Corporation, part of the South African-controlled Barlow Group, had sold 85% of its equity to the Zimbabwe government for a publicly-quoted Zim\$25.5m. Astra had net assets valued at some Zim\$46m and pretax profits in 1986 of Zim\$23m.

Clearly, the Zimbabwe government secured a bargain-basement deal. The benefit to Barlows was that it was able to repatriate the proceeds immediately, rather than having to follow the normal procedure of buying 4% divestment bonds with a 20-year maturity, which allows firms to repatriate funds on an instalment basis from year eleven onwards.

A good deal for both parties — assuming Barlows wanted out of Zimbabwe — but no new jobs created and an increased outflow of scarce foreign currency.

Next in line was the British-owned Kenning Motors Group, which sold its Zimbabwe motor trade subsidiary to local private sector interests for an undisclosed amount. The government has a small indirect stake of 12% in the business via the state-owned Industrial Development Corporation.

More controversial was the decision of the British Woolworths Group to divest through the sale of its four department stores in Harare and Bulawayo, valued at Zim\$10m, to the business arm of the country's ruling political party, Zanu-PF.

While some comfort may be drawn from the fact that a socialist party committed to Marxist-Leninism is going into profit-orientated activities, two disturbing elements remain. These are that the overseas parent has decided to disinvest from Zimbabwe at a substantial discount — the remitted proceeds are put at less than half the value of the assets — and once again foreign capital and



Harare ... waving goodbye to foreign capital

expertise is leaving the country.

The new owners, Zidco Holdings, took over operational control last month.

Earlier, one of the country's largest companies, Delta Corporation, successor to SA Breweries in Zimbabwe, announced it would sell 31.5% of its equity to the Zimbabwe government. There is a major disinvestment element here too, as the government is buying just over half of SAB's stake in Delta.

SAB will retain a 30% stake — but the government will buy at least 20% of the equity listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange now held by minority investors, thereby securing a majority stake in Delta. The company has a monopoly in the clear beer industry, is a major seller of traditional beer through Chibuku Breweries, and owns one of the country's two largest supermarket groups through its OK Bazaars chain.

In addition, it operates a number of hotels throughout the country. Financial details of the agreement are still to be released.

Other similar deals are reportedly in the pipeline. These include the possible sale of Triangle Sugar Estates to the government; divestment by Britain's Legal and General Insurance Co of its Zimbabwe subsidiary to the stock exchange-listed conglomerate TA Holdings; and a deal linking the French-owned total Oil company with the State-owned National Oil Company of Zimbabwe.

Aside from the concern over Zimbabwe becoming a capital exporting nation, controversy has centred on the guidelines set out by the government for disinvestment deals. These specify that proceeds may only be remitted abroad where control is sold to the State, or to a co-operative controlled by black Zimbabweans or firms controlled by black Zimbabweans.

The country's leading financial newspaper, the Financial Gazette, has sharply criticised what it sees as racial discrimination in Zimbabwe's divestment policy, pointing out that this is in conflict with the 1980 constitution.

Government ministers have supported the principle of localisation, but have deflected criticism of the principle of disinvestment and the obvious racial element in the guidelines.

362 SMC 3/5/87

## Zimbabwe to act sternly on racial insults

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government has warned "white hooligans" that strong action will be taken against anyone insulting Zimbabwe or its people.

The acting Home Affairs Minister, Mr Simbi Mubako, commenting on the recent detention in Bulawayo of five young whites, said they had been held because of alleged racial remarks and insults against the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala.

He said the State would prosecute those it could and if it happened that some of them were not citizens, they would most probably be deported.

He denied claims that the five whites had been assaulted. "They were all treated in the right manner and all legal procedures have been followed."

Two of those held, Mr Paul Lecluse (22) and Mr Wayne Markham (19), are to be charged with making derogatory remarks about the government.

They appeared briefly in court earlier this week and were granted bail of R300 each.

It appears that no charges are being pressed against the other three, including two teenage girls who were freed last week after two days in detention.

Mr Mubako said the government wanted to build good race relations, but whites who sympathised with South Africa were clearly undesirable residents.

SA is running  
'secret radios'

9/6/87  
362  
HARARE — The South African Government was today accused of running several clandestine radio stations for subversive purposes.

The Zimbabwe Minister for Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said Pretoria was getting encouragement and assistance from "some industrialised countries" — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Zimbabwe pins its hopes on an unlikely investment boom

11/6/87 B/Dag 362

of the Financial Times in Harare

tions at their lowest ebb for at least three years.

The positive aspect of Chidzero's package is designed to encourage reinvestment by multinationals by relaxing regulations that currently restrict reinvestment.

**F**unds not remitted by foreign-owned companies are classified as "surplus" and until two weeks ago could be deposited to earn maximum interest of 9%, or reinvested given the approval of the Foreign Investment Committee, which has the reputation of taking months — and even years — to reach a deci-

The new proposals reduce maximum interest on deposits to only 5% while relaxing the existing restrictions on investment.

While the Chidzero measures are likely to boost investment in 1988-89, the extent of this is impossible to gauge. For a start, it is unclear just how large these surplus funds are, and the central bank is currently seeking this information from the banks.

Secondly, the whole concept of surplus funds is elusive. The manager of one large foreign company said he had no plans to reinvest since his surpluses are required to finance escalating working capital

from high-cost inventory management techniques caused by the cumbersome and inefficient system of foreign currency allocations to industry.

In any event, there is little incentive to invest when manufacturing industry is operating at 65% of capacity. Industrialists stress that their top priority is to renew ageing equipment rather than expand capacity, and this could well result in fewer rather than more jobs.

Regardless of the volume of surplus funds in the economy, import capacity is the critical constraint on investment.

Because roughly half of any new investment represents imports, even if the entire Z\$75m to be saved from reduced remittances were reinvested — which won't happen — the increase in investment would be only 10% on last year's depressed levels.

Far more important than the measures announced recently are the urgent problems of the burgeoning budget deficit and Zimbabwe's lacklustre export performance that remain to be tackled.

**T**he budget deficit of Z\$1.2bn (about R1.45bn), equivalent to 14% of gross domestic product, is a major obstacle to securing a World Bank loan for export promotion.

Debt-service payments will exceed 30% of exports this year and remain close to the 30% level for the rest of the decade, necessitating continuing tight curbs on imports and remittances.

The rapid growth in output and employment necessary to satisfy the aspirations of a fast-growing population and labour force is simply incompatible with import compression and foreign investment controls.

The way out is to loosen the foreign exchange constraint by boosting exports, which in terms of special drawing rights are 12% below their 1981 peak and encouraging foreign investment.

At the end of the day, reflationary strategies are simply not via-

**W**HEN Dr Bernard Chidzero, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, recently announced a curb on dividend and profit remittances by foreign companies, together with reinvestment incentives, one irony went unnoticed.

Robert Mugabe's government is ostensibly socialist, and committed to the "Zimbabweanisation" of the capital stock. Yet the new regulations will in fact have the opposite effect, and will increase foreign ownership — in theory at least — through reinvestment.

But more fundamental points are being raised by the business community. Will the new measures in any way boost Zimbabwe's generally poor record of foreign investment since independence? And will the measures lead to a domestic investment boom, as Chidzero hopes, which would reflate an economy constrained by a deteriorating balance of payments situation?

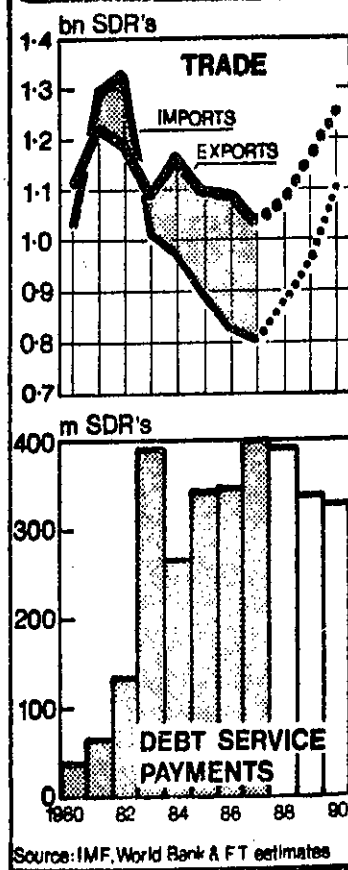
**B**y halving remittances by foreign companies to 25%, Zimbabwe hopes to save about Z\$75m (about R86m) a year in foreign exchange. At the same time the complex regulations covering reinvestment by multinationals have been liberalised with the aim of "injecting more foreign currency into the economy and stimulating investment".

Not surprisingly, business leaders are warning that Zimbabwe's chances of attracting new investment inflows will now be slimmer than ever. But given the country's dismal foreign investment track record — an estimated US\$7m inflow annually since independence in 1980 — the new focus on encouraging foreign companies to reinvest is essentially realistic.

However, it would be wrong to suggest, say local economists, that this is going to turn the economy around, let alone come to grips with the growing unemployment crisis.

Since the independence boom ran out of steam in 1982, the Zimbabwe economy has been growing

## ZIMBABWE



## TONY HAWKIN:

population is growing at more than 3%.

Employment levels are little different from those of the mid-Seventies and unemployment — having risen from 12% in 1984 to an estimated 18% this year — is forecast to reach 25% by 1991.

Investment in the first six years of independence has actually been lower than that achieved in the final years of economic sanctions and guerrilla war in the late Seventies.

Official statistics show that last year capital investment was 40% below its post-independence peak, while a business survey released



# Harare indaba on 'new world information order'

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare 12-18/6

DEVELOPING countries took a further step towards breaking the world monopoly of the major Western media organisations when information ministers and officials of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement met in Harare this week.

At the centre of their deliberations was how to construct a new world information order in which developing countries' interests and perspectives were properly represented.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe set the tone of the conference by lashing the major Western news agencies. "They were, he said, now so enmeshed and entangled in their own ideological blinkers that it has become very difficult, if not impossible, for them to distinguish between truth and falsehood."

The Harare meeting is a follow-up to the first Conference of Ministers of

Information of Non-Aligned Countries (Cominaf), held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1984.

The Jakarta meeting elicited howls of protest and disapproval from the major Western news agencies and some Western governments.

The backing the non-aligned countries received in their efforts to build a new information order from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation later became one of the causes of United States disapproval of Unesco's political character. This disapproval eventually prompted a US walkout from this UN agency.

Since Jakarta, non-aligned countries report considerable progress in challenging Western news hegemony.

At least 50 more news agencies have been set up in non-aligned countries, and the Non-Aligned Movement's News Pool (Nanap), facilitating information exchange between member countries' agencies, now has 93 members.

One of the more successful regional news pools overlapping with the Non-Aligned Movement is the Pan African News Agency (Pana) which, after a shaky start, has improved news exchange between African countries over the past year.

Non-Aligned Movement delegates to this week's Harare conference identified three key areas in which further efforts are required in order to challenge the major transnational agencies.

A strong call was made for special low telecommunications tariffs to apply to the national news me-

dia of member states. This would greatly ease the financial burden on these agencies and enable them to compete regionally with the big transnational agencies.

Mugabe, together with conference delegates, also spoke out on the need for member states to get full access to and, wherever possible, control over the latest satellite communications technology. This would enable the non-aligned news agencies to compete with the major transnational agencies in terms of speed.

And, thirdly, there have been calls for closer co-operation between non-aligned countries on the training and professional upgrading of their journalists.

Delegates from the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress attended as observers.

## New dividend clamp

Zimbabwe's decision to impose a "temporary" ceiling on dividends is seen as a realistic acceptance that it is unlikely to attract significant inflows of new foreign capital.

In the first seven years of independence it is estimated that net private sector capital annual inflows averaged US\$8m.

In the past six months there has been sizeable disinvestment by both UK and South African companies.

Confronted by a worsening balance of payments — the foreign debt service ratio is estimated at 33% of exports this year — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero recently cut dividend remittances for the second time in only three years. In March 1984, remittances of dividend and branch profits were suspended altogether, but resumed in 1985.

Dividends declared prior to the May 28 statement, which had not secured Central Bank approval, will be subject to the new 25% ceiling. Foreign investments made since September 1979 will not be affected.

Chidzero estimated foreign dividend payments this year at Z\$150m (US\$90m). Slightly less than half should be saved by the new regulations.

While apparently conceding that there is little likelihood of new foreign inflows, Chidzero is relaxing existing regulations in the hope that foreign firms with "surplus" funds in Zimbabwe will reinvest. He is adopting a carrot and stick approach — the carrot being the assertion that any such funds reinvested

FINANCIAL MAIL JUNE 12 1987

will be treated as new venture capital and qualify for the more generous 50% ceiling rather than the new 25%.

Other new incentives include a promise to speed up the process of price control approvals and of assessing applications for foreign investment project approval. Existing exchange control regulations that require foreign firms to bring in 50% of any new project finance in foreign currency will be

relaxed. Depending on the project the external element will vary from zero to 50%, but funds brought in must remain invested for at least five years.

The stick is the cutback in dividend payments and a new regulation cutting the maximum interest payable on surplus funds to 5% from 9%.

Surplus funds are defined as cash balances and deposits held by foreign-owned firms,

but just how sizeable they are is unclear. There should be an increase in investment as a result of the latest move; but businessmen and economists point out that Chidzero has done nothing to increase foreign currency inflows, but is merely relying on tighter curbs to reduce outflows. A further snag that Chidzero overlooked, they say, is that industry is working at two-thirds of capacity at present, so there is little incentive to invest. ■

12/18/87  
SA blamed for fire

HARARE — Swapo's main administrative offices in Luanda were gutted by a mysterious fire on Tuesday, its representative in Zimbabwe, Kapuka Nauyala, said yesterday.

Addressing the plenary session of the second Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, Nauyala said Swapo believed South Africans played a part in the fire.

He said he regretted that the Luanda delegation could not attend the conference because of the "mysterious fire three days ago". — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 17/6/87

362

# Demos march on SA mission in Zimbabwe

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE.** — The South African trade mission here yesterday became the target for an anti-apartheid demonstration as hundreds of South African exiles and local sympathizers marched on it to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots.

The protest passed off peacefully, but the attention drawn to the presence of the traditionally low-key South African diplomatic personnel here revived doubts about their future.

The chairman of Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Oliver Mutume of Mutare, conducted a service organized by the Zimbabwe Christian Council outside the seven-storey office block which houses the mission. Only three blocks away, in the same street, are the still unrepaired offices occupied by the African National Congress till a SADF raid on May 19 1986.

A strong force of uniformed Zimbabwean police blocked the doors leading to the South African mission, evidently fearing a repeat of last October's rampage, when University of Zimbabwe students stoned the building, to-

gether with the American Embassy, the Malawian High Commission, Air Malawi and South African Airways following the air-crash death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

For nearly an hour yesterday's demonstrators prayed and sang hymns and ANC "liberation songs". They mimed the massacre of African workers by South African security forces before an enthusiastic crowd of Zimbabwean office workers enjoying their lunch-time break.

Among some 20 African, coloured and white children, brought to the forefront to symbolize the pupils killed in Soweto, was five-year-old Timmy Mandela, a relative of the imprisoned ANC leader.

A collection was taken for the children of Mrs Tsitsi Chilisa, a Zimbabwean woman killed last month when a television set packed with explosives blew up in her Harare home. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, claimed South African agents had intended the device to kill local ANC representative Mr Reddy Mazimba.

ANC sources confirmed yesterday that the dead woman's husband, Mr Frank Chilisa, detained by Zimbabwean security police following his wife's murder, has now been freed.

## Anti-SA demo at trade mission

HARARE — Hundreds of SA exiles and local sympathisers yesterday demonstrated outside the SA Trade Mission here, commemorating the 1976 Soweto riots.

The protest was peaceful, but the attention it drew to the traditionally low-key SA diplomatic presence renewed doubts about the mission's future.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference chairman, Bishop Oliver Mutume, conducted a service outside the mission where a strong police presence was deployed.

The demonstrators prayed, and sang hymns and "liberation songs" for nearly an hour.

(362) DO 22/6/87

# 10 Zimbabwe peasants massacred by gunmen

**HARARE** — Gunmen claiming to be rebels fighting for control of Mozambique massacred 10 peasants including five young children in an attack on a northeast Zimbabwe village near the Mozambique border, missionaries said yesterday.

The killers left pamphlets beside the bullet-riddled bodies saying they were guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and warned they would mount further raids in both Zimbabwe and Zambia.

"Some of the victims were shot in front of family members who were forced to witness the murders," Sister Raymond in charge of the Catholic Church's Marymount Mission hos-

pital some 30 kilometres from the frontier, said.

The gunmen stormed the village of mud-and-grass huts around midnight Saturday a few kilometres west of Marymount Mission, she said.

"About 50 heavily armed men attacked three families. We heard the shooting."

On Sunday, she and other missionaries drove to the site of the massacre and saw the bodies.

There was no immediate official reaction from the Zimbabwe Government which has some 12 000 troops stationed in Mozambique guarding vital transport routes.

Renamo, the Portuguese acronym of the rebel army, has vowed to

take the war into Zimbabwean territory.

Last week Renamo guerrillas clashed with Zimbabwean troops near where the villagers were slain, but there were no official reports of casualties.

That was Renamo's first major incursion into Zimbabwe.

In Lisbon, where Renamo usually issues communiques on the war against Mozambique's government, the official spokesman could not immediately be contacted.

Western diplomats in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, said that if Renamo was responsible for the massacre it would be their bloodiest ever foray into Zimbabwe. — Sapa-AP

*Lowy takes action*

# Raiders hit Zimbabwe

Villagers flee  
after 14 massacred

HR 45 22/6/87 362

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The death toll in the massacre of Zimbabwean villagers by Mozambique rebels who crossed into the north-east of Zimbabwe has risen to 14 or 15.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Chinhoyi, the Rt Rev Helmut Reckter, said some injured had been flown to a hospital in Harare 200km away by helicopter.

The atrocity took place near the Marymount Mission, which falls in his diocese.

Bishop Reckter said hundreds of Zimbabwean soldiers had moved into the area, which is in the Rushinga district, about 100km away from the nearest large settlement of Mount Darwin.

He said today that people were fleeing the area and he had sent food, blankets and clothing to the refugee centres at Rushinga, which are already having to cope with thousands of refugees from Mozambique.

## Troops at mission

The Marymount Mission and its 100-bed hospital has a substantial troop presence after Saturday night's massacre.

Leaflets were left at the scenes of the shootings saying that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had come to fight Prime Minister Robert Mugabe "in his own country".

Bishop Reckter said he understood three villages had been attacked. "There were very few injured," he said. "The shooting was too accurate or at point-blank range."

Last week there was a report of an earlier border crossing by about 100 MNR rebels who retreated when a Zimbabwean security force unit went after them.

So far the Zimbabwean Government has made no comment on the border developments and there has been no mention in the media here of the massacre near Marymount or of the earlier crossing.

## Bus hit landmine

Two weeks ago a government spokesman dismissed as a pack of lies claims by the MNR that its forces had set up bases on Zimbabwean territory.

About 400km south of Rushinga two people were killed on Friday when a bus hit a landmine on a road close to the Mozambican border.

Eleven people were seriously injured in the incident south of Chipinge.

Observers believe it highly likely the mine was laid by MNR forces.

Mr Mugabe, who has committed thousands of his troops to help defend Mozambique against the rebels and to protect Zimbabwe's routes to the sea, has vowed to "fight to the last man" against the MNR.

Last year the MNR declared war against Zimbabwe because it said Mr Mugabe was interfering in Mozambican affairs by stationing troops there.

Sapa-Associated Press reports that Sister Raymond at the mission identified those slain as Mr Runyon Tembo, 36, his wife Eusevio, aged about 30, and all four of their children, aged between two and nine, Mr Danny Mashisa, his wife, and a child aged three, and a man of 55 known as Teki.

## "Next target"

Sister Raymond said: "We have heard rumours that we at the mission are to be the next MNR target in Zimbabwe. I do not know if this is true, but none of us here feels safe."

● President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique announced a far-reaching reshuffle of top military posts both centrally and at provincial level at the weekend.

Well-known army commanders of the independence war against the Portuguese have been replaced in the reshuffle aimed at improving the performance of the Mozambican armed forces.

● Ian Smith claims major black backing. See page 2.

# Bold education system planned for Zimbabwe

Attends 22/6/87 362

By ROBIN DREW  
The Argus Africa  
News Service

Dateline: HARARE

**ZIMBABWEANS** are justifiably proud of their achievements in providing two million more places in schools since independence seven years ago.

Primary education is now compulsory for all and last year 2 265 000 pupils were attending junior schools and 545 000 were in secondary school.

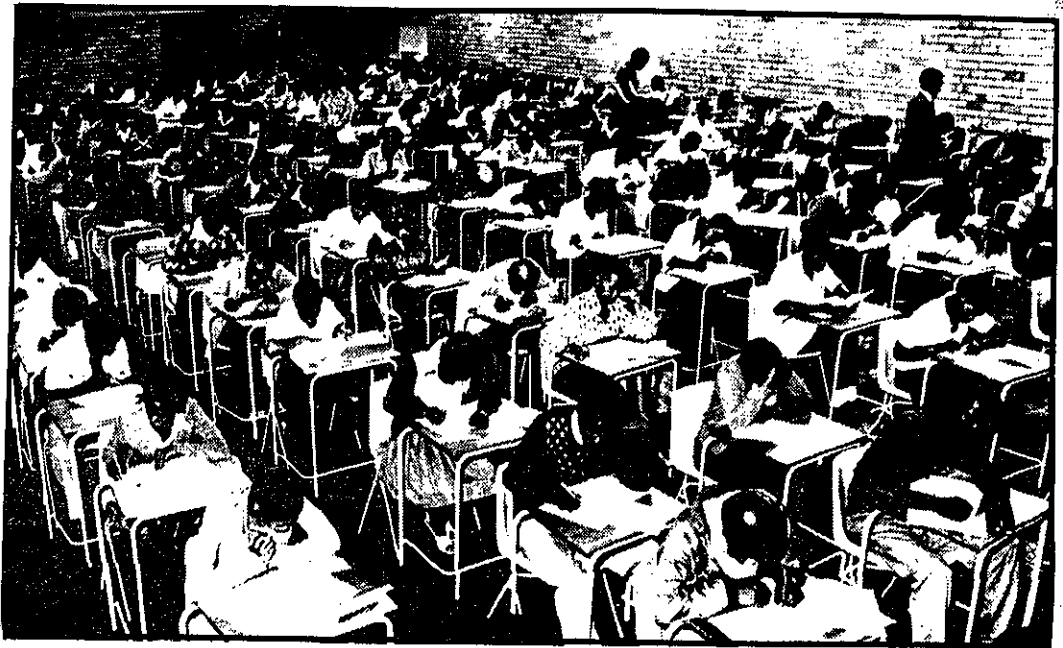
At independence the comparable figures were 819 000 primary schoolchildren and 74 000 in secondary school.

Government policy is to eradicate all forms of racialism in its schools and in independent schools, some of which are still predominantly white but which have to satisfy the government that they are making efforts to admit more blacks.

With the quantitative record established, the government is now turning its attention to an aspect of education which will be harder to effect: an overhaul of the curriculum to make schooling more relevant to the country's needs.

The Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, in an outline of the new education policy, said the intention was to give the curriculum a thorough-going polytechnical bias.

"What we teach in our schools has an overdose of



academic subjects," said the Minister who gained his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Sussex and who taught at Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Zambia before joining the armed struggle in 1974.

Mr Mutumbuka said the curriculum was based on the false assumption that all students had the same capabilities and aptitudes. Moreover the system did not prepare them for the world of work.

"We cannot continue to churn out misfits at so great a cost to the nation," he said.

The change is to come in secondary education which will be divided into three stages.

## Taught core of academic subjects

In stage one, consisting of forms one and two, the curriculum will be generally broad to include a wide range of technical and vocational subjects in addition to the traditional academic subjects.

Every child will be required to take at least two technical/vocational subjects.

Examinations at the end of this stage will serve to screen pupils for the next stage in which their studies will have either a technical/vocational bias or an academic bias.

The technical/vocational stream will also be taught a core of selected academic subjects and those following an academic course will have to take at least one technical/vocational subject.

## Pilot scheme next year

The technical/vocational exams will be set and marked by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to ensure that school-leavers at the end of form four will have valid skills acceptable to commerce and industry.

Students going to polytechnic or agricultural colleges will be able to cut down their time of study there if they have acceptable school results.

In stage three of the secondary education system, comprising lower sixth and upper sixth forms, academic students will have the option

of including a technical/vocational subject, while the technical course will offer the option of one academic subject.

Mr Mutumbuka said the provision of technical/vocational subjects at stage three would ensure the supply of high quality university students in technical/engineering degrees.

The Minister said the programme was bold and ambitious. It envisaged links between schools and technical institutions, factories or farms where practical training could take place.

A pilot scheme would be introduced next year and eventually all secondary schools would adopt the new system.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, commenting on the new policy, said it was imperative for the educational system to relate closely to the needs of society.

"We should put greater emphasis on quality and relevance," he said in an address to student teachers.

He told graduating students: "We are giving you a vehicle without a reverse gear: we do not want to manufacture backward children."



# Z'babwe tourist (32) killing: PD man 24/6/87 charged

HARARE — A man appeared in the High Court in Harare yesterday charged with the murders of six foreign tourists who were abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on July 23, 1982.

Mr Ceibas Sibanda pleaded not guilty.

The state counsel told the court that Mr Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" which kidnapped Mr James Greenwell, of Liverpool, Mr Martin Hodson, of Peterborough, England, Mr Brett Baldwin, and Mr Kevin Ellis, from the United States, Mr Tony Bajzel, and Mr William Butler, both of Australia.

He said they were abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road while visiting Zimbabwe.

The bandits, whose leader was Mr Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya, stopped the party at an illegal road-block and then abducted them.

The remains of the tourists were subsequently found buried in shallow graves months later, he said.

Mr Sibanda said he was arrested by the police the day after Christmas in 1984 and had been in the police custody since then.

Mr Sibanda, who alleges he was subjected to beatings and threats during the period of detention by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation and the police, denied making any statement voluntarily.

The trial continues today. — Sapa.

# Z'bwe to scrap 20 white seats in parliament

From MICHAEL  
HARTNACK  
Daily  
Dispatch man  
in Harare

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government yesterday unveiled plans for drastic amendment of its British designed Lancaster House constitution.

Opening parliament for what will probably be the last time before he steps down to let Prime Minister Robert Mugabe assume an executive presidency, the Reverend Canaan Banana said the seven year guarantees entrenched in the 1980 London ceasefire accord had expired for the representation of Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community.

The 20 white seats in the 100 member house of assembly and 10 senators in the 40 seat upper house will be replaced by representatives returned by existing MPs on an electoral college system. This makes them certain to go to government nominees.

President Banana said abolition of the white seats would be followed in the coming year by the creation of an executive presidency and by legislation to effect the eventual amalgamation of the senate and house of assembly in a single chamber legislature.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Eddi-

son Zvobgo, disclosed that the constitutional amendment bills include one to give 51-year-old President Banana, a former Methodist minister from Bulawayo, a pension for life.

Mr Zvobgo said Mr Mugabe would "consult widely in order to ensure a balanced representation of Zimbabwe's multi-cultural and plural society" when choosing the white parliamentarians' replacements.

Mr Mugabe already holds 67 of the house of assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents even if Mr Joshua Nkomo's 14 Zapu members oppose his constitutional amendments following the recent acrimonious breakdown of unity talks.

The conservative alliance, which ruled from 1962 to 1979 as the white supremacist Rhodesian Front, has 13 MPs, while Mr Goodson Sithole is a lone representative of the Reverend Ndabasingi Sithole's Zanu

The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, was absent from the ceremony for the first time since he entered politics, aged 25, in 1948. He was suspended from Zimbabwe's house of assembly in April.

362  
24/6/87

# WHITE

# SEATS

# TO GO

## One party state in Zimbabwe

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe announced yesterday it would abolish separate parliamentary representation for the country's white minority this year and introduce an executive presidency and a single-chamber parliament.

The government of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, also pledged to keep its troops in neighbouring Mozambique until peace is restored. Mozambique has been plagued by a right-wing guerilla insur-

gency for almost 11 years.

Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana spelt out the government's plans when he opened a new session of parliament.

President Banana said:



**PRIME Minister  
Mugabe.**

"The seven-year period during which racial representation was specially entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution has now expired.

"In accordance with

its long-standing pledge to remove the provisions at the earliest opportunity, my government will this year introduce constitutional amendments designed to abolish racial representation in the national assembly and in the senate.

"This measure will be followed by other amendments whose objective is the creation of a unicameral legislature and the introduction of an executive presidency."

trate. Mr G Mafias prosecuted.  
Mr D C Owen appeared for Roos.

and in prison.

be held.

## Zimbabwe pledges to 'eliminate' Renamo

## Police deny Areas action

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana pledged yesterday at the opening of a new session of the national parliament that Zimbabwean troops would remain in Mozambique till armed rebels there had been "eliminated".

It was the first government statement on Zimbabwean military aid to its Marxist ally since gunmen, claiming to be Mozambican rebels, massacred 15 peasants in the north-east of Zimbabwe on Saturday night.

They left leaflets vowing to increase their attacks in Zimbabwe till Zimbabwe pulled out of Mozambique.

President Banana did not mention the attack in his 35-minute address.

"Our operations inside Mozambique are not only to keep our (oil, road and rail) routes safe. They are also to eliminate the Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) bandits of Mozambique," Pres Banana said.

Mozambique's Indian Ocean port of Beira is an important outlet for landlocked Zimbabwe, which has sent some 12 000 combat troops to keep its trade routes to the sea open. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday denied there was a "crackdown" on "grey areas" in Mayfair or any other part of Johannesburg.

Lt Pierre Louw, a police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, was reacting to reports that people in Mayfair had been asked by the Police Group Areas Branch to report to John Vorster Square.

Details of those who owned the buildings in which they were resident were then taken.

Lt Louw said the branch acted only on complaints received, and at present there were no more complaints "from Mayfair or any other area" than in the past. — Sapa

flavours.

# Mugabe to drop white seats

*Capt Tait's*  
*24/6/87*  
*352*

Mr Mugabe already holds 67 of the House of Assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents even if Mr Joshua Nkomo's 14 Zapu members oppose his constitutional amendments. The Conservative Alliance, which ruled from 1962 to 1979 as the Rhodesian Front, has 13 MPs while Mr Goodson Sithole is a lone representative of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu.

The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, was absent from yesterday's ceremony for the first time since he entered politics, aged 25, in 1948.

He was suspended from Zimbabwe's House of Assembly in April.

□ On the eve of the opening of the new parliamentary session yesterday Mr Nkomo's party was shaken by the defection to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) of its national chairman, Mr William Kona, 68, who was thought one of Mr Nkomo's most loyal adherents during an eight-month ordeal in detention last year.

He said he was quitting Zapu "in the interests of peace and progress" following the breakdown of negotiations between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo.

□ Zimbabwe pledges on troops in Mozambique — Page 2

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe announced yesterday that it would abolish separate parliamentary representation for the country's white minority this year and introduce an executive presidency and a single-chamber parliament.

Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana spelt out the government's plans when he opened a new session of parliament.

President Banana said: "The seven-year period during which racial representation was specially entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution has now expired."

"In accordance with its long-standing pledge to remove the provisions at the earliest opportunity, my government will this year introduce constitutional amendments designed to abolish racial representation in the National Assembly and in the Senate."

"This measure will be followed by other amendments whose objective is the creation of a unicameral legislature and the introduction of an executive presidency."

## Multi-cultural

**MICHAEL HARTNACK** reports that the 20 white seats in the 100-member House of Assembly and 10 senators in the 40-seat upper house will be replaced by representatives returned by existing MPs on an electoral college system.

In an interview with the semi-official news agency Ziana, Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said Mr Mugabe would consult widely to ensure a balanced representation of Zimbabwe's multi-cultural and plural society when choosing the white parliamentarians' replacements.

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe is to abolish the 20 white seats in its 100 member House of Assembly, as well as the 10 Senate posts reserved for whites.

The white MPs will be replaced by 20 representatives returned by existing MPs — making it certain they will be government nominees.

This was revealed yesterday when the Zimbabwean government unveiled plans for drastic amendments to the British-designed Lancaster House constitution.

Opening Parliament for what will probably be the last time before he steps down to let Prime Minister Robert Mugabe assume an executive presidency, President Canaan Banana said the seven-year guarantees for the representation of Zimbabwe's 100 000 whites had expired.

Banana said abolition of the white seats would be followed in the coming year by the creation of an executive presidency and by legislation to effect the eventual amalgamation of the Senate and House of Assembly.

# Zimbabwe is to scrap white seats

24/6/87 (362) B1 Day

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

Mugabe already holds 67 of the House of Assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents. Thus it seems likely the amendments will go through — even if Joshua Nkomo's 14 Zapu members oppose him following the recent acrimonious breakdown of unity talks.

In his speech, Banana made no direct reference to Mugabe's aim of introducing a one party state, which until 1990 theoretically requires the assent of all 100 MPs to a repeal of entrenched guarantees of freedom of political association contained in the declaration of rights.

He pledged Zimbabwe's unwavering support for the Mozambique government in its fight against the MNR.

# Mugabe to visit Gorbachev

# Whites 'to continue' in Zimbabwe House

The Star's Africa News Service

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, leaves today for Moscow to have talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Mugabe paid his first official visit to the Soviet Union in December 1985.

This week's visit will renew speculation about a proposed Zimbabwean purchase of MiG 29 fighter aircraft.

There were reports in April that Zimbabwe had concluded a deal to buy 12 MiGs but this was denied by Harare. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, said then that no firm order had been placed.

In political circles in Harare there is speculation that Zimbabwe has indeed opted for the MiGs and that a barter deal involving Zimbabwean tobacco could be part of an agreement to pay for them. A figure of 400 million Zimbabwe dollars has been mentioned.

HARARE — The reserved white seats in the Zimbabwe Parliament are to be abolished, probably in August, but there will continue to be whites in the House of Assembly, say well-placed political sources.

The reserved seats will go under the Government's promise to abolish racial representation now the provision in the 1980 independence constitution safeguarding the seats for seven years has lapsed.

Twenty seats in the 100-seat House had been reserved for whites, who also elected 10 members to the 40-seat Senate.

It is proposed to fill the vacancies in both chambers with members chosen from a list drawn up by the Government.

The sources said the 80 members of the House who had been elected on the common roll would sit as an electoral college to choose the 20 occupants of the formerly white seats.

It was certain, they said, that these would include whites, some from the present independents in the House and some from outside Parliament.

One name that has been mentioned in political circles is that of the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, the current chairman of the Beira Corridor Group.

The newly constituted Assembly will then sit as an electoral college to choose 10 senators to replace the present white senators.

Mr Ian Smith is suspended from Parliament for a year, and once the constitutional changes are introduced will not be able to go back.

y, June 25, 1987

767 29/6/87

**H**ARARE — Zimbabwe's constitution, due to be amended this year, was drawn up at a tense 1979 London meeting attended by chief antagonists in a seven-year guerilla campaign for majority rule.

The Lancaster House Conference, chaired by then British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, had been scheduled to last two weeks.

But it dragged on for over three months, bogged down by arguments over the constitution, ceasefire arrangements and how to organise a pre-independence general election.

Delegations came from the Patriotic Front, an umbrella organisation under the joint leadership of then guerilla leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, and from a short-lived multi-racial government headed by black prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Ian Smith, who led a 14-year white settler revolt against Britain's plans for black rule, had then stepped out of the limelight and attended the conference as minister without portfolio in Bishop Muzorewa's Cabinet. But Smith was widely regarded as the real power in the government delegation.

## Transition

Mr Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla), the guerilla wing of his Zanu-PF party, and Mr Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra), the military arm of PF-Zapu, took a militant stand at the conference which opened on September 10.

"The Patriotic Front maintained that meaningful discussions on an independence constitution could not be held without taking into account the fundamental issues in the period to transition to independence," said a report released after the conference.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo had demanded constitutional arrangements similar to the amendments just announced by the Harare government.

They wanted an executive president most vital states, which have dispensed with a titular president, the sources said.

The changes are expected to bring to an end long political careers of several white leaders and usher a new breed of

# The road to black rule in Zimbabwe

Sapa-Reuter

working through a Cabinet, a parliament elected on the basis of universal suffrage without reserved seats and a senate with only limited powers to delay legislation.

But, under pressure from Britain and others, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo accepted what became known as the Lancaster House Agreement, signed on December 21, 1979.

The Lancaster House constitution reserved 20 seats in the 100-member lower house of Zimbabwe's parliament for the country's then 200 000-strong white minority and 10 others in the senate (upper chamber).

## Ceremonial

These special seats were guaranteed for at least seven years after independence in 1980, and, thereafter, could only be scrapped with agreement of at least 70 members of the lower

on a common roll. Most of the present white parliamentarians belonged to the right-wing Rhodesian Front Party, renamed Conser-

house.

Since coming to power, Mr Mugabe has made clear his intention to abolish the white seats and make other changes to the constitution he has described as the worst bequeathed to any country by its former coloniser.

Political analysts say Mr Mugabe, who has 67 seats in the lower house, can get the three votes he needs to abolish white seats.

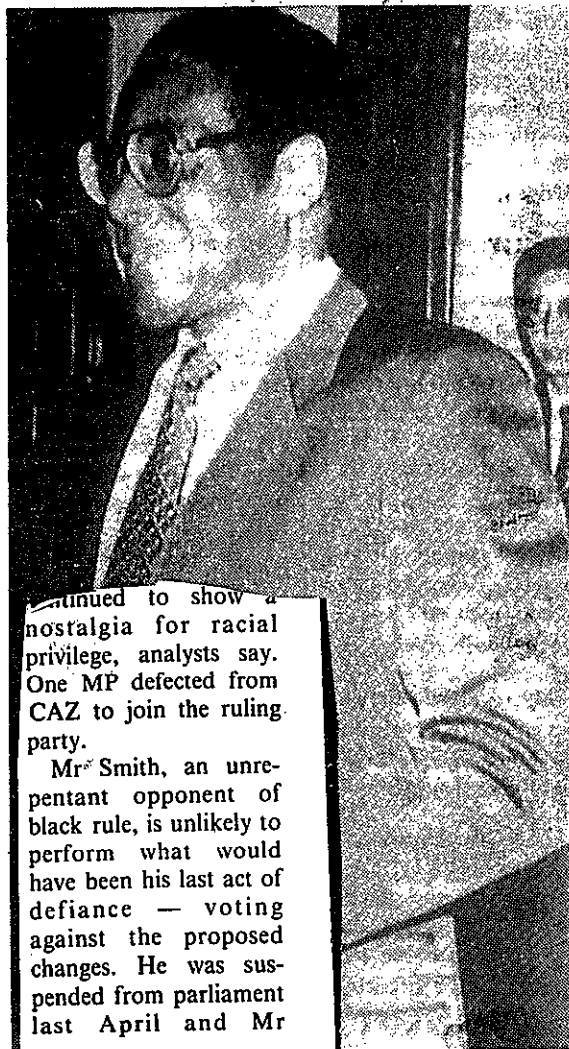
The votes are likely to come from white independents or PF-Zapu, with which Mr Mugabe has broken off unity talks.

The analysts said the proposed changes were intended to prepare ground for introducing one-party rule, Mr Mugabe's declared goal.

Political sources said the government planned an enlarged single-chamber parliament after abolishing the 40-member senate, which has played a largely ceremonial role since independence.

## Nostalgia

The planned introduction of an executive presidency is to bring Zimbabwe in line with black African



MR ROBERT Mugabe ... Zimbabwe's premier.

vative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) after independence and until last month led by Mr Smith.

Five sit in the lower house as independents, having adjusted to post-independence policies, but CAZ members have

Mugabe's amendments are expected to be passed before the suspension expires.

FOCUS



CHB TIMES 25/6/87 (362) ~~362~~

# Sithole and Renamo signed pact, according to document

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — According to a document obtained by this correspondent, the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole of Zimbabwe signed a pact last year to co-operate in the overthrow of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments.

Among Mr Sithole's signers was Mr Bruce Anderson, whose business card describes him as the director of Community Protection Services Pty Ltd in Johannesburg.

The pact was signed in a hotel room in Tyson's Corner, a Washington suburb, on August 17, 1986.

The pact's authenticity was confirmed yesterday by Mr Tom Schaaf, head of the pro-Renamo Mozambique Information Office,

who said he had been present for part of the meeting.

The first section of the document sets out agreed democratic principles by which Renamo and Mr Sithole's party, Zanu, would abide once they took power.

The second part reads: "Zanu undertakes to co-operate with Renamo in any ways that shall mutually be agreed upon by the two parties."

The pact was signed on behalf of Mr Sithole by Mr Anderson, Mr Chris Sakala, who is a Sithole aide, and a third individual whose signature is illegible.

Mr Sithole, who maintains a home in the Washington area, was not present, according to Mr Schaaf.

Signing for Renamo's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, were Mr Jorge Fonseca, described as

the movement's foreign minister, Mr Luis Serapiao, Renamo's US and Canadian representative, and another party, also illegible.

Soon after the signing, an associate of Mr Anderson, Mr Garth Barret, alleged by sources to have been a member of the Selous Scouts, wrote to Mr Sithole describing the climate in Zimbabwe for a possible attack on Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

A copy of this letter has also been obtained, giving the author's address as a post office box in Roosevelt Park, Johannesburg.

Dated August 31, 1986, the letter refers to a telephone conversation between Mr Sithole and Mr Barret on the subject of an unspecified operation then being planned against Mr Mugabe, referred to as "The Aim".

# Zimbabwe puts emphasis on conservation

From Robin Drew  
in Harare

Zimbabwe has broken new ground with the adoption of a national conservation strategy, the first black African country to do so. Titled "The Road to Survival", it has the full backing of the government.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that by endorsing and adopting the principles and objectives of the document, the government sought to halt environmental degradation and to reverse the process of desertification.

The time for complacency was long past, he said, noting that the canopy cover of indigenous woodland had already been reduced by 50 percent and that more than 3 million hectares of soil had been classified as severely eroded.

The document sets out to convince the nation as a whole the seriousness of the environmental problems facing Zimbabwe. It emphasises that the most important and dynamic factor in implementing a

45 PR 27/1/87

resources conservation strategy is the population. "Unless there is a genuine understanding and acceptance of the need for a comprehensive population policy, the family planning programme will fail to meet its objectives and the conservation strategy will become an illusion," it says.

It notes that the population is presently growing at more than 2.9 percent a year, one of the fastest rates in the world.

If this growth rate is not checked, the limits which the nation's resources can sustain will be reached in just over 30 years and as the year 2020 approaches, the standard of living and quality of life will decline rapidly.

The family planning programme has as its objective the achievement of a four-child family by the year 2000 and a two-child family as the norm 15 years after that.

Attaining these targets, says the document, will ensure the population stabilises at about 23 million by the year 2075.

It says abuse of the natural vegetation has been the single most serious cause of ecological degeneration in Zimbabwe. Non-arable land makes up 80 percent of the area of the country and programmes of land use planning, promotion of grazing schemes, veld and pasture management and co-ordinated re-source planning will be vigorously promoted to ensure the optimum use of natural vegetation within sustainable limits.

Persuasion and education will be the main means of involving the people, but legislation will be enforced where necessary.

In areas of high population density the country has been virtually denuded of trees for firewood and other domestic uses and already 2.5 million people face a critical shortage of firewood. Wood fuel, says the document, makes up 50 percent of the energy used in Zimbabwe.

It says that for Zimbabwe to survive and prosper, the nation must:

- Live within the ecological capacity of the land.
- Recognise the value of longer term benefits over short-term expediencies.
- Examine alternative development options to optimise sustainable yield from the land.
- Generate and retain high levels of technical and scientific manpower in the service of the nation.
- Provide dynamic public awareness and education and extension services. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Mugabe's MiG mission

By DON JACOBS: Harare

During the week of an alliance between the Mozambican rebels and Mr Mugabe's one-time political boss, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, Mr Sithole, who has been in exile in the United States since 1984, has solicited funds from right-wing American groups and plans to launch a guerrilla war from Mozambique to topple his former lieutenant's Harare government, according to reports from Washington.

Mr Sithole's Ndau tribe straddle the southern Zimbabwe-Mozambique border, with many of them serving in MNR ranks. Ndau voters went against the massive countrywide swing to Mr Mugabe at the 1985 general election, ousting his candidate and returning a lone pro-Sithole MP.

## Destabilisation

Mr Mugabe sees all attempts to undermine his government and those of neighbouring front line states as part of a Pretoria-designed campaign of "destabilisation".

Equipped with the latest mark of MiG fighter, he hopes Zimbabwe will be able to maintain air superiority over South Africa's new

ZIMBABWEANS may be asked to put MIGs before mealie meal if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe persuades Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to clinch a billion-rand deal for some of the most sophisticated jet fighters in the sky.

Mr Mugabe flew to Moscow on Thursday to reopen negotiations for ultra-modern MiG 29s the day after his Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, aroused howls of protest from Zimbabwean workers with plans for a six-month pay freeze. Incomes have been eroded by 14 to 18 percent in the past year by rampant inflation.

The need to contain soaring government spending was one of the prime reasons cited by Dr Chidzero for his "national belt-tightening exercise", but the unending war against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) places a R1-million-a-day strain on the Zimbabwean budget.

Last week fighting spilled over into Mr Mugabe's own backyard as the rebels launched a series of bloody cross-border "revenge raids", in return for Zimbabwean national army strikes at their base camps deep in the Mozambican bush.

At Makova, eight kilometres from the Marymount Roman Catholic mission in the extreme north-east of Zimbabwe, the rebels massacred 14 Zimbabwean villagers, including six children.

## Landmine

At nearby Mkhosaz, they abducted another 12 civilians, forcing them to carry footed stores of food and clothing back into Mozam-



Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe chats to senior Soviet official Anatoly Dobrynin after arriving in Moscow

## If there's no mealie meal, let them have jet fighters!

Cheeky interception, a development of the French Mirage, while black Africa's ground forces wipe out the Mozambican rebels and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita in Angola.

Then, with the Republic's black neighbours free of internal problems and all trade routes reopened to the sea,

they will be able to join the world in a final assault on apartheid, reads the Mugabe strategy.

Zimbabwean air force chiefs are reported to have qualms about the MiG 29 purchase, however. They prefer their new Chinese-built F7s (a cheap, highly cost-effective derivative of the Soviet

local pilots are sent to train in the USSR.

Candidates to fly the MiG 29 need the equivalent of a higher degree in mathematics, plus outstanding co-ordination and technical aptitude.

The MiG 29 is so sophisticated it has not yet been supplied to Moscow's closest Third World ally, Vietnam, and London sources believe the Kremlin is reluctant to see its secrets handed in a southern African confrontation. A mission to Moscow earlier this year by three top-ranking Zimbabwean ministers failed to conclude the deal.

## Prices

Zimbabwe's trade unionists are, meanwhile, more concerned with battling the cost of living than fighting South Africans.

Labour leaders last week accused Mr Mugabe's government of feigning on its socialist ideology in an unprecedented outburst against the wage freeze.

"What we are witnessing is that the government is trying to bolt the stable door when the horse is gone," complained the Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions. Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette, said plans by Dr Chidzero to hold down prices were "window dressing".

## Zim 'bandit' on murder charges

A MAN appeared in the Harare High Court this week charged with the murders of six tourists abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on July 23, 1982, Ziana reports.

Cephas Sibanda pleaded not guilty before Judge Reynolds.

State counsel Sylvester Maruza told the court that Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" who kidnapped James Greenwell, 21, and Martin Hodson, 38, of Britain, Brett Baldwin, 25, and Kevin Ellis, 26, of the United States, and Tony Bajzel, 27, and William Butler, 33, of Australia.

Maruza said the bandits stopped the party at an illegal roadblock then abducted them.

The remains of the tourists were found buried in shallow graves, he said.

Maruza said a State witness, who lived in the Mbebeswana area, would tell the court how the bandits arrived at his home on July 23, 1982 at about 4pm and ordered him to cook for themselves and their captives. — Sapa.

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ACT NOW

HARARE — Battling against drought, soaring inflation, unemployment and a massive shortage of spare parts and foreign exchange, Zimbabwe's tobacco growers are facing their worst viability crisis since independence.

About 30% of the 1 200 growers — the backbone of the agricultural sector — could face a loss by the end of the year.

And from the turnout at last week's 27th congress of the once-powerful Zimbabwe Tobacco Association (ZTA), the government appears to be indifferent. Not a single Minister turned up to hear farmers complain about the short-term future of a once-lucrative industry.

"The present predictions show that the impact of this season's drop in gross income to the growing side of the industry could be in the region of Z\$60m," said ZTA president Jeremy Webb-Martin.

Zimbabwe had aimed for a crop of 135-million kilograms this season. Growers would be fortunate to produce 120-million kilograms at current auction floor prices, roughly 40% below

# Trouble for tobacco in Zimbabwe

29/6/87  
B Day 362

Own Correspondent

what they were last year.

The crisis was not entirely the fault of the farmers.

Last year the industry contributed about Z\$400m to the economy, much of that in foreign exchange. That would be badly slashed this year, at a time when industry, commerce and agriculture faced foreign exchange cut-backs of between 40% and 60% of falling commodity prices.

Webb-Martin's speech touched on the ailing economy, inflation, lack of growers' viability and unemployment.

He said the prospect for economic upturn certainly failed to meet government aspirations expressed in the five-year National Plan. In summary, real GDP was likely to fall by at least 3.5%. Real incomes were likely to contract — reducing consumer spending and employment.

He added: "Foreign exchange limitations will continue to hamper progress.

"Shortages in the agricultural sector have mostly stemmed from the acute lack of foreign exchange, limited due to the very high foreign exchange debt service — commitment estimated

to be approaching Z\$900m per annum. Farming efficiency is suffering as a result."

Webb-Martin, echoing fears now being expressed by many Zimbabwean businessmen, spoke of his concern that the government was spending too much money on defence and education and debt service — roughly 60% of budget expenditure.

He also touched on the country's most explosive subjects — the population growth rate and unemployment.

At 2.9% per annum Zimbabwe has the world's fourth highest population growth rate. The present population of nine-million is expected to reach 20-million within 13 years.

Webb-Martin said: "Nearly 100 000 school-leavers entered the job market at the beginning of this year to fill, perhaps, at most, 15 000 newly created job opportunities. Within three to four years the number of secondary school-leavers will double to more than 200 000. Dynamic job creation strategy is needed and this must include large-scale foreign and domestic investment."

**M**ORE than one million people in Zimbabwe are going to need help this year because of the drought which authorities are now saying has had calamitous effects.

The government has set aside R100 million for direct food aid and food-for-work programmes which are now under way in provinces throughout the country.

Zimbabwe has enough food to feed its people, a carryover from previous good harvests. But if it had not been for the stockpile of two million tons, the country would have been in even deeper trouble as less than one million tons of maize was produced this year, of which about half will be sent to the grain depots for sale.

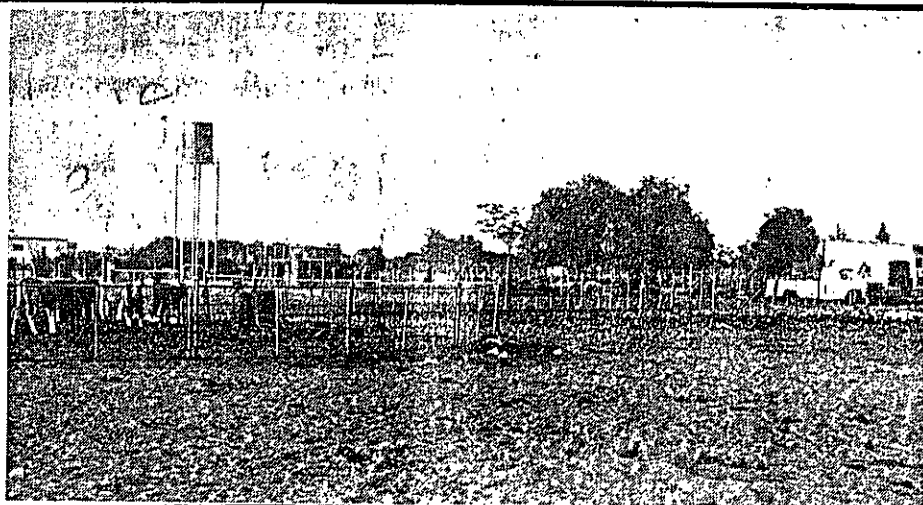
The dwindling water supplies have meant a sharp cut in winter wheat production and 100 000 tons will have to be imported to meet the demand for bread.

### Crisis

The headlines in the local papers in recent weeks have told the story: *Food crisis in Nkayi ... Gokwe area hit by hunger ... 5 000 children starve in Kexi ... Drought hit Matabeleland south - 300 000 in need of aid ... Water crisis in Filabusi ... Worst drought in Manicaland.*

Government leaders have said no one in Zimbabwe will die for lack of food. But it certainly appears that lives are hanging in the balance because of bureaucratic holdups, lack of transport and inefficient organisation.

The *Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo carried a report saying that more than 60 000 people in one district were facing starvation.



THE drought has taken its toll in Zimbabwe. More than one million people are going to need help this year because of it.

# Zimbabwe's fight against DROUGHT

## FOCUS

By ROBIN DREW in Harare

The district administrator said immediate steps were needed to increase drought relief but provincial leaders professed ignorance of

the seriousness of the situation.

In parts of Matabeleland in particular dissident activities are contributing to the problem because of the threat faced by government workers from armed bandits.

In Bulawayo water rationing is in force and supplies to other smaller centres such as Filabusi and Marula are drying up rapidly.

Officials have been inspecting old mine shafts to see if water can be pumped out and supplied to residents by bowser.

Schools in some areas have closed because boreholes have dried up and there simply isn't water available.

The secretary for water resources has warned that hundreds of thousands of rural people may have to be moved if the rains fail again at the end of this year.

Zimbabwe has suffered four droughts since 1980 and this year the effect has been worsened

by the extremely high temperatures which were experienced from January right through to May.

Under the food-for-work public works programme, adults are paid R2,50 a day for their labour on building dams, roads, bridges or other projects identified initially by village development committees.

### School

The money earned by the rural people can be used for needs other than food such as school fees or uniforms.

In some districts where the impact of the drought, while serious, has not been as severe as elsewhere, villagers have complained that the daily wage rate is not enough and have dropped out.

Youngsters under 18 and people over 60 qualify for free food handouts and food aid is also made available in areas where people are literally starving.

The drought has also had its impact on commercial farmers in all sectors. Grain producers have said their industry is in deep trouble and the

tobacco growers are facing losses this year of R75 million.

Cattle producers say that many of their ranches are in the grip of a very serious drought and that supplying to their stock has become a major problem because of the shortage of spares for pumps and engines.

At a recent cattlemen's congress, a rancher, Mr Guy Hilton-Barber, told how he had to resort to the end to moving his last working engine from water point to water point by sleigh drawn by donkeys.

## Lest we forget...

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 196 days;
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, *Veritas News Agency*, who has been detained under the





**A**FRICAN rhetoric does not equal fact; there is always a difference between what African politicians say for the record and the pragmatism with which they act, especially when economic realities are involved.

Bearing this in mind, we should carefully evaluate current official pronouncements calling for a Marxist state in Zimbabwe if we are to gain a clear perspective of what is likely to take place.

At the same time it is necessary to accept that official government policy is that which is intended to be done, unless competing interests prevail.

Judged by official rhetoric and party resolutions, Zimbabwe seems well on the way towards scientific socialism.

However, the record of seven years of independence shows that government has taken no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles.

**A**part from minor ministerial interference with the private sector and inconvenient labour legislation — such as minimum wages and restrictions on dismissal of workers — government has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a single private school and has not confiscated a single farm.

Reality directly contradicts the pronouncements made by government before and after independence.

The country's power structure, its unique position in the region and national ethos have all tended to militate against the introduction of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Zimbabwe has a strong, influential and visible black middle class which acts as a blocking mechanism to socialism.

The middle class has accumulated property and wealth, and has a lot to lose in a Marxist-Leninist environment.

**T**his group includes public servants, politicians, armed forces personnel and businessmen who are products of Western education and free enterprise acquired during the pre-independence era.

They have learnt a lot from the socialist failures of other African countries and loathe falling into the trap of "politics of poverty".

This group has resisted — and will continue to resist — the implementation of a socialist programme, in spite of the extollation of its virtues by the few in the top political leadership.

The private sector at independence was relatively developed and still accounts for a significant

**Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe visited Moscow last week, strengthening ties between the two countries. However, Zimbabwe's Marxist pronouncements are not matched by its economic policies — and may never be. The contradiction is examined by Sam Kongwa, an Africa Institute researcher, in this excerpt from an article in the Institute's latest bulletin**



□ FACE TO FACE ... Robert Mugabe meets Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last Saturday

# Zimbabwe: the socialist debate

*BiDay 30/6/87 (362)*  
**SAM KONGWA**

percentage of production. Foreign ownership and external control of the private sector are some of the salient features of the Zimbabwe economy.

Foreign firms bring with them external capital and expertise. Black Zimbabweans control only about 12% of the private sector.

Approximately 8% of the manufacturing firms — which produce 68% of the entire output — and about 80% of the 15 profitable firms and the five major banks are foreign-owned.

In the mining sector, foreign firms account for about 88% of output.

In the agricultural sector it is estimated that 75% of the profits are produced by plantations and farms under foreign ownership.

Key sectors of the economy are dominated by giant multinational corporations — such as Turner and Newall (asbestos), Union Carbide (chrome), Delta (breweries), Lonhro (mining and manufacturing and farming) — and have a hold on virtually all strategic sectors.

**A**ll past moves towards nationalisation have been met with resistance and threats of withdrawal by these firms.

Under the circumstances, government has had to adopt a pragmatic approach in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of nationalisation of the "commanding

heights of the economy" experienced in countries like Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Industrial Development Corporation has been restricted to taking over firms which have been abandoned and which no one wants to manage.

The much-publicised land reforms have also been confined to a willing seller/willing buyer basis.

The introduction of socialist programmes in Third World countries is often preceded by a high profile of Eastern bloc experts in the host country.

The experts are usually deployed in strategic areas, such as security, intelligence and economic planning.

After the departure of the North

Korean military training team there have been remarkably few socialist experts in Zimbabwe. Their only presence is confined to diplomatic representation.

Informed observers state that the Eastern Bloc diplomatic representatives are generally more closely watched by Zimbabwean security than their Western counterparts.

The reason for this must be sought in the history of the Zimbabwean war of independence, when almost the entire socialist world — except for China — backed government's arch-rival Zapu.

**D**espite the recent reported purchase of advanced Soviet MiG29 fighter planes by government, it would appear that government is cautious and determined to ensure that such purchases do not significantly introduce a new and more visible Soviet profile in Zimbabwe.

This is borne out by government's denial of the purchase.

One gets the impression, therefore, that despite the rhetoric in support of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the logic of the transformation to a practical socialist system is still being questioned.

The recent well-publicised expulsion from Zimbabwe of two North Korean secret service agents is a case in point.

In a country where 60% of the people are regular church-goers and 80% of the schools are private, government's efforts to introduce political education and to drop religious education from the curriculum have been resisted by public servants who had the benefit of a missionary education (the attempt has since been abandoned).

There is also an influential group within government that has argued that Zimbabwe's quest for the leadership of the Frontline states and its intention of serving as an example of African success would be frustrated by moves towards socialism.

**T**hey point out the dismal failures of socialist experiments elsewhere in Africa.

This group is also of the opinion that there is no precedent in history where a socialist experiment has succeeded in a country so economically dependent upon a neighbouring capitalistic regional power, such as SA.

It is further postulated that the introduction of a new rival economic and ideological set-up in the sub-region, with strong Soviet or other Eastern bloc involvement would tend to invite perceptions of animosity, and, perforce, retaliation from SA.

In the light of the above, it would appear that — in the end — pragmatism will prevail over rhetoric.

# Zimbabwean beer will relieve big SA drought

HARARE — South Africans will soon be able to say "Cheers" to Zimbabwe when beer from here crosses the Limpopo.

A report from Bulawayo said National Breweries had received an order from South African Breweries.

The first consignment will be sent next week.

Talks between SAB and the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) were held in Johannesburg yesterday.

At least 2 900 Fawu members at breweries in the Cape and Transvaal have stopped work in protest against the company's handling of a dispute with employees at Rosslyn in Pretoria.

An SAB subsidiary, Southern Associated Maltsters, was granted a court interdict yesterday restraining Fawu members

## LATEST

The beer strike is over and employees are expected to return to work today, a statement from SAB said today.

It said agreement had been reached with the Food and Allied Workers' Union. — Sapa.

from assaulting or intimidating employees of the company, hindering or obstructing the normal operation of the factory and entering the premises other than to work, the Fawu spokesman said.

"They were told that if they behaved themselves, conditions of the interdict would be withdrawn.

"They were sent to a cloakroom and 20 minutes later local police and the army arrived with dogs and guns," he said.

The workers were warned that if they did not leave within five minutes they would be forced off the property.

Yesterday, four people were arrested after a group of about 100 dismissed workers were dispersed, at Rosslyn, police said.

— The Star's Africa News Service and Staff Reporter.



years. Of course, with successive British governments the former Rhodesian prime minister Mr Ian Smith was reported to have defined diplomacy in his naive-sounding way as "The art of saying things in such a fashion that you can always get out of it afterwards".

During his recent suspension from the Zimbabwean House of Assembly it seemed at times as if Mr Smith was incapable of saying anything, however naive, which would not be construed by Mr Robert Mugabe's government as a treasonable expression of support for apartheid.

Nevertheless, a fine example of the sort of ambiguous political language Mr Smith had in mind was contained in this year's presidential speech at the opening of the new Zimbabwean parliamentary session.

Reading the policy statement prepared for him by Mr Mugabe and his ministers, President Canaan Banana said:

"My government remains committed to the imposition against the Pretoria regime of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions under chapter vii of the United Nations charter — the only peaceful method of achieving equality, freedom and justice in both South Africa itself and Namibia."

Surely, one fancied, hearing these words for the first time, they were a forthright re-assertion of Zimbabwe's determination to go ahead with sanctions despite all the warnings of South African retaliation, doom and disaster.

# Zimbabwe and S.A. not so much a policy as a posture

But look again.

Look particularly at the words: "Under chapter vii of the United Nations' charter".

Are we to understand that Mr Mugabe will now only get himself involved in sanctions if the entire world does?

Does it mean that as long as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's newly re-elected Conservative government vetoes total sanctions in the Security Council, Zimbabwe will happily blame everything on her and stay out of an economic confrontation along the Limpopo?

Has Zimbabwe abandoned the idea of joining in the so-called "Commonwealth sanctions package", which would include cutting all direct airline links with South Africa?

Well, your guess is as good as Mr Ian Smith's.

It has been said that Zimbabwe does not have a policy towards South Africa — it has a posture.

Diplomats here are now wondering what sort of dramatic posture Zimbabwe will try and cut at the forthcoming Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, when the anti-South African rhetoric (and to world opinion)



PRESIDENT NYERERE

the anti-Thatcher rhetoric) can be expected to reach a crescendo.

The formidable Mrs Thatcher, now safely ensconced in Downing Street until 1992, may well regard these rantings in a Shakespearean light — merely the fulminations of "a poor player who struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more".

It is very tempting for critics of black Africa to gloat over the Front Line states' economic and other difficulties, particularly Zimbabwe's current "national belt tightening".

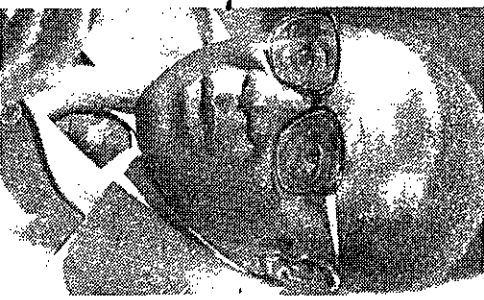


PRESIDENT KAUNDA

necessitated by a soaring budget deficit, the worst tobacco season for 40 years, and depressed world prices for exports.

The six-month freeze on wages and prices, imposed by Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero in a bid to curb inflation and limit demands on the fiscus, was described by the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette as "cleaning the windscreen of our economic vehicle while the wheels are falling off".

It is very tempting for white South Africans, in particular, to dismiss the opinions of black Africa as just so much



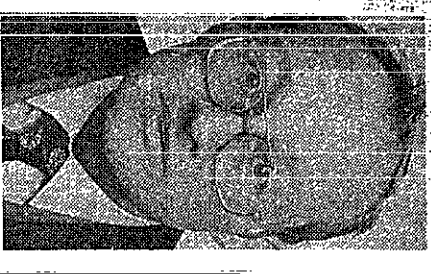
MR MUGABE

"sound and fury, signifying nothing". This would be a cardinal error.

If reports are correct that Mr Mugabe plans to spend over R800 million from his heavily depleted financial resources in order to buy 14 Soviet Mig 29 intercepter aircraft, South Africans should see this as evidence of black Africa's by now obsessive fear of Pretoria, rather than dwell on the practical aspects of the challenge these ultra-modern aircraft might pose to South African air superiority.

The wisdom of Zimbabwe allocating its slender resources to the

**MICHAEL HARTNACK, Daily Dispatch, man in Harare, looks ahead on the scene in black Africa and cautions against gloating over its present problems.**



acquisition of advanced aircraft can be questioned, but many defence experts believe the tactical advantage will shift from the SADF to the Front Line states over the next decade with the purchase by the latter of a new generation of comparatively cheap and simple computerised infantry weapons.

These hand-held missiles, based on the microchip, could do for black Africa's forces in the 1990s what the communist TMN did for Mozambican and Zimbabwean guerrilla forces in the 1970s.

The new missiles could be in service in western Europe within five years, and in ten years at the outside instructors of the British military advisory and training team (BMATT) could be schooling Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops in their use.

The Zimbabweans make apt pupils, say BMATT sources, even if their effectiveness in current counter-insurgency operations against Renamo is hindered by

chronic logistical problems.

Now is no time for "white South Africans to gloat over their black neighbours' combined economic, political and security problems, great as these undoubtedly are.

Rhodesians gloated over the annihilation of the fanatically courageous but ill-equipped allied Zapu and ANC forces who crossed the Zambezi river in the nickel-cauldrongry-phon series of counter-insurgency operations between 1967 and 1970.

Instead of using the breathing space won by Major General "Sam" Putterli and his troops in order to seek a diplomatic detente with their black neighbours, Rhodesian Front supporters sat back smugly.

They ignored warnings that a new series of more subtle incursions would begin in the north east, with the infiltrators blending more skillfully with the civilian population and exploiting landmines (until then unknown here) to

forces vital mobility.

It is now almost years to the month that "Operation Nickel" began in north-western Rhodesia. The names of the men who died in the opening battle are fresh in the minds of those who served with them: Lieutenant Nick Smith and Sergeant-Major Timiayi of the Rhodesian African Rifles, Patrol Officer Thomas Morgan Thomas of the BSA dog section.

So crushing was the defeat they inflicted that by 1970 President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had concluded that Rhodesia was impregnable. A lasting peace, negotiated then, might have saved Mr Smith and his 29 white colleagues from the present ignominy of their being expelled from the councils of the county their forefathers ran for 90 years.

After landmines can be used in "Operation Hurricane" in December 1971, the thinking of Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere changed drastically. From then on every concession to Rhodesian Front was merely a stepping stone to another demand, even more weighty to the position of the whites.

The protections entrenched in the 1981 Lancaster House constitution were merely transitional arrangements. It is that Mr Smith and those who fought for him live on sufferance in the land of their birth. And there is no getting out of that.

W/Mail  
July 3 to July 9, 1987

## Quietly, Zim whites lose last privileges

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare

ZIMBABWEAN whites show every sign of accepting calmly the imminent loss of their 20 specially-reserved seats in the house of assembly and 10 seats in the senate.

While slight concern has been voiced by some white conservatives in Zimbabwe, a number of white notables in the business community have welcomed the scrapping of the seats.

President Canaan Banana announced when parliament opened last week that three constitutional Bills would go before the new Parliamentary session: one to ditch the white seats, another to create an executive presidency which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is almost certain to occupy, and the third to scrap the senate and create a unicameral parliament.

The time-scale of the changes is unknown.

But usually well-informed circles believe the white seats, established under the Lancaster House constitution, could be scrapped as early as August this year, and later be filled in a slightly enlarged assembly by local professional and business notables elected by the remaining parliamentarians.

These replacement MPs are almost certain to include a number of liberal white government supporters in whom Mugabe's government believes whites at large can repose some confidence.

A broad cross-section of whites agrees that the reserved seats did play some role in allaying many whites' fears of black majority government at the time of independence.

But "thinking whites" now believe the seats are an "anachronism which have been counterproductive over the last few years", according to Eddie Cross, a prominent liberal businessman.

A white economist, who preferred to remain nameless, said the "sooner the seats are scrapped, the better". He echoed the black view that the seats gave a disproportionate importance to white opinion and so were offensive to democratic principles.

But Mark Partridge, Ian Smith's successor as leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), believes the scrapping of the white seats might make many whites "apprehensive about the future", particularly on the issue of civil liberties given that a State of Emergency continues in Zimbabwe.

The seats had shown that black and white had worked together and been a major factor in the success of the Lancaster House Agreement, Partridge added.

362 FM 3/7/87

ZIMBABWE — 1

## Arms and the man

Of course there is more to Robert Mugabe's visit to Moscow than an address to the World Congress of Women. Relations between Zimbabwe and Soviet Russia got off to a shaky start in 1980 because Moscow had always supported Joshua Nkomo's Zanu while Mugabe's Zanu looked to China, North Korea and Cuba. In the last two years, however, the Russians have slowly been strengthening links with Harare and early this year a top-level Zimbabwe delegation, led by Deputy Premier Simon Muzenda, visited Moscow — apparently to dis-



Mugabe ... short of foreign exchange

cuss arms purchases.

British newspapers subsequently reported that Harare was going to purchase MiG 29s on hard commercial terms from Russia to deter incursions by South African forces. While this has been officially denied, there is still strong speculation that Zimbabwe needs new military hardware, both for defensive purposes and also for its commitments in Mozambique where it has some 12 000 troops fighting the Renamo rebels.

The snag is that Zimbabwe is acutely short of foreign exchange and reluctant — if not unable — to purchase military hardware on normal commercial terms. A great deal of military hardware is paid for by counter-trade deals these days and Zimbabwe is reportedly anxious to swap excess tobacco, asbestos and some other base metals for military equipment. But with tobacco prices running 35% below last year's levels, there is likely to be some hard bargaining ahead. ■

ZIMBABWE — 2

## The seven-year itch

To no one's surprise, Zimbabwe — "at the earliest opportunity" — is to abolish the Lancaster House parliamentary representation system agreed at the independence talks

in 1979. Announcing this in his speech outlining the government's 1987 legislative programme, President Canaan Banana said now that seven years of independence had elapsed, the constitution could be changed to remove a provision which had always been opposed by the government.

This does not mean that whites will no longer sit in the House of Assembly, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had been at some pains to stress that he will devise a new system of representation to ensure a multiracial parliament. Precisely what form that representation will take, remains to be seen.

At Lancaster House 20 seats in the 100-seat National Assembly were reserved for whites to be chosen by the white minority, which at the time represented no more than 4% of the population. The elected white MPs were also entitled to choose senators for the upper house. The halving of the white population — to an estimated 100 000 today — and the strong support 35 000 white voters gave to Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance at the 1985 elections, has strengthened the government's determination to abolish the seats — in both the lower and upper houses.

### Falling income

The government does not want to hold new elections now — at a time of falling real incomes and wages, escalating unemployment, and a wages freeze. Accordingly, it is likely that the constitutional reform Bill will provide for the indirect election by the 80 sitting members of another 20 MPs to replace the 20 whites. This would enable the government to nominate some whites and possibly representatives of other ethnic minorities such as the Asians to fill some of the vacant places.

It seems unlikely however that more than 10 seats will go to the whites, who today constitute 1% of the population of 8.5m. The Mugabe Cabinet has to decide just how those whites should be chosen, though there is some cynical comment that the so-called independent MPs who broke with Smith after independence will try hard to retain their presence.

There is one — minor — hurdle to be cleared before the white seats can be abolished. Mugabe, who controls 67 seats in the National Assembly, needs 70 votes in order to change the constitution. In all probability he can rely on some of the Zanu supporters of Joshua Nkomo — despite their anger at the failure of the unity talks between the two parties — and he might even get the independent white MPs to vote for abolition.

There is little concern among whites at the abolition of their privileged position which — in market jargon — has long been discounted. There is some irritation at the prospect of having their representatives chosen for them by the ruling party on the grounds that this is unlikely to give rise to meaningful opposition or protection of minority interests. But the reality is that neither the Conservative Alliance (now without Smith, who has retired) nor the independents will be

missed. They have little to show for their seven years in opposition.

There are other important constitutional changes in the offing. These include the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a single-chamber parliament; and — more importantly — the establishment of an executive presidency. These changes seem likely to be delayed until closer to the next elections due in mid-1990.

Abolition of the white seats makes good political sense, allowing the government to divert attention from a deteriorating domestic economic situation (see *Economy*). It's a popular move at a moment when the wage freeze has sparked sharp criticism of the government from trade unions and from the man in the street.

## ZIMBABWE

### Business blues

Zimbabwean industrialists are more pessimistic now than at any time in the past six years, according to the latest business opinion survey by the University of Zimbabwe.

More than 62% of the 122 industrialists who responded to the questionnaire described themselves as more pessimistic than six months ago — the highest such proportion ever recorded in the 13 surveys. This is more than double the 31% pessimism level of a year ago.

The main reason for concern is the 40% cutback in import allocations. A record 83% of the respondents say production is adversely affected by the foreign exchange scarcity. Almost three-quarters of the sample say they are short of raw materials — also the highest ratio to date.

And since the survey was undertaken, government has announced a price and wage freeze which has done nothing to improve the outlook.

The report says the survey underscores the supply side nature of Zimbabwe's problems with only one quarter of respondents expressing concern about the level of domestic demand.

A particularly worrying aspect for the Zimbabwean government is the finding that more than three-quarters of the respondents expect production to fall by at least 10% in

the latter half of 1987, while 38% expect a decline of more than 20%. It says industrial production fell by 1% in the first quarter of 1987 even before the drought and the quota cutback began to make themselves felt in the economy.

There are clear indications too of a deterioration in the investment climate. The ratio of respondents with firm investment intentions has fallen to 47.5% — from 56.6% at the end of 1986 — while in real terms the value of investment intentions at Z\$20m (1980 prices) is less than half the figure of six months ago and the lowest for two years.

For the first time, the survey asked industrialists about capacity levels. Actual capacity utilisation is estimated to have fallen to 67% in the first half of 1987 from 70% last year, with a further decline to 65% forecast.

The employment outlook is grimmer than ever. Three-quarters of the sample expect unchanged or increased employment — the lowest since the end of 1985, while almost a quarter say they will have to lay off workers in the second half of 1987. The most



### Zimbabwe's Harare ... not so bright

optimistic finding is on the export front, with 68% of industrialists expecting to maintain or improve exports in the latter half of this year.

In its assessment of the outlook for the economy the report says the decline in industrial production will accelerate in the second half of the year, with output falling by at least 5% in 1987.

"In the absence of bold and imaginative export-orientated growth strategies, the Zimbabwe economy is facing two very difficult years," the report says. It believes that real gross domestic product will decline by at least 3% this year, unemployment will continue to increase and investment — already at its lowest levels since 1979 — will fall even further.

CAPE TOWN 3/7/82 (182) (182) (362)

## **Zimbabwe brewery 'did not defeat strike'**

**BULAWAYO.** — The general manager of Zimbabwe's National Breweries denied local press reports that his company defeated the SAB strike in South Africa by agreeing to supply beer to SA.

Mr Denis Watts told Ziana here yesterday that it was "mere coincidence" that the order for 1,1 million cases of "Lion Lager" worth ZD 2,5 million (R2 million) had been placed at a time when brewery workers around SA were on strike in solidarity with dismissed workers in Pretoria who refused to work on a continuous-shift basis.

Mr Watts said negotiations for the export orders began more than five months ago.

"We have had five months of planning and this has nothing to do whatsoever with the strike."

He also said there was no intention to flout the sanctions call against Pretoria and the order was not aimed at frustrating the aspirations of the 37 000 black workers who called off their 10-day strike yesterday. — Sapa

# Zimbabwe reduces dependence on SA (367) 4/7/82

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's dependence on South African trade routes has been reduced from 75 to 62 per cent during the short time rehabilitation work has been in progress on the Beira Corridor, a leading executive of the project has claimed.

The managing director of the newly-formed Beira Corridor Group Company (BCG Ltd), Mr Eddie Cross, said the route through Mozambique was now handling about 18 per cent of black Southern Africa's traffic, compared to a mere five per cent when a decade of civil war and neglect had taken their toll.

The "emergency phase" of the rehabilitation project should be complete in a few weeks, said Mr Cross, with the upgrading of the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

It was learned in Harare yesterday that the European Economic Community is about to announce a further R111-million grant to help put port facilities back at top capacity.

Phase one of the work cost about R91 million, including about R19 million

for the Beira-Mutare railway line and R9 million for repair of Mozambican locomotives at the Zimbabwe's Bulawayo workshops.

Mr Cross expected the important railway line to Maputo to be back in operation by mid 1988, thanks to a R36-million British grant.

The railway now carries 5 000 tons of Zimbabwean goods a day in either direction. It had a lot of "spare capacity" but the flow had to be built up gradually to prevent overloading of the Beira Port facilities.

The efforts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique to free black Southern African trade from Sats dependence, and the resulting capacity of the front line states to support sanctions, were among the main topics in talks this weekend between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, it is understood.

Mr Mugabe, paying his first official visit to Zambia since coming to power in 1980, has in the past year failed to persuade President Kaunda to implement the Commonwealth "sanctions package". — Sapa

# Mugabe dilemma as rebels lay siege to Beira oil corridor

RIGHTWING rebels in Mozambique claim they have Zimbabwean forces on the run.

They say Robert Mugabe's government is reviewing its military commitment to the defence of the vital Beira corridor and the Marxist regime of President Joaquim Chissano.

Paulo Oliveira, Lisbon-based spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement — Renamo — told the Sunday Times this week:

"Mugabe is ruling the day he sent his forces into Mozambique. We are told there is a growing feeling among the business community and the armed forces that the military commitment to the Beira corridor is money down the drain and debilitating the Zimbabwean economy."

The Beira Corridor Group, BCG Ltd, an amalgam of British multinationals and Zimbabwean interests, has invested millions of rands in repairing and trying to secure the corridor, which gives landlocked Zimbabwe an alternative route to the sea.

In May British military analysts concluded that the 240km-long strip, through which an oil pipeline and road and rail links run, could be defended provided a Zimbabwean occupation force

By KEN POTTINGER  
Lisbon

was stationed in Manica and Sofala provinces with responsibility for both administration and defence in the area.

This solution is not viewed kindly in Maputo because of implications for national sovereignty. (In the 1890s Cecil Rhodes unsuccessfully tried to impose a similar annexation of the corridor on Portugal.)

Oliveira claimed that in the past three weeks Renamo had attacked a number of targets up to 30km inside the Zimbabwean border, and that Harare was now taking the rebel threat to extend the guerrilla war into Zimbabwe seriously.

He said the rebels had a list of other key economic targets like roads, power pylons, railways, bridges and factories in Zimbabwe, which would be destroyed unless Mugabe's troops pulled out.

Independent reports say the rebels, despite facing considerable supply shortages, appear nevertheless to have launched a major new offensive against key targets in the Beira corridor, the port of Beira itself and the outlying suburbs of Maputo.

Oliveira claimed that the rebels were embarked on "a national offensive" in all 10 provinces.

## Successes

Western diplomats in Lisbon said the scale of combat in Mozambique appeared to be as intense as any seen in the bitter fighting that preceded independence in neighbouring Rhodesia.

On June 29 the rebels claimed major successes in attacks on the country's two principal cities, Maputo and Beira, and on important targets in the Beira corridor.

Oliveira said Renamo had killed more than 120 government soldiers in a series of co-ordinated attacks on targets in central and southern Mozambique since the beginning of June.

He said that to mark Mozambican independence day on June 25 the rebels had shelled the central port city of Beira, demolishing buildings and killing government troops.

## Warning

He said rebels had blown up the oil pipeline linking Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali) in five places, despite the Zimbabwean military cordon protecting it, and sabotaged road and rail links in the corridor.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims.

Oliveira warned that unless Harare withdrew its troops "Zimbabwean...

# Froth over Zim's beer sale to SA

ZIMBABWEAN anti-apartheid activists are in a froth over the announcement that National Breweries are selling more than a million cases of beer to South Africa, apparently with government blessing.

The general manager of Zimbabwe's brewery monopoly, Mr Denis Watts, denied suggestions that the R3-million order had helped break the strike by 3 900 South Afri-

By DON JACOBS  
Harare

can Breweries' workers, but foes of Pretoria continued to protest that the deal literally gave cheer and comfort to the exponents of white supremacy.

A cartoon in the government-controlled newspaper, The Chronicle, showed Afrikaners drinking Zimbabwean beer in a bar with a promi-

nent sign: "All non-whites will be thrown out."

Readers wrote to the Chronicle's sister paper, The Herald, expressing "shock and utter bafflement".

"I thought we were fighting tooth-and-nail to cut trade links with South Africa," said Mr J J Nuatoto, of Waterfalls, Harare.

"Why should we bother to preach about sanctions against South Africa when

we know we can't afford to cut the links. Why couldn't National Breweries just turn the order down?"

Mr Watts, however, stressed that the order was hoped to be the first of many — would create hundreds of jobs for unemployed Zimbabweans.

The first shipments head south for the thirsty Transvaal tomorrow.

362

ST 5/7/87



# Mugabe halts beer earmarked for SA

## Turns back on needed currency

Dispatch Correspondent

**HARARE** — The government of Zimbabwe's tee-totaller Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, this weekend temporarily halted delivery to South Africa of 1.1 million cases of beer brewed in Bulawayo.

Advocates of a Zimbabwean trade boycott against South Africa claimed the beer export order, worth nearly R4 million rands in desperately needed hard foreign currency, would literally give "cheer and comfort" to thirsty supporters of apartheid.

Workers on shift at the National Breweries' plant in Bulawayo were yesterday all set to load up the first consignment due to cross the Limpopo today when the order came from Harare to down crates. Much of the Transvaal and Free State has been "dry" since the strike at South African breweries plants halted production in mid June.

Sources in Harare said Mr Mugabe's Ministry of Trade and Commerce stopped the beer exports "on political grounds" until the deal has been discussed by

the Zimbabwean cabinet at its scheduled weekly meeting tomorrow.

South Africa is still Zimbabwe's second largest trading partner after Britain, but political sources say supply of the much publicised beer export order might damage the credibility of Mr Mugabe's demands for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria at the forthcoming commonwealth leaders' conference in Vancouver. Mr Mugabe reaffirmed his commitment to sanctions when he spoke at the weekend in Ndola, Zambia, at the end of an official visit.

Zimbabwean brewers were initially delighted with the South African order since home consumption has been hit by a fall-off in beer-drinkers' purchasing power as a result of the disastrous rainy season.

"It's like Christmas



MR MUGABE

time again," reported the managing director of National Breweries, Mr Denis Watts, last week when he confirmed the deal.

It should have led to the creation of hundreds of jobs for unemployed Zimbabweans in the depressed Matabeleland area.

The brewery has already received thousands of rands of South African packaging in order to fulfil the order.

If it is cancelled on cabinet orders, the packaging will probably have to be sent back at Zimbabwean expense.

One of the protesters against the beer exports, Mr J. J. Nuatoto of Mutare, wrote to the Herald to complain: "Why should we bother to preach about sanctions against South Africa when we know we can't afford to cut the links?"

A spokesman for National Breweries last week denied that the export order, sealed two months ago, was intended to break the strike by 3900 black workers of South African Breweries, which ended last Wednesday.

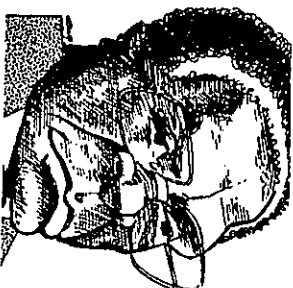
No comment was available yesterday from National Breweries' chiefs.

Mr Mugabe's government is currently negotiating acquisition of a sixty per cent controlling interest in the company, in which South African Breweries holds a 41 per cent stake through a subsidiary.

CONFIDENTIAL  
CURRENT RATES

# Zimbabwe 'beer to SA' plan shelved

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Mr Robert Mugabe

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

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362

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the depressed Matabeleland area.

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South Africa is still Zimbabwe's second-largest trading partner after Britain.

6/7/87 (362) B/Day

**ZIMBABWE 'LESS DEPENDENT ON SA ROUTES'**

BUSINESS

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's dependence on South African trade routes has been reduced from 75% to 62% while rehabilitation work has been in progress on the Beira Corridor, a leading executive of the project has claimed.

Eddie Cross, MD of the newly formed Beira Corridor Group Company, said in an interview that the route through Mozambique was now handling about 18% of black Southern Africa's traffic, compared to only 5% after a decade of civil war and neglect had taken their toll.

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

The emergency phase of the rehabilitation project should be completed within a few weeks, Cross said, with the total upgrading of the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

The railway could now carry 5 000 tons of Zimbabwean goods a day in either direction.

It had plenty of "spare capacity", but the flow had to be built up

gradually to prevent overloading Beira's port facilities, Cross said.

He expected the potentially more important railway line to Maputo to be back in operation by mid-1988, thanks to a R36,6m British grant.

□ It was learned in Harare at the weekend that the EC is about to announce a further R111m grant to Mozambique to help return port facilities to full capacity.

Phase 1 of the operation cost R91,5m, including R19,5m for the Beira-Mutare railway line and R9m to repair Mozambican locomotives.

Cap Times 7/7/87 X

# Zimbabwe beer

## set to pour in

362

FROM MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Staff at Zimbabwe's National Breweries depot in Bulawayo yesterday resumed loading the first consignment of beer for South Africa after an unexpectedly swift reversal of policy by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

Zimbabwean officials halted the departure of the beer exports over the weekend, fearing grave political embarrassment to Mr Mugabe in his quest to have comprehensive mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa internationally.

Zimbabwe's National Breweries maintains an order for 1.1 million cases of lager — worth nearly R4m to the country in desperately-needed hard foreign currency — was sealed more than a month before the recent strike by South African Breweries' workers.

The first thirst-quenching Zimbabwean consignments may now cross the Limpopo today. They will be off-loaded at Messina, according to sources here, and the lorries re-loaded with the high quality packaging material needed for the next consignment. Due to the foreign exchange crisis here, such packaging is unobtainable in Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for National Breweries would yesterday only say that "the matter had been resolved".

CONSULTANT BRANDS  
CURRENT BRANDS

# Britain offers war planes to Zimbabwe

7/2/87 10:30 362

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Britain has offered to supply Zimbabwe with Harrier and advanced Hawk ground attack fighter aircraft, diplomatic sources say here.

The offer is said to have been made by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she had a meeting in London with Mr Robert Mugabe a week ago on the Zimbabwe Prime Minister's way home from a visit to Moscow.

In Moscow Mr Mugabe had a meeting with the Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev where, sources say, he discussed the possibility of Zimbabwe getting sophisticated MiG 29 fighters.

In April the Zimbabwe government denied reports that a secret deal had been concluded with the Soviet Union for the supply of the MiG 29s, the most advanced of the MiG series.

## SHOPPING AROUND

The Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said then that Zimbabwe was still shopping around for new aircraft.

Among the countries with which discussions had taken place were Britain, France, the United States and China.

A number of Zimbabwean pilots have been trained in China and it has been reported that the Zimbabwe Air Force already has at least four F7 fighters, the Chinese version of the older MiG 19.

The air force also has the ageing Hawker Hunter ground attack fighter aircraft and with British Aerospace Hawks.

The diplomatic sources said that no details of payment were discussed with Zimbabwe if the British offer was taken up.

Mrs Thatcher is believed to have said this could be taken up later. Military analysts say the Harrier which has a vertical take-off and landing capability would be particularly useful for bush operation.

Britain still has a military advisory and training team helping the Zimbabwean army.

# Zimbabwean beer sale gets green light

HARARE — Staff at Zimbabwe's National Breweries depot in Bulawayo yesterday resumed loading the first consignment of beer for SA after an unexpectedly swift reversal of policy by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Zimbabwean officials halted the departure of the beer exports over the weekend, fearing they would cause grave political embarrassment to Mugabe in his quest to have comprehensive and

MICHAEL HARTNACK

mandatory sanctions imposed on SA by the international community.

The first consignments of beer might cross the Limpopo today. They will be offloaded at Messina, say Harare sources, and the trucks reloaded with the high-quality packaging material needed for the next consignment.

Because of a foreign exchange crisis,

such packaging is unobtainable in Zimbabwe.

Yesterday, a spokesman for National Breweries would only say "the matter has been resolved" and that company policy was to play down last week's political furore over the beer sale.

Political sources believe Mugabe might personally have given the green light to the beer deal when he returned from Zambia on Sunday.

(362) mme 7/7/87

# Zimbabwe maize crop down by 70 pc

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Production of maize by large-scale commercial farmers in Zimbabwe fell by 70 per cent this year from 968 000 tons to less than 300 000 tons.

The chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr J R Bylo, said the dramatic fall was due to production controls, a standstill in the price paid to producers and the drought.

He said there was virtually a nil return on investment now. Since 1980 the association had lost 40 percent of its members.

The chairman of the Agricultural Marketing

Authority, Mr C Millar, said that at the end of March this year Zimbabwe had a stockpile of 1.9 million tons and expected to take in another 500 000 tons this year.

It was committed to exporting 200 000 tons and local sales would account for one million tons.

Another 300 000 tons would be exported to Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries, leaving a strategic stockpile of about 850 000 tons or one year's consumption.

Mr Millar said the drought had led to a dramatic change in the crop picture this year.

He estimated the demand in Central African countries would exceed supply. Zimbabwe could meet this demand but it would run down the strategic stockpile below acceptable levels.

He said last year stocks in Zimbabwe reached the highest level and amounted to three years' local consumption.

But the global maize surplus was such that the best it could get for exporting the surplus was 30 Zimbabwe dollars a ton as against the cost to the Grain Marketing Board of 240 dollars to buy and store a ton.

"That is why we did not sell," he said.

# Zimbabwe optimist who leads the way to Beira

Mr Denis Norman, champion of the Beira Corridor concept, is unfailingly cheerful. The 56-year-old British-born farmer and former Minister of Agriculture in Mr Robert Mugabe's first government says he does not know how to spell the word failure.

It is an attitude which carried him through the early turbulent years of Zimbabwe's independence and which is still seeing him through frustrations and disappointments associated with the restoration of the Beira route as Zimbabwe's main outlet to the sea.

In a recent review of progress, Mr Norman said many cynics took a delight in telling him that it was not going to work; that the idea of making Beira a thriving port again was not worth the cost and effort.

"I have a different point of view," he said. "In 1964 Zimbabwe alone was moving 4,67 million tons of traffic through Beira. That was without containers and computers. Surely by 1990, with all the modern aids and technology at our disposal, we can get that figure up to 5 million tons."

## Volume doubled

Already the past year has seen a doubling of the volume of cargo. At current levels, the port is handling the equivalent of 1,5 million tons a year, with dry cargo making up 850 000 tons and fuel 650 000 tons.

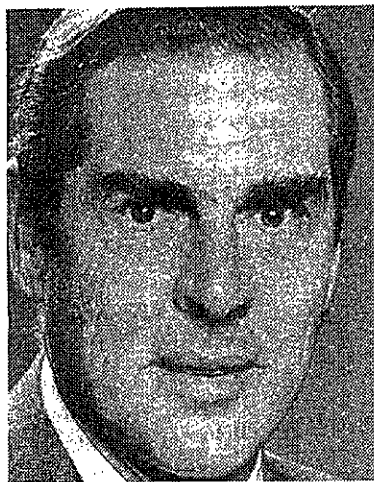
The 300 km railway line from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare to the port has had new sleepers laid and is able to handle 3 million tons a year. Planned major improvements to gradients and curves will boost its capacity.

Every day now 30 heavy vehicles are moving to and from the port along the main road through the corridor, not always in convoy.

The primary objective is to get the port working efficiently and to make the harbour capable of taking vessels of up to 60 000 tons — today it can take ships of only half that tonnage.

The channel leading to the harbour, the Makuti Cut, has been deepened to 7 m, though re-silting means that continuous dredging will have to take place. The intention is to deepen

Robin Drew reports from Harare on progress in the international project to restore the Mozambique port's efficiency and importance.



Denis Norman . . . ever cheerful.

it another 2 m, using the silt for the foundations for a 27 ha container park, and also to widen the channel.

Contracts are soon to be awarded for rebuilding four wharves in an European Community-funded three-year project which, Mr Norman says, will give the port one of the finest container and roll on-roll off handling facilities in Africa.

The fuel terminal has been modernised with five delivery pumps (instead of one previously) and four new tanks are being built to give an eventual capacity of storage and transport of 1,2 million tons of fuel a year.

The first four of 10 Dutch port officials have arrived to run the port in a demonstration of the international effort which is being put into the Beira Corridor concept.

A running sore for the planners has been the provision of facilities in the town itself, which has been almost completely run down because of the MNR war and Mozambique's impoverishment.

The city is prone to power cuts and consequent water shortages and failures of the sewerage system. Decent accommodation is at a premium and has frustrated moves to get foreign experts in place.

Mr Norman is chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, one of an interlocking network of companies set up in the region and overseas to promote the development of the port and of the region bordering the road and rail route to the coast.

The chief executive of the BCG is Mr Eddie Cross, a Zimbabwean economist and businessman, who said recently that Beira was now handling 18 percent of goods traffic for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

This has reduced dependence on South African routes from 75 to 62 percent. Beira port rates have been aligned with South Africa to encourage more ships to call there. Shipping agents in Harare confirm that business is picking up and say that while some firms have been cautious about using the port, there has been no outright opposition.

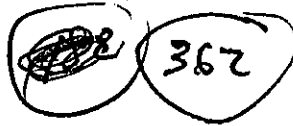
## Security situation

It has been estimated that full use of the Mozambican routes will eventually save Zimbabwe nearly R100 million a year in foreign exchange.

Mr Norman is convinced that the security problem will be overcome; he says the combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces are beginning to get on top of the MNR.

This view is endorsed by Mozambique's Minister of Transport, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, who said on a recent visit to Zimbabwe: "That we are winning the war is evidenced not only by the victories of recent months, but by the fact that your import and export traffic proceeds unhampered through the Beira Corridor." — The Star's Africa News Service.





★ Cape Times, Wednesday, July 8, 1987 3

## Zimbabwe beer: Nobody knows

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Whether the beer SA Breweries ordered from Zimbabwe will eventually get to SA remains to be seen.

SAB public affairs manager Mr Gary May yesterday said the Zimbabwe government had not told SAB it had banned the consign-

ment, company representatives were still talking to the government and delivery was only due by the weekend.

But Reuter reports that Zimbabwe Trade and Commerce Secretary Mr William Mudekanye announced on Monday night that the consignment had been banned.

Mr May said the order, worth about R3m and involving a single brand, would ease the shortage in the Northern Transvaal.

A new SAB bottling line is to come on stream in Chamdor, Krugersdorp, next month. Its R150m extension at Rosslyn is scheduled to produce next April.

362 9/7/87

## Mugabe tells companies to switch routes

HARARE — Shipping and forwarding companies were yesterday warned by PM Robert Mugabe to make the necessary adjustments to divert import and export routes from SA to Mozambican ports and other countries.

Answering a question in the House of Assembly, he said some companies still preferred SA routes to the Mozambican routes, despite government's stand, the Ziana news agency reported.

"Our political position is we must as much as possible divert our routes to Mozambique and other routes and this political position of government apparently is not appreciated by these companies."

Government did not want to be ignored and might take action to correct the situation. — Sapa

Mugabe also warned those who always cried for more foreign investment in Zimbabwe that they were inviting more exploitation of the country's resources because dividends and profits made by foreign companies would have to be remitted outside the country. — Sapa

362 9/7/87  
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## Boards veto upsets NUM

ALAN FINE

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday protested against the Minister of Manpower's refusal to appoint conciliation boards in two cases in which the Industrial Court had found dismissals to be unfair and had made temporary reinstatement orders.

The protest is based on a recent development at Gold Fields' Kloof gold mine, and on an earlier case at Rand Mines' Durban Roodepoort Deep, where a total of 352 workers could not apply for permanent reinstatement orders because of failure to appoint a board.

The Labour Relations Amendment Bill before Parliament will, when passed, remove the Minister's right to block conciliation board applications.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding described the Minister's action as "irresponsible and not supportive of the industrial relations system."

A Gold Fields spokesman said the company had not yet received a copy of the judgment, and attempts to reach Rand Mines for comment were unsuccessful.

HARARE — Zimbabwean security police have freed two businessmen held on suspicion of helping South African commandos who raided the capital Harare on May 19 last year, lawyers said yesterday.

Briton Richard Woodcroft, 44, and 39-year-old Zimbabwean Albert Dube, were released without any charges yesterday after the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, revoked detention orders against them, the lawyers said.

Both men were detained the day South African raiders attacked the Harare offices of the African National Congress (ANC) and an ANC house in a suburb there.

The men, based in Bulawayo, were alleged to have housed the raiders

and arranged transport for them to travel to Harare, the lawyers said.

The two, business partners in an import-export firm, had not been aware that the group they aided was on a sabotage mission.

Mr Woodcroft has decided to leave Zimbabwe permanently after 11 years in the country and was due to fly to London last night.

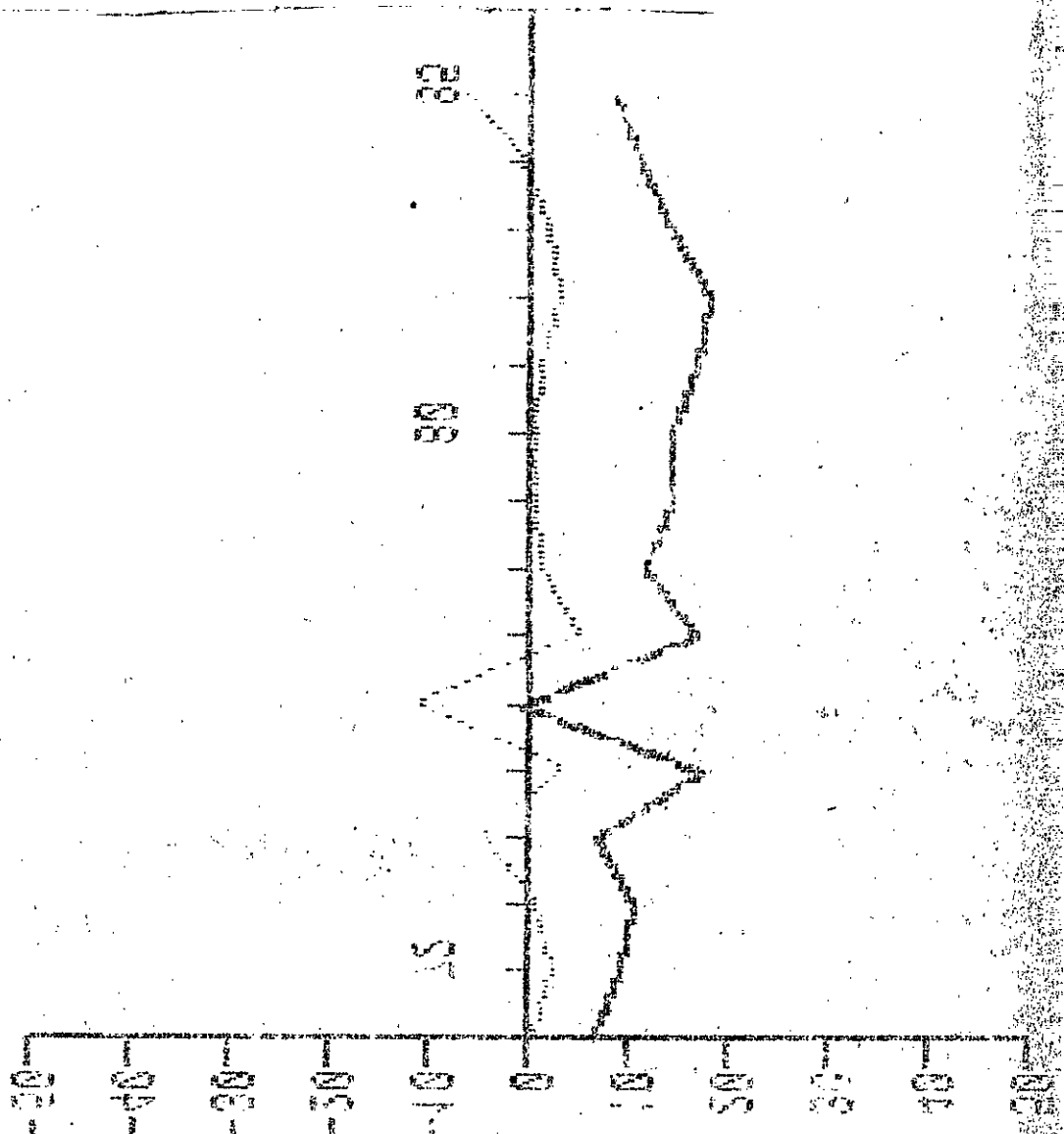
The lawyers added that the two men had not been ill-treated while in

security police custody.

The Zimbabwean authorities are still holding Mr Derrick Straw, another Briton arrested soon after the 1986 raid, but his lawyers said they expected him to be freed soon.

Last year's attack on Harare co-incided with two other South African commando raids on the capitals of neighbouring Zambia and Botswana. Pretoria said all three were aimed at guerilla targets. — Sapa-RNS

(362) DO 107787  
**Zimbabwe frees 2  
suspected of aiding  
SA commando raid**



# Harare frees 2 accused of aiding SA raiders

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against them.

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The two men, based in the southwestern city of Bulawayo, were alleged to have housed the raiders and arranged transport for them to travel to Harare.

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Last year's attack on a radio commando, raids on the capitals of neighbouring Zambia and Botswana. Pretoria said all three were aimed at guerrilla targets. — Sapa-Reuter

# Zimbabwe's dial-a-deal exchange

B7 Day  
362  
147

MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — It surprises many Western businessmen that Zimbabwe still has a stock exchange — seven years after avowed Marxist Robert Mugabe came to power.

The exchange must be one of the smallest in the world. It has had no formal trading floor for the past three years and there are only six stockbrokers, grouped under two broking firms.

Yet, so far at any rate, Mugabe's plans for a "Marxist-Leninist transformation of society" have not extended to expropriation of the Z\$984m in shares held in 56 quoted companies.



● MUGABE

After Zimbabwe's 1984 compulsory takeover of its residents' foreign shares, only local stock is traded.

"It is not a Marxist country at all and the stock exchange seems to be welcome," says ZSE chairman Bill Burdett-Coutts.

But he draws attention to last year's paltry R31m turnover.

"There is a tremendous shortage of scrip," he says.

"With average dividend earnings of 12%, Zimbabwean shares still give good value for money compared with yields on other stock exchanges."

There is a strictly enforced code of broker ethics, along British lines.

All deals are made by telephone and if buyer and seller are using the same broker — a frequent occurrence in such a small fraternity — the sale price has to be agreed on in the open market. So the client still gets a fair deal.

Four years ago Amos Nota, 32, became Zimbabwe's first, and so far only, black stockbroker.

The exchange has reflected the fortunes of the country, says Burdett-Coutts. In the heyday of the Rhodesian federation, there were more than 60 brokers. Then came Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain in 1965 and 14 years of economic blockade by the United Nations.

There were only five firms of stockbrokers left in the country when Mugabe took over in April 1980.

A sudden revival in the fortunes of the exchange took place as Mugabe put aside his previous revolutionary Marxist rhetoric to promise a "mixed economy" in which private capital would work hand-in-hand with a so-

cialist government to create a better life for all 9-million Zimbabweans.

The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange index soared 125 points to a 475-point-high in December 1980, seven months after independence.

Three years of disastrous drought and rising interest rates followed, coupled with political and economic uncertainty.

The index drifted down to a mere 100 points in September 1984.

But, despite patchy rains, indifferent harvests, and a looming economic confrontation with SA over sanctions, the exchange has shown a healthy recovery.

The ZSE index now stands at 324.

The Zimbabwean government's maze of foreign exchange control regulations and relatively harsh tax laws are the chief problems facing a would-be entrant into the market from abroad.

A foreign shareholder can invest only up to R37 000 in a single stock.

A foreigner sinking more than R37 000 into Zimbabwean shares has to leave the money in the country for at least two years.

When he sells his holding, any appreciation above its original value is subject to 30% capital gains tax. The remaining 70% of his profit has to be invested in the Zimbabwean government's own 4%-a-year bonds, remittable abroad only in a phased payout over six years.

All dividends are subject to a 20% withholding tax at source, and a non-resident shareholder is forbidden to receive a payment of more than 25% of a company's net earnings.

Burdett-Coutts believes these constraints must be relaxed if Zimbabwe's economic development is to be boosted.

He dismisses fears that Mugabe's government might suspend all dividend payments abroad if its foreign currency holdings worsen.

"You are in Africa. You can never say never to anything. But I would say it is unlikely because so far this government has a very good reputation for maintaining its word," he says.

An influx of foreign share capital would be encouraged if Mugabe promulgated formal investment guidelines, he says.

"I am very much a believer in equity investment in the Third World rather than loans or aid," he says. "Loans have to be repaid and aid gets misapplied. Equity investment can be put into something productive to create jobs, which is the biggest single problem facing this country."

25 (362) 6/Day  
Industrialists call for trade liberalisation 14/7/87

# Zimbabwean govt considers reform

**VICTORIA FALLS** — Zimbabwean industrialists have urged liberalisation of trade and investment to expand output and achieve targets of the 1986-1990 economic plan.

The economic blueprint, published in April 1986, envisages private and public sector investment worth more than Z\$7bn, 5.1% annual economic growth and a 30% contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) by the manufacturing sector.

The industrialists, meeting at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' (CZI) annual congress, said growth in manufacturing output fell to 2% last year, after a record 12% rise in 1985, owing to shortages of foreign exchange for raw materials and spares.

They forecast negative growth in 1987. The government has since increased import allocations for the July-December quota by 30%, and economists said the forecast 10% rise in imports would help boost industrial

output.

Noting a drop in the value of foreign exchange allocated to imports for manufacture, a CZI paper said: "The domestic market has seen its direct market allocations diminish to about 25% of its 1980 quota value in real terms."

"This erosion of the domestic base of production is not only evident in the periodic shortages of locally-made goods, but it has also had adverse effects on those firms which produce for export as well as domestic markets."

Manufacturing contribution to GDP fell from 28% in 1985 to 26.9% in 1986.

Overall growth in GDP dropped to less than 1% from a modest 6% in 1985, and it would be impossible to create the planned 144 000 jobs by 1990 if the decline was not reversed.

The CZI noted that the plan aimed to attract Z\$200m in direct foreign investment.

It said: "Although this is a small proportion of total investment, it represents a larger

quantum of investment than that achieved in the first five years of investment.

"It represents a challenge to us in Zimbabwe to offer an attractive investment climate"

The industrialists urged reforms to allow massive injections of foreign currency to the manufacturing sector which saved the country more than Z\$3bn through import substitution in 1982.

Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu said economic reforms were needed to move from the pre-independence "siege" economy to the post-independence "free" economy era, but urged selective import liberalisation to protect local industry.

He said the parastatal Industrial Development Corporation would be restructured to give it greater flexibility, depth and capacity in establishing joint ventures with private business, as part of government's strategy for industry. — Sapa-Reuters

# Mugabe signals end of line for Smith and Co

The Zimbabwe Government has wasted no time in getting down to the abolition of racial representation in Parliament, something which it has been blocked from doing until now.

The specially reserved seats for whites, who included coloured and Asian voters, were brought in with the independence Constitution in 1980 and their existence was guaranteed for seven years under a safeguard in the Constitution.

The first seven years of Zimbabwe's existence as a black-ruled state ended in April this year and now the Government has published a Bill which will abolish the white seats in the House of Assembly and the Senate.

## Not surprising

It is something which Mr Mugabe has long promised he would do as soon as he could do so legally. So the initiative comes as no surprise.

The minority white, Asian and coloured group is outnumbered by about 80 to one by the black population, a ratio which makes any comparison with South Africa a tenuous one.

Despite this the Constitution gave whites 20 percent of the seats in the House of Assembly and 25 percent of the Senate seats.

The abolition of the specially reserved seats will not automatically mean an end to white faces in Parliament. The Bill provides for re-

## Constitutional changes will strengthen the ruling party's power. Robin Drew reports from Harare.

placements to be elected by Parliament sitting as an electoral college. In practice this will mean that members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, which holds a commanding majority, will choose another 30 members of both Houses.

The party has made it plain it intends to include whites among these and it is thought highly likely that they will include at least some of the five white independents currently sitting in the House of Assembly. One independent, Mr Chris Andersen, holds a seat in the Cabinet.

But the new system will almost certainly see an end to representation in Parliament of the Conservative Alliance, the party which Mr Ian Smith led until May this year when he gave up the leadership after his suspension from Parliament for a year.

The Conservative Alliance, now led by Mr Mark Patridge, holds 14 of the 20 white seats in the Assembly and nine of the 10 white seats in the Senate.

It has been fighting a running battle with the Government, which sees

it as a hangover from the past. It was a resurgence of support for Mr Smith and his party by white voters in the 1985 general election which angered Mr Mugabe and put the seal on the fate of the white seats.

It was then that the Prime Minister declared that he would not tolerate for a day longer than he had to the situation in which 30 000 white voters elected 20 representatives while 3 million blacks elected 80.

Under the Constitutional Amendment Bill, voters on the white roll will automatically be transferred to the common roll for future elections.

The next general election is due in 1990 and the proposed arrangements in the Bill published this week should be seen as interim measures pending other major constitutional changes affecting the composition of the Legislature.

These include abolition of the Senate and the creation of an enlarged House of Assembly.

Before then, however, another

major change will be the introduction of an executive president to replace the current system of a prime minister, as head of government, and a largely figurehead president as head of state.

Mr Mugabe is the obvious sole contender for the role of Executive President.

A Bill to give effect to this is expected to be published shortly.

The ruling party has always had its sights set on this form of government, the ultimate aim being a one-party state.

However, a safeguard in the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to form political parties, will not expire until 1990, so no moves can be expected in this direction until then. Meanwhile, Mr Mugabe's party will gain even more strength in Parliament through the influence it will exercise on the choice of the replacements for the white representatives.

The line-up in the House of Assembly at present is:

- Zanu (PF) 66.
- Zapu (Mr Nkomo's party) 14.
- Conservative Alliance 14.
- Independents 5.
- Zanu (Stihole) 1.

The Bill to amend the Constitution will need at least 70 votes, so Mr Mugabe will have to count on the support of Mr Nkomo's party or the independent white members and he is not expected to have any difficulty in getting that. — The Star's Africa News Service.



# More scandals hit Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Another clutch of civil service financial scandals has hatched with the publication yesterday of three devastating reports by the Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts.

Past exposures by the all-party committee, which is chaired by white independent MP John Landau, have led to ministerial demotions and criminal prosecutions.

In one of the latest reports, tabled in the House of Assembly, the committee calls for a police investigation into business dealings between the former chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peter Chanetsa, and the assistant general manager of Zimbabwe's parastatal grain marketing board, a "Mr H Dom".

The report claims Chanetsa secretly broke civil service rules by running a transport business as a sideline. The firm received "irregular" payments for moving Zimbabwe's bumper 1985 maize crop.

As financial controls broke down, the government lost nearly R2m as a result of illegal

overpayments to road hauliers, uneconomic movements of grain, and suspected fraud.

Another report details an international muddle over a R36m contract to build a dam in Zimbabwe's south-eastern lowveld.

Officials misunderstood an Italian government offer to fund the project, wrongly believing the donors would meet internal as well as foreign currency costs. Zimbabwe is now faced with a R10m bill.

The Public Accounts Committee censured officials for "a tendency to invoke the mystique of the prime minister in an attempt to shift responsibility from themselves when the going gets tough".

Civil servants claimed they had Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's verbal authority to build the dam, but Secretary to the Cabinet Charles Utete testified that Mugabe was a stickler for the correct procedures and never gave only verbal authorisations.

IN BRIEF

362  
17/7/87

# UK lawyer for Harare case

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — One of Britain's most senior barristers, QC David Turner-Samuels, is expected to enter a plea here today for the immediate release of two white Zimbabwean customs officers held since February 1986 on allegations of spying for SA.

Lawyers for Kenneth Harper, 44, and John Austin, 38, say they were framed by highly-connected criminals after they intercepted international drug and car smuggling racketeers who were using Zimbabwe as a staging post.

Turner-Samuels was admitted as an advocate by the Zimbabwean High

Court on Wednesday, prior to today's hearing. The two customs men have won six previous cases declaring their imprisonment illegal and in bad faith, but each release has been followed by their re-arrest under the state of emergency, which theoretically gives the State powers of indefinite detention without trial.

The emergency, first declared by Ian Smith's Rhodesian government in November 1965, comes up for another routine six-monthly renewal by the Zimbabwean Parliament next Wednesday.

CONSTITUTIONAL  
RECORDS  
SECTION

# Zimbabwe moves to abolish white seats

ARGUS 17/7/87

362

ROBIN DREW, of Argus Africa News Service, reports from Harare

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The specially reserved seats for whites, which included Coloured and Asian voters, were brought in with the Independence Constitution in 1980 and their existence was guaranteed for seven years under a safeguard in the Constitution.

The first seven years of Zimbabwe's existence as a black-ruled state ended in April this year and now the Government has published a Bill which will abolish the white seats in the House of Assembly and the Senate.

It is something which Mr Mugabe has long promised he would do as soon as he could do so legally, so the initiative comes as no surprise.

The minority white, Asian and Coloured group in Zimbabwe is outnumbered by about 80-to-one by the black population — a ratio which makes any comparison with South Africa a tenuous one.

## White faces

Despite this the Constitution gave whites 20 percent of the seats in the House of Assembly and a quarter of the seats in the Senate.

The abolition of the specially reserved seats will not automatically mean an end to white faces in Parliament.

The Bill provides for replacements to be elected by Parliament sitting as an electoral college. In practice this will mean that members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party



Robert Mugabe



Joshua Nkomo

which holds a commanding majority will choose another 30 members of both Houses.

The party has made it plain it intends to include whites among these and it is thought highly likely that they will include at least some of the five white independents currently sitting in the House of Assembly.

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But the new system will almost certainly see an end to representation in Parliament of the Conservative Alliance, the party which Mr Ian Smith led until May this year when he gave up the leadership after his suspension from Parliament for a year.

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# Zimbabwe clamps down on shopping trips to SA

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has ordered a further clampdown on black housewives taking shopping trips to South Africa, saying that they are being exploited by "enemy agents".

Some of the women had been used as "couriers" by South Africa, while others had been recruited as security informants, Mr Nkala said.

The minister gave the first official Zimbabwean Government reac-

tion to the news of a pact, signed in Washington DC between the Mozambican National Resistance movement and the exiled Zimbabwean opposition leader, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole.

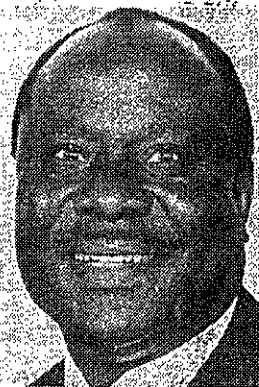
Rev Sithole founded Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Party and in 1963 launched guerilla operations against white rule in Rhodesia.

"Mr Ndabaningi Sithole has now started operating through South Africa and the situation along our eastern border is not quite stable," Mr Nkala said.

Mr Nkala said large numbers of former "Pfumo re vanhu" militiamen for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government were deployed across the Limpopo River.

He said the women going on shopping trips had political links with Bishop Muzorewa's defunct United African National Council.

"Most of these women are vulnerable because they are always short of money when they go to South Africa, and money is one commodity the enemy is not short of."



MR NKALA

In addition to present restrictions, precluding any traveller from drawing a holiday allocation more than once every six months, women would in future be closely questioned on their motives for wanting to visit South Africa and intended movements, Mr Nkala said.

"Genuine tourists and ordinary visitors might be caught up in this, but we will try our best to be careful."

Mr Nkala said the police, customs men and immigration officials had orders to be "courteous, but firm" in turning back those going to South Africa just to shop. — DDC

362

## Zimbabwe's view on legal safeguards ...

# State security 'above fundamental rights'

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Where national security was at risk, people could be detained on slight evidence of uncertain validity, counsel for the State told the Zimbabwe Supreme Court yesterday during an appeal in which the constitutional rights of individuals are being argued.

At the core of the appeal by detainees Mr John Austin and Mr Neil Harper, both senior Customs officers, is a secret document on which a Review Tribunal relied in recommending continued detention.

The tribunal subsequently reversed its recommendation but this has not affected the appeal.

The men are still in detention awaiting a decision on their future by the government.

Mr Anthony Eastwood, a lawyer in private practice briefed by the State, told the five Supreme Court judges that preventive detention

was widely acknowledged to be an evil, albeit a necessary one.

Fundamental rights had to give way to limited safeguards because national security could be damaged or put at risk.

This "greater evil" had to be guarded against.

He said the tribunal might consider that even slight evidence of uncertain validity warranted continued detention.

### Recommendation

When the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, suggested this might lead to many innocent people being detained, Mr Eastwood replied: "Indeed, that is the evil that could arise from a State of Emergency."

He said when the tribunal recommended continued detention, the threat posed to the national security of Zimbabwe by the operations "of certain arms of the South African Government" had clearly been in the minds of the members.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, ar-

rested 17 months ago, are alleged to have spied for South Africa.

Mr Eastwood said the secret document, which the detainees have not been allowed to see, contained information which supported the reasons given to them for their detention.

He had not seen the document either.

The Chief Justice asked: "Can we have the secret document?"

Mr Eastwood replied: "I am told there is still difficulty in extracting it from the Prime Minister's office."

But, he said, he would redouble his efforts and he saw no reason why the judges should not see it.

Counsel for the detainees, Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, from England, said he understood from the report of the tribunal that the document was only three or four paragraphs long.

The detainees argue they should have been allowed to see the document, or at least have been given a summary of its contents, and been allowed to test its genuineness.

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**Kaunda: Maputo would be a bantustan**

# Zimbabwe praised for stand

362  
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**DR KAUNDA**

**VICTORIA FALLS —** If Zimbabwe had not taken the decision to defend Mozambique, South Africa would have turned it into a "bantustan", Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said at Victoria Falls today, Zimbabwe's semi-official Ziana news agency reported.

Speaking to newsmen during his meeting with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Dr Kaunda said Zimbabwe's critics "forget that this Frontline country is engaged in the defence of a sister republic, Mozambique, which is being threatened by South African-sponsored MNR bandits."

"Zimbabwe needs Mozambique in the same way now as it did during the liberation struggle," said Dr Kaunda.

If Mozambique fell to the bandits, then Zimbabwe would be in the hands of the "apartheid regime", which would control this country's routes to the sea, he said.

"If we are going to divert business from South Africa, we in this region need Beira, Maputo and Nacala, as well as the other routes that lead to the sea."

He added that Angola, another "Frontline" state, was engaged in a struggle "to the death", not only against South African forces, which invaded the country from time to time, but against Unita "bandits" which were supported by a superpower, the United States.

Dr Kaunda said his country had taken steps to reduce its dependence on South Africa, but hastily added that these were steps he would not recommend Zimbabwe to follow, as the country was still reconstructing after a long war and was also engaged in the rehabilitation of the Beira corridor.

Welcoming Dr Kaunda and his delegation, Mr Mugabe expressed the hope that in future, those countries which could not go along with cutting air links with South Africa at present, would change their minds. — Sapa

**VICTORIA FALLS —** Zambia and Zimbabwe cannot cut air links with South Africa at present because the co-operation of neighbouring independent states has not been secured, the semi-official news agency Ziana quoted President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia as saying today.

Briefing newsmen during the one-day summit being held at Victoria Falls, to review developments which have taken place since President Kaunda and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last met here on October 15 last year, President Kaunda said consultations had revealed that a number of states in the region could not go along with the imposition of air sanctions against Pretoria. He said Botswana could not sever air links with South Africa because she was a member of the South African Customs Union.

Similarly, Mozambique had also said that it could not sever air links with South Africa because she had to ferry Mozambicans, who worked mainly in South African mines, to and from that country.

**Cutting  
air links  
with SA  
won't  
work  
— claim**

Kenya had demanded an assurance that the business she would lose by denying South African Airways landing rights would not go to another African country, President Kaunda said.

The present position, he said, was that if Zambia and Zimbabwe went ahead and imposed sanctions, the Pretoria Government would be "smiling" because it could still land in those countries which were not going to sever air links.

"It is quite clear that sanctions on air links will not work," President Kaunda said, adding that the summit now had to examine what other areas, as agreed to in the Commonwealth package, could now be looked into.

"Unless all our colleagues agree, then it will not be possible to sever air links with South Africa. On airlines, we have not had the co-operation of those whose co-operation was necessary for us to succeed," the Zambian President said.

Only Angola and Tanzania wholeheartedly supported the air sanctions plan. — Sapa

# Zimbabwe plucks SA's feathered friends (362)

HARARE — A little bird must have told the Zimbabwean government that local pigeon fanciers were still engaged in long-distance racing across the Limpopo. Zimbabwe's tiny flock of pigeon racers have, for seven years since independence, managed to escape the attention of the government's Sports and Recreation Council while golfers, rugby players, cricketers, tennis players and even chess buffs have been forced to quail

22/7/87  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

under the council's eagle eye.

Its edicts have been backed by threats of closure of premises and passport confiscations.

Sources said council chairman Tobaiwa Mudede last weekend told pigeon racers to break all links with SA or face drastic government action.

At a meeting at Bulawayo's Queen's Club, he reportedly ordered pigeon racers to "look north" for future international competition.

Mudede also accused the Bulawayo Indian community of preserving racial exclusivity at the Bulawayo Sports Club.

He said: "When I asked them why only Indians were playing tennis, they said other races did not want to join. If this is true, we will send them people to join."

CONSTITUTIONAL  
CURRENT BANDS

## ZIMBABWE EXTENDS EMERGENCY

HARARE — Zimbabwean MPs yesterday gave the government an emphatic go-ahead to extend the state of emergency for a further six months, the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

When Minister for Home Affairs Enos Nkala moved a motion for the extension in the House of Assembly yesterday, 65 members gave their ap-

proval and eight dissented.

The leader of the opposition Zapu party, Joshua Nkomo, and 11 of his supporters rallied behind the government to give it the majority vote it needed to implement the extension.

Nkala said the legislation was meant to ensure the freedom and security of the individual. — Sapa.

MORNINGSIDE  
MORNINGSIDE

IRANIAN COMPANY DIRECTOR EMIGRATING



# Zimbabwe in new bid to cut SA trade links to the bone

The Argus Foreign Service

**HARARE.** — The Zimbabwe government is once again actively investigating the feasibility of cutting trade with South Africa to the bone in line with its declared policy of switching to other sources of supply and other markets for its products.

Business sources say that commerce and industry have been asked for their reaction to proposals aimed at virtually stopping trade with South Africa, and also with Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

It is understood that the government would like to see the introduction of a system which would require merchants trading with South Africa to justify their case before being granted a licence.

## BIGGEST PARTNER

The government is also believed to be examining ways in which permission would have to be obtained before Zimbabwean traffic could use South African ports.

South Africa is still Zimbabwe's biggest single trading partner despite the government's attempts to reduce dependence on that market.

Last year South Africa supplied 21 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and took 10 percent of its exports.

Imports from South Africa were worth R450-million and exports to South Africa came to R258-million.

● Zimbabwe had an overall surplus of R13.4-million (11-million Zimbabwe dollars) in its balance of pay-

ments last year, says the latest review by the Reserve Bank.

This provisional figure was arrived at after taking transactions with the IMF into account.

The figure compared with a surplus of R207-million (170-million Zimdollars) in 1985.

The deterioration occurred despite an improvement in current account balance due to a sharp increase in the trade surplus which reached R642-million (527-million Zimdollars) last year.

The capital account deteriorated, however, and in 1986 the net inflow of capital came to only R3.6-million (3-million Zimdollars).

The Reserve Bank expects a position of overall balance this year and no appreciable change in the country's net reserves.

## CAPITAL FLOWS

Foreign reserves will continue two to three months of imports.

The Bank says a strengthening of the balance of payments is a prerequisite for any upturn in the economy to allow a higher level of imports, vital for positive growth and the creation of jobs.

"Export promotion will therefore remain a focus of policy but it is also vital to reverse the deteriorating trend of capital flows. It is absolutely necessary that as a developing country Zimbabwe is able to attract a net inflow of capital," says the bank review.

CONSTITUTIONAL  
CURRENT RAMES

Spy for SA <sup>11/8/45</sup>  
sentenced to <sup>24/7/57</sup>  
16 years' jail <sup>362</sup>

Argus Africa News Service  
HARARE. — A Zimbabwean who confessed to spying for South Africa has been sentenced in Bulawayo to 16 years' jail.

Paisen Pesanai Ndhlovu, convicted on two counts under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act and six counts under immigration laws, will serve an effective 14 years.

Bulawayo's Regional Court found Ndhlovu was recruited by a South African intelligence organisation as a spy after he went to South Africa to find work.

He prepared sketches of a police base near Beitbridge and of a house in Bulawayo allegedly occupied by South African exiles.

He delivered the sketches on January 9 and February 6 and was paid about R160.

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# Emergency extended

28/7/82  
HARARE — Zimbabwe has renewed its state of emergency — introduced in 1965 — for another six months, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported from Harare yesterday.

The home affairs minister, Mr. Enos Nkala's motion in the National Assembly was passed by a 65-8 vote.

Taking part in the debate, the Zapu vice-president and MP for Pelandaba, Mr. Joseph Msika, called on

362  
Sanctum  
Zimbabweans to rally together and defend the nation against its enemies.

He said the southern African region was heading for trouble unless the situation in South Africa was resolved.

"This calls upon us to rally together and be vigilant and defend our motherland together, without politicking about our regional groupings," he said.

"Zapu is on the horns of a dilemma. As patriots we realise that there are real enemies that want to set us at loggerheads, want to set us at each other's throats.

"On the other hand, Zapu has a following whose teeth are gnashing with pain as a result of this state of emergency," he said.

He said people in troubled parts of Matabeleland who reported the presence of strangers in their area were being insulted and called dissidents by the authorities they reported to and later beaten up by these "strangers."

## Black states confer

LUSAKA — A one day conference of the leaders of the frontline states is scheduled to begin today to review and revise their strategy toward South Africa.

The conference will be attended by the heads of state of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

# Brake on Zimbabwe trade ban

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. -- Zimbabwe this week pulled back from the brink of imposing severe restrictions on trade with South Africa to give the business community time to give its views.

A series of urgent meetings has put a brake on implementing a plan to have South Africa and several other countries declared designated countries for which special permission would be required for any trade dealings.

The plan is said to have reached such an advanced stage that officials jumped the gun when import permits for some goods were stamped "not valid for designated countries".

It is understood, however, that the plan has now been frozen while its implications are re-examined.

## Deep gloom

There was deep gloom in business circles when they heard that the Government had decided that drastic action was necessary to divert trade away from South Africa. The word was that the Government would grant waivers or exemptions only in exceptional cases.

South Africa is by far Zimbabwe's biggest single trading partner and last year supplied goods worth more than R400-million, nearly double that of the next biggest supplier, Britain.

The business community here fears that if they are forced to turn elsewhere for imports there will be delays, increased transport costs and often higher prices, putting added strain on the already limited availability of foreign exchange.

One example quoted is that of iron and steel imports, mostly from South Africa, which last year cost R47-million. From Japan the price would have been twice as high.

The other countries singled out for special treatment are understood to be Israel, South Korea, Taiwan and SWA/Namibia.

## Behind the plan

Zimbabwe businessmen have been urged by the Government to reduce reliance on South Africa. But last year trade in fact increased, which may have accounted for the new plan of action.

This week Zimbabwe and Zambia announced that they were unable to go ahead with their proposed ban on air links with South Africa, under the Commonwealth sanctions package, because they were not able to get other African states to go along with the ban.

Zimbabwe said it was still studying the implications of imposing other sanctions.

While the proposed new restrictions may not strictly fall under the category of sanctions the likelihood is that they would be interpreted as such.

If they were implemented, the question of South African retaliation would arise. One view is that if Zimbabwe introduces "abnormal" trading conditions, then Pretoria could bar all trade.

Import licences set to be revoked

# Dismay grows in Zimbabwe over sanctions

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean businessmen and industrialists have been dismayed by confidential briefings at which government ministers warned them of imminent plans to impose sanctions on Pretoria by cancelling all import licences for South African goods.

Leaders of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce (ZNCC) were told last week that export deals to SA and the transit of goods through the country would still be permitted for the time being, but priority was to be given to finding other markets and other routes.

Conflicting accounts have come out of the secret briefings.

Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaradzi reportedly said at a meeting with his department heads last Tuesday that licences were being cancelled "with immediate effect" not only for SA, but also for goods from Namibia, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

However, at a session with CZI leaders Industry and Technology Minister Caltis-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

tus Ndlovu suggested this action might be deferred until the next import quota period, or a six month "period of grace" might be allowed.

Business sources in Harare said Cabinet ministers then received a telephone call from Lusaka, where Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was attending the summit of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, saying the issue had been "put on hold".

A final decision would only be taken when Mugabe returned at the end of this week from his trip to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Mugabe is said to be determined to rebut suggestions Zimbabwe is dragging its own feet while urging the West, in comprehensive, mandatory programme of sanctions against SA.

Sources report sharp differences between Cabinet ministers favouring the immediate, hard-line approach outlined by Munyaradzi and those behind Ndlovu.

● To Page 2

## Harare businessmen dismayed

vu's far more cautious scenario.

News of the latest moves in Zimbabwe comes only a week after Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda abandoned the idea of closing their air space and airports to planes bound to or from SA — suggesting a weakening of their previous commitment to the Commonwealth sanctions package.

Revoking all import licences for SA goods goes far beyond the terms of the package agreed by leaders of five Commonwealth states at a 1986 London "mini summit" which followed the collapse of the Eminent Persons Group initiative.

Leaders of private enterprise in Harare were far too nervous to discuss last week's briefings publicly, but drew attention to the fact that SA was Zimbabwe's biggest supplier of imports last

year, dispatching 21.3% of the total — some R461.2m worth.

SA's R261.3m purchases — 10% of Zimbabwe's exports — made it this country's best customer. Britain was runner-up as a trade partner.

Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero presents his budget to parliament tomorrow in the face of mounting problems over the cost of the Mozambican war, high unemployment, 14% annual inflation, reduced international prices for Zimbabwe's exports and a heavy foreign debt burden.

□ A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said there had been no official communication on the matter of import licences by last night.

● From Page 1

# Harare court case may affect S A detainees

MICHAEL HARTNACK: Harare

A full bench of five Zimbabwean supreme court judges is now considering its judgment in a case which has far-reaching potential consequences for the entrenched constitutional declaration of rights and the 21-year old state of emergency.

But a distinguished British human rights lawyer, Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, warned the judges that for his clients, former customs officers Mr Kenneth Harper and Mr John Austin, the issues were "not merely academic or theoretical".

Except for a few brief periods of liberty, they have been detained under the state of emergency since February 1986 when agents of Zimbabwe's central intelligence agency first ac-

cused them of spying for South Africa.

Although not binding on South African courts, precedents set by Zimbabwean judges in the Austin-Harper case could affect the legal rights of anti-apartheid activists detained under South Africa's state of emergency.

Mr Harper, 44, former head of customs special investigations, and Mr Austin, 38, formerly chief collector of customs, initially believed their detention stemmed from a revenge plot by influential racketeers whose international drugs and car smuggling rings they had helped to expose.

Mr Turner-Samuels told the supreme court their detention might equally stem from a deliberate conspiracy by South Africa to discredit

two key Zimbabwean officials. Using fake documents to cast suspicion on those "loyal to the other side" was one of the oldest political despatches known, said Mr Turner-Samuels.

The internationally-renowned barrister protested that trying to put up any coherent challenge to an alleged "secret document", known only to the state, was "an exercise in forensic blindness" boxing with one hand, and at times both hands, tied behind one's back.

The disputed document was purportedly flown up from Johannesburg last August after the two customs men won successive judgments declaring their detention to be illegal and malicious.

The Zimbabwean detainees' review tribunal then considered their case and held that, but for the secret document, there were inadequate grounds for their continued detention. Neither the detainees nor their lawyers were allowed to know the contents of the document at the tribunal's in-camera hearing.

In March, however, the tribunal conducted a further review and for undisclosed reasons changed its mind, recommending the customs men's release. Mr Robert Mugabe's government has not so far acted on the recommendation. It has power under the state of emergency to ignore it.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, sitting with Mr Justice Gubbay, Mr Justice Koroza, Mr Justice McNally and Mr Justice Mupfema, was at first unwilling to hear the customs men's latest appeal because, he said, the court might influence the government's awaited decision on their fate.

But after hearing pleas from Mr Turner-Samuels, who flew to Harare specifically to appear for Mr Austin and Mr Harper, Chief Justice Dumbutshena allowed the proceedings to go ahead.

Mr Anthony Eastwood, appearing for the state, said the rhetoric of defence lawyers was that the treatment the detainees

had received was "a threat to the rule of law".

"What is at issue in this appeal is what is the law, not whether the law should rule," said Mr Eastwood. He noted that the government had allowed the case to be heard in open court, in the presence of the public and the international press, and with the detainees represented by an overseas counsel of their choice.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper, who are detained in Chikurubi maximum security prison, were not allowed to attend, but their wives, Jolene Austin and Mrs Mary Harper sat through most of the proceedings.

There were two days of complex legal argument between Mr Eastwood and Mr Turner-Samuels on the legal status of Zimbabwe's detainees' review tribunal, and whether it was bound by the same rules of "fairness" and of presentation of evidence which applied to normal courts and adjudicating bodies.

Mr Eastwood said the rights of the individual had sometimes to be subjugated to those of the safety of the state, during an emergency, and information presented to the tribunal did not have to meet normal standards of evidence.

Noting South Africa's attacks on its black neighbours, Mr Eastwood said the Zimbabwean security service could not jeopardise its intelligence network by revealing too much of its operations to suspected spies.

Mr Turner-Samuels said the law required detainees to be told enough to make a coherent attempt to rebut the suspicions which had led to their arrest.

At the conclusion of the two-day hearing, Chief Justice Dumbutshena congratulated the two advocates on their presentations.

"No tempers have flared up during the hearing of the appeal," he noted gratefully. "It will take some time for us to consider our judgment."

Meanwhile Mr Austin and Mr Harper are still in Chikurubi prison, hoping Mr Mugabe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, will act on the latest recommendation for their release.

29/7/87  
362  
WORLD

## Zimbabwe budget: no shock likely

HARARE — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero presents Zimbabwe's 1987/88 budget today as the country faces its most serious economic depression since independence in 1980.

But economists are expecting no shocks. Instead they project the actual budget deficit in 1986/87 will be slightly less than forecast at Z\$950m.

Government expenditure rose 21% in 1986/87 to about Z\$4bn, leaving a forecast budget deficit of more than Z\$1bn.

The Reserve Bank said in its recently released 1986 quarterly economic review that drought and foreign exchange shortages contributed to a fall in gross domestic product growth to 0.2% in 1986, after a 9.3% increase in 1985.

It said the outlook for 1987 remained difficult, with no upturn expected before 1988, when recent government measures to stimulate business were expected to translate into an export drive and new investment.

Higher salaries and the rising costs of keeping several thousand troops in Mozambique, where they are fighting rebels alongside government forces, accounted for the increased spending.

The huge deficit has fuelled inflation, now running at 15% a year.

Economists said the acute economic situation, which had forced the government to halve dividends payments to external investors and freeze wages and prices in recent weeks, would leave Chidzero little room to manoeuvre. —  
Reuter.

# SA-Zimbabwe trade in danger

By DAVID BRAUN  
Political Staff

THE trade link between South Africa and Zimbabwe was in jeopardy today as Pretoria awaited details of a secret Harare plan to sever commercial ties between the two countries.

The plan, referred to by Foreign Minister Mr. P. W. Botha in a statement last night, lumped South Africa with SWA/Namibia, South Korea, Israel and the Republic of China as "designated countries" from which all imports were prohibited unless special exemption had been granted.

Attempts by South Africa's trade representative in Harare, Mr. Johan Viljoen, to get an official explanation from the Zimbabwe Government have so far been unsuccessful. He has applied for but not been granted an interview.

## Jumped the gun

It is understood that a series of urgent meetings in Harare has put a brake on the immediate implementation of the plan, although it had reached such an advanced stage that officials jumped the gun when import permits for some goods were stamped "not valid for designated countries".

The plan for restricting trade is now officially frozen while a fresh examination is made of the implications.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner.

Mr. Botha said last night that the Zimbabwe Government had to accept responsibility for the consequences that would flow from its decision.

The South African Government has taken note of the fact that Zimbabwe has chosen not to make this decision public and has informed only those affected in closed meetings," he said.

## "Self-inflicted"

"Apparently Zimbabwe would like to continue to pretend to the world that South Africa is the cause of that country's economic problems, whereas the wounds that Zimbabwe apparently suffers are self-inflicted."

The Trade Minister, Mr. Danie Steyn, said today that Zimbabwe would have "an enormous problem" finding alternative suppliers at competitive prices.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare that Zimbabwe's business community is confused after first being told of the new system of restricted trade and then, after urgent representations to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, that the proposal had been "frozen".

Industrialists were given to understand that they would be allowed at least six months to search for other markets and sources of supply.

Leaders of commerce, however, were initially told that the "ban" would apply immediately.

## Strict silence

Business sources, all of whom are extremely guarded in their comments, say that perhaps one in 10 applications for currency to import goods are already being stamped "not for use in designated countries".

Other permits and applications are being processed without this prohibition.

The government, in spite of reports outside the country pointing to the dangerous consequences for Zimbabwe, has so far maintained strict silence.

Mr. Mugabe has been on the move continually since the first hint of the embargo broke last week, and on Sunday flew to Addis Ababa for the OAU summit.

He returned last night to here for today's Budget.



29/7/87 (362) B/Day

HAMISH McINDOE

JUST how real is Zimbabwe's threat to scratch SA and a clutch of other international untouchables off its list of importing nations?

On paper, at least, the move would mean the loss of about R180m worth of trade to SA. It would also stop virtually all SA exports to Zimbabwe.

Political observers, however, believe Harare's promise of imminent sanctions is just a sham. Says SA Institute of International Affairs programmes director Leon Kok: "It's another idle threat. Harare promised to cut back bilateral trade from January 1. To date, nothing has materialised."

It was reported earlier this week that Zimbabwean businessmen and industrialists were warned at confidential briefings that Harare intended to cancel all import licences for SA goods.

If this happens, says Kok, Pretoria may suspend temporarily oil sales (amounting to about 13 000 tons a month) to Zimbabwe to "snap the country back into reality".

"This would be a limited but highly effective action."

A Safto spokesman says cancelling import permits on SA inputs to Zimbabwe's mining and textile industries could have "severe repercussions". Both sectors rely heavily on SA for spare parts.

That 90% of Zimbabwe's key tobacco

## New Harare trade threat 'just a sham'

crop, which accounts for 20% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, is re-exported from SA ports speaks volumes. This route is unlikely to go up in smoke in the near-term, despite an international effort to help reactivate the Beira Corridor.

As matters stand, SA is still Zimbabwe's biggest trade partner after being eclipsed briefly by Britain in 1985. Bilateral trade levels rose at a rapid rate last year with SA exports to Zimbabwe jumping 36% and imports by 27%.

Ironically, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been warned by Britain, Canada, India, Australia and the US against imposing strong anti-SA measures.

Harare's threatened blitz on SA imports may be an attempt to pressure the West into applying stiffer sanctions against Pretoria and to generate more international aid to help wean the country from its economic reliance on SA.

Zimbabwe has also promised an import

ban on goods from Taiwan, Israel, South Korea and Namibia; also by not endorsing import permits.

Taiwan, which recently signed a barter agreement with Zimbabwe, has not been officially notified of the ban. But economic counsellor at the Taiwanese Embassy in Johannesburg, Chuchent Kan, says banning Taiwanese exports would trigger retaliatory measures.

Last year, the SA Department of Trade and Industry made licensing obligatory for Zimbabwean and Swedish imports to monitor trade levels. The department strongly denied the move was a veiled form of reverse sanctions.

Zimbabwe now has to weigh the merits of turning its tough anti-SA rhetoric into sanctions or adopting a pragmatic approach to its own economic interests — which means continuing business with SA, however distasteful that may be.

# Dramatic 'sanctions' moves SA, Zimbabwe trade links in confusion

By Robin Drew, 21/01  
The Star's Africa News Service

Confusion reigned in Zimbabwe's business community today following the dramatic moves last week virtually to halt trade with South Africa.

Business leaders were initially told a new system was to be introduced under which trade with South Africa and other "designated countries" including Taiwan, South Korea and Israel would be allowed only in exceptional circumstances.

Urgent representations were made to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and word spread that implementation had been "frozen" to allow a fuller study of the implications of cutting trade with South Africa, Zimbabwe's main trading partner.

Industrialists were given to understand that at least six months would be allowed for them to search for other markets and sources of supplies.

Leaders of commerce, however, were initially told the ban would apply immediately.

## Details of Harare plan awaited by Pretoria

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Trade links between South Africa and Zimbabwe were in jeopardy today as Pretoria awaited details of a Harare plan to sever commercial ties between the two countries.

The plan, referred to by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in a statement last night, lumped South Africa together with other "designated countries" from which all imports were prohibited unless special exemption had been granted.

Business sources, all of whom are extremely guarded in their comments, say it seems some — perhaps one in 10 — applications for currency to import goods are already being stamped "Not for use in designated countries".

Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, today said the Government had not yet taken a definite decision on restricting trade with South Africa.

He said: "The position of sanctions is under review and the decision on sanctions against South Africa will be taken in a few days and a full announcement will be made then."

His was the first public comment by the Government on the issue.

A financial source said this morning that even Zimbabwean banks had not been told which were the "designated countries".

They were therefore delaying processing applications.

Attempts by South Africa's trade representative in Harare, Mr Johan Viljoen, to obtain an official explanation from the Zimbabwe government have been unsuccessful.

A preferential trade agreement was apparently quietly taken over by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government after Zimbabwe's independence, and endorsed by both countries last year — a week before Mr Mugabe made a public speech advocating sanctions against South Africa.

● The Star's London Bureau reports that Britain is closely monitoring the situation after Zimbabwe's latest sanctions threat, and Whitehall, fearing that a trade row would hurt all concerned, is hoping South Africa will treat the situation with care.

British sources believe Mr Mugabe was angry that circumstances forced him and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to rule out a ban on air links and so he ordered the imposition of trade sanctions instead.

## Notes only

The source also said the private sector had been given no formal instructions to halt trade. There was no proper documentation, but only notes made during meetings with the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Oliver Munyaradzi, and the Minister of Industry and Technology, Mr Callistus Ndlovu.

Three or four different versions existed of what had been said, according to the source, but he understood Taiwan and Namibia had now been removed from the "designated country list", leaving only South Africa, South Korea and Israel.

In the trade agreement with South Africa there is a clause specifically barring discrimination against either country.

Diplomatic sources in Harare point out that if Zimbabwe does go ahead with the restrictions, it will be taken by Pretoria as gross interference with normal trade and a violation of the agreement.

**F**OR South Africans of any political hue, and of any economic persuasion, this year's Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries' (CZI) annual congress at Victoria Falls provided a fascinating glimpse into the future — of what sanctions and unyielding state control can do to a nation's wealth-earning capacity.

Some 400 delegates, economists, foreign diplomats and observers gathered in a marquee in the grounds of the stately Victoria Falls Hotel, which offered a distant prospect of Knife Edge, the Falls Bridge, the Boiling Pot and the Third Gorge.

The 120m chasm is not as deep as the political and economic abyss into which Zimbabwe is likely to fall if it cannot find jobs for the 330 000 secondary school-leavers who will be coming on to the labour market each year after 1990.

This year there will be — if we are lucky — 8 000 extra jobs to share among 156 000 youngsters with Cambridge ordinary or advanced level certificates.

Inflation is running at 14% a year despite rigid centralised controls on wages and prices and the maintenance of the Zimbabwe dollar at a comparatively high rate (approximately Z\$0,75 to the rand).

Minister of Industry and Technology Dr Callistus Ndlovu told CZI members that Zimbabwe had to grow out of the "siege economy" it had inherited from sanctions-bound Rhodesia.

**B**ut cynics remained sceptical about the ability of Robert Mugabe's government to effect a "quantum leap" from the present impasse, in which shortage of foreign currency prevents development of secondary industries (enhancing the export value of Zimbabwe's raw primary products), while lack of export earnings prevents accumulation of investment reserves.

Net foreign exchange allocations to industry are 30% of what they were in 1980 and are believed to be about half, in real terms, what Rhodesian industrialists received 10 years ago at the height of sanctions and the ruinous bush war.

A central figure at the congress was an invited speaker: the 46-year-old head of the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Tony Hawkins.

The tall, affable former professional journalist stung politicians, public servants and industrialists with a provocative paper on the roots of Zimbabwe's economic malaise, then massacred his critics in some of the most candid pub-



□ HAWKINS ... provocative

# Zim bla for lo

# backwards €

29/7/87 362

MICHAEL HAR

lic debate this country has witnessed in 25 years.

Hawkins urged Zimbabweans to stop blaming all their economic woes on external factors: depressed world prices for primary products, South African "destabilisation" and recurrent droughts.

He attacked the "compulsive belief" in saving foreign currency, with preserving "backyard" import substitution industries set up after sanctions were imposed on Rhodesia in 1965 and with trying to create more import substitution, although most of the opportunities for doing this cost-effectively were now exhausted.

"Look outward and see how you can earn some more foreign currency — just for a change," Hawkins taunted his audience.

He pointed to the trend of decentralisation, even in communist countries.

**T**he obvious and preferable alternative to borrowing a rising standard of living is earning it," protested Hawkins, referring to Zimbabwe's massive budget deficits and mountainous foreign debt.

And attacking continued over-reliance on foreign currency earnings from primary products, such as tobacco, he said: "When agriculture sneezes, the rest of the economy contracts pneumonia."

"To use the dirty words used by the World Bank, we should 'try and get our prices right' so that people in agriculture or mining, import substitution or exports can make

decisions on the basis of prices which reflect the scarcity of goods and services," said Hawkins.

He promptly faced a fierce counter-attack from socialist-leaning black economic theorists and conservative white businessmen, who claimed he was urging "de-industrialisation" and the collapse of import substitution.

**'A**nthing but," he retorted, somewhat wearily. "It is a question of moving up-market into more sophisticated, more skills-intensive and more capital-intensive markets, thereby creating an opportunity for other people (in the less developed states of the African Preferential Trade Area) to move in lower down."

Even if turnover was down due to falling allocations for the imported content of their products, Zimbabwean businessmen remained complacent about their domestic market.

"A few days ago an industrialist told me he didn't really need a marketing department as he could sell everything he made without any difficulty at all; nor was there any competitive pressure on him to invest in research and development," reported Hawkins.

Zimbabwean businessmen expended their managerial energies fighting government red tape instead of being innovative and braving the rigors of the export market.

Industry Minister Ndlovu repeatedly challenged Hawkins's views, on the grounds that they took no account of the country's

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□ MUGABE ... commitment

# economically

29/7/87  
362 BPay  
TNACK in Harare

ment of Mugabe's "people's government" to institute black advancement and redress the "structural inequities" it had inherited.

"I am fascinated by the Minister's determination to look backwards rather than forwards," said Hawkins. "My basic argument is liberalisation as a way of speeding the growth of employment and income improvement within a politically acceptable pattern of wealth and income distribution.

"Already we are seeing some of the students we are turning out at the University of Zimbabwe finding it extremely difficult to find jobs.

"I can think of no greater structural inequity than to have six years at secondary school and be told you have no job."

**S**ome observers feared the root of the disagreement lies in the economic ideological convictions of Zimbabwe's new rulers, who steeped themselves in 19th Century socialist theory during their years fighting white rule.

Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda told industrialists that government had no objection to profits providing they were used to provide better conditions for workers, to invest in new plant and buy more raw materials.

His words seemed to confirm the existence of the deeply-held socialist tenet that profits are "what is left over when all other costs of production have been met" rather than the modern Western defini-

tion: "A reward for bearing non-actuarial risks."

A visiting Zambian speaker, David Fisher, warned that there was a belief among some African policy-makers that the investor and the exporter were "getting away with something" and this stultified growth.

**A**n invited West German industrialist warned that foreign investors judged affairs "only with a capitalist measure of profit," if not assured an even chance of making one, by normal business analysis methods, they would risk their capital in Africa.

Western diplomats from major aid donor countries were privately appalled when the Permanent Secretary to Zimbabwe's Ministry of Finance, Dr Elisha Mushayakarara, said he thought that Zimbabweans were perfectly capable of establishing high technology industries without calling in "foreigners".

"I can only imagine, possibly, that if we decided to make atomic bombs that is where we might fail," said Mushayakarara.

Commented Hawkins, in a mood of despair: "We have been told dozens of occasions over the few days: 'Zimbabwean industry unique'. It is unique for one reason — it doesn't need foreign investment.

"Wherever else you go in the world they all want foreign investment. It is the most effective way of transferring technology that we know of."

Zimbabwe's farms are among Africa's best. Mr Robert Mugabe's government has helped to keep them that way through a mixture of sound agricultural policies and racial forbearance, says a special correspondent for The Economist in Harare.

# A well-ploughed furrow

**SOUTHERN** Africa's drought has hit Zimbabwe hard. Deliveries of maize, the staple crop, to its grain marketing board this year are likely to be around 600 000 tons, compared with 1.6-million tons in 1986.

This sounds like a calamity, but Zimbabwe is no ordinary, calamity-prone African country. It can rely calmly on last year's safely-stored surplus, without spending scarce foreign exchange on food imports or asking for food aid.

In spite of the drought, Zimbabwe hopes to become the region's storehouse, a source of aid for its less successful neighbours.

The architect of independent Zimbabwe's farming triumph was Mr Denis Norman, Mr Mugabe's first minister of agriculture, whose policies survived the loss of office in 1984. The idea was simple. To get based land-tenure laws, white farmers needed reassurance and their black counterparts good prices and training.

## White prosperity

Whites are reassured by prosperity. Fewer than 4 000 large-scale white farmers produce most of the country's marketed food and farm exports. The government's price guarantees ensure profits in all but drought years.

In spite of the risk of occasional armed attacks by "disidents", most white farmers live a good life.

A typical big farm employs around 100 people, with around 500 dependants for whom the owner provides housing and primary school-



## Markets have been opened wide to black small-holders.

ing. These white farmers, once gung-ho for white supremacy, are pleased with Mr Mugabe. His announcement that reserved parliamentary seats for the country's white minority were being abolished (a step towards Mr Mugabe's goal of a one-party state) hardly worried them.

By contrast, there are some 750 000 black small-holders, of whom only the most prosperous 10 000 or so can be classed as commercial farmers. Markets have been opened wide to them; producer prices are kept high, and credit schemes and crop-collection arrangements enable them to take advantage of the opening.

Under white rule they sold very little off the farm and were excluded from sales of

some products in which the whites feared competition (such as maize for milling). But in rainy 1986 almost half of all maize and cotton deliveries to the state marketing boards came from black-owned farms. In the same year, the dairy marketing board opened milk-collection points, bringing regular monthly milk cheques for the first time within reach of black cattle-owners.

## Feared competition

Some pessimistic whites fear that the newly efficient black farmers could put them out of business. Their gloom is increased by the country's chronic shortage of foreign exchange, by worries about a possible confrontation with South Africa and by a huge increase in the workforce.

The pessimists also point out that about a fifth of exports — excluding gold — are of high-quality tobacco for rich countries, where anti-smoking campaigns threaten sales.

The optimists argue that Zimbabwe, with its varied climates, can grow anything from drought-resistant cotton to tropical and temperate fruit. Both its government and its farmers benefit from new market opportunities. For example, this year's increase in oil-seed prices led, in spite of the drought, to higher production of soya beans, groundnut and sunflowers which, as vegetable oil, saved a large amount of foreign exchange.

The (mainly white) Commercial Farmers' Union lobbies for that sort of import substitution, but has an eye on export prospects too. Six tons or so of vegetables, fruit and flowers are now flown each week from Harare to London; the next step is to imitate Kenya, which flies much larger quantities of similar high-value crops to customers all over Western Europe.

The best use for grain surpluses, if they return, is as a reserve against emergencies in neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zambia. Negotiations due in Brussels in the autumn may produce a scheme under which European aid donors would help pay for Zimbabwe to keep such stocks. Who would have dreamt it when Mr Mugabe came to power in 1980?

Import licences exclude four states

# Zimbabwe acts fast to sever SA trade links

29/1/87 B1 Day B62

**HARARE** — Import licences are already being stamped "Not valid for Israel, South Africa, South Korea or Taiwan", sources here have confirmed.

And PM Robert Mugabe flew back to Harare prematurely yesterday from the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa as alarm continued to grow among businessmen and economists about reported plans to ban SA imports.

"In six months you will see some fairly devastating effects," a local economist predicted.

"SA will not need to take retaliatory action. It wouldn't be in their interests because we are going to do ourselves so much damage anyway.

"Everyone is terribly despondent. There is going to be massive dislocation in terms of throughput and the viability of the products they are making."

Mugabe is understood to have briefly put the whole sanctions plan "on hold" after receiving a secret

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

report last Thursday from a special Cabinet working party on strategic stockpiles.

Chief executive of the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce Robert Menzies confirmed the organisation was sending out a confidential memorandum to all members after receiving a briefing from Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaradzi.

Menzies said it would be a breach of trust to disclose further details, but sources in Harare say the Minister last week announced an immediate ban on all imports from SA, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed in a statement yesterday the Zimbabwean authorities had apparently decided to impose restrictions on the import of SA goods.

"The government of Zimbabwe must accept responsibility for the consequences that would flow from this decision," he said.

RECEIVED  
TENTATIVE  
JAN 30 1987

## Sanctions threat hardens

# SA poised to tear up pact with Harare

30/7/87 B/Daw (74)  
362

PRETORIA is likely to tear up its long-standing Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe bans SA imports.

And this was only the first of a number of damaging steps SA could take, business observers said yesterday.

The threat of sanctions hardened yesterday with Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira saying his government was reviewing its SA trade ties as part of broader efforts to change Pretoria's apartheid policies.

He said a decision would be made in a few days.

The SA government has already indicated it will strike back. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said this week Zimbabwe must bear the consequences of whatever action it took.

It is not clear whether Botha was hinting at sanctions or highlighting the economic damage Zimbabwe will inflict on itself by embargoing SA imports — Zimbabwe's mining and textile industries

HAMISH McINDOE

will be particularly vulnerable.

While Pretoria has made it clear it strongly opposes reverse sanctions, it is widely expected action will have to be taken to protect local business from the loss of about R180m worth of trade.

A reliable source said banning SA imports amounted to a "unilateral withdrawal of Zimbabwe from the Preferential Trade Agreement".

Late last week, Zimbabwe businessmen received foreign exchange import licences that were not valid for SA, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel.

This has caused confusion and dismay among businessmen. Many are uncertain whether they should continue buying from SA as no formal Zimbabwean decision on sanctions has yet been announced.

Economists in both countries have pointed out that Harare would virtually

● To Page 2 ➔

## SA likely to strike back over Harare bans

30/7/87 B/Daw (74)  
362

be committing economic suicide. Specifically, Zimbabwe's reliance on SA oil and its use of SA ports as an export window.

It is unlikely SA will suspend oil sales to Zimbabwe. Observers believe such a move will attract more anti-SA opprobrium from overseas.

Pretoria's "transport diplomacy" with Harare, which allows Zimbabwe's exports to be shipped from SA ports, is not expected to fall away for the same reason. Zambia will also suffer from Pretoria cutting rail links as the bulk of its exports are routed through Bulawayo to SA ports.

SA Transport Services would, however, be in a strong position to re-call its rolling stock from Zimbabwe should a shortfall occur in SA.

Government would possibly urge the railways to find alternatives if bilateral relations were on a more even keel.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on what steps — if any — it intended taking against Zimbabwe.

Department spokesman Chris Badenhorst said: "We have not yet received official notification from the Zimbabwe government telling us import licences on SA goods have been cancelled."

□ Bilateral trade levels rose at a rapid rate last year with SA exports to Zimbabwe rising by 36% and imports by 27%.

● From Page 1 ➔



B Day 30/7/87

## Trade links with SA spark high fevers

HARARE — Mention of Zimbabwe's trade ties with SA is likely to send temperatures in this city soaring. Government officials are incensed that, seven years after independence, economic links with the nation they call the "racist regime" remain umbilical.

And in the white-dominated business world, the subject evokes fevered talk laced with words such as "vital" and "essential".

Apparently, on the orders of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, two ministers and another senior official privately informed the country's three main commercial bodies of a plan to end trade with SA, business sources say.

But little has been done by either Western nations or Africa, and Mugabe has been unable to fulfil his own commitment to an 11-point Commonwealth sanctions package.

SA is easily Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, buying 10% of total exports worth US\$125m in 1986 and supplying more than 20% of total imports, valued at \$210m last year. Over 60% of the imports are classified as essential. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Zimbabwe's budget a record Z\$5,1bn

28/7/87 (32) 6/Day  
**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's annual budget for 1987/88, announced yesterday, is a record Z\$5,1bn (about R6,8bn), reflecting substantial increases in defence, education and health spending, Ziana news agency reported.

The budget, unveiled in the House of Assembly by Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero, proposes an increased expenditure of Z\$336m.

Education at Z\$783m, shows an increase of Z\$24m over last year.

Defence expenditure, as in the last budget, takes second place with an allocation of Z\$720m, which is more than Z\$70,5m up on last year.

The anticipated National Health Bill also jumps by more than Z\$21m.

Another significant increase is for the Ministry of Industry and Technology, whose vote increases by more than Z\$17m to Z\$103m, while the Ministry of Mines vote doubles to Z\$38m.

The vote for the Ministry of Lands, Agri-

culture and Rural Resettlement drops by about Z\$21,5m as the nation struggles through yet another year of drought.

Zimbabwe has set aside Z\$622m to service its debts (an increase of almost Z\$120m over last year) and Z\$470m to repay its loans, which is almost Z\$54m less than in the last budget.

The official budget summary is:

Constitutional and statutory appropriations: Z\$1,29bn (Z\$1,28bn).

Vote appropriations: Z\$3,87bn (Z\$3,54bn).

The total for these appropriations, which is the budget estimate, is:

Z\$5,17bn (Z\$4,83bn).

Chidzero said the estimated deficit was Z\$988m, which was "still on the high side and will impose severe financial restraints" on the economy.

He said he proposed to introduce legislation in parliament which would have the effect of imposing a maximum level on government borrowing for each year. — Sapa.

CONSTANT RANGE  
CURRENT RANGE

# Zimbabwe trade 'review'

Cape Times  
30/7/87

382

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe was reviewing its trade ties with South Africa, the Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

He was responding to a telephone query from foreign media based in Harare after widespread reports that Zimbabwe planned to stop South African imports.

"The position on sanctions is under review and a decision will be made in a few days," Mr Shamuyarira said.

Last week, in a move so far not reported in Zimbabwe, government ministers privately briefed influential business groups on a proposal to stop imports and exports to and from South Africa, business sources said.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner and the proposal caused widespread concern in commercial and industrial circles. The sources said, however, that this week they were informed the plan had been frozen pending further discussion.

In South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned that Zimbabwe must bear the consequences of whatever action it takes.

More than 20% of this country's imports came from South Africa last year, about two-thirds classified as economically essential. South African transport routes also carry more than two-thirds of Zimbabwe's trade with other countries.

Last Friday, some businessmen received foreign exchange import licenses endorsed for the first time as not valid for South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel. — Sapa-Reuter

31/7-6/8/87  
W/Mail

# Zimbabwe: Trade curbs yes, total sanctions no

ZIMBABWEAN businessmen are lobbying intensively against the introduction of proposed measures which would place curbs on trade with or through South Africa.

The measures under discussion would not constitute sanctions as such, if introduced. Instead, they would seek to reorientate Zimbabwe's trade patterns substantially away from South Africa.

They would consequently make any subsequent imposition of sanctions easier for Zimbabwe.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has spoken repeatedly of the need to develop the "political will" for sanctions in Zimbabwe, other neighbouring

BY HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

states and among South Africa's major Western trading partners. The introduction of the measures would demonstrate that will for Zimbabwe. But it would be out of character if Mugabe or his government intro-

duced the measures without a thorough investigation of their likely consequences for the country, and the proposed measures have been discussed at some length between government officials and business leaders over the past three weeks.

Zimbabwe currently depends on South Africa and its transport routes

for the movement of more than 70 percent of its foreign trade.

South Africa is the largest single market for Zimbabwean exports (around 18 percent) and largest source of imports (more than 18 percent).

The measures under discussion would be likely to include restrictions on trade with or through South Africa if other markets, sources of supply or transport routes were available.

A system of incentives for non-South African trade is also under discussion.

It is understood that, at this stage, no decision has been taken on the introduction or scope of the proposed measures. But Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said a decision could be expected soon.

Reports in South Africa that the measures are already being administered by banks in Zimbabwe for foreign currency import permits appear inaccurate.

Zimbabwean businessmen are concerned that the measures could lead to costly bureaucratic bottlenecks if rigidly applied or, worse, to serious shortages in the event of South African counter-measures.

The measures could also endanger the Preferential Trade Agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa which gives Zimbabwean exports, among others, preferential access to the South African market.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has already spoken of "consequences" if Zimbabwe goes ahead with the measures under discussion. And South African counter-measures could exact a high toll on Zimbabwe.

Most of Zimbabwe's liquid fuel requirements are pumped up the pipeline from the Mozambican port of Beira to the eastern Zimbabwean border town of Mutare.

But Zimbabwe has been dependent on South African transport routes to top up its fuel requirements.

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'Essential items' to be excluded

# Zimbabwe forges ahead with SA sanctions plans

MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwean Cabinet has reportedly decided to go ahead with a plan to cut back imports from SA to "essential items only", a move which threatens grave consequences for the economy.

According to business sources, a Cabinet meeting chaired by PM Robert Mugabe finally agreed on the plan late on Wednesday, shortly before Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaradzi left for a UN Commission for Trade and Development meeting.

The Cabinet met again yesterday morning to discuss further ramifications of the plan, intended to set an example to the international community and, especially, SA's major Western trading partners.

Business sources say organisations representing commerce, industry, mining and agriculture are being told imports of SA goods will only be permitted in exceptional cases when current import licences (from the last quota period) are used up.

This, they believe, will lead to a drying up of vital supplies as early as the end of August.

For the time being they may go on exploiting SA markets and utilising SA transit routes, but these must be phased out "as soon as possible".

Businessmen believe a boycott will have a ruinous effect on the economy within six months, without Pretoria needing to impose any retaliatory measures.

Without SA inputs, many products will price themselves out of world markets, commercial sources say.

A confused and despondent business community yesterday waited in vain for a public statement clarifying their position. Since last Friday they have been receiving import licences for the new quota period stamped "Not valid for designated countries", and were made to understand these countries were SA, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

Sources say the Cabinet has now reduced the list to SA (including Namibia).

More than 21% of Zimbabwe's imports come from SA.

In a radio interview on Wednesday, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe's position on sanctions "had not changed", but he made no attempt to explain the new restrictions stamped on import licences.

According to sources here, Mugabe ordered the move after his meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Victoria Falls on July 20. The Zimbabwean leader, who is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, is determined to prove his sincerity on the sanctions issue.

He wants to be in a particularly strong position to put pressure on Margaret Thatcher at the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver next month, despite being forced, along with Kaunda, to abandon the idea of closing his airspace to flights bound to or from SA.

Businessmen, fearful of being branded "pro-apartheid", have yet to make any public comment on Mugabe's move.

## Trade pact to stand — Steyn

MICK COLLINS

**MINERAL** and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn yesterday denied reports government was about to scrap its Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe.

The denial comes after reports SA was poised to take retaliatory steps against a Zimbabwe trade boycott.

In a statement to Business Day, Steyn said government was consistent in its policy to conduct non-discriminatory trade in line with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) policies, of which SA was a member.

Media reports that SA was considering terminating its trade agreement with Zimbabwe were not true.

"Speculation that the government is poised to tear up the trade agreement with Zimbabwe, which has been renegotiated and signed by SA and Zimbabwe as recently as July 31, 1986, is devoid of any substance."

Meanwhile, Sapa yesterday reported Shamuyarira saying efforts by Zimbabwe to reduce economic dependence on SA could have gone much further if Pretoria did not "help sabotage rail routes in Mozambique".

Asked in a BBC interview if sanctions were on the cards, Shamuyarira said: "There is consideration of sanctions as well as reduction of dependence on SA."

**A grim outlook**

FM 31/7/87

With more than 40% of the 1987 flue-cured tobacco crop already sold, the industry estimate of the seasonal average price for the year is about 230c/kg.

This would represent a fall of more than 25% on last year's 313c/kg — leading to a projected farm income fall of almost ZD\$60m to \$300m. The present auction floor price of around 205c/kg is expected to continue to rise throughout July and the first half of August, but thereafter prices are expected to fall back and close around the 230c level.

For May growers this is a disaster. Their production costs are in the region of 300c/kg and they will suffer substantial losses. At least 200 growers out of a total of 1 400 are likely to face bankruptcy this season, though much will depend on the extent to which the banks are prepared to support their farming

clients.

Industry experts blame the severe drought, the resulting poor quality crop, increased Brazilian production of better quality leaf, the disposal of the US stockpile and sluggish world demand for this sorry situation. Further, they warn that growers could face two more difficult years before market conditions improve.

The grim tobacco outlook compounds the generally dismal position of the agricultural industry in Zimbabwe.

Latest estimates suggest that maize deliveries this year will be down a staggering 75% to 400 000 t — from almost 1,6 Mt a year ago. Because of the drought, wheat output will fall by a quarter, while coffee income is expected to drop by at least 40% — reflecting lower world market prices.

The ill wind of the drought has brought some good news in the form of an expected 40% surge in beef income, though exports continue to be threatened by the foot-and-mouth problem. Cotton withstood the drought better than most crops and, thanks to the improved world price, grower income should rise at least 20% to some \$220m.

Total farm incomes, excluding tobacco, will drop by at least \$110m which means that when tobacco is taken into account, there will be a decline of around \$150m or about 10%. With costs having risen at least 10% in the last year — and probably nearer to 15% — farm value added tax will be down



**Tobacco auction... not so hot**

by about a quarter to its lowest level since the mid-Seventies.

The economy-wide impact of this situation will be considerable and leading economists forecast that agriculture alone will be responsible for a 3% fall in real GDP this year.

## PEOPLE'S CARS

### VW sets the pace

Volkswagen's lead in introducing a down-market people's car aimed at the first-time car buyer could be followed by at least one other motor manufacturer. But industry

'Essential items' to be excluded

# Zimbabwe forges ahead with SA sanctions plans

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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# Zimbabwe sanctions against SA 'unlikely'

31/7/87  
By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwe government has backed away from imposing trade restrictions on South Africa which could lead to confrontation with Pretoria.

Reliable sources say the Cabinet has finally decided after nearly a fortnight of confused and conflicting reports to leave the re-direction of trade away from South Africa to the private sector.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is said to be furious over the way the matter has been handled and has placed his deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, in charge of a committee to oversee the whole issue of trade sanctions.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, conflicting accounts of how the government intended to handle trade with South Africa were still doing the rounds.

But a well-placed source indicated a single policy would be applied which would essentially come down to appeals and encouragement to the private sector to do their utmost to look for sources of supply and markets other than South Africa.

## 'FALSE REPORTS'

No official statement has been issued on the government policy and none is likely.

A government spokesman is quoted in the local Press today as saying the public should not be swayed by "false reports" appearing in the South African Press and other media organisations abroad regarding the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa.

The spokesman said the government was continuing its programme of reducing dependence on South Africa which began when Zimbabwe joined the SADCC.

The issue of sanctions is constantly under review following talks in Zambia and Ethiopia and no decision has yet been taken, said the report in today's *Herald*.

21

CAPB Times 1/8/87 362

# Zimbabwe's SA sanction moves are off

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's cabinet has decided not to proceed with proposals to force private business to cut trade ties with South Africa, diplomatic and business sources said yesterday.

They added that the decision was taken at a cabinet meeting on Thursday, following widespread concern here and outside the country that such a move would be economically disastrous.

Influential business executives reported last week that they had been privately briefed by government ministers on plans to end trade links with white-led South Africa, still Zimbabwe's major trading partner after more than seven years of black rule.

The proposal has not been reported in this country, but gained massive publicity in neighbouring South Africa and a warning from the Pretoria government that Zimbabwe would have to bear the consequences of whatever action it took.

Official media yesterday published a brief report quoting a government spokesman as saying the public should not be swayed by false reports outside the country concerning possible sanctions against South Africa.

Zimbabwe openly backs international moves to induce racial reform in South Africa through economic sanctions, but has repeatedly said it is in no position to take such action alone. About 10% of Zimbabwe's exports go to South Africa and more than 20% of its imports, many vital to industry, come from South Africa.

In addition, more than 70% of Zimbabwe's trade with other countries uses South Africa's road, rail and port network.

The sources said that Thursday's cabinet meeting had agreed to the creation of two high-level committees to promote the gradual disengagement of business ties with South Africa and the greater use of the Mozambican port of Beira for imports and exports.  
— Sapa-Reuter

## Mugabe backdown puzzles business locals

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwean businessmen were yesterday still puzzling over the extent to which Mr Robert Mugabe's government has apparently backed away from sanctions — or wondering if it now plans to strangle imports from South Africa with newly designed "red tape".

The head of the South African trade mission here, Mr Johan Viljoen, flew to Johannesburg on Tuesday and was expected to have top-level consultations in Pretoria.

Prolonged confusion and the epidemic of rumours in Harare were not checked by a terse official statement yesterday saying that "no decision has yet been taken (on South African sanctions) one way or the other" and that "the public should not be swayed by false reports appearing in the South African press and other media organizations abroad".

The white managing director of one leading import-export firm was unashamedly gleeful in the belief that

sanctions were, to all practical purposes, "a dead letter" following a cabinet meeting on Thursday, but many of his colleagues were far more guarded about the effect proposed new government committees are likely to have on vital trade.

A week of mounting uncertainty about Zimbabwe's "South African connection" began with the issue of import licences for the new quota period bearing the stamp "Not valid for designated countries". These were headed, it is understood, by South Africa.

It ended with the unofficial report late on Thursday night that instead of formally banning South African imports, the authorities would only apply indirect pressure to restrict them to essential commodities and merchandise.

Private-sector economists said the loss of vital South African inputs would soon price Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets, besides leading to runaway inflation at home.



W 1/8/87

# Red tape to strangle SA imports? Sanction plan put on hold

Dispatch Correspondent

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But many of his colleagues were more guarded about the effect proposed new government committees are likely to have on vital trade.

Yesterday morning, leaders of the private sector showed obvious signs of relief at what they regarded as a favourable resolution to the situation — for the time being.

Members of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce are being told confidentially, it is understood, that the government's new trade committees will promote alternative trade patterns "on a purely voluntary basis".

The government, however, still retains control of the ultimate weapon — the power to refuse import licences

in specific instances.

A week of mounting uncertainty about Zimbabwe's "South African connection" began with the issue of import licences for the new quota period bearing the stamp "Not valid for designated countries". These were apparently headed by South Africa.

It ended with the unofficial report on Thursday that instead of formally banning South African imports, the authorities would only apply indirect pressure to restrict them to essential commodities and merchandise.

Business sources said the cabinet decided earlier on Thursday to establish committees headed by government ministers to help industrialists, retailers, miners and farmers find other sources of inputs,

other markets, and other transport links to world markets.

This appeared to be a major reversal from the immediate and total ban on all South African imports announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, at a briefing on July 21.

Mr Mugabe was thought to have made a decision to impose the ban following a disappointing meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda at Victoria Falls, on July 20, at which they admitted that airline sanctions "would not work".

On July 23, however, a special cabinet committee on strategic reserves warned Mr Mugabe that the country was nowhere near ready to sever trade ties with South Africa, on which it still relies for 21 per cent of imports.

Private sector economists said the loss of vital South African inputs would soon price Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets, besides leading to runaway inflation at home.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's best customer, as well as its biggest supplier, buying over ten per cent of its manufactured exports.

More importantly, it controls Zimbabwe's access to world markets.

362 ~~362~~ ~~2/8/87~~ ~~2/8/87~~  
 S Times 2/8/87

## MUGABE'S ABOUT-TURN ON SANCTIONS

PRIME Minister Robert Mugabe last week came to the brink of imposing sanctions on South Africa, took a lingering look into the economic abyss, and pulled back.

On Thursday night his acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, told despairing heads of commerce that the Government would definitely go ahead with its plan to stamp new import licences "not valid for specified countries" — the sole specified country being South Africa.

He was called back for further top level consultations later that night and it was only towards 11pm that relieved business chiefs were told of a substitute plan agreed by Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

It was to establish two committees headed by Government Ministers to "liaise with the private sector" and encourage the development of alternative markets, supply sources and transit routes "on a voluntary basis".

In the plush Harare Club, social haunt and watering hole of Zimbabwe's Mercedes-driving "Wa-benzi", there was an undisguised holiday atmosphere at lunchtime on Friday.

Only the previous day, a respected local economist had predicted that devastating effects would be visible within weeks if Mr Mugabe forged ahead with his sanctions plan.

He forecast:

- A wave of company bankruptcies and production line shutdowns, leading to tens of thousands of redundancies.

### Damage

- Runaway internal inflation.

- Widespread failure to meet export orders due to lack of vital South African-origin inputs.

- Pricing of Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets due to purchase of essential components from more expensive sources than South Africa.

"South Africa would not need to take retaliatory action," he said, referring to the possible cancellation of the preferential trade agreement renegotiated last August.

"It wouldn't be in their interests because we are going to do ourselves so much damage anyway."

The Zimbabwean leader is due to confront Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the sanctions issue at the Commonwealth leaders' conference in Vancouver, Canada, later this month.

At the last Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas in 1985 Mrs Thatcher is reported to have told Mr Mugabe:

"Go ahead and cut your own throat if you want to, but

# Why Friday was like no other lunchtime in the watering hole of the Wa-benzi

By DON JACOBS  
 Harare

don't come crying to me for bandages."

Sober observers fear, however, that Mr Mugabe is still determined to cut trade links with South Africa in the next 12 months.

This could come in gradual stages by applying discreet pressure to businessmen through the new consultative committee system, or delaying the issue of import licences for South African goods on the pretext that further efforts should be made to find alternative sources.

Mr Mugabe appeared to rush into the "specified country"-list plan to ban imports from South Africa on July 20, following a dismal meeting at Victoria Falls with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Zimbabwean leader was apparently angry that he was giving the impression he had "gone soft on sanctions", having agreed with President Kaunda that closing airspace to South Africa-bound flights "would not work".

Mr Mugabe's Ministers telephoned business leaders from Victoria Falls to convene the meetings at which they were told, aghast, of immediate plans to ban all imports not only from South Africa but also Israel,



Mugabe: Yes, No, Perhaps later!

Taiwan and South Korea.

On July 23, however, a Cabinet committee given the task of stockpiling strategic reserves warned Mr Mugabe that Zimbabwe was "nowhere near ready" for sanctions.

But the following day businessmen began receiving the newly stamped import licences for the third 1987 quota period stating: "Not valid for specified countries".

For 10 days they waited in total confusion about the value of the licences for obtaining essential South African supplies.

### Alternative

Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Beira Corridor group company, said last week that economic independence of South Africa would be greatly enhanced if Zimbabwe could reopen its direct rail link to Maputo early next year, as scheduled.

The route, which once carried 90 percent of Rhodesia's trade to and from world markets, has been closed continuously by Mozambique resistance movement sabotage since August 1984.

As a result, 75 percent of Zimbabwe's trade now goes via the South African transport system, quite apart from the 10 percent of total exports bought by South Africa itself.

# Zimbabwe businessman silenced by reality of trade ban

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A shocked business community in Zimbabwe is recovering from the fright it received as news spread by word of mouth that the government was about to halt trade with South Africa.

For 10 days rumours flashed around, there were late night meetings and intensive lobbying as the fear mounted that Mr Mugabe was going to throw down the gauntlet and embargo trade with South Africa.

Finally relief came with the word that pragmatism had won, the day and while the government was no less determined to reduce trade, it had accepted that directives virtually banning trade at this point would be disastrous.

Analysts have not yet decided if the sequence of events amounted to a ham-handed effort which went awry, or whether it was done deliberately as a form of "shock treatment" to force traders to realise they must seriously look for other sources of supply and markets.

The shock to businessmen was delivered two weeks ago when the Trade and Commerce Minister, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, told their leaders there was an immediate embargo and only in exceptional cases would permission be granted for the import of goods from South Africa.

## MUNYARADZI BERATED

It appears that Dr Munyaradzi, who had been berated by Mr Mugabe for not getting on with reducing dependence on South Africa, acted too forcefully for some Cabinet members, who lost no time in voicing their objections.

Getting to grips with the details was a nightmare because there was nothing on paper and the government and business leaders took refuge in silence.

Inevitably the rumour factory went on overtime. And rumours were fuelled by the appearance of a stamp on some import permits declaring them invalid "for designated countries".

In the middle of all this came the budget with no reference at all to the burning topic. Instead by changing the customs duty to include freight and insurance in dutiable amount, it made neighbouring South Africa an even greater attraction for importers.

Finally the word came that the cabinet had decided to back away from a trade ban and instead to leave it to the private sector to do its best to swing away from South Africa.

There is speculation that pressure may well be put on major importers when applying for import permits, to go to sources other than South Africa. Two committees have been formed to liaise with the private sector and to keep the cabinet informed of progress in using Beira, instead of South African ports.

SA

# Sanctions puzzle has Zimbabwe businessmen in a quandary

HARARE

Robert Mugabe over the extent to which they are still puzzling over the extent to which from SA with plans to sanctions and which are Johan Viljoen flew to SA last week. Confusion in Harare and the epidemic of ru-

these official statements late last week that "no decision has yet been taken (on sanctions) one way or the other" and that reports appearing in the SA Press and other media should not be swayed by false The while MD of one leading export firm was unashamedly gleeful in the belief that the SA Press and other media were far more guarded about

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Members of the Zimbabwean National Industries and the Zimbabwean National Chambers of Commerce are being told confidentially that the government is promoting alternative trade patterns on a purely voluntary basis. Government committees are likely to have on trade

however, still retains control of the import licence - the power to refuse import licences. A week of mounting uncertainty about the issue of "SA connection" began with a period of import licences for the new headed, it is understood, by SA. These were on Thursday night that instead of formal

by banning SA imports, the authorities would only apply indirect pressure to restrict them to essential commodities and merchandise. Business sources said the Cabinet decided earlier that day to establish committees headed by government ministers to help industrialists, retailers, farmers find other sources of inputs to world markets, and other transport links

## Nkomo's party in clean sweep

362

Sawefar

**BULAWAYO** — Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu-PF Party has won all 14 seats it contested in the municipal by-elections held in the high density suburbs in Bulawayo at the weekend, the semi-official news agency *Ziana* reports.

This is the third straight win by Zanu over the ruling party Zanu-PF since independence in 1980.

4/8/87



**JOSHUA Nkomo**

The elections were, however, characterised by a low turn-out which the candidates and returning officer, town clerk Mike Ndubiwa, attributed to "too many empty promises".

— Sapa.

# Women need 'protection'

362  
5/8/87 Swif  
HARARE — There was a growing awareness in many countries for the need to establish a legal structure to protect women against violence, the second meeting of Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Women's Affairs agreed in Harare, the Zimbabwean semi-official news agency, *Ziana*, has reported.

According to Mrs Patsy Robertson, the Commonwealth Secretariat Assistant Director for Information, many countries now had publicity campaigns to draw people's attention to the issue of violence against women, particularly to domestic violence which had up until now been ignored.

"Before domestic violence was not considered a crime, but now many countries have included it as a crime. Sexual offences and laws are being tightened up," she said.

The meeting "broadly concurred" with a manual prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat on *Violence Against Women* and how to confront it. — Sapa.

## EMPIRE CINEMA



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# Zimbabwe starts to sever SA links

**HARARE** — The government is starting immediately a "programme of economic disengagement from SA", says the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, which is advising members to find other trading partners.

A confidential memorandum, signed by ZNCC president Dawn Taunton, warns the government will stop companies trading with SA in certain circumstances.

But the restrictions are much milder than a comprehensive trade

embargo ordered on July 21 by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

His Cabinet reversed the decision 10 days later after frantic lobbying from businessmen who argued the economy could be ruined if Zimbabwe immediately cut ties with its biggest trading partner.

Last year the two countries traded \$708m worth of goods.

Taunton's memorandum says the government will use the bureaucracy of import and export licenses to en-

sure that businessmen "diversify their present sources and markets to other places".

It says the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will consider applications for exemptions "only where change causes difficulties".

Economists believe the restrictions will be implemented gradually and escalate as businessmen move away from SA markets and supplies.

Zimbabwean businessmen fear SA will take retaliatory action. — Sapa-AP.

## Political row in Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Bitter personal and factional rivalries in white Zimbabwean politics flared into the open in the House of Assembly here yesterday.

The Speaker, Didymus Mutasa, announced that two more MPs had defected from the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ).

There were angry exchanges between the two leading white independent MPs, Bill Irvine and Chris Andersen, as well as between the independents and the remaining 10 CAZ members, as Shaw Dyson and Denis Johnson rose to deny Mutasa's announcement they had already joined Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF).

They said they had decided to sit as independent MPs for the time being.

362

B/day

6/8/87



# Z'bwe puts anti-SA plan in motion

362  
6/8/87  
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HARARE — The Government is starting an immediate "programme of economic disengagement from South Africa", according to the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

The business organisation is advising members to find other trading partners.

A confidential memorandum, signed by ZNCC president Dawn Taunton, warns the Government will stop companies trading with South Africa in certain circumstances.

But the restrictions are much milder than a comprehensive trade embargo ordered on July 21 by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

His Cabinet reversed the decision 10 days later after frantic lobbying from businessmen who argued the economy could be ruined if landlocked Zimbabwe immediately cut ties with its biggest trading partner.

Last year the two countries traded R1,416 billion worth of goods. In addition, landlocked Zimbabwe

uses South African railways, roads and ports for much of its imports and exports.

Mrs Taunton's memorandum said the Government would use the bureaucracy of import and export licences to ensure that businessmen "diversify their present sources and markets to other places".

It said the Ministry of Trade and Commerce would consider applications for exemptions "only where change causes difficulties".

Mrs Taunton told AP yesterday: "I would not be doing my duty towards members if I did not indicate quite clearly and honestly that exemptions will only be granted in really essential circumstances."

The restrictions will give Mr Mugabe more muscle when he goes to the October Commonwealth summit.

# Women urged to join the struggle

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, have both called for the full involvement of South African women in the struggle for the dismantling of apartheid.

Addressing a conference of ministers responsible for women's affairs in Commonwealth member states in Harare yesterday, Mr Mugabe said Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe could not have achieved independence without the involvement of women in "the national liberation struggle".

He called on South African women to follow the example set by the women of these countries.

Black South African women faced "double oppression", Mr Mugabe said. This resulted from apartheid as well as traditional customs.

Sir Shridath told the conference there was no greater violence against women than "the violence of apartheid".

He said apartheid was rooted in and sustained by violence.

He called on women internationally and in South Africa not to excuse themselves from the struggle to bring about apartheid's downfall. — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*



Mr ROBERT Mugabe

August 7 1987

18/8/87 31 Day  
Mugabe can now abolish reserved seats

# Two white MPs defect to Zapu

(36)

**HARARE** — Two more white legislators have joined Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party, giving him enough votes to abolish 20 seats reserved for whites in Zimbabwe's 100-member parliament.

Graham Biffen said yesterday he and Costas Haitas quit the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) and crossed the floor on Wednesday to the ruling Zimbabwe African National Unity (Zapu).

CAZ leader Mark Patridge said two more party members, Shaw Dyson and Dennis Johnson, had said they would become independents.

Patridge said he was "not particularly worried" by the defections.

With the defections of Biffen and Haitas, Zapu has five white legislative members and a total of 70 seats, enough to abolish 20 seats reserved for whites under a seven-year-old, British-drafted constitution.

The government said in its official gazette of July 14 it intended to introduce a Bill to scrap the white seats. If passed, the other 80 parliamentarians will sit as an electoral college to

appoint 20 members select replacements. The current officeholders will be eligible.

Biffen, a member of the 60-member National Assembly, said yesterday he agreed with abolition of the reserved seats for whites, but said he wanted to stay in parliament.

He said: "I want to be a legislator on merit, not because of my skin colour. Mugabe has declared a Marxist-Leninist policy, but no one has defined how far along that road the government will go. I want to make a contribution to that decision."

Haitas, one of 40 senators, was unavailable for comment.

The special seats for whites have been a sore point for Zimbabwe's blacks. Mugabe argues that white representation is disproportionate to their numbers. There are 130 000 whites among Zimbabwe's eight-million population.

At independence, all 20 white seats were held by the conservatives. Biffen's and Haitas' defections reduce conservative seats to 10. The constitution expires in 1990. — Sapa-AP.

# Whites start farm militia

The Star's Africa News Service

7/2/67  
HARARE — Zimbabwe's white farmers have begun to develop farm militias in sensitive areas of the Midlands province following a spate of murders by dissidents.

President of the Commercial Farmers' Union Mr Bob Rutherford said here the system of farm militias, already introduced in Zimbabwe's two Matabeleland provinces, was now being expanded into parts of the Mid-

lands. In May, five white farmers in the Midlands died as a result of attacks mounted by heavily armed dissidents.

Addressing the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union, Mr Rutherford thanked the Zimbabwe government for assistance with the formation and financing of these militias.

More and more farmers were coming forward to join the police reserve or form protection units, he said.

7/8/87 (362) FM  
FEDERATED LIFE

## Punting pensions

Federated recently launched Maverick, a flexible employee benefit package for groups of five or more, that it claims could solve many problems. Three stand-alone packages

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 7 1987

plus a fourth linked package offer a choice of retirement funds, risk benefits, deferred compensation and medical aid.

Any combination of packages can be bought with certain provisos:

- ☐ Package one: pension, provident or group retirement annuity, or a combination of the three. Minimum five members;
- ☐ Package two: deferred compensation;
- ☐ Package three: medical aid; and
- ☐ Package four: funeral, permanent health insurance, capital disability, group life, or dread disease "health bridge," which can only be bought linked to at least one of the items in package one.

The components have all been separately available. But, says Gerard Ehmke, Federated's senior assistant GM, marketing: "The secret lies in the simplicity with which they have been grouped together and the ease with which a new employee benefits plan can be implemented."

He says there has long been a need for a "simple package to provide the type of security normally found only in larger companies." Maverick has been specially designed for small but developing businesses.

"The Commissioner for Inland Revenue

has been reluctant to approve pension funds for small groups because he did not accept that they were permanent," states Ehmke. "But in view of our minimum requirement of five members, this reservation has changed."

The Registrar of Financial Institutions will also have to approve each fund, however small. It might be thought that the individual nature of the Maverick packaging could push up administrative costs considerably.

But Ehmke does not see a problem. "It is a tailor-made product, but all administrative systems are already in place."

The pension package will be a money purchase type which may be invested in either a guaranteed or a linked fund. Maximum age on entry is 55, and Federated will recommend that withdrawal benefits on resignation be contributions plus 50%.

The package includes the latest forms of cover designed to provide settled working conditions: salary continuation if an employee is off work for more than three months due to illness or injury; early payment of part of the group life assurance cover if an employee suffers specified serious illnesses; and funeral benefits for lower-paid employees, should their spouse or children die. ■

ZIMBABWE

## Budget stand

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's standstill budget has been well received by the business community, but has come in for sharp criticism from economists for its "benign neglect" stance.

At a time of economic recession, escalating unemployment, falling real wages and declining investment, there had been hopes that the minister would announce a shift in policy. Though Chidzero painted a gloomy picture of the immediate outlook, he put forward no meaningful proposals to alleviate the position.

Some business leaders have gone overboard in welcoming the forecast stabilisation of the budget deficit. In the year to June 1987, the deficit rose an alarming 44% to Z\$997m; Chidzero forecasts a marginal decline to \$988m in 1987-1988. This makes some very optimistic assumptions about both revenue and expenditure. He forecasts revenue growth of 17,5% at a time of falling output, while government spending will increase only 14% — roughly in line with inflation.

The ability to hold down public spending depends on the recent wage freeze being maintained until mid-1988, rather than be-

ing relaxed early in the new year, as widely expected.

The deficit is understated too, because Chidzero is carrying forward \$260m into 1988-1989, which means that the real deficit is \$1,25 billion or about 13% of GDP, compared with 11,5% in 1986-1987. Revenue estimates depend also on fuel profits of the national oil company (Noczim).

Budget estimates show a huge \$167m (120%) rise in government income from investments this year alone, which looks too optimistic given the renewed strength of international oil prices.

Treasury expects income tax receipts to rise by 17% (\$230m). Of this, some \$90m is the result of two new measures — the increase in the rate of company tax to 54% from 52,8% and accelerated payment dates requiring companies (and some individuals) to pay tax earlier.

The most interesting change is the decision to introduce separate tax assessments for husbands and wives from next April. Though Chidzero did not say so, this will mean some increase in basic personal tax rates if revenue targets are to be met.

The increase in airport departure tax revenue, from US\$6m to \$10m, has been accompanied by a requirement that it be paid in foreign exchange — even by residents. Non-residents will, in future, have to pay hotel bills in foreign exchange — a blow to former Zimbabweans who use blocked funds when they visit.

On the economy, Chidzero was more optimistic than most private-sector forecasters. He sees zero growth this year, while the private-sector consensus is that GDP will fall by at least 3%.

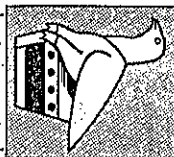
He warned Zimbabweans about the dangers of mounting unemployment and high government borrowing, pointing out that by the end of this year government's cumulative bank overdraft will have trebled to \$785m from \$250m last year. This is "unsustainable and ruinous," he warned, promising to introduce legislation to limit government borrowing.

While the budget has been described as a non-event, its real significance lies in the minister's failure to take decisive action to deal with economic problems. Chidzero himself warned that even if the economy does recover next year — as a result of good rains — this will be only temporary unless foreign exchange earnings and investment rise substantially to ensure sustained growth rather than stop-go fluctuations dependent on the vagaries of the weather.

□ See Cover Story

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 7 1987

# Mugabe succumbs to reason



After 10 days of confusion, rioting and frenzied action by private sector business organisations, Zimbabwe pulled back from the brink. Its Cabinet decided, last Thursday, to drop the plan to impose trade sanctions on Pretoria. While businessmen in Harare have breathed a collective sigh of relief, the fact is that considerable damage has been done.

The episode began in mid-July when Mugabe returned from his Victoria Falls meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at which the two leaders reluctantly agreed that they could not impose airtime sanctions against Pretoria — denying SAA landing rights, and so on.

However, apparently in an effort to Gungah Din his neighbour, Kaunda raised Zambia's diversion of its copper traffic from South African ports, pointedly asking what Zimbabwe was doing. On his return to Harare, Mugabe lost no time in telling his ministers to investigate a trade ban against SA, and later that week private sector business leaders were summoned to be told two different versions of what was intended.

One version held that there would be an immediate ban on all imports and exports, while the second interpretation was that a ban of most trade — though not on transit traffic — would be imposed at the beginning of 1988.

It was clear from the outset that the Cabinet and government officials were deeply divided over the issue, and over the next 10 days, at a series of Cabinet meetings, the politicians were warned of the likely repercussions of a trade ban. In 1986, Zimbabwe sold 9.5% of its total exports worth some US\$12m to SA and imported 21% of its total imports valued at \$205m.

Furthermore, while there have been public claims that the port of Beira is handling 40% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade, informed sources put the figure at closer to 25%, warning that if Pretoria retaliated by banning transit traffic then the Zimbabwean economy would be in dire straits.

Clearly Zimbabwe could find another source from which to obtain the imports it is purchasing from SA — but at a substantially higher cost. But that would fall too if Pretoria refused to allow Zimbabwe to import goods from overseas via the South African transport system. This was a major

Zimbabwe's threat of sanctions against SA are far softer — thanks to economic realities — than they at first appeared. In the longer run, however, political pressures may compel Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to take some action — though, boxed in as he is by transport realities and the constraints of inept economic policies, they are difficult to imagine.

consideration that forced the Cabinet to drop sanctions. It was stressed that the agricultural, mining, transport and manufacturing sectors would all find themselves short of essential inputs resulting in stoppages, retrenchments and large-scale unemployment. On the export side, it was pointed out that at least a third of the exports of manufacturing industry are sold in SA, and there is simply no viable alternative outlet for most of these products. The balance of payments effects of South African sanctions are conservatively estimated at more than \$200m — which would have had a far-reaching impact on the already fragile Zimbabwe economy.

And so, at the crunch, economic reality prevailed — this time at any rate. What is less surprising, however, is Mugabe's woeful ignorance of the extent and depth of his own country's economic dependence on SA. For a man who has so much to

say about this country, he is remarkably ill informed.

One consequence of this latest episode of economic sanctity is that Zimbabwean trade and transport dependence on SA will probably shrink a little faster than before. For, faced with another (though temporary) loss of Mugabe's economic reason, the minds of importers and exporters have been focused on the need to hedge their risks by diversifying their markets and their supplies. The same process is likely to take place without SA too. To that extent, Mugabe's economic brinkmanship may well have some lasting effects in the longer run. The fact is that Zimbabwean sanctions against SA are inevitable — what is at stake is their content and timing. The business community in both countries has got this message loud and clear.

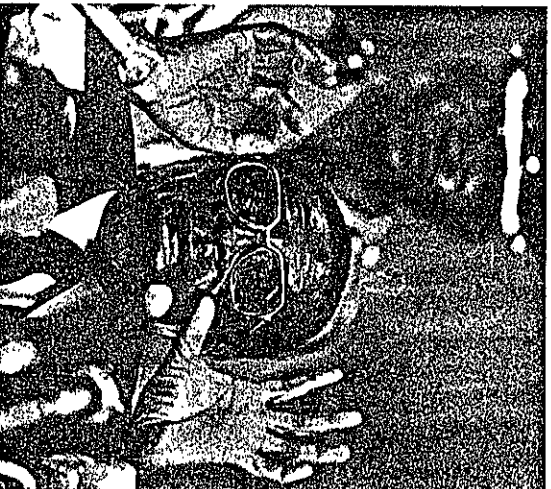
Although he suffered a setback when the Cabinet came out against his sanctions plan, it is unlikely that Mugabe's political stature has been materially damaged. He remains committed to sanctions. There was no division within the Cabinet on the principle — merely on timing.

At the same time, there is little doubt that the Mugabe administration's international reputation has suffered. The suggestion that the sanctions reports were just a figment of the fertile imaginations of the foreign media both in SA and internationally failed to mask the very deep divisions, the indecision and the confusion that gripped Harare for two weeks last month. It was not a picture of a well-ordered administration that knew where it was going, but of politicians who, having made a policy pronouncement, discovered that it simply could not be successfully implemented.

On the South African side, the cutting edge, such as it might be, of sanctions is the issue of import permits not valid for goods from a short list of taboo, and accordingly embargoed, countries — including SA. Certain background factors help to put the situation into perspective.

According to Saito GM Warren Smith, SA's total exports to Zimbabwe are currently running at about R500m annually, of which 40% reflects the consumer goods component. The remainder of the total comprises raw materials, and intermediate and capital goods — all of which are absolutely vital for the continued functioning of the Zimbabwean economy (see Economy).

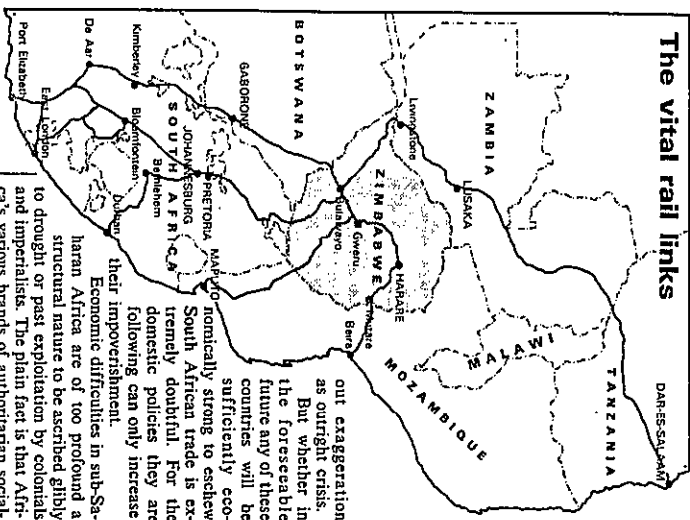
Smith considers it inconceivable that Zimbabwe would be so suicidal as to interfere with imports of



Mugabe ... ideology the real constraint

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 7 1987

## The vital rail links



goods in these categories. So what is at risk is at least an amount of R200m annually, or around half a percent of total South African exports.

Looking at the broader canvas, there is the basic fact that Mugabe, whatever political, economic, or economic calculations may determine his actions, will always favour a strong line against the remaining white-ruled state in southern Africa.

It is his relative poverty and not his will which obliges him to traffic with SA. And this conclusion must remain valid regardless of the precise outcome of the current wrangle. We can be sure that the moment — if ever — that Mugabe feels free to follow his ideological convictions without economic constraints, he will pursue the hardest of hard political lines.

What also concerns Smith, however, is that Zimbabwe is merely one of a number of black states with which SA collectively transacts trade which, in aggregate, is of great value.

And the same degree of anti-South African resentment — expressed in joint public commitments to the cause of sanctions, for example — is in many other cases married to the same sort of economic difficulties as Zimbabwe's. In cases like Zambia, current economic difficulties can be described with-

out exaggeration as outright crisis. But whether in the foreseeable future any of these countries will be sufficiently economically strong to eschew South African trade is extremely doubtful. For the domestic policies they are following can only increase their impoverishment.

Economic difficulties in sub-Saharan Africa are of too profound a structural nature to be ascribed glibly to drought or past exploitation by colonialists and imperialists. The plain fact is that Africa's various brands of authoritarian socialism — financed by foreign aid — have all but ruined the flourishing economies they took over on independence.

Totalitarian governments like that of Zambia's Kaunda have shown themselves to be incapable of making the painful structural adjustments necessary to return to any semblance of prosperity. Zimbabwe appears to be taking a similar route, despite the celebrated pragmatism of Mugabe.

Yet without foreign aid, they have neither the wit nor wherewithal to even feed themselves, let alone provide basic consumer goods.

As that aid diminishes, and as their former imperial rulers are not about to come to their aid if they impose sanctions on SA, their economic plight is bound to become more profound.

The longer they take to apply sensible economic policies — which imply, moreover, a greater degree of democracy — the less likely they are going to be able to afford an alternative to South African trade.



Zimbabwe's Kaunda ... the blame lies at home

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 7 1987

# Mugabe, Nkomo to sign unity pact

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is expected to announce the signing of his long-delayed unity accord with opposition Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo today.

This will clear the way for the introduction of a one-party state by consent of the only two effective survivors on the Zimbabwean internal political scene.

It comes against a background of continuing violence by dissidents in rural Matabeleland, who now seem beyond the control of their former Zapu leaders.

Sources close to both parties expected a "schedule of agreement" to be initialled between leaders of the two parties in Harare yesterday, ready for a dramatic public announcement to be made during today's "Heroes' Day" public festivities, at which Mugabe usually delivers an emotive speech.

362  
B1 Day 11/8/87



## NEWS FOCUS

**HARARE** — The 97-year key role whites have played in the government of this country will come to an end later this month when the Zimbabwean Parliament votes to replace the 20 "white" seats with members nominated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The Central Committee of Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party met last Friday to approve the draft Constitutional Amendment Bill, which is expected to receive its second reading when the House of Assembly reconvenes next Tuesday. With the defection to Zanu (PF) of four white MPs in the past fortnight, Mugabe is certain to get the 70 votes he needs to enact it.

Minister of Information Nathan Shamuyarira said Mugabe himself chaired the Central Committee meeting, which also discussed a possible resumption of the deadlocked unity talks with Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu Party.

The rival organisations, once allies in the fight against white rule, have recently drawn closer together in a show of solidar-

# Zimbabwe's white seats for the chop

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ity against the remaining 10 MPs loyal to the Conservative Alliance Party founded by former Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith. **OUR CORRESPONDENT in London reports:** Ian Smith told Britons on Sunday in a BBC radio interview that he thought it sad that the Zimbabwean government was rushing into the abolition of seats for whites.

"I think it's unnecessary," he said. "The 20 white politicians do provide a service.

They represent the white people who are important to the country — the people who in the main control the economy, provide the professionalism and expertise."

He said there were many politicians who went out of their way to hurl abuse and insults at white people to make them feel unwanted. "So let's be practical and ask ourselves: 'Do we want to go on exacerbating this problem?' We want to forget about racialism. But government won't let us."

## Zanu-Zapu unity nearer

HARARE — Substantial progress has been made in resumed talks to unite Zimbabwe's two main political parties, say political sources here. *Star*

The talks, broken off three months ago by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF), resumed last week when Mr Josua Nkomo, leader of Zapu, met Mr Mugabe.

Another meeting was held yesterday and there is speculation that an early announcement could be made regarding the unification. — The Star's Africa News Service.

12/8/87  
Sawyer

## Merger likely in Zim

HARARE — The ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party are on the point of merging, reliable sources close to both parties said this week.

The sources said Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo were to sign an "agreement of understanding", so ending the nearly three decades of confrontation which has frequently turned violent and was the original cause of the guerilla war now in its fifth year in Matabeleland.

Under the agreement, the sources said, the parties would become the Zanu-Patriotic Front which, with the agreement of Mr Nkomo, would be led by Mr Mugabe. There would be two vice-presidents, one drawn from each party.

The sources added that the more comprehensive details of merging the party leaderships; apportioning Cabinet portfolios and refining a joint policy would be tackled in the coming months.

The sources described the agreement as it stood on Monday as one that would unite the two parties in name only, but they added that it had committed them to eventual full amalgamation.

No immediate official confirmation could be obtained from either party, but it is believed that Mr Mugabe may use political rallies commemorating heroes of the country's independence war to make an announcement.

Political unity had been considered a dead issue after Mr Mugabe called off a previous round of negotiations on April 18 following 19 months of laborious

discussions which often ran aground on trivialities like the various interpretations of a new party symbol.

The sources close to the parties confirmed on Monday, however, that Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo last week held their first meeting since March to discuss a resumption of the talks. The meeting was said to have been arranged as a result of an initiative by President Canaan Banana, who speaks Ndebele and whose conciliatory and moderating advice Mr Mugabe greatly respects.

Sources said differences of opinion expressed at last week's meeting were "not major". But there was still strong opposition from Ndebele-speaking members of the central committee of Zanu (PF) when Mr Mugabe addressed the group on the subject last week.

# ally eat er defends Smit policies

**HARARE** — The leader of Zimbabwe's white Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Mr Mark Partridge, yesterday marked what he said was likely to be his last parliamentary speech by praising the achievements of whites in Zimbabwe, defending the policies of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith and criticising one man, one vote.

The semi-official Ziiana news agency quoted Mr Partridge as saying: "This is probably the last time that the leader of this party will speak in this House, certainly as presently constituted (as a party representing the country's white minority)," he said.

**'AT WAR'**

Mr Partridge, who recently took over from Mr Smith as leader of the CAZ, said he wished to use the opportunity to speak as the representative of a minority (white) group.

He said when whites first came to the country it was inhabited by people belonging to broken tribal groupings, with the "major tribes" of the Ndebele and Shona at war with each other.

There were no schools and there was no central administration. The present government had inherited schools, hospitals and a structure built up by these white people.

"I want to go on record as saying how much I admire the people of the past, the people of my type, who came here with little or nothing and developed Zimbabwe to what it is today," he said.

Mr Partridge defended the Land Apportionment Act and Land Tenure Act but conceded that one of the biggest mistakes the Rhodesian government had made was "extending the land tenure system for as long as we did".

He said he did not support the present government's policy of helping Mozambique fight the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

"The situation in Mozambique is that the government cannot govern and the MNR cannot become the government," he said.

If the conflict between the Mozambique government and the MNR continued it would result in poverty for the people of Mozambique and increased defence spending by Zimbabwe.

He said Zimbabwe should help bring about dialogue between the Mozambican government and the MNR.

"Who are Frelimo? What are they? They have not even had an election. How do we know they are the choice of the people of Mozambique?" he asked.

Mr Partridge said he believed the policy of apartheid was "horribly wrong".

It had the effect of alienating "members of the Bantu tribes of South Africa" who had some ambition.

"If there had been an open society those very same people would probably have supported the system," he said.

"It started, as it did in this country, out of economic necessity and became a dogma of the ruling party," he added.

**SOLUTION**

He said apartheid had become a matter affecting Zimbabwe and all the countries of Central Africa. He expressed the hope that South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, would receive sufficient support to change the system.

"What I do not accept is that the solution to the South African situation is one man, one vote," he said.

Mr Partridge called for a loosening up of currency restrictions between states in the region, saying that although hotel bills could be paid in Zimbabwean dollars in Beira, foreign currency was required in some other parts of Mozambique.

He suggested goods coming through Beira should be free of any duty.

Mr Partridge praised the government for its expansion of education but criticised as "misdirected" the provision of secondary education for all.

He claimed only 25 percent of primary schoolchildren anywhere were suited to secondary academic education.

He praised government moves to channel some children to technical education but said most children should be directed towards agricultural skills rather than technical ones.

Commenting on the economy, Mr Partridge claimed: "Hatred for South Africans and continuous calls for sanctions are undermining confidence in Zimbabwe's business sector."

— Sapa.



Mr Mark Partridge . . . praises whites in what is likely to be his last parliamentary speech.

## Bill introduced to end racial representation

**HARARE** — The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday formally introduced the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 6) Bill which seeks to remove racial representation in Parliament and place all voters on the common roll, the semi-official news agency Ziiana reports.

The Bill, which had its first reading in the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon, also provides for the restructuring of the Senate.

It says the House of Assembly, sitting as an electoral college, will elect 24 of the members of the Senate.

The existing 10 senators elected by the white roll members of the House of Assembly would vacate their seats as part of the restructuring exercise.

The other 14 elected senators, whose seats are not affected by the amendment, would continue in office, it says.

The existing 20 white roll seats would be abolished, the amendment says. — Sapa.

# Zimbabwe pays high price for Mozambique's support

**By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service**

**HARARE** — Six years ago Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a mutual security co-operation agreement pledging support for each other should either country come under attack from outside.

Today during a week of activities to mark solidarity with each other, thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers are stationed in Mozambique and about 50 000 Mozambicans are being fed and given shelter in refugee camps in Zimbabwe.

The devastating war waged against the Frelimo government by the MNR rebels has trapped Zimbabwe in a situation which almost daily takes on grimmer overtones.

Zimbabwean government spokesmen constantly refer to the debt their countrymen owe the Mozambicans for the support given to the guerrilla fighters based there during the war to overthrow the Rhodesian regime.

**SUPREME IRONY**

Mozambique certainly suffered then as Rhodesian forces staged raid after raid across the border. The supreme irony is that it was during this period that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement was formed by Mr Ian Smith's chief of intelligence, Mr Ken Flower.

The intention then was to have an organisation of disaffected Mozambicans operating within Mozambique, initially to supply information about the activities of Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANLA guerrillas. After Zimbabwe's independence, the MNR organisation moved to South Africa from where its operations were directed.

The South Africa maintains that after the Nkomati Accord in 1984, it stopped supporting the MNR, but this assertion is firmly contradicted by both Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwean troops have been in Mozambique for five years. Their role there escalated after plea in 1985 for help from the late President moria Machel to counter the MNR.

Zimbabwe found its defensive role was not enough and its force was boosted to about 12 000 men. The cost to Zimbabwe, however, has been enormous. Casualty figures are not given, but number of high ranking army and air force officers have lost their lives. The operations in Mozambique are costing possibly R1 million a day.

Indeed, in recent months the MNR has carried out its threat to hit back at Zimbabwe with several raids being reported, and even more Zimbabwean forces have had to be deployed.

Mr Mugabe no longer talks only about needing to protect Zimbabwe's routes to the sea, instead he has taken the line that Zimbabwe must stop the MNR from coming to power in Mozambique or it will be the next target.

"We have chosen to fight the war to protect ourselves now rather than later," he has said, maintaining that South Africa will have a go at his government if Frelimo is toppled.

It is not a view that is shared by all Zimbabweans. Even the government admits that.

When he spoke at the launching in Harare Solidarity Week, a Cabinet Minister, Mr Day Karimanzira, said Solidarity should not be seen as merely a catchy slogan.

"Some members of our society might not be aware that the survival of Zimbabwe is linked to that of Mozambique," he said.

Cultural exhibitions, performances by dance troupes and sporting events will mark the week here by the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association (Zimofa) which is co-ordinating a tour to the war-torn country.

# Mugabe hits out at state 'robbery'

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday condemned political leaders who use their positions to acquire wealth, describing them as "daylight robbers", the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

could be equitably distributed and shared, the Ziana report said.

"This is thus downright selfish and utterly immoral that we leaders should take advantage of our position to acquire wealth we should not have been able to acquire

had we not held leadership positions. Such behaviour is nothing less than daylight robbery of the people.

"Socialist deviants are indeed traitors to the revolution. They betray our heroes," he said.

362  
Savafan  
12/18/77  
"Unless we place common interest before individual interest, we cannot claim to be walking in the footsteps of our heroes," Mr Mugabe told about 10 000 people at a ceremony marking Heroes Day at the Heroes Acre national shrine on the outskirts of Harare.

Mr Mugabe, who is the first secretary and president of the ruling Zanu (PF), reminded Zimbabweans that the more than 40 000 "fallen heroes of the liberation struggle" had fought for the common good so that socio-economic benefits

## Mugabe 'has withdrawn' 212 from imminent agreement

12/8/81 The Star's Africa News Service Star

**HARARE**— Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has withdrawn from what sources said was an imminent agreement to unite his Zanu (PF) party with the opposition Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Since late June, at the instigation of President Canaan Banana, there have been secretive contacts, through an intermediary, between the two men. They culminated in three face-to-face meetings last week.

Sources said that on Monday the two were expected to have signed an "agreement of understanding".

However, they said the meeting made little progress and unity talks were "back to square one".

The sources described the Zanu (PF) delegation as being suspicious of Zapu's conciliatory attempts.

# Sanctions: pragmatism triumphs in Zimbabwe

Although Mr Robert Mugabe is believed to be under pressure to act against South Africa, an early decrease in bilateral trade is unlikely, writes Chris van Gass of The Star's Pretoria Bureau.



Mugabe . . . Cabinet tussle.

The Zimbabwean Government had in the past weeks walked to the precipice of economic sanctions against South Africa — but had refrained from jumping.

This is how Zimbabwe watchers described the see-saw issue of whether or not Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe would finally implement his oft-repeated threat of sanctions against South Africa.

A disturbing aspect of the outcome of the sanctions tussle for Mr Mugabe appears to be the strength of the anti-sanctions lobby in his own Cabinet — not for their love of their neighbour to the south, but based purely on pragmatism, according to informed sources.

The entire sanctions issue seemed to hinge on two considerations, the sources say:

- As a member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade), Zimbabwe would have defaulted on a contract agreement, laying itself open to reciprocal action.

- By jeopardising the preferential trade agreement with South Africa it would have left South Africa with the whip-hand to take action of its own.

## Essential goods

Considering that in a 10-month period last year Zimbabwe's trade with South Africa amounted to about R800 million the effects of sanctions on the Zimbabwean economy would be considerable.

In South African commercial circles the feeling is that there will not be much of a decrease in South African trade to Zimbabwe at this stage.

"The goods being sent to Zimbabwe are mostly essential goods which they cannot produce at present. Should they wish to obtain them from other sources it would mean only one thing: paying more," one businessman said.

Piecing together the puzzle of what actually happened indicates that the Zimbabwe Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, had held closed-door discussions with the Zimbabwean Chamber of Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

At this meeting businessmen were informed that the Cabinet had decided to restrict trade with South Africa to a minimum. This would have been achieved with the implementation of a system of "designated countries" — affecting not only

South Africa, but other countries, including Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

This meant that if an importer applied for permission to import goods from a particular country, other than the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries or Preferential Trade Area (the SADCC countries plus Kenya, Tanzania other East African countries), the application would be stamped: "Not for designated country".

Urgent representations were apparently made to the Government by the CZI and the ZNCC pointing out in no uncertain terms the folly

of such moves.

Mr Mugabe on the other hand, as leader of the non-aligned nations, perhaps future leader of the OAU, and vociferous proponent and catalyst for sanctions against South Africa at the most recent Commonwealth Conference, is believed to be under pressure to "deliver the goods" on sanctions, according to the sources.

The "designated countries" proposal has now been replaced by a system requiring import permits. Although import controls had been in place before these events — aimed specifically at conserving scarce foreign exchange — the actual structure and implications of the new system are still to be explained.

Sources in Pretoria indicated that whereas the old import controls were not administered on a basis of "geographic discrimination", the new import licensing system is almost certain to be applied in this manner.

How this will work in practice remains to be seen, according to commercial trade sources, who said no clear-cut information was yet available from Zimbabwe. They added

that even if there was a tail-off in trade it would be difficult to pinpoint exactly whether it was due to applying licensing procedures or as a result of Zimbabwe's acute foreign exchange shortages.

The Zimbabwe Government has, however, justified the licensing move with its long-stated desire, as part of the SADCC, to become less dependent on South Africa economically.

A further implication, informed sources believe, is that it would now give Zimbabwe the opportunity to expand trade with its Eastern Bloc allies, a desire which has always been present but which has been hampered by lack of money. It now appears certain that Zimbabwe will make more use of barter trade deals to achieve this.

How would the new system work in practice?

Should regular importers of raw materials be found to be continually importing goods from South Africa, their import permits will be withdrawn.

But such a step is expected only if it falls outside the restrictions of the GATT and the South Africa/Zimbabwe trade agreement.

362 B/Day  
19/8/81

**HARARE** — Despite a squabble over procedure, the Zimbabwean House of Assembly yesterday gave an unopposed first reading to the Constitutional

## Reserved white seats on way out

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

Amendment Bill, which will replace the 20 reserved white seats with nominated members of any race.

The leader of the 100-seat House — Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo, who is also the chief architect of the Bill — was chided by prominent white MP Mark Partridge for introducing the Bill without formal notice on the order paper.

Partridge, who recently replaced Ian Smith as leader of the right-wing Conservative Alliance party, said that since the Bill had been published more than a month ago, Zvobgo had

had ample time to follow correct parliamentary procedure.

"I wish to remind Mr Partridge that in matters of decolonisation and liberty, formalities should be less restrictive," replied Zvobgo, who set down the second reading for today.

As a result of recent defections, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is assured of the necessary 70 votes to enact the amendment. He also intends to abolish the 10 white seats in the 40-member Senate and introduce a US-style executive presidency.



# Whites vote to scrap seats in parliament

362  
Stan  
20/8/87  
HARARE — Zimbabwe's conservative white politicians have voted themselves into political oblivion, joining Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government in scrapping their racially reserved seats in Parliament.

Bowing to inevitable change, the white members of the lower house last night backed a constitutional reform which will deprive them of their seats.

Mugabe's government will pick replacements for the empty seats — 20 out of 100 in the lower house and 10 out of 40 in the Senate — and political sources say some whites will be included.

Among the white members whose political careers will be ended is Mr Ian Smith, former premier of the whites-only Rhodesian government.

In his farewell speech, Mr Mark Partridge, lead-

er of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the main white party, said the government's failure to treat the 100 000 whites as a distinct community would cause many of them to leave the country.

Justice Minister Mr Eddison Zvobgo said: "You are living in a dream world. You do not represent whites in this country any more. You are an embarrassment."

The reserved white seats were guaranteed for seven years in the British-inspired Lancaster House constitution under which Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

The reform is seen as a first step toward making Zimbabwe a one-party state with an executive head of state, on the pattern of other African countries. — Sapa  
Reuter.

HÄGAR the Horrible

GOOD GOD! IS THAT  
MY NEW CREW?

Experts

## Rhodesia 'was wrong'

362  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

61 Day  
20/8/77  
HARARE. — In a moving  
valedictory speech to  
Parliament, former Rho-  
desian Defence Minister  
Mark Partridge has con-  
demned South African  
apartheid, and said white  
Rhodesians' greatest mis-  
take was to cling too long  
to segregation.

Partridge is the Conser-  
vative Alliance leader.

A constitutional  
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ing its 90-year rule from  
1890 to 1980.

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — In a valedictory speech to Parliament here, a former Rhodesian Minister of Defence, Mr Mark Partridge, has condemned South African apartheid and said that white Rhodesians' greatest mistake was to cling too long to segregation.

Mr Partridge took over in April as leader of the Conservative Alliance, which ruled from 1962—1979, the "Rhodesian front", following the suspension from the House of Assembly of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

A Constitutional Amendment Bill, which will abolish the seats for Mr Partridge and 19 other elected white representatives, came before the House for second reading yesterday, and is expected to become law before the month end.

Mr Partridge said that

## Apartheid slammed in Harare farewell speech

as it was probably the last time the leader of a white minority party would address the House, the white community deserved "an expression of admiration" for what it achieved during its 90 year rule from 1890 to 1980.

"Mistakes were made, and the biggest mistake was extending the land tenure system for as long as we did," said Mr Partridge, who as Mr Smith's Minister of Local Government, from 1966 to 1975, helped administer the Segregationist Land Apportionment Act (passed in 1930), and its successor, the 1969 Land Tenure Act.

These divided Rhodesia into roughly equal areas, one for Africans and one for whites,

coloureds and asians.

Mr Partridge said the Conservative Alliance, now reduced to only ten MPs, following recent defections, wanted to congratulate the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his achievement in establishing "a large measure of peace" over much of Zimbabwe, since Independence in 1980, and on expanding the education system to cater for more than 2.5 million children.

He was, however, gravely concerned about lack of employment opportunities for the young school leavers, and among current negative economic factors was "this hatred for the South Africans and the continuing talk of sanctions, undermining confidence in the busi-

ness sector".

Mr Partridge said he believed the late South African Prime Minister, Dr Henrik Verwoerd, had been "horribly wrong" with the policy of apartheid, which alienated all those members of the bantu tribes of South Africa "who have education, who are ambitious and who have initiative".

"I would hope that the President of South Africa can get sufficient support to enable him to get rid of the system," Mr Partridge said.

"What I do not accept is that the solution to the South African situation is one man one vote," he said.

The 64-year-old former minister, who came to this country as a baby from his birthplace on the Rand, urged Mr Mugabe's government to talk to the South African Government, recognising the Republic's diverse population.

## THE WORLD THIS WEEK

(262) white page

THE introduction in parliament this week of a Bill to scrap the 30 seats reserved for whites has been greeted favourably by a significant number of white Zimbabweans.

They believe the loss of the 20 white seats in the Assembly and 10 in the Senate granted whites at Lancaster House will actually favour their interests as much as the nation's.

For the 30 white seats have never been capable of moving or shaking anything. It is blacks who control Zimbabwe's political institutions — and with the removal of the 30 seats, whites will finally be able to participate in mainstream, overwhelmingly black politics, if they want to.

Although meaningless in terms of power, the 30 seats put Zimbabwe's 120 000 whites in the spotlight — and a racially-identifiable economic elite which does not control state power offers a potential target for allegations that it either is, or plans to, undermine the country's chosen political direction.

The political prominence these seats gave, not only to whites *per se* but also to Ian Smith and his colleagues, threatened to encourage this view.

There was a sense in Harare this week that not much of material consequence will have changed when the Bill has found its way on to the statute book.

There has been no panic, no rush to travel or freight agents, no spate of vacancies in top managerial posts.

True, what one of Zimbabwe's leading race relations experts, Professor Marshal Murphree, calls "the blackenisation" of the civil service as well as the integration of schools and the health service have cut into white pre-eminence and exclusivity.

But there has been no significant erosion of the extraordinarily high white Zimbabwean living standards. Rather, the good life continues.

There remains a widespread view among both whites and blacks that the reserved white seats, in the years immediately following independence, provided whites with a feeling — even if illusory — that they still wielded some power. From that came a sense of some security — a major factor in retaining for Zimbabwe skills and capital which colonial history had largely given whites alone.

It is to the credit of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that he was able to tolerate white electoral privilege in order to safeguard more compelling national economic objectives, however offensive it was to democratic principles that a white vote should technically be worth 67 times more than a black cross on a ballot card.

His tactical deferment on this issue has been one important factor in Zimbabwe's having escaped the terrible economic dislocation which affected Angola and Mozambique.

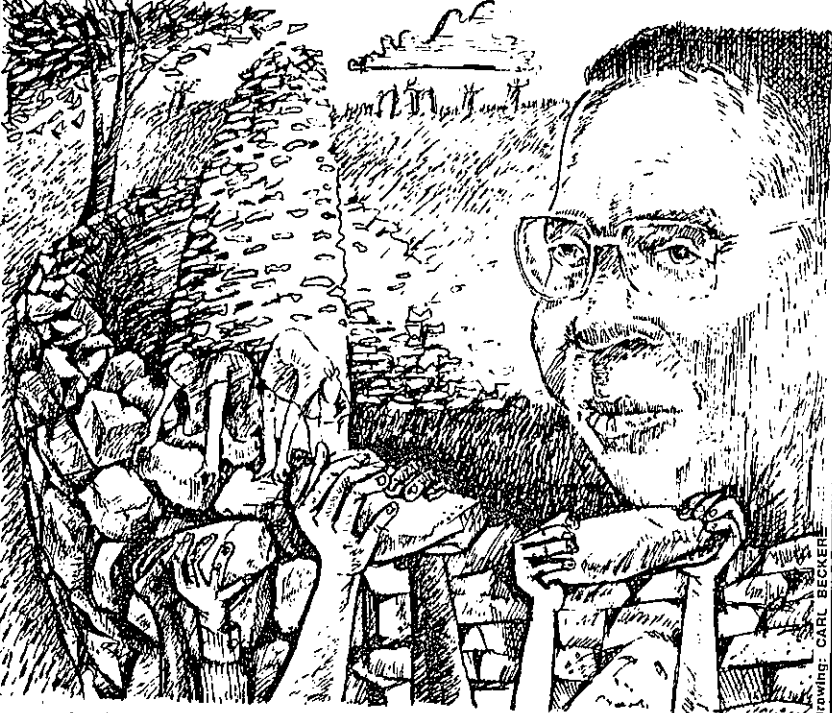
It would be a mistake to attribute the white acceptance of the demise of their electoral privileges to merely a cynical sense of their own selfish advantage. There is also what Murphree of the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Applied Social Sciences calls "a stoical sense of the inevitability" about the change.

Then, too, there have been many real and sincere changes in racial attitudes among whites. Some have been Damascene, others less dramatic.

Many have, in the seven eventful years since independence, evolved beyond "homo Rhodesiensis", a caricature of the worst that British colonialism has left behind in Africa.

They have met blacks as individuals on a level of at least formal equality.

## No rush for Zim's border as



## whites lose their last perks

The scrapping of the 30 white reserved seats will pave the way to a smoother racial harmony, argues HOWARD BARRELL in Harare

Many have come to understand and respond to the implicit demands made on them by Mugabe's statesmanship which places a vision of racial reconciliation and the development of a sense of inter-racial nationhood near the centre of government policy. After the death of some 40 000 in a guerrilla war, this is no mean feat.

So it is that one finds a crusty old white mining engineer telling the story of how, one day in 1982, down in the darkness of a mineshaft, he was moaning yet again about government policy to a young white colleague; his colleague heard him out and then, swinging around on him, advised him to "F... off out of Zimbabwe" if he wasn't prepared to be open to what was happening and play a positive role.

It got the old dog thinking, he says, and he was able to learn a new trick.

But against this type of conversion is still the more common experience of what can be called, for want of better, the "The great white eye contact conspiracy", first so classified by a member of Zimbabwe's small, white left.

The conspiracy is most often hatched in a shopping queue. A black Zimbabwean sits behind the till and either makes a small slip-up or takes a long time making change. The white in front of you in the queue turns around to find another white, finds you, makes eye contact and, with the subtlest movement of the brows, expresses exasperation about the cashier's abilities — implicitly on the grounds of his race. And, hey bingo, you're now part of the conspiracy.

Race consciousness is something that will still be in place generations hence. The lag of history makes it so. But this consciousness is not to be confused either with racialism or in-

stitutionalised racism.

What the Zimbabwe government has achieved is to convince everyone that racialism, where it survives, belongs in the closet. It may still survive in public in an exchange of furtive glances, at a braai on the swimming pool patio, when it is decided which prospective tenant should get a flat, or through the mechanism of economic exclusivity in an expensive club. But any open declaration of it will be ruthlessly sat upon — whether the offenders are adults in Harare or young white yobboes in Bulawayo.

The ways in which the white seats are to be abolished will provide Mugabe with a lot of patronage to dispense.

The Bill proposes that, at a date to be determined by President Canaan Banana, the 20 white seats in the Assembly will be declared vacant. At this point, the remaining 80 black-elected MPs will draft in 20 replacements. And a similar method will be used to fill the 10 vacancies in the Senate.

This method of replacement will apply only for the life of the present parliament — until a fully non-racial general election can be held, probably in 1990.

There have been suggestions that some rightwing whites may bring a court application to have this method declared unconstitutional, on the grounds that it would disenfranchise them until a new general election.

But it is doubtful the Lancaster House constitution would favour their case. And the political atmosphere most definitely would not.

Following the defection of several white MPs to the ruling party, Zanu (PF) now has the 70 MPs it needs

in Zimbabwe over the way in which formerly fervent Smith loyalists, proud defenders of the white race and the capitalist faith, have apparently been falling over each other to prostitute themselves at Mugabe's feet, to claim conversion to (albeit gradual) socialist reconstruction and to beg entry to his party. It must surely also have amused him, too.

But Mugabe does have available a number of white notables whose sincerity and positive post-independence track record would admirably qualify them as replacement MPs and senators. These include former agriculture minister Dennis Norman, Beira Corridor Group MD Eddie Cross, and former Commercial Farmers' Union president Jim Sinclair.

According to Murphree, widespread suspicions about rampant opportunism among some white politicians was one factor in Ian Smith's capture of 15 of the 20 white seats in the first post-independence general election in 1985.

That victory for Smith deeply offended Mugabe. And for a while after the results came out, the policy of reconciliation balanced on a knife edge. Mugabe felt his generosity had been spurned.

But many white voters had, in Murphree's estimation, found it difficult to credit any sincerity to the political account of Smith's avid former colleagues who had, shortly before the election, suddenly become his keen opponents.

Whether or not these white voters thought his views belonged to the epoch before the great black flood, they nonetheless felt Ol' Smithy had a sort of antediluvian integrity which went well with other relics of the old and familiar.

It has long been one of the ground rules in Zimbabwe to beware of prematurely counting out the former World War II pilot who, although he misjudged the length of white rule in Zimbabwe by about 995 years, is possessed of a remarkable political cunning.

Yet, it does seem that, with the passing of the Bill to scrap the white seats, an era will well and truly have passed. It is the era of Smith, of race as a factor of any formal importance in Zimbabwe.

The deluge is well and truly come.

## EDUCATION POLICY UNIT

This newly established Unit, which will pursue research into post-apartheid education policy, has three interesting positions.

The successful applicants will work with a small research team and resource centre and will liaise closely with both University and community organisations.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Computer and word-processing skills are essential and the possession of a degree is desirable.

Experience in developing administrative systems, budget management and general office administration will be a strong recommendation, preferably with some previous involvement in community educational affairs.

## DATA COMPILER/LIBRARIAN

Previous library experience and some computer knowledge is desirable in order to identify and assemble material for projects and to devise and implement an information system.

## TYPIST/WORD-PROCESSOR OPERATOR

(Available from 1st November, 1987)

Accurate typing with good speed and previous administrative experience is essential.

White Zimbabweans, even the hardliners, seem to accept that being singled out for special treatment because of their race is wholly unacceptable.

# Most Zimbabwe whites accept the abolition of special seats

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports  
Dateline: HARARE

MIKE, a middle-aged white Zimbabwean, shrugged his shoulders and said: "It makes no difference to me" when asked what he thought about the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in Parliament.

His attitude probably sums up the reaction of most of the 100 000 whites who have stayed on to make their home in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Seven years ago it would have been a different story. Many of those who resisted the temptation to go would have been most upset to be told that minority groups would not have any built-in protection in the constitution.

There are still those who think that it would be better to have some form of safeguards for minorities written into the constitution, based perhaps on special interests.

But it is probably true to say that most whites now accept that any influence they hope to wield is best brought to bear quietly through contacts with the ruling party bosses.

The failure of the Conservative Alliance, formerly led by Mr Ian Smith, to make any headway with the government through its tough-talking approach is a lesson that has been learnt, however reluctantly, by people here.

The fact that white seats are being abolished now with hardly a whimper (even the Conservative Alliance supported the bill at its second reading) is in strong contrast to the scenes in Parliament in the early years of Zimbabwe's independence when insults were freely traded by headstrong supporters of Mr Smith.

In terms of numbers, white Zimbabweans, unlike their counterparts in South Africa, are indeed a tiny minority.

In global terms, the whites are outnumbered by 80 to one. In terms of registered voters, the whole of the white voting community would be swallowed up in one of the 80 common roll constituencies. Indeed the average constituency has 10 000 more black voters than there are white voters in the whole country.

The economic weight of whites, however, is still considerable and it is

this argument which is used by supporters of special minority representation. However Justice Minister Dr Ed-dison Zvobgo, who piloted the constitutional bill through Parliament, implied that whites would be included in the replacements for the "white seats".

"Our approach is non-racial," he said, "not multi-racial. We are not going to make special provision for different races. But whatever we do will reflect our non-racial stand."

It is widely assumed that at least half a dozen whites will find themselves in Parliament after the procedures involving electoral colleges of sitting MPs have been gone through.

Meanwhile whites like Mike who profess indifference will be happy to go on living in black-run Zimbabwe. They will leave it to the relative handful of whites like Mr Chris Andersen, the independent member of Mr Mugabe's cabinet, and former Smith supporters such as Mr John Landau, now a Zanu (P F) member, to lobby and chisel away quietly at making the administration more efficient.

ARGUS 29/1/84  
362

## Customs officers to stay in detention

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Two senior customs officers, Mr John Austin and Mr Neil Harper, will remain in detention in Zimbabwe in spite of a recommendation by the Review Tribunal that they be released.

The men, who have been accused of spying for South Africa, have not been charged in court.

A Government Gazette notice says that President Canaan Banana has directed the Minister of Home Affairs not to release the men. They were arrested in February last year.

The men have fought a marathon battle in the courts against their detention orders.

They are still awaiting judgment on their latest appeal to the Supreme Court, in which a British lawyer argued they had not been given a fair hearing because they had not been allowed to see a secret document which the State says supports the reasons for their detention.

Under the terms of the constitution, detention orders have to be reviewed every six months, but the Government is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the Review Tribunal.

## HARARE ALARMED BY ILLEGAL GOLD SIFTING

362  
24/8/87 B/Day  
HARARE — Minister of Mines Richard Hove told the Assembly at the weekend that illegal gold panning in Zimbabwe was reaching alarming proportions, partly because police were "thin on the ground" and short of transport.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, reported Hove as saying hunting for gold in river beds had been going on for generations but in the past had been a subsistence activity.

It appeared greed had now become a factor in such gold panning, and river beds and vegetation were being indiscriminately destroyed.

From March 31, it had become illegal to peg a claim in the Harare mining district without a plan being approved by his ministry, Hove said.

The ministry was also hoping, in conjunction with local authorities, to involve district and ward authorities in supervising and monitoring those who engaged in gold panning.

This would also result in centralising the sale of gold acquired in this way.

□ Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Moven Mahachi told the house that 4 200 tonnes of beef had been exported to the European Community up to August 7. — Sapa.

(362)  
MANAGEMENT

P/M 28/8/87

## No profit, no bonus

Some companies are discovering the advantages of wooing worker's loyalty through share participations. Last week another, soft drink giant Amalgamated Beverage Industries, offered employees and independent dealers shares to the value of R11m.

Share participation schemes offer a stake in company prosperity. The company thereby hopes to win workers' hearts and minds, increase productivity and push up profits. This system seems especially popular among companies newly listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

But Albert Koopman, former MD of Cashbuild and recently voted one of four outstanding young South Africans of the year, voices scepticism. He supports the idea, as long as it doesn't amount to "window-dressing" and denies workers their rights.

At Cashbuild he implemented a system of management participation through which workers were given a democratic vote on issues, to a point where they could even fire management. To avoid prejudice, decisions were made strictly in line with a value system called the "Cashbuild creed of trust."

Although some 31% of the staff at Cashbuild held shares, Koopman says shareholding came second to "justice at the workplace." He adds that few workers truly understand shares: the number of shares held by individuals is often too small to mean much.

Another danger often overlooked is, of course, that workers who hold shares will also be affected by company losses. Koopman therefore believes a better way to spur workers' performance is profit sharing: every worker receives a weekly bonus which is a percentage of the week's profits. It's simple. No profits, no bonus, he says.

Share participation also — not surprisingly — receives flak from trade unions. Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) spokesman Frank Meintjies says Cosatu is "completely opposed" to the practice as it draws workers into "an economic system which creates poverty."

What probably bothers Cosatu most is that share participation could weaken unions' power. Meintjies says shares are often not issued equally to all the workers; this

could divide workers at shopfloor level.

Cosatu also regards share offers as a cop-out by companies who have for years "denied workers a living wage" and now try to avoid workers' real demands. "We don't want workers to be loyal to companies over which they have no control."



□ See Monday's Adfocus column.

# Matabeleland farmer slain

MICHAEL HARTNACK

362  
HARARE — Only nine days after the killing of former Springbok rugby star Andy MacDonald and his wife, Matabeleland rebels have struck again, murdering Nyamandhlovu rancher John Norvall, 53, in an ambush early yesterday.

Since independence in 1980, dissidents have now killed 50 members of the dwindling white farming community in Matabeleland — eight in the last three months. The community only consists of about 400 families in all.

Norvall, a descendant of white pioneers, was travelling on a dirt road on

his farm, New Cross, 50km north-west of Bulawayo, when dissidents opened fire, killing him instantly.

The rebels appear to be pursuing a campaign to drive white farmers off the land and bankrupt the State ranches which have succeeded the departing white's. Hundreds of kilometres of fencing have been cut and suspected supporters of the authorities killed. Figures are never announced, but it is believed that in February to May alone, over 100 tribesmen were murdered by dissidents.

28/8/81

machines, m-16 equipment and 15 Rand, pounced in rapid success-

## MNR raid repulsed, claims ZBC

HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces on Monday repulsed an attack by Mozambique National Resistance rebels on a tea factory in Chipinge, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) said. Quoting eyewitnesses, the ZBC said the abortive attack on the Tanganda Tea Company's New Jersey Estate took place at midnight on Monday. The rebels, estimated at more than 50, broke into a shop at the estate and got away with food worth about R5 000. — Sapa.

Blood report: done

ZIMBABWE

## Happy to quit

White representation in the Zimbabwe parliament is ending with a whimper rather than a bang: the remaining 100 000 whites are showing little interest in the affair.

Even the remnants of Ian Smith's once-supreme Rhodesian Front (RF) trooped into the lobby last week to vote themselves into political oblivion. The RF, which became the Conservative Alliance, did however abstain in the final vote on the grounds that while it supported the principle, it disagreed with the transitional arrangements for filling the 20 vacant seats in the house of assembly and 10 senate places.

78 MPs, eight of them whites, voted for abolition when the Bill was read for the final time. It won't become law until senate approval early next month.

More important, in many ways, than the actual abolition Bill will be the names submitted by the ruling Zanu-PF party for the 30 members to fill the vacant seats until the next election — on a new, single voters' roll — in 1992. Some, at least 10 in the lower house and five in the senate, will be whites, according to informed sources.

It remains to be seen whether Zanu will renominate former Smith supporters who hastily crossed the floor in recent weeks in an apparent effort to retain a seat in the exclusive parliamentary club. Many whites would be delighted if almost all the white MPs were consigned to the history books along with their privileged representation.

There has been little reaction from the white minority, which is much more concerned with bread-and-butter economics than party political issues. Smith's successor as leader, Mark Partridge, says half the

whites will emigrate over the next few years; but while emigration may pick up, this is more likely to reflect economic than political concerns. In any event, his estimate is widely seen as alarmist rather than realistic.

Robert Mugabe's government has other important constitutional plans. These include a one-party State (talks with Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu have been revived following the breakdown in April this year), the eventual abolition of the senate, and the establishment of a unicameral parliament and executive presidency.

36200 28/8/87

Dispatch Correspondent

**HARARE** — Only nine days after the killing of former Springbok rugby star Mr Andy Macdonald and his wife Nette, Matabeland, rebels have struck again, murdering a Nyamandlovu rancher, Mr John Norvall, 53, in an ambush yesterday.

# Zimbabwe rebels kill 50th member of farming group

was reported here. On Monday, a large gang of Mozambican MNR rebels infiltrated near Chipinge in the south east and attacked a Zimbabwean army camp, killing three soldiers.

munity only consists of some 400 families in all. Mr Norvall, a descendant of pioneers who opened up the area a century ago, was gunned down by a group of rebels while driving on his farm, 50 km from Bulawayo.

campaign to drive white farmers off the land and bankrupt state ranches. Hundreds of kilometres of paddock fencing have been systematically cut and any suspected supporters of the authorities killed. Figures are never announced, but it is believed that in February

While Zimbabwean troops and police were yesterday combing the bush along the trackless Botswana border for the killers of Mr Norvall and the Macdonalds, news of a renewed incursion across the eastern Mozambican border

It was the latest and most daring in a series of reprisal raids for Zimbabwean strikes at MNR bases in Mozambique, where 7,000 Zimbabwean troops are supporting President Joaquim Chissano's government.

Since independence in 1980, dissidents have killed 50 members of the dwindling white farming community in Matabeland. Eight in the last three months. The com-

# Harare accuses SA of 'radio aggression'

THE destruction of apartheid and the

liberation of Namibia are the pre-conditions for peace in Southern Africa, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, Zimbabwean Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications said yesterday.

In a speech read on her behalf by the director of the department at the official opening ceremony of the journalism seminar of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) in Harare, Dr Nhiwatiwa said South Africa has embarked on "information aggression" against Southern African states.

That regime is mounting information aggression against our country through the daily bombardment of our people with false and subversive information meant to foment civil disobedience and unrest in our societies.

Against the norms of all international laws, the Pretoria regime has established several clandestine radio broadcasting stations which are daily beamed upon us, such as the voice of the Black Cockerel for Angola and Radio Truth for Zimbabwe.

"This iniquitous system is intended to

justify apartheid and denigrate our independence and achievement," she said.

Dr Nhiwatiwa said Zimbabwe and other third world countries were victims of the monopoly of information by Western-based agencies who "slant news to serve their own interests".

Third world countries have very little influence of their own images portrayed in the western media and in their own domestic media. For decades we have been feeding on information and news as seen and interpreted by the news agencies of the developed nations," she said.

She called for closer co-operation between Mwasa, the Zimbabwe union of Journalists and the International Federation of Journalists. She said the organisation had to co-ordinate their strategies in furtherance of the third world demand for a new information order and in the fight against apartheid. South Africa and its ally imperialism.

# Zimbabwe and Mozambique sign an agreement on transport

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a protocol at the weekend aimed at broadening co-operation in the field of transport.

It was signed by the Minister of

Transport of Zimbabwe, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his counterpart in Mozambique, Mr Armando Guebuza.

No details were given.

During his trip to Mozambique Mr Ushewokunze visited the ports of Beira and Maputo.

IN A RECENT article in Business Day, Sam Kongwa, researcher at Pretoria's Africa Institute, suggested that the Zimbabwean government was high on rhetoric but low on action.

He suggested that while Robert Mugabe and his colleagues proclaimed themselves to be well on the way towards scientific socialism and the creation of a socialist state, the reality was quite different.

Seven years on, said Kongwa, the Mugabe government had taken "no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles".

In support of this contention, he cited the fact that Mugabe's government "has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a single private school and has not confiscated a single farm".

Thus, Kongwa concluded, pragmatism prevails over rhetoric.

Kongwa's argument, however, is inaccurate on several historical and theoretical counts.

## United

First, and most importantly, the Zimbabwe government does not proclaim itself to be far advanced on the road to a new socialist society — certainly not in any politically significant context.

Quite the opposite, in fact: both ideologues and technocrats are united in their assessment of the major problems inherent in attempting to transform an economy which is 80% foreign-owned and controlled. This is a situation which Kongwa himself correctly identifies.

In the forward to the 1983 Transitional National Development Plan, Mugabe stated that "it is intended to initiate processes designed to set the stage for the transformation of the inherited socio-economic system".

In 1985, Herbert Ushewokunze, the party ideologue, showed similar circumspection. In a pre-election review of government's achievements since independence, he stated that "tremendous care should be taken ... not to confuse our efforts to create conditions for the transition to socialism with socialism itself".

This in a context in which one could reasonably expect the rhetoric to be high.

# Zimbabwe want — but not the c

**CHRISTOPHER GREGG**

**of the Department of International Relations, University of Cape Town**

One should not confuse such caution with a lack of commitment, which is another error made by many observers.

ZANU is committed to the restructuring of society and the economy, but in a fashion which will avoid the disastrous consequences of socialist experimentation in Angola and Mozambique. In this, Mugabe is in fact taking the advice of the late Samora Machel.

Mugabe's policy is one of economic gradualism, priority being given to the localisation of control by means of increased state participation and support of the local bourgeoisie.

Nationalisation at this early stage can, it is argued, only result in international repercussions and the collapse of the economy. And a collapsed economy cannot be used for the socialist construction of society.

Significantly, while Zimbabwe's government is circumspect in its approach to the restructuring of the economy, it provides few incentives to foreign investors.

Alan Whiteside recently drew attention to the fact that, of all the SADCC states, only Zimbabwe lacks pro-capital laws and attitudes. Zimbabwe, it appears, wants the capital — but without the capitalist.

Moreover, a number of significant processes have been set in motion which indicate that the economy is in fact in transformation. State participation in the economy now far exceeds even that attained under the Smith government.

The imminent takeover of a majority shareholding in the Delta Corporation, the country's largest



□ MUGABE ... "to initiate processes to set the stage for the transformation of the inherited socio-economic system"

trading organisation, further boosted the state sector.

Areas of the economy in which the state now has substantial investment include: mining, steel, fuel procurement, the railways and airways, the hotel and tourist industries, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, brewing, food processing, broadcasting, newspapers and booksellers and a 14-store chain of supermarkets.

Between them, the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, the Minerals Marketing Corporation and the Agricultural Marketing Authority give the government direct control over more than 60% of exports.

A state trading organisation is in the pipeline, and will further increase this control.

Furthermore, government is stressing co-operatives and collec-

2/10/87 362  
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tivist attitudes, and central planning. By 1985, 1 423 co-operatives had been registered with the newly-established Department of Co-operative Development, with a total membership exceeding 105 000.

Moreover, in 1986, a full Ministry of Co-operative Development was established, indicating the importance the Mugabe government attaches to this mode of production.

A state farm parastatal has been set up to co-ordinate the establishment of state farms. One of government's first post-independence actions was the establishment of the ZANU-led Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

Recognising "the party's supreme authority," the ZCTU has increased party control over the labour force. Moreover, it adopted "scientific socialism based on Marxist-Leninist teachings as the guiding principles of the labour movement in Zimbabwe".

## Guidelines

In 1985, the first five-year plan was issued under the aegis of the ruling party. Guidelines included the increased involvement of the state in the economy in the period 1986-1990, education of the workers aimed at increasing their ideological consciousness, the accelerated creation of co-operatives and state farms and further land resettlement.

It is on the land issue that government is most clearly not living up to its promises. Sufficient funds for the acquisition of land are not available, and Mugabe's government is clearly unwilling to stir up a hornet's nest in the form of ex-

However, that is not to say that government has been dormant on the issue. The 1983 Land Tenure Bill prohibits foreign ownership of rural land in the future and the further concentration of existing land ownership.

Increased defence spending contributes to a situation in which there is even less capital available for resettlement and other economic projects.

A substantial proportion of this goes towards supporting the Zimbabwean military presence in Mozambique aimed at supporting Frelimo against Renamo, and at keeping open the Beira Corridor. This is a situation which will worsen before it improves.

The Zimbabwean government lays the blame for this, and other aspects of the on-going conflict in Southern Africa, entirely at the feet of the South African government.

## Forefront

There is a growing belief in government circles that the socialist experiment — be it in Angola, Mozambique or Zimbabwe — cannot hope to succeed as long as the Nationalists remain in power in Pretoria.

Thus it is that, notwithstanding his country's high degree of reliance on SA, Mugabe has been at the forefront of the sanctions campaign against SA.

He more than any other Southern African and Third World leader has stoked the fires of the sanctions campaign against SA. Only recently have observers in this country begun to wake up to the seriousness of the campaign.

After several days of business uncertainty on both sides of the border as to whether a ban on trade between the two countries would be imposed, Harare settled for measures designed to encourage trade diversification away from traditional South African markets.

To be sure, if such measures are successful they will only bring closer the date on which sanctions are imposed.

Pragmatic only up to a point, the Zimbabwean government has no qualms over the principle of the imposition of sanctions. What is at



# Cutting through the Zimbabwe daydreams

It is not as hard as it seems, at first sight, to find a thread connecting a whole series of recent, apparently unrelated events in Zimbabwe.

● The speech here by the executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, Dr Alex Boraine;

● The premature death from pneumonia of 35-year-old poet and novelist Dambudzo Marechera, whose mad genius vitalised our literary world;

● The ordeal of five white Zimbabweans, a New Zealander and an American, kidnapped in May by the Mozambique Resistance Movement from their mission farm in the "Beira Corridor" and marched 300 km to the Malawi border;

● The passage of the Constitutional Amendment Bill, replacing the reserved white seats with 20 nominated MPs acceptable to the ruling Zanu(PF) party;

● The murder by dissidents in Matabeland of the legendary Rhodesian and Springbok rugby player Mr Andy MacDonald, and his wife Nette;

● The cabinet order overruling the finding by the Detainees' Review Tribunal that a Central Intelligence Organisation "secret document" no longer

provided any adequate grounds for detaining former customs officers Mr Kenneth Harper and Mr John Austin, held since February 1986 on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

The final abolition of white representation in Zimbabwe was a mere formality. What was noteworthy was the atmosphere of Roman carnival which Mr Robert Mugabe's Government chose to introduce into the formal legislative procedures, with cabinet ministers and bewigged women clerks in front of the Dispatch Box, while specially invited Zanu(PF) Women's League members sang guerrilla triumph songs from the Speaker's Gallery.

"We took up arms, fought you, defeated you in battle, and in this House we will make sure the last word on this issue is a black man's voice," the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, taunted the leader of the Conservative Alliance, Mr Mark Partridge, at the conclusion of the Third Reading Debate.

Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, comparing the stammering, mild-mannered Mr Partridge to Rudolph Hess.

It hardly seems 17 years since there was an identical atmosphere in the chamber during the passage by the Rhodesian Front Government of the provocatively seeregationist 1969 Constitution, Mr Ian Smith's "World Beater." Then, it was Mr Smith who exulted over his opponents' political impotence, singing "Bobbejaan, klim die berg" at a political rally.

The 49 Rhodesian Fronters, filled with misplaced confidence by initial victories over sanctions and guerrilla incursions (Rhodesia's achievement, not their own), denounced as "treasonable" the dire warnings they received from the then recently retired army commander, General "Sam" Pitso.

The 14-member black minority in Parliament and the lone white liberal

## Michael Hartnack: Harare

al, Dr Ahn Palley, were howled down with the same contempt one has recently seen directed at Mr Partridge, and at the 14 members of the Zapu (when the latter occasionally venture to disagree with the Government, which for reasons of consistency they felt they could not do over the replacement of the whites although Zapu spokesman Mr John Nkomo feared the nominated newcomers will be "stooges").

It does not seem 13 years since we heard the prophetic Mr Allan Savory out of Parliament, just as Zanu(PF) members catcalled "cheerio" and "bye bye" when Mr Partridge left the chamber for the last time.

Meanwhile the Mr Mugabe grows apace. During the debates, ministers and backbenchers began referring to him by his praise name "Kaigamombe" (he who

"secret document," there were no adequate grounds for detaining the two customs men.

All these events happened as the words of Dr Boraine were still ringing in our ears from his report-back meeting on the Dakar talks: the real issue in South Africa, he told us, was between "Extra-Parliamentary Government" in the form of the power wielded offstage by the security mogrts, and the security mogrts, and the "Extra-Parliamentary Opposition" constituted by the "Comrades" and the African National Congress "Umkhonto We Sizwe" military wing.

When one has been into the slum townships and the deserted "black homelands," one does not find it surprising that South Africans such as Dr Boraine want desperately to "believe" evidence in court, customarily gives as much sympathy as possible to the authorities' anxieties on security matters, yet it followed in the footsteps of the High Court and the Supreme Court by finding that "secret document" or no

nineely alarmed by legitimate fears, and beset by bloodthirsty enemies of the sort who, without parley, slaughtered the unoffending Mr MacDonald and his gentle wife Nette.

From the best of motives our leaders go on consolidating and further consolidating their hold on power, extending the ramifications of their patronage. Only thus, they believe, can their noblest dreams come true and the country be saved from disaster. But so thought the Rhodesian Front before them.

In South Africa, you have men of the intellect of Dr Boraine to cut through the day dreams and the propaganda, while in Zimbabwe we must go content, for example, with the wilful self-deception implicit in calling the Matabeland rebels "bandits."

Those exposed in the real "Front Line" of political confrontation in southern Africa recognise Dr Boraine's kind as the salt of the earth in their quest for a non-violent middle way between South Africa's "extra-Parliamentary" political forces, but what are we Zimbabweans to do in a similar situation?

One possible response was demonstrated by the Zimbabwean missionaries kidnapped by the

Mr R. They refused to be drawn into any debate over Political grudges, simply protesting their faith. Would it were that easy for the Matabeland farmers to avoid taking sides — as take sides with the forces of order they must — when their lives, their land and their livelihood are at stake.

Another response was that the late Dambudzo Marechera, a man as tortured and alienated as any of the characters in his writings: The House of Hunger, Black Sunlight, Mindblast. The fat cats of the Zimbabwean revolution were no safer from his pen than the white overlords of Rhodesia, but one wonders what world outcry would have ensued had a South African writer been overheard criticising the Government at a local book fair and locked up by the security police for the next six days.

Marechera's premature death, on the day the Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly, deprived this country of the fiercest voice of lucid, black, internal criticism.

There will be other voices of peaceful legitimacy, "Extra-Parliamentary Opposition."

But may we, too, find our Dr Boraine.

# Killings, rustling send Zimbabwe farmers' morale to all-time low

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The morale of white farmers in Matabeleland has taken a severe beating in recent months because of continued killings by dissidents and rampant cattle rustling.

The leader of the 4 000 commercial farmers, Mr Bob Rutherford, has confirmed that numerous urgent meetings have been held with the security authorities following the murders of eight farmers in the past four months.

The killings have been described by the Farmers' Union as "profoundly disturbing" and Mr Rutherford said morale had been dealt a devastating blow.

There is talk now of a new initiative on the security scene, although this understandably has not been spelt out.

## Weapons issued

The union says no farmer in a sensitive area should be without a militia force. Weapons have been issued to the farmers and the radio communication system which was developed during the guerrilla war has been re-activated.

The number of whites killed in Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands Province since dissident activities began five years ago has topped the 50 mark. Hundreds of black families in the communal lands have fallen victim.

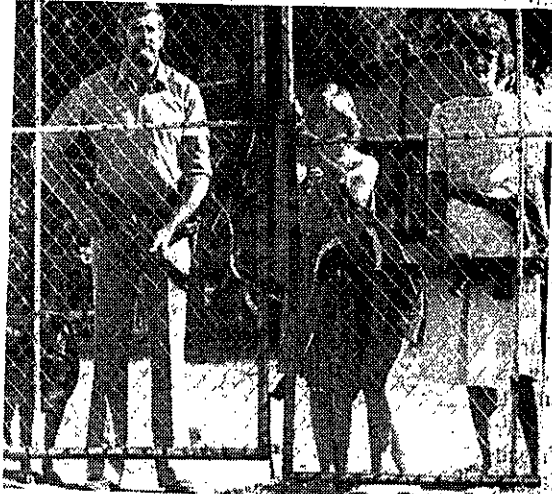
Post-war banditry which was a security problem in parts of Zimbabwe in the first years of independence took on new dimensions in 1982 when arms caches were discovered on property belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

This led to his sacking from the cabinet, the detention of some of his senior colleagues and the desertion from the National Army of thousands of former guerrilla fighters, many of whom fled to Botswana.

The government says the dissident menace has now been reduced to isolated bands of bandits, one of which is led by the notorious ex-Zipra guerrilla, Gwasela, for whom a reward of more than R60 000 has been offered.

However, the farmers are known to be deeply concerned about the failure of the security forces to get on top of the problem and it is this concern which has led to the latest round of meetings.

Now, at the other end of the country along the eastern border with Mozambique, farmers face the



This is how the Sayer family, typical farmers in Zimbabwe, defend themselves and their home from guerrillas.

threat of attack from Renamo rebels crossing into Zimbabwe.

Last week, Zimbabwe's Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa warned farmers to be wary about taking on casual labour who could turn out to be Renamo sympathisers.

He said they should employ only people who had been living in the area for a long time and whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Mozambique's Security Minister, Mr Marinho Matsinha, has been touring Zimbabwe's eastern border area where there have been a number of incursions by Renamo gangs, robbing, murdering and abducting.

Tighter control of refugee camps is to be exercised and Mozambicans not living in them will be sent back if they are found to have crossed illegally into Zimbabwe.

Last year, the Renamo movement said it had declared war on Zimbabwe because of the role being played in Mozambique by Zimbabwean forces in support of the Frelimo government.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has said Zimbabwe will fight to the last man to stop Renamo from getting into power in Mozambique.

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## Nurses killed in ambush

ARGUS  
9/9/82  
362

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Three nurses were among six people killed when dissidents ambushed a government station-wagon in Matabeleland North.

The others who died in the trap in the Nkayi peasant farming area on Monday afternoon were a woman health worker and two militia men escorting the party.

The driver and an army medic escaped by feigning death.

They are being treated in hospital in Bulawayo for gunshot wounds.

Police said the dissidents sprang their ambush when the party was leaving a school after an immunisation programme.

The dissidents set the car alight and burnt the bodies of the victims.

They stole weapons, ammunition and medicine.

## Zimbabwe rebels kill three nurses

HARARE — Three nurses were among six people killed when dissidents ambushed a government vehicle in Matabeleland North on Monday afternoon.

The others who died in the Nkayi peasant farming area were a woman health worker and two militiamen escorting the party.

The driver of the stationwagon and an army medical corps man escaped by feigning death.

They are being treated in hospital in Bulawayo for bullet wounds.

Police said the ambush occurred when the party was leaving a school where they had been carrying out an immunisation programme.

The dissidents set the vehicle alight and burnt the bodies of the six victims. They stole weapons, ammunition and medicine.

The names of the dead have not yet been released as their next-of-kin have still to be informed. — The Star's Africa News Service.

362

9/9/82

362

## THE WORLD THIS WEEK

## Meeting held as Zimbabwe death toll rises

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ZIMBABWE'S army and security chiefs have planned a meeting for today to find new ways to combat a serious upsurge in armed dissident and rebel activity which is registering a high death toll and threatens to destabilise important sectors of the farming community.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala is chairing the meeting in Bulawayo which is bringing together top officers from the army, police and Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) as well as administrative officials.

Zimbabwe officials hold the South African government responsible for much of the dissident activity in Matabeleland as well as the activities of Renamo, which has mounted a number of incursions on Zimbabwe's eastern border in recent months.

This week, armed dissidents murdered six government employees, including three nurses, near Nkayi in Matabeleland. And peasant farmers failing to provide food and shelter to dissidents have been a regular target of violence.

The number of economically powerful white farmers or members of their families killed in similar attacks has risen to eight since May. One fatal attack took place within 40km of Bulawayo. Farmer representatives put the figure at 50 since 1980.

Leaders of the influential (white) Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) have also held a series of urgent meetings with government security chiefs in recent weeks to call for a new and innovative approach to the upsurge in dissident activity.

CFU president Bob Rutherford has disclosed that another 90 government-assisted farm militia are being set up in the troubled south-west of the country. Some 250 militia have already been established in the two Matabeleland provinces. Another 40 have already been deployed in the neighbouring Midlands province since the beginning of August.

Rutherford has described the morale of some farmers in areas south-west of Bulawayo as "desperate", adding a number are no longer living on their farms.

THE Rhodesian security chief who took the dubious credit for creating and shaping the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Ken Flower, died from a heart attack last here last Wednesday, aged 73.

Although he frankly admitted to starting the MNR on a campaign of violent destabilisation and terrorism that nearly 10 years later has brought endless suffering and misery, Flower was kept on as the head of Robert Mugabe's Central Intelligence Organisation until his retirement in 1982.

In return, Flower expressed respect for Mugabe and the stability his government quickly brought to the previously war-torn country.

After his retirement, Flower often had long, rambling conversations with journalists at his hilltop home in Harare. He almost always spoke off the record and clearly saved many of his key nuggets of information for a

## The spy who dreamt up Renamo 'for the hour' dies

By ANDREW MELDRUM, in Harare

book to be published in London this month.

Flower told how following the collapse of the regime of the Portuguese strongman, Antonio Salazar, and Mozambique's independence, his Rhodesian security network collaborated with right-wing Portuguese elements and malcontent Mozambicans to form the MNR in the late Seventies.

The MNR was intended to harass Samora Machel's Frelimo government because of its support for Mugabe's Zanu guerrillas who operated from camps in Mozambique.

"None of us was ever deluded that

this was going to overthrow the Machel government," said Flower in the book *None But Ourselves* by Julie Frederikse. "It was a thing for the hour. It suited us that it was a thorn in the side of Frelimo. It gave us access to the same areas where Zanu was."

But Flower's "thing for the moment" was turned over to the South African military after the demise of Rhodesia in 1980 and continued to grow and carry out large-scale battles and terrifying atrocities such as last month's massacre by machete of some 400 civilians in Homoine.

Flower privately expressed a feeling that under the South African aegis the MNR grew like Frankenstein to

its current strength.

He denied that the MNR had any political motivation, as is claimed by United States Republican senators who are pushing for the Reagan administration to directly back the MNR.

"It's not a *bona fide* guerrilla movement because they have not got a clear political objective. I'll take it further than that, they probably couldn't have continued to exist without our (Rhodesian) assistance, they probably couldn't continue now without somebody else's assistance."

"We helped, we trained — inside Rhodesia — and those inside Mozambique provided the recruits. Their motivation was money."

Flower first worked as a customs officer in London's docklands and came to Rhodesia in 1937 to join the British South Africa Police. In World War II he served in Africa.

## Zim's most wanted man eludes the troops

WHEN 53-year-old John Norvall was killed 48km north of Bulawayo he was the 50th white farmer to be murdered since the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980.

Anti-government dissidents in the south seem to have stepped up their attacks in the last few months on villages and farmers. Before the Norvall attack, four white farmers were gunned down within a week near the Midlands capital, Gweru.

The man most sought after for the attacks is Richard Gwesela, alias Zedias Mangena. More than 70 killings are linked to him and his gang. The government is now offering a Z\$50 000 (about R41 000) reward for information leading to his capture. The question is: Is Gwesela a dissident — a political opponent of the government — or is he merely an armed maniac with no respect for human life?

The answer will be known only if he is captured alive and talks. So far his actions have been those of a bandit who goes about killing people for no apparent reason.

He might initially have gone into the bush for political reasons, and turned bandit when he realised he had no political backing. Support for this theory comes from confessions by men captured by security forces after operating as dissidents for periods ranging from a few months to three or four years.

Abel Ngulube joined Zipra, Joshua

Attacks in southern Zimbabwe have increased in recent months and the security force has stepped up the hunt for dissidents.

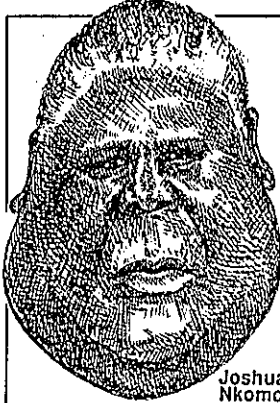
By CHARLES RUKUNI

Nkomo's fighting wing, in 1975 at the age of 19 and was integrated into the Zimbabwe National Army at independence.

He deserted in 1982 while on operation in the Plumtree area, western Matabeleland, where most dissidents operate. His battalion was then based in Mutare at the far eastern end of the country. Ngulube said he deserted because former Zipra combatants integrated into the national army were not getting a fair deal. He and his colleagues decided to fight to overthrow the government.

He deserted with 10 others, thinking they would get support from Nkomo's opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union. Not much help materialised but it was too late. They had no option but to stay in the bush. If they returned to the army they might be court-martialled or even killed for deserting.

Ngulube operated in Nkayi, Lupane, Gokwe and Binga. He admitted to 33 counts of banditry, including four murders of sellouts, six armed robberies, nine clashes with security forces, seven arson attacks and seven assaults.



Joshua Nkomo

He was sentenced to death for each murder and to a total of 107 years jail for the other offences. In an interview soon after his capture, Ngulube said he had not wanted to stay in the bush but feared being killed by security forces if they learnt what he had been doing.

Other dissidents felt the same way. They had, he said, been hoping that if the unity talks between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF and Zapu succeeded, there might be an amnesty. They would then lay down their arms and go home. Zapu has denied any links with dissidents.

Cosmas Ndlovu, 27, another former Zipra combatant, was sentenced to 40 years jail for banditry. He had been convicted of armed robbery, arson and several clashes with members of the security forces. He still has to face murder charges. After Ndlovu's capture last August the security forces said he would be pardoned if he helped them. He told a Bulawayo court he worked with them from October to February and should not be sent to jail because he wanted to continue helping them capture dissidents.

He was so confident of release the magistrate had to postpone sentence to allow the state to find out what Ndlovu had arranged with the security forces, but they would say nothing "because of security reasons".

Ndlovu realised he had been "used". His plight is typical. He told the court that he was afraid that imprisoned dissidents he had helped capture would kill him.

Another case is that of 24-year-old ex-Zipra fighter Ndodana Moyo. Moyo deserted the army in 1983, went to Dukwe camp in Botswana, joined other dissidents and operated in Nkayi, Lupane and Victoria Falls for three years. He fled to Botswana when things got hot. The authorities handed him back. His story was pathetic. He was an orphan, illiterate, and said he did not know that what he had been doing was illegal.

He pleaded with the magistrate: "Nkosi have mercy on me so that I can start a new, clean life. I was no longer interested in fighting the government. That is why I cached my arms and fled to Botswana to look for a job."

The court was unforgiving. It decided Moyo must have known he was doing wrong and he got 78 years jail.

Branner Nkomo, 31 and unemployed, left Zimbabwe in 1977 intending to join the liberation struggle, but ended as a refugee in Botswana. He received no military training and returned to Zimbabwe at independence. Last November, five men approached Nkomo at his home near Kwekwe and asked him to help them overthrow the government.

He agreed, was trained locally and issued with a rifle. In February he was wounded in his first clash with the security forces. He got 15 years jail.

Some are trying to overthrow the government. Gilbert Sitshela Ngwenya, who was hanged, admitted throughout his trial that was his objective. He was involved in the kidnapping and subsequent murder of six foreign tourists along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Road in 1982.

The abduction of the tourists attracted worldwide media coverage and Gwesela is using the same trick. His murder of white farmers has attracted more publicity than the other murders he is alleged to have committed. — Gemini News Service

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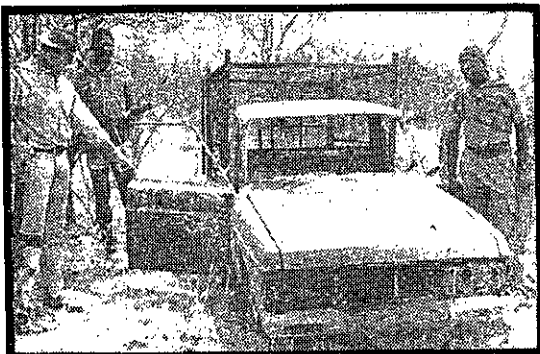
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■ A farmer's wife — armed — gets about on her bike in daylight ... but never after dark

# THE PEACETHAMCOSMOR



■ The Macdonalds' truck ... set alight by dissidents who ambushed and killed Andy and Lettie

**PEACETIME** for white farmers in Zimbabwe's strife-torn Matabeleland province is deadlier by far than the bitter bush war which toppled Ian Smith's Rhodesia in 1980.

These farmers are still armed to the teeth and guarded by government militia.

Their citizen-band radios, which linked farms and security forces in a 24-hour "agric-alert" system abandoned in 1980, again crackle through the night as tense

## SPECIAL REPORT by PETA THORNYCROFT

farmers do their roll calls to check whether armed dissidents have claimed another victim.

The Zimbabwean Government is as concerned as the farmers themselves, and foots the bill for armed black guards for any who request them in an attempt to stem the bloody tide which has swept through vast tracts of the parched ranchlands with increasing ferocity since May this year.

This week four black health workers and two militia guarding them were gunned down in an ambush. The deteriorating security prompted a top-level security meeting in Bulawayo on Friday.

Fifty-eight whites — farmers, wives and children — have been killed by "dissidents" in Matabeleland since independence.

Fewer than two dozen die on these farms during the



# KEEPING AN EYE ON PEOPLE AND EVENTS BEYOND OUR BORDERS



■ Peter Grant, escorted by government militia



■ Farmer's wife Jean Kirby ... rifle always within reach

# LIVES THAN WAR

## MATABELELAND

seven-year bush war. There were about 1 000 white farmers in the province 10 years ago. Fewer than half remain today. Some emigrated, others went broke or died. The rest were killed or were scared off the land. Those who are determined to stay face a perilous future. Driving without guards or guns over dirt roads, through bleak, drought-stricken veld, is as scary today as it was at the height of the war. Farmer Andy Macdonald and his wife, Lettie, told police early one morning last month that there were dissidents in the farm south of

Their target was white farmers.

They find nothing extraordinary in protecting today the very people they were killing seven years ago. "We like them, the white farmers," said Marvellous. "And it's our job."

Mr Macdonald travelled without militia. So did John Norvall, who was killed a week later. Now only the foolhardy will take to these roads again without armed government protectors.

They work and live in daily danger, and, in a small, close-knit community, each death is keenly felt. Each reminds them they could be "taken out" next.

Mr Norvall was ambushed

pose we have got used to it. We have to have a future here. Even if we decided to move within the country to a safer area like Mashonaland, we couldn't realise our assets. Who would buy land here?"

Matabeleland's ranchers — or dairymen like Ted Kirby — do not live in the kind of clichéd luxury associated with white Zimbabwean farmers. Many of their colleagues in lush parts of the country do live in extraordinary comfort.

In Matabeleland life is more rudimentary. The climate is harsh, and never more so than now when a devastating drought has stripped much of the grazing

tops, which in a wetter year could have been harvested for fodder, sprout few leaves.

Much of the scenery — bleached, sandy, bare, thorny — is ugly to eyes used to greener pastures.

## Interned

White farmers, as was witnessed this week, have not been the only targets of Matabeleland dissidents since the first two fragile years of peace after independence broke down.

Black workers on white farms have been killed. So have those identified by the dissidents as informers, government employees and

defence of white farmers, and even livestock has not escaped. Earlier this year in the area in which we travelled more than 130 sheep had their throats slit. The shepherd was more mercifully killed by gunfire.

Peter Grant, German by birth and interned in Australia at the outbreak of the Second World War and later to sign up in the British Army, said his valued foreman and a militia guard were killed on his farm three months ago.

He has an 800-strong pedigree Brahmin herd. None of his three children is interested in going on to the land.

He commutes to the farm from Bulawayo and says: "When there's peace, I'll live

13/9/87

5 Times

# MCSO

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ground cover. Even the tree Militiamen have died in here."

That evening they checked with the authorities and were told that the army had, to the best of its ability, scoured the farm. The Macdonalds got the all-clear.

At dusk, not a kilometre from their house, five armed men with automatic weapons pumped bullets into their small truck.

### Escaped

The Macdonalds died instantly, but the bandits poured petrol over their vehicle and set it alight.

Two black militiamen guarding the homestead ran in the direction of the shooting and returned fire. But the gang ran up the dry river bed with a 10-minute start and escaped.

Both guards (one is named Marvellous) were members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's wartime forces. They operated then in the eastern part of Rhodesia.

far only one member of one of the dissident gangs has been reported killed, and none captured.

Mr Ted Kirby and his wife, Jean, live about an hour's drive from the Norvals, on the most westerly commercial farm towards the Botswana border.

Their next-door neighbour, Mr Ian Brebner, was the first white farmer to be killed in this district four years ago.

Neither Jean, a third-generation Zimbabwean, nor Ted, British-born, considers leaving, though their daughter, Val, who lives a kilometre away, said as she unstrapped her weapon from her waist:

"It's the children that make a difference. Every time this happens — and the past two weeks have really hit me, I wonder if it's worth it. But, then, where would we go, what would we do?"

Val's flaxen-haired young daughters played as we spoke, unaware of the guns and the threat.

Ted has been here for 41 years and is a provincial executive of the white-dominated, 4 000-strong Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union.

He is resolute, praises the security forces for their vigilance and compliments Mugabe's determination to stop the killings.

"It's far worse than the war, far, far worse. But I sun-



# Harare moving in on Deltacor

14/9/87 362

MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — The government of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is going ahead with its plan to take control of the powerful commercial and industrial conglomerate, Delta Corporation, from an "offshore subsidiary" of South African Breweries.

The deal, reportedly worth about R30m for an initial 31.5% of Delta Corporation shares, has been advocated by members of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party as an essential step towards their socialist goal of "securing for the workers control of the means of production, distribution and exchange".

Delta, once known as Rhodesian Breweries, owns Zimbabwe's beer monopoly as well as its largest supermarket chain, OK Bazaars, and innumerable subsidiaries.

In Zimbabwean company lists it is second only to the local arms of the great multinational mining houses.

The next phase of the government's plan is to acquire at least a further 19% of the shareholding in Delta — or a maximum 60% total stake.

Critics of the deal say the process of acquiring existing foreign-owned companies ties up State funds, which are vitally needed to create fresh enterprises, thus providing new employment for the 200 000 school-leavers flooding on to a stagnant labour market each year.

They note that, in political terms, the takeover will mean that about 8 000 jobs in Delta Corporation subsidiaries will soon be in the patronage gift of Zanu (PF) — in a country where only 1.1-million have formal employment of any kind.

The Delta Corporation shares are being bought from Tigatel, a subsidiary of South African Breweries, which is reported to want to retain a 30% stake in Delta for the foreseeable future.

In June the Delta Corporation subsidiary, Zimbabwe National Breweries, fulfilled a controversial R5m beer order

● To Page 2 ➔

## Deltacor faces Harare takeover

from SA Breweries, despite criticism that it was "giving comfort to supporters of apartheid".

In a statement to shareholders after its annual meeting in Harare on Thursday, Delta Corporation said that after acquiring an initial 6.5-million shares from the major shareholder, Tigatel, the Zimbabwean government was making a general offer to minority shareholders.

Zimbabwean residents are being offered Z\$4.50 (R5.49) for each ordinary share, while shareholders classified by the Reserve Bank as former residents are also offered Z\$4.50 — remittable

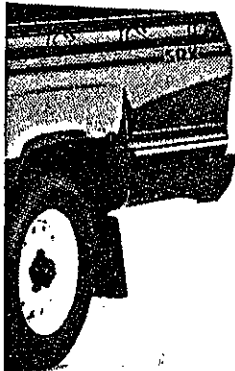
abroad only through the government's 12 or 20-year 4% bonds.

With inflation currently running at 15%-20%, this means former residents will only receive a fraction of the real value of their holding at today's monetary values when final instalments are paid to them in 1999 or 2007.

Foreign shareholders not classified as former residents are offered R5.49 payable into a blocked account in Zimbabwe, or R4.27 payable in three instalments of United States dollars over the next two years.

➔ ● From Page 362

**ota  
SRX.**



# Mugabe government to take over Delta?

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Critics of the deal say the programme of acquiring existing foreign-owned companies ties up state funds which are vitally needed to create fresh enterprises, thus providing extra employment for the 200 000

school leavers flooding onto a stagnant labour market each year. They noted that the takeover will mean some 8 000 jobs in Delta Corporation subsidiaries will soon be in the patronage of Zanu (PF).

The Delta Corporation shares are being bought from Tigatel, a subsidiary of SAB, which is reported to want to retain a 30 per cent stake in Delta Corporation for the foreseeable future.

In June the Delta Corporation subsidiary Zimbabwe National Breweries fulfilled a R5-million beer order from SAB, despite criticism that it was giving comfort to supporters of apartheid. — DDC

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# Renamo rebels killed in Zimbabwe

**HARARE** — Scores of Renamo rebels were reported to have been killed on Friday when Zimbabwean forces surrounded a group of about 100 infiltrators in Zimbabwe's south-eastern Gona re Zhou game reserve.

The most ambitious Renamo cross-border raid to date met with disaster as jet fighter bombers of the Zimbabwe Air Force were called up by radio to blast the rebel positions in the dense, dry bush — the first time air strikes have been employed on Zimbabwean soil since the

**MICHAEL HARTNACK** (W.A.S.)

end of the 1972-80 Rhodesian war. There was no official confirmation of Friday's battle, but sources said a number of rebels fled black through the derelict border minefield — laid by Rhodesian forces during the guerrilla war — into southern Mozambique, where 7 000 Zimbabwean troops are deployed alongside Mozambican forces.

Not since the bloody Zana-Zipra clashes around Bulawayo five years ago has fighting taken place on such a scale inside Zimbabwe. The battle coincided with South African troops' closing in on a group of suspected ANC infiltrators nearby in the northern Transvaal. Friday's clash was the climax to three months of cross-border revenge raids by Renamo, intended as reprisals for Zimbabwean strikes at their bases deep in the Mozambican bush.

Zimbabwean forces closed in on the massive infiltration group after members of it shot dead two Zimbabwean anti-poaching details on September 7

mentation process was already at work. He estimated that the new policy was a controlled manner.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK 16/12/87

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Zimbabwean forces closed in on the massive infiltration group after members of it shot dead two Zimbabwean anti-poaching details on September 7.

## Mugabe silent on MNR raid

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has maintained silence so far on reports of a clash between security forces and MNR rebels in the south-east of the country.

The air force was reported to have been involved in strikes against 100 MNR rebels who had crossed into Zimbabwe from Mozambique. At least six villagers are said to have been killed by the raiders.

There have been half a dozen incursions by MNR bands into Zimbabwe in recent months.

— The Star's Africa News Service

(36) 8/11/87

# Executive-style rule in Zimbabwe is unveiled

## Constitution will give Mugabe wide powers

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

**HARARE** — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has unveiled plans to become Zimbabwe's first executive head of state under a constitutional framework which will give him wide powers.

A Constitutional Amendment Bill in the government gazette will empower him with all the prerogatives of a British-style prime minister, but based on a constitutional framework which has none of the checks and balances entrenched in the American presidential system.

The bill is ready to be enacted at the next series of parliamentary sittings in November when the 30 reserved white seats will have been abolished and replaced by government-sponsored nominees of any race.

Among the most controversial aspects of the constitutional amendment are provisions which enable 63-year-old Mr Mugabe to rule with a minority government, to veto legislation which did not have a two-thirds majority support, and to hold office

for an indefinite number of six-year electoral terms.

For his initial presidency, until the next general election due in 1990, Mr Mugabe will be elected by senators and House of Assembly members sitting as an electoral college.

Zanu-PF already controls 65 of the 100 House of Assembly seats and 20 of the 40 Senate seats, with the certain prospect of having 20 of their own nominees replace the white MPs in the Assembly and another 10 fill the vacant

seats in the Senate.

After 1990, the head of state will be returned by a direct election.

Mr Mugabe will be able to nominate his own vice-president and an unlimited number of ministers, deputy ministers and district governors, as long as they gain a parliamentary seat within three months.

In the American presidential system the chief executive has strictly controlled powers of patronage. Members of Congress are forbidden from receiving office or political favours from the administration.

Presidential nominees to state or quasigovernment organisations have to be approved by a legislature totally divorced from the executive.

As executive head of state, Mr Mugabe will exercise all the prerogatives presently allocated

to President Canaan Banana on condition he acts on the advice of the prime minister.

But, with the office of prime minister abolished, the head of state will have wide powers to act on his own initiative.

For example, commuting and remitting judicial sentences.

Many of the powers contained in Zimbabwe's 22-year-old state of emergency will be vested in him.

He will be able to make appointments in the judiciary, the defence forces and the civil service without the consent of the statutory commissions presently charged with supervision.

He will have to notify parliament if he is acting against the commissions' advice.

One veteran political observer here noted there had never been a

case in African history of an executive head of state being removed by an election or an impeachment process.

However, the new system may enable Mr Mugabe to feel less threatened by rivals within his party, removing the danger of his being ousted by a parliamentary caucus revolt as happened to two of his Rhodesian predecessors, Sir Garfield Todd in 1958 and Mr Winston Field in 1964.

With the departure of the white MPs the constitutional amendment is expected to have a speedy passage through both Houses when they resume sitting.

Mr Mugabe has made clear his ultimate goal of replacing the Westminster-style Lancaster House constitution with a one party state in which Zanu-PF is a "Marxist-Leninist vanguard movement".

(.a.) SENTI AIMOZ  
yusidmoe .jeaa

...the Prime Minister, Harold  
Memilian, once  
observed that when you  
finally get to the top,  
power has a trick of slip-  
ping through your hands.  
Personalities who, to  
their subordinates, seem  
to possess power, find  
themselves suddenly  
confronted by a  
thousand-and-one unim-  
agined pressures and  
difficulties, petty or  
great, which prevent  
them from turning their  
noblest dreams into  
reality.

When one comes to  
talk about the prospects  
for the Zimbabwean eco-  
nomy it is trite to set out  
the familiar facts: the  
disastrous 1986-87 tobac-  
co season and the falling  
world demand for  
chrome; the mounting  
burden of repaying fore-  
ign debt and of fighting  
the war against the  
Mozambique Resistance  
Movement; the hundreds  
of thousands of young  
black school leavers  
coming onto a labour  
market which has only  
managed to create an  
average 8 000 extra jobs  
each year since 1980.

One may listen to  
Western-trained eco-  
nomists or private  
businessmen debating  
financial policy with  
members of the Zimbab-  
wean establishment for  
years before one real-  
ises the discussion is  
hopelessly at cross-  
purposes.

The first group are  
thinking of ways of mak-  
ing the Zimbabwean eco-  
nomy perform better,  
thus creating more  
prosperity, less interna-  
tional debt, more jobs.

The second camp —  
though they seldom  
admit it, even to them-  
selves — are entirely  
preoccupied with this  
thought: will what is  
being proposed weaken  
or strengthen our hold  
on power, and hence  
affect our ability to  
make our dreams come  
true for a new Zimbab-  
wean socio-political  
order?

If we can only make  
our dream for a new  
Zimbabwe come true,  
then prosperity, finan-  
cial liquidity, and total  
loyalty to the Norman

flow from it.

The idea is yet another  
example of the triumph  
of politically-inspired  
simplifications over the  
tedious nuts-and-bolts of  
economics.

The editor of Business  
Day, Mr Ken Owen, re-  
cently wrote an interest-  
ing article indicating the  
dangers of 19th century  
socialist economic dog-  
ma to which many Zim-  
babwean leaders be-  
came attached during  
their long years in exile  
or detention.

Unfortunately, the  
problem goes deeper  
than mere doctrinal con-  
flict. If Zimbabwe's  
Marxist-Leninist econo-  
mic theory on hand to  
provide a "rational", a  
moral justification for  
what they want to do  
politically, they would  
turn to some other  
mythology — perhaps  
some bizarre form of  
Jewish-Christian fun-  
damentalism or African  
customary religion.

Not so very long ago as  
God counts time, the  
semi-pagan relative of  
Mr Owen and myself  
Alaric the Goth, asserted  
that while walking in his  
sacred grove he had  
heard the voice of Christ  
authorising a program-  
me of "nationalisation by the  
sword."

Earlier this year I met  
a distinguished Euro-  
pean journalist with in-  
timate knowledge of all  
the Warsaw Pact coun-  
tries. To assist his  
chances of re-admission  
to Zimbabwe he had bet-  
ter remain anonymous.

I put to him my  
observation that, in an  
African context, social-  
ism appeared to be  
merely an updated form  
of the feudalism which  
endured in Russia, for  
example, until Tsar Ale-  
xander II liberated the  
serfs in 1861. Whereas  
England's King William  
the Conqueror gave his  
vassals a right of lease-  
hold land tenure in re-  
turn for unswerving  
loyalty to the Norman

# Old and new feudalism side by side in Zimbabwe

monarchy and the nar-  
row doctrines of the  
mediaeval church, aim  
new African elites aim  
to ensure that only those  
loyal to The Party and its  
ideologues get jobs and  
keep them.

Hence the urge to  
nationalise, to take over  
more and more private  
companies as state en-  
terprises, to create more  
and more para-statal  
bodies: the most power-  
ful feudal figure, "the  
kingmaker" is the over-  
lord with the widest  
realm of patronage.

In Zimbabwe innum-  
erable appointments,  
down to a relatively  
junior level, are now  
only provisional pend-  
ing Mr Mugabe's person-  
al ratification to dele-  
gate the power would be  
politically unsafe.

"Marxist-Leninism,"  
said my colleague, "is  
for societies which have  
tried to abolish serfdom.  
And failed."

The interesting fea-  
ture of Zimbabwe is that  
today one has both old  
and new forms of feudal-  
ism side by side. The US  
State Department noted  
in its latest report to  
Congress on human  
rights that on many com-  
mercial farms here  
black labourers still live  
in a feudal relationship  
of dependency on their  
white (and black) em-  
ployers.

If the last white farm-  
ing technocrats sold out  
to blacks it would be  
logical, and politically  
prudent, for the state to  
nationalise all land, thus  
putting all employees on  
an equal footing with  
those of the official Agri-  
cultural and Rural De-  
velopment Authority. In  
those circumstances any  
talk of "hard-line Marx-  
ism" would be a com-  
plete blind, from whoever  
it came.

Meanwhile in the  
towns there is a growing

Far from being  
master in his own  
house, Robert  
Mugabe has inher-  
ited a society wide  
open to a host of  
foreign influences,  
writes MICHAEL  
HARTNACK from  
Harare.



mentality that loyalty  
and not productivity is  
the key to an assured  
livelihood. Recently a  
white friend quit her  
job as a shorthand-typist  
for a para-statal for a  
more onerous but better-  
paid job in industry.

"But will you be  
allowed to resign?"  
asked her black col-  
leagues, aghast at her  
temerity.

Before outsiders take  
a too-pious condemna-  
tory attitude to this sys-  
tem they should under-  
stand the temptation of a  
civil war which cost

40 000 lives, and what it  
seems to offer in terms  
of social and political  
stability. They should  
appreciate Mr Mugabe's  
fears, his feelings of  
helplessness, his sense  
of the limitations of his  
power to make Zimbab-  
weans happy.

The first thing that Mr  
Mugabe discovered in  
1980 was that Zimbabwe  
is quite simply unable to  
support her nine million  
people without a com-  
plex relationship with  
the rest of the world.

William the Con-  
queror took over a coun-  
ty with a largely sub-

sistence economy, able  
to turn its back on its  
neighbours for long  
periods.

Mr Mugabe discovered  
that, far from being mas-  
ter in his own house, he  
had inherited a society  
wide open to a host of  
foreign influences, not  
only in trade.

The importation of  
ways of thought and in-  
tellectual values could  
not be divorced from the  
advancing technology  
without which Zimbab-  
wean society would col-  
lapse.

Today, he finds that on  
his western flank there  
are an unknown number  
of Ndebele or Na-  
Kalanga dissidents  
ready to exploit any sign  
of weakness to carve out  
an empire for them-  
selves by a ruthless use  
of force.

In the east, the Mozam-  
bique Resistance Move-  
ment, possibly in  
alliance with the Rev  
Ndabaningi Sithole,  
dream of a march on Ha-  
rere. In the north, well-  
organised gangs of  
poachers cross the Zam-  
bezi to plunder for any-

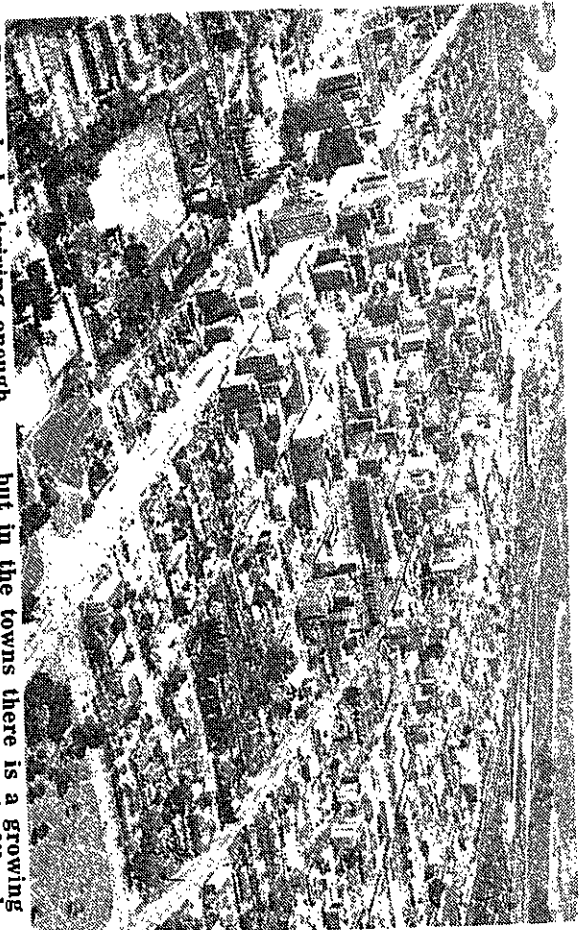
thing they can get. In the  
south, Pretoria lies  
athwart Zimbabwe's vit-  
al trade lifelines to the  
world.

Outsiders may pontifi-  
cate about "peaceful,  
negotiated solutions,"  
but from Mr Mugabe's  
point of view calling  
some sort of serious in-  
daba with the Matabele-  
land dissidents must  
seem like offering to  
amputate an arm and a  
leg. For Mr Mugabe to  
encourage a deal be-  
tween Renamo and Pres-  
ident Joaquim Chissano  
would seem like assist-  
ing a treacherous force  
to entrench itself on his  
eastern flank. And did  
not Mr Mugabe himself  
prove that Zimbabwe is  
ungovernable without a  
friendly administration  
along that 500 km  
border?

Hence the whole focus  
of Zimbabwean politic-  
al, diplomatic and mili-  
tary policy (to which fis-  
cal policy is subordin-  
ated) centres on the vi-  
sion of a friendly black  
government coming to  
power in Pretoria. Inter-  
national financial ex-  
perts may be horrified,  
but Mr Mugabe and his  
Politburo just do not  
want a big influx of fore-  
ign investment; they be-  
lieve it would mean a  
commensurate degra-  
dation from their political  
control over the country,  
in a situation where in-  
security colours their ev-  
ery thought.

Meanwhile, in the  
domestic realm, Mr  
Mugabe is forced to set-  
tle for what must seem to  
him a half-baked and  
second-best version of  
his dream of a country  
with an ideologically  
homogenous people, not  
merely literate but well-  
educated, with skills  
able to match the best  
the Germans or the  
Japanese can offer.

The great irony is that  
as a result of what might  
be regarded as this  
secondary thrust of Zim-  
babwean Government  
policy, profound socio-  
logical change is now in-  
deed taking place.



Harare looks thriving enough... but in the towns there is a growing  
mentality that loyalty and not productivity is the key to an assured livelihood.

The infant mortality  
rate is dropping rapidly  
due largely to the rising  
level of education  
among young mothers.  
Although the population  
growth rate remains at  
about four per cent a  
year (as a result of the  
falling mortality rate),  
the birth rate is drop-  
ping below 2.7 per cent  
with increased accep-  
tance of family planning.

It may be an example  
of the triumph of vision-  
ary ideals over economic  
realism, but the pre-  
sence of 2.8 million chil-  
dren in school, com-  
pared to 800 000 under  
white rule, reveals Zim-  
babwe's new ruling elite  
manifestly working  
against its own selfish  
interests by producing a  
huge class of potential  
competitors.

Comparisons with  
mediaeval feudalism  
fall away with these  
realisations that these  
young Zimbabweans' ex-  
pectations are worlds re-  
moved from those of a lot  
of illiterate serfs on  
manorial estates.

The question facing  
Zimbabwe is whether  
their energies and new-  
ly-released talents can  
be put to constructive  
use before politics again  
shoulder economics out  
of the way in a destruc-  
tive release of frustra-  
tion, egged on by a new  
generation of myth-  
mongers.

All of us, Marxists and  
Monetarists, would do  
well to ponder the words  
of Leon Trotsky: "The  
fundamental premise of  
a revolution is (the illu-  
sion) that the existing so-  
cial structure has be-  
come incapable of solv-  
ing the urgent problems  
of development of the  
nation."

Only when Stalin's  
assassins were stalking  
him did Trotsky realise  
that the post-  
revolutionary structure  
may be even less condu-  
cive to remedial action  
than its despised prede-  
cessor.

Two revolutions here  
— in 1965 and 1972-80 —  
should have been  
enough to teach us that  
violence only begets  
more violence, usually  
at the expense of  
genuine social progress.



# 'SA agent admits to Harare bombing'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — An alleged South African agent in custody in Harare has confessed to supplying the booby-trapped TV set which blew up in a flat here in May, killing the wife of an ANC official.

This allegation is made today in a report in the *Herald* newspaper which says the man was working for SA military intelligence.

Zimbabwe Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa has confirmed that a man has been arrested and is to appear in court.

The *Herald* report carries photographs of the alleged agent, his face hidden, showing police officers some of the tools of assassination

with which he was issued.

Mr X, as he is termed in the report, is black and is described as a "respectable-looking middle-aged man".

He is said to have run an art centre in South Africa. Military intelligence officers, initially posing as American officials, allegedly put thousands of rands into the centre.

There are photographs of a car, a Mazda 626, registration number OB 14135, which Mr X is alleged to have driven to Maputo and which contained tools of assassination.

These included a 9 mm pistol and silencer hidden in the intake to the air-conditioning system, a bottle of poison pills, a radio transmitter and a micro-transmitter ring.

FREE



Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's central intelligence organisation has detained a suspect, apparently a black South African in his fifties, in connection with the May 5 blast which killed Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, wife of ANC official, Frank Chiliza, at a central block of flats here.

The semi-official daily newspaper, the Herald, described the arrest as a "major intelligence breakthrough", claiming the man was a South African agent. His identity is being concealed until he is brought to court and charged with murder.

A front page report al-

## Zimbabwe arrests South African in blast probe

leges that he was also implicated in the murder, by poisoning, of an ANC official in Maputo.

According to the report, the man set up an art centre in South Africa 18 months ago. After the centre ran into financial trouble, he was approached by South African intelligence agents posing as officials of the US embassy in Pretoria, who offered him cash sponsorship.

Once in their pay, he was persuaded to undertake missions to Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, using relatives already in the ANC hierarchy to infiltrate their ranks.

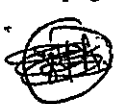
There has been no comment here so far from the ANC on the allegation that their ranks were penetrated.

The Herald published partially-obscured photographs of the man

with a silenced pistol and a specially modified Mazda car, allegedly containing "various gadgets that would make any James Bond film producer green with envy".

The suspect is said to have intended to kill top ANC officials in Maputo, with a television set containing explosives, capable of detonation by remote control. The television was sent to Harare by mistake and blew up when Mrs Chiliza plugged it in and tried to adjust it for reception.

The blast devastated the upper storey of Earls Court, a block of flats in Prince Edward Street.



362

18/9/87 80

## ZIMBABWE DETAINS SA BOMBING SUSPECT

HARARE — Zimbabwe's central intelligence organisation has detained a suspect, apparently a black South African in his fifties, in connection with the May 5 blast which killed Tsitsi Chiliza, wife of ANC official Frank Chiliza, at a block of flats here.

The semi-official daily newspaper The Herald described the arrest as a "major intelligence breakthrough", claiming the man was an SA agent. His identity was being concealed until he was

MICHAEL HARTNACK

brought to court and charged with murder.

It said he was also implicated in the murder by poisoning of an ANC official in Maputo.

It said the man set up an art centre in SA 18 months ago. After it ran into financial trouble, he was approached by SA intelligence agents posing as officials of the US embassy in Pretoria, who offered him cash sponsorship.

Once in their pay, he was persuaded to undertake missions to Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, using relatives already in the ANC hierarchy to infiltrate their ranks.

The suspect is said to have intended to kill top ANC officials in Maputo with a TV set containing explosives, capable of detonation by remote control. By mistake, it was sent to Harare and blew up when Chiliza plugged it in and tried to adjust it for reception.

362  
P/day  
1  
t8/2/81

HARARE — Zimbabwe security authorities have arrested a black South African who has confessed to infiltrating the African National Congress and plotting to murder its leaders, the *Herald* newspaper reported yesterday.

The pro-government daily's front-page story said the man, whose name has been withheld, would be charged with murder for his part in the explosion of a booby-trapped television set in Harare last May, which killed a Zimbabwean woman.

Editor Tommy Sithole described the man's arrest and his confession to acting as an agent for South Africa as a spectacular intelligence breakthrough.

The *Herald* published a series of photographs of the man showing him with weapons and spy equipment allegedly supplied by South Africa.

"Mr X", as the *Herald* called him, was arrested after being lured to Zimbabwe from Mozambique, where he made six visits attempting to penetrate the ANC and gather intelligence on its leader's movements.

The *Herald* said the man, in his fifties, opened an arts centre in South Africa 18 months ago and had recently visited Tanzania for the funeral of a relative when

# Spy from SA held, claim

352  
J. M. M. 18/9/87

Pretoria's military intelligence officers recruited him, paying him R15 000.

After several unsuccessful attempts to contact the ANC, one through the Soviet Embassy in Botswana, he made his first visit to the Mozambican capital Maputo early this year, the paper said.

Among them were a 9 mm pistol, a silencer and 23 rounds of ammunition, a bottle of poison pills, a micro-transmitter fitted in a wedding ring and a booster transmitter used to communicate by radio with military intelligence in Pretoria.

The *Herald* said the man had confessed to using the poison pills to murder at least one ANC official in Mozambique. Zimbabwean security minister Emmerson Munangangwa told the newspaper a murder charge was being prepared — Sapa-  
Reuter.

# Mugabe hosts anti-apartheid sports conference

An international conference against "apartheid sport" is to be held in Harare at the beginning of November.

The conference, which will be opened by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, is being organised by Mr Sam Ram-samy, executive director of the London-based International Cam-

## SATURDAY STAR REPORTER

paign Against Apartheid Sport and head of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.

Representatives from the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid and the Organisation of African Unity will address the con-

ference, to be held from November 3 to 5.

Moves by South African sporting bodies to re-enter international sport will top the agenda, with discussions on the role of South African embassies abroad, the South African sports office in London and the presence of South African dele-

gations at international sports competitions and congresses.

Problems confronting anti-apartheid groups in their campaigns to ban South African participation in their respective countries will also be looked at, as will the role of the United Nations blacklist against overseas sportsmen who compete in South Africa.

# Pension curbs by Mugabe outrage whites

By DON JACOBS  
Harare

AN ESTIMATED 30,000 elderly whites now living in South Africa are among those hit by an unofficial — and illegal — clamp imposed by Robert Mugabe's government on their routine pension increments.

The Zimbabwean government's policy is likely to increase the numbers of ageing ex-Rhodesians who turn to the South African welfare services for help in making ends meet.

Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Moton Malianga, last week revealed in Parliament the existence of a "gentlemen's agreement" with all pension funds and insurance companies.

This binds them to abandon any automatic index-linked cost-of-living increments — even if they are contractually bound to award them — and to obtain Treasury approval for all increases.

This arrangement has been operating secretly for the past two years.

## Threats

Mr. Malianga revealed that despite threats by two pension funds to challenge the legality of the government's pension curbs in court, all had so far acquiesced.

He defended the government's action as essential to limit inflation, now running at 15 to 20 percent a year.

But outraged pensioners say inflation is due to perpetual government overspending, and pension funds and insurance companies' surplus funds are now only being siphoned off into the State's coffers.

According to sources in Harare, officials are reluctant to approve annual increments above five percent for pensioners receiving more than R800 a month.

A white former civil servant this week wrote to the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette protesting that Government policy had "distorted the level of pension payments and made a mockery of the principle of pensions being based on length of pensionable service and salary at retirement date".

# Zimbabwe's white seats abolished

22/9/87 362 bloom

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Parliament will elect 20 members next month to fill vacancies created by the abolition of whites-only seats, Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.



● MUGABE

Zvobgo said candidates for the 20 vacant seats in the 100-member House of Assembly would be nominated on October 12 and elected by the remaining members on October 21.

Whites-only seats were abolished in a reform of the constitution approved last month and which took effect yesterday.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party is expected to include some whites among its 20 candidates, political sources said.

Nominations for the 80 vacant seats in the 40-member Senate will be made on October 23. Elections will be held on October 30.

Among those who lost their seats was Ian Smith, who once predicted that blacks would never take power "in a thousand years".

"For Ian Smith, let history record that the sun has finally set. Not in a thousand years, as he said it would, but today the sun has set on racism in Zimbabwe," Zvobgo said.

The whites-only seats were included in Zimbabwe's 1980 independence constitution at the insistence of Britain, with a guarantee they could not be scrapped for seven years.

Many white Zimbabweans felt that although the reserved seats gave the estimated 100 000 whites in the country a voice, they were counter-productive because they created resentment among blacks.

Zvobgo said racism in Zambian politics had finally been proscribed.

"We are now together as one," he said.

Smith was leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party until he was suspended from Parliament earlier this year for pro-South African remarks.

Zvobgo said a presidential proclamation would be published in the Government Gazette on Friday setting out nomination day and polling day for the 20 vacant seats in the Assembly, which are now called non-constituency seats. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Zimbabwe's white seats to be filled

HARARE — The Zimbabwean parliament will elect 20 members next month to fill vacancies created by the abolition of whites-only seats. Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.

Whites-only seats were abolished in a reform of the constitution approved last month which took effect yesterday.

Mr Zvobgo told a news conference that candidates for the 20 vacant seats in the 100-member House of Assembly (lower house) would be nominated on October 12 and elected by the remaining members on October 21.

Nominations for the 10 vacant seats in the 40-member Senate (upper house) will be made on October 23 and the new members elected on October 30.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party is expected to include some whites among its 20 candidates, political sources said.

Among those who lost their seats was Ian Smith, rebel prime minister of white-ruled Rhodesia until 1979, who once predicted that

blacks would never take power "in a thousand years."

"For Ian Smith, let history record that the sun has finally set. Not in a thousand years, as he said it would, but today the sun has set on racism in Zimbabwe," Mr Zvobgo said.

Mr Smith was leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party until he was suspended from parliament earlier this year for pro-South African remarks.

The whites-only seats were included in Zimbabwe's 1980 independence constitution at the insistence of Britain, with a guarantee they could not be scrapped for seven years.

Many white Zimbabweans felt that although the reserved seats gave the estimated 100 000 whites in the country a voice, they were counter-productive because they created resentment among blacks.

The Assembly and Senate adjourned earlier this month until November 3 and November 17 respectively and when they reconvene, they will do so with their new members. — Sapa-RNS

262

SPR 23/9/87

# World eye on SA and the child under the law

**HARARE** —The international conference on children and the law under apartheid starts in Harare tomorrow amid growing concern about abuse and torture of detained minors in South African jails, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

The conference, which is being convened by Bishop Trevor Huddleston, leader of the British-based anti-apartheid movement, will discuss a wide range of topics including torture of children and its aftermaths, the military, the police, the vigilante factor and security laws versus the child.

A report of the United States branch of the Geneva-based human rights group, Defence for Children International says: "The incidents of torture, arbitrary killing and unlawful imprisonment of children (in South Africa), continue unabated."

The report estimates that by June this year, more than 10 000 children had been held without trial since the imposition of the state of emergency by President Botha's Government in June 1986.

The state of emergency was renewed in June this year.

The defence for Children International said: "Detained children reported that they had been beaten with rifle butts, suffocated with wet nylon bags and suspended from ceilings by chains around their wrists, then spun in circles, a treatment, they said, which police call the 'helicopter'".

Psychologists who counselled the child victims in South Africa, said they had noted severe depression, anxiety and paranoia as well as anti-social behaviour.

A recent report from a news agency said when police arrived at a Soweto home to detain an 18-year-old boy and found he had fled, they promptly detained his entire family, including a one-month-old baby and four other children aged five, six, 10 and 15.

Three months ago, the outspoken anti-apartheid activist, Rev Alan Boesak, told a meeting in Stockholm that: "The other day we buried a father who committed suicide when the authorities refused permission for his four jailed children to see their mother dying

of cancer."

But South African authorities, as pointed out by the trade representative in Zimbabwe in a letter to the press early this year, maintained that, by April 15 this year, there were only 1 405 children detained by the Pretoria administration.

These, said the representative, included two 12-year-olds, 75 14-year-olds, 110 15-year-olds, 312 16-year-olds, 461 17-year-olds and 445 18-year-olds.

However, the UN Human Rights Commission listed more than 10 000 arrests without trial and said children under 15 were particularly affected by the situation, which it described as the "most serious ever in the history of South Africa".

According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee of South Africa, of the 28 471 people detained last year in terms of the emergency regulations, about 40 percent were children under the age of 18.

President Botha's Government denies the validity of outside reports and the charge that children were victims of its own system of apartheid.

In an attempt to refute allegations of mass detentions of children in South Africa, the trade representative said: "It must be pointed out that the children who are being detained are held for the sole reason of protecting the general public from acts of violence, perpetrated mainly by juveniles, the majority of whom revealed no political insight, utilised the banner of politics as cover to vent their riotousness, undisciplined nature and cruelty."

When the child conference begins, the more than 500 participants from all over the world, among them notable human rights campaigners, would therefore aim not so much to prove the Botha administration "a liar" as to prove the resilience of the young South Africans' determination to free their country from apartheid repression.

A Unicef report issued in June this year observed: "There are few countries in the world, at any time in history, where children have found themselves so much in the front line of a determined and violent struggle for change." — Sapa.



## Evidence of child torture to be heard

362 24/9/87  
The Star's Africa News  
Service and Sapa

**HARARE** — Evidence of torture of children in South Africa, some as young as seven years old, would be presented at the international conference starting here today on "Children under Apartheid", Archbishop Trevor Huddleston said last night.

But in Cape Town, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had denied that any child under the age of 15 was presently being held under the emergency regulations.

He said that no youth was in detention unless it was "absolutely essential for the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order".

Only three 15-year-olds, 28 16-year-olds and 84 17-year-olds were being held, he said, most of them in connection with serious offences ranging from murder to arson and public violence.

Archbishop Huddleston said testimonies would be heard from children who had been detained. These included "teenagers of up to 18 and more".

The names of delegates from South Africa would not be revealed "for their own sakes".

He hoped that at least 120 people from South Africa would be present.

He disclosed that the ANC had been involved in the organisation of the conference, held under the auspices of the Ambrose Reeves Trust, part of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Delegates from 30 countries as well as from the PAC and Swapo will attend.

### 'REFORM IMPOSSIBLE'

"We want to come up with responsible recommendations challenging all governments to use their powers against apartheid. Reform of apartheid is not possible."

Mr Vlok said in Cape Town the government was aware of an international conference to be held in Harare this week on "so-called Children, Repression and the Law".

"Much of the false and slanted allegations and information originates from radical individuals and organisations from within South Africa and also from the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC).

"These groups and individuals appear to be committed in propagating biased and untested information which can be harmful to South Africa."

Detained children, he said, received excellent medication, were visited regularly by judges, district surgeons and their parents. They had access to lawyers and any complaint received prompt attention.

A strict code of conduct on the treatment of all detainees, especially children, was being rigidly enforced and no abuse was tolerated.

Mr Vlok said allegations of torture and abuse were often made, but investigations invariably revealed that they were either totally false or grossly exaggerated.

Mr Vlok appealed to the DPSC and other organisations "who wish to propagate allegations of torture and abuse" to produce the evidence.

# Mugabe takes over SA-owned company

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

24/9/87  
382  
HARARE — In a multi-million rand deal Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party has taken control of a South African owned blanket manufacturing company, Consolidated Textiles.

The move, seen by many Zimbabwean business observers as "nationalisation via the back door", was accomplished by joining forces with Mr Tiny Rowland's Lonrho multi-national corporation.

The Marxist-Leninist party aims eventually to acquire a controlling 50 per cent interest.

The exact value of the

deal has not been disclosed, but the political implications have raised eyebrows in view of past attacks by Zanu spokesmen on Lonrho as "an instrument of neocolonialist exploitation in Africa" and "the unacceptable face of capitalism".

The controversial financier Mr Rowland will sit on the new board of directors with Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour, Mr Frederick Shava, who describes himself as a "strict doctrinaire Marxist", and the Minister of Local Government, Mr Enos Chikowore.

Consolidated Textiles (Zimbabwe), which owns a blanket factory in Bu-

lawayo, will be jointly controlled by the Zanu private company "M&S Syndicate" and the Lonrho subsidiary, African Industrial and Finance Corporation (Aifco). Aifco recently acquired Consolidated Textiles from Consolidated Waverly Textiles, an offshoot of South Africa's Frame Group.

M&S Syndicate and Aifco will each nominate five directors to the board.

Mr Shava addressed blanket factory employees in Bulawayo this week, telling them the takeover enabled Zanu to pursue its goals of localising ownership for the benefit of Zimbabwe.

# SEARCH FOR UNITY

Two years ago Mr Nkala lashed out in similar vein as he is doing today.

Zapu was slammed as a party of dissidents, officials were arrested and at one stage a third of the opposition members of parliament were in detention or awaiting trial on treason charges.

A year later the prisoners were released, the detainees set free, high level negotiations aimed at uniting the two parties were in progress and before long it was Mr Nkomo reading the lesson in the pulpit of the church where Mr Nkala was married in great style.

One of his best men was Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, a top Zapu man who had been in detention for five years.

In the light of this, Zimbabweans could be excused for not taking too seriously the threats and denunciation of Zapu by Mr Nkala too seriously.

However he is the Minister of Home Affairs, in charge of the police and within that body a secret police organisation known as Psl.

and some of his lieutenants in the Cabinet at Mr Mugabe's invitation.

But five years ago parties split again when arms caches were found on Zapu property, and there were suspicions that a coup was in the offing.

Mr Nkomo retired to his power base in Matabeleland where his party holds sway and that is how the position has remained despite intermittent moves to bring the two together.

Mr Nkala represents the faction which includes such radicals as Dr Herbert Ushewokunze who say that if Zapu wants to join Zanu (PF), its members can apply like anyone else.

We are on top, they say, so why make concessions such as giving plum jobs in government and a new party structure to Nkomo followers at the expense of loyal Mugabe men?

Calmer counsels argue that if unity is to have any credibility with the people of Matabeleland, representing about one-fifth of the population, then Zapu will have to be given a reasonable proportion of senior posts while it in turn will have to accept Mr Mugabe as the senior



Mr Nkala

# ZIMBABWE GOES ON IN

SOWETAN  
Africa News  
Service

**HARARE** — In the continuing love-hate relationship between Zimbabwe's Ruling Zanu (PF) Party the opposition party, Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the hawks are in the ascendancy.

Super-hawk himself Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Home Affairs, is flying high with his announcements of a ban on Zapu

meetings, the closure of its offices and what amounts to a virtual ban on its activities.

But it is not forgotten here that Zimbabwe has been through all this before and Mr Nkomo is still around leading an active party.



MR ENOS NKALA

Mr Nkala has a lot of power, then, and he has considerable standing in the party. A veteran nationalist, it was at his house in 1963 that the Zanu Party came into being when the militants broke away from Mr

Nkomo's leadership.

For more than 20 years efforts have been made to unite the parties. They came together briefly to execute the guerrilla war under the banner of the Patriotic Front, but sharp divisions, some on tribal lines, remained even then.

Mr Nkomo wanted to fight the 1980 independence election as a joint party, but Mr Mugabe would have none of it and swept to power without Mr Nkomo's help.

For a while a government of national unity existed with Mr Nkomo

to function. He has gone further, suggesting there should be no delay in introducing a one-party state and banning Zapu.

This view is not in the opinion of many observers the majority approach among members of the central committee of Zanu (PF). There have been repeated assertions in the past by prominent Minister, Dr Edson Zvobgo, that unity will come about when the two parties merge of their own will.

# Mugabe launches vitriolic attack on South Africa

362  
SML  
23/9/87

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday launched a vitriolic attack on the South African Government in opening the three-day international conference here on how children have been affected by apartheid.

The conference, which the ANC helped to organise under the auspices of the Ambrose Reeves Trust and which is being attended by delegates from 30 countries, was convened by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston to focus attention on children detained and allegedly tortured in South Africa.

Directing his criticism at Mr Adriaan Vlok, whom he described as the "so-called Minister of Law and Order", Mr Mugabe said Mr Vlok had dismissed allegations of child arrest and assault, and examples of torture in detention, as mere fabrications.

## CONSCIENCE

"Mr Vlok and all the members of his apartheid regime are evidently men to whom conscience and morality are mere trifles."

"Murder cannot, in such circumstances, any longer revulse the bloody heart of its perpetrator, for each murder committed also destroyed his

moral conscience, hardening him more and more to the shedding of blood.

"The expression 'bloody Boer' cannot be without significance," said Mr Mugabe.

On the platform at the opening was the President of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

## RULE OF LAW

Mr Mugabe said the Rule of Law did not exist in South Africa. Until respect for this was restored, South Africa had no claim to being part of the civilised international community.

No society had this right, he said, unless its legal system and practice guaranteed the rights of all its citizens.

The prisons in South Africa were full of children whose prescribed lot was that of being murdered, tortured, brutalised and imprisoned whereas they should be undergoing preparation for their future roles and responsibilities as citizens.

Mr Tambo, who received a standing ovation, also addressed the conference.

**“No plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed,” says the well-thumbed logbook at the Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe’s mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The “boys” were workers.**

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia’s transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquility of the eastern highlands. Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the Renamo raids along the length of the 1 000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerrilla war.

**A**s the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At the Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. Renamo was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu

# A new bush war threatens the eastern highlands

**Renamo incursions pose an increasing threat to Zimbabwe.**  
**VICTOR MALLET of the Financial Times reports.**



□ SITTHOLE... ‘courting Renamo’

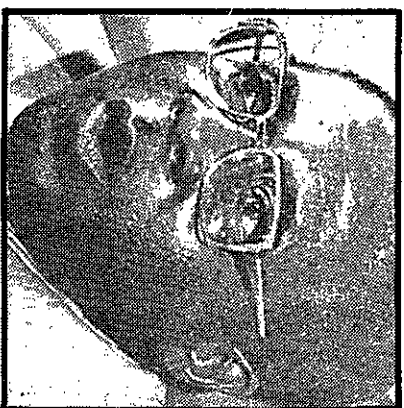
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. SA took Renamo under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique. A year ago Renamo declared war on Zimbabwe itself in response to Zimbabwean army intervention in Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food. “A few minor forays could the up an awful lot of Zimbabwean

troops,” says one Western diplomat in Harare. An official from another embassy agrees: “It’s poised to become a bigger problem,” he says. “There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army).”

Members of Zimbabwe’s Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mugabe has pledged his forces will “fight to the last man” to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo.



□ MUGABE... ‘to the last man’

**T**he Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7 000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambique port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor. At times Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12 000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against the rebels.

In July the guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Katiyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August they killed four soldiers and a woman at the Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and this month they are said to have killed two National Parks officials in the

Gonarezhou reserve. Farmers and the authorities adopting much the same kind security measures as those of years ago. Soldiers, militiamen and private security guards pro around tea estates, farms and villages.

**O**ld security fences are being mended and a radio communications system for isolated homesteads revived. Farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and seasonal workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringing checks on Mozambicans, some whom are suspected of helping Renamo. Apart from the migrant there are about 44 000 Mozambican refugees sheltering in five camps in Zimbabwe, compared with only 12 000 last year.

Neither the Frelimo party which rules Mozambique, nor Mugabe’s Zanu (PF) has a particularly strong local following, also their common border. Straddling the central section of the front are the Ndaou clan, one of the most recruiting grounds for Renamo

**O**n the Zimbabwean side there is considerable mistrust of the central government and support for the Zanu splinter party loyal Ndebaningi Sithole, now living abroad and thought to be courting Renamo.

The government in Harare, believing that ISA is behind the rebel activities in the east and west Zimbabwe, is aware that it is militarily and politically vulnerable. So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe’s eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping they not have to endure another war like the last one.

# Zim's precarious unity heads into a new storm

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare

ZIMBABWE'S relative political calm appeared under threat late this week after an extraordinary row between Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala and Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo.

The serious altercation centred on a disturbing upsurge in dissident violence which has claimed 45 lives since mid-April.

Nkala, who holds unidentified Zapu members responsible for the dissident activity, this week announced what appeared to amount to an unofficial ban on Nkomo's party.

Top Zapu officials were hoping Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would either repudiate his home affairs minister or intervene to ensure Nkala's threat became merely an unrealised memory.

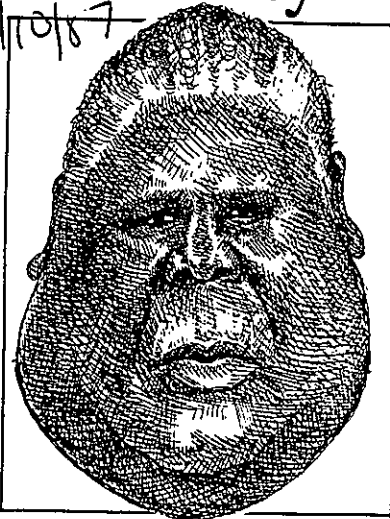
Nkala, whose ministry controls the police, said he had directed that all Zapu offices be closed, that Zapu structures be "set aside", and that Zapu would henceforth be treated as no better than Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

Earlier, police had conducted raids on at least one Zapu office — in Zapu's Bulawayo stronghold.

But, by yesterday, there was no sign of a ministerial order to make the ban official.

Mugabe was in Britain at the time of Nkala's announcement — for the funeral of Lord Soames, who governed Rhodesia's transition to an independent Zimbabwe in 1980 following the Lancaster House talks.

He returned to Zimbabwe early on



Joshua Nkomo ... sharp retort

Wednesday morning, but by yesterday Mugabe had not yet expressed himself on Nkala's announcement.

Nkomo's response was that Nkala had "gone off his political head".

Both Nkomo and his vice-president in Zapu, Joseph Msika, said they were sure Nkala's announcements did not have the agreement of Mugabe.

Both men also alleged Nkala was merely conducting a "personal vendetta" against Zapu and the people of Matabeleland where Zanu (PF) has not yet made any serious inroads into Zapu support.

But Zapu politicians strongly in favour of unity expressed fears that, if Nkala's threats were carried out and some prominent Zapu leaders were detained, this could put Zimbabwe's relative political stability in the balance.

They also argued that Nkala's threats could play into what they allege is South African intelligence's intention to destabilise the south-west of the country.

# Lecturer calls for aid for young SA exiles

362  
28/9/87  
S. Majodina

**HARARE** — A South African clinical psychologist living in Ghana at the weekend called for the launching of mental health programmes to help South African children in exile live a normal life.

Mrs Zonke Majodina, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, told delegates to the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in South Africa that many South African children in exile had difficulties living normally outside their own country.

"Some of the children leave the country without

telling their parents and have a lot of psychosocial problems," she said, according to a *Ziana* report.

She said most of the children in exile had a "crisis of identity" and had some sense of guilt because of having broken away from their families.

The children identified themselves with the struggle against apartheid since that was the most meaningful cause to them.

Mrs Majodina said there was need for the establishment of exile communities whereby the adults provided unconditional parental

care and love for the children to enable them to develop into normal adults.

"It is important that the communities be democratic so adult and child can discuss freely because this is vital to the development of a child."

She said children had to be helped adapt to the situation in their host countries while maintaining a South African identity.

Mrs Majodina said she did a survey on 54 SWA/Namibia students in Ghana and found that more than 80 percent had a high rate of anxiety.— Sapa.

# Conference ends with call for SA judges to resign

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

**HARARE —** Western embassies and Commonwealth High Commissions which had observer status at the first international conference on the abuse of children under apartheid yesterday pledged to send diplomats to Jan Smuts Airport to dissuade the authorities from victimising the 200 home-going South African delegates.

This was announced at the closing session by one of the organisers, Professor Reg Austin, of the University of Zimbabwe's law department. He did not detail the countries.

The conference, entitled Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa, ended with a call for

The mother of a 12-year-old boy, who was unable to speak, said her son was shown corpses in a police morgue before interrogation during his two months in detention.

He had teeth knocked out during beatings and suffered electric shock torture, but was never charged with any offence, she claimed.

The boy said earlier that the police had wanted to question him about arson attacks.

He and three young cellmates kept up their spirits chanting slogans, he said.

A 13-year-old girl from a family of South African exiles appeared before the delegates in a wheelchair.

Now receiving

therapy in Harare, she has been paralysed from the waist downwards, since being shot twice during a SADF raid on Gaborone in 1986.

One bullet hit her while she was lying prostrate with a stomach wound.

A British human rights lawyer, Mr Geoffrey Bindman, said one of the results of the conference, organised by the Bishop Ambrose Reeves Trust, was a seven point programme to mobilise lawyers throughout the world.

Business sources here say moves to get lawyers to "refuse to use their skills in any manner which assist the apartheid regime" could make the business of South African firms difficult over drawing up

routine, legally binding, trade documents, and hiring representation.

Coupled with the pressure for sanctions, trade boycotts and disinvestment, the international lawyers' campaign could serve to drive South African trade into the international black market, they claim.

The conference will be followed by similar moves against medical practitioners who remain silent after finding evidence of torture.

Speculation about secret contacts between the South African Government and the African National Congress became rife during the conference.

This was a result of remarks made by the ANC's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, which

some correspondents construed as suggesting talks had taken place.

Later, he rejected the possibility of talks.

During the final session, the former chairman of the South African council of churches, Dr Beyers Naude, stressed the importance of international media attention on South Africa.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on September 23 that "no children under the age of 15 were being detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations, but 115 children under 17 were being held on serious charges".

Mr Vlok said three 15-year-olds, 18 16-year-olds and 84 17-year-olds

were being detained.

He said the young detainees received excellent medical attention and were visited regularly by judges, district surgeons and their parents.

They also had legal access and their complaints received attention, he said.

Two recent cases have been put before the world by the Detainee Parents' Support Committee concerning a 11-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy whom, it was alleged, had been the victims of horrendous forms of torture.

Both cases had been thoroughly investigated and evidence obtained under oath had shown the allegations to be false, Mr Vlok said.

362  
23/6/87



28/9/87

362

## 'To be human in the 20th century is to be part of the anti-apartheid movement.'

The common roots of many delegates were expressed in the multiple reunions that took place in the gilt-wrapped hotel and conference centre where the delegates lived and talked for four days.

A senior Johannesburg cleric claimed as his former mathematics teacher ANC president Oliver Tambo. Dr Beyers Naude was again under the same roof as the Rev Theo Kotze, once his colleague at the Christian Institute, now in exile. Former professional partners, separated for years by exile, were reunited. Young activists turned cadres found many familiar faces from home.

As the conference theme "Children, repression and the law in apartheid South Africa" was elaborated, the view emerged that

exile. A fifth child, a 13-year-old confined to a wheelchair, told how she had been disabled in a South African Defence Force raid on Botswana last year.

Foreign speakers repeatedly referred to apartheid as the first universal human rights issue, a threat to the peace of the entire southern African region.

Eminent United States law academic Professor Richard Falk of Princeton declared: "To be human in the 20th century is to be part of the anti-apartheid movement."

He noted that it was not the structural violence of apartheid that had given rise to the conference but what he described as the deliberate targeting of children as enemies of the State.

It was against this background

tary the Rev Frank Chikane.

The object of such pressure, he said, was to ensure that the white regime realises that it cannot govern anymore.

The first proposal for action embodied in the conference proceedings read: "The international community must intensify national economic and political pressures as part of the universal demand for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to be imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations."

"The situation also demands a response by individuals, and not governments alone, to contribute in whatever way they can, by (proposals deleted) because of emergency regulations) and by lobbying their governments to take every opportunity of denying comfort and support to the racist Pretoria regime."

Professor Angela Davis highlighted the fact that public pressure had forced the Reagan Administration

If the Dakar Safari was a voyage discovery, the Harare Conference was a journey of rediscovery.

It was a coming together of forces already rooted in the struggle against apartheid — not an exploratory step into the realm of non-racial politics, as in the case of many Dakar delegates.

In Harare last week were more than 500 representatives of the three main strands of extra-parliamentary resistance to apartheid — the mass-based organisations functioning within South Africa; the African National Congress; and the international lobby, comprising solidarity groups and, in some cases, foreign governments.

It was an unprecedented concentration of anti-apartheid opinion, which spoke of a string of political developments since the ANC was banned more than a quarter of a century ago.

It reflected a change in the international attitude to the apartheid issue from the early '60s when the ANC found little succour in the West. Last week in Harare there were delegates from 45 countries — Eastern bloc, Western and Non-Aligned. Some represented governments and some grassroots movements, but all declared apartheid to be universally abhorrent.

The meeting also reflected the emergence, in the wake of the 1976 uprising of a legal, mass-based political movement committed to a non-racial South Africa based on universal franchise. Organisations within this movement were represented substantially, though not in full strength, due to the detention of leaders and inability to secure passports.

The ANC delegation could hardly have been more high-powered. Virtually the whole national executive committee was there, including treasurer-general Mr Tom Nkobi, former Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Mr Joe Slovo and information secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki. There were also young men from the camps and prominent personalities not on the national executive.

# A powerful united voice speaks out on apartheid

Jo-Anne Collinge reviews the proceedings of a conference which reflected a significant change in the international attitude towards Pretoria.



Moulana Faried Essack (centre), United Democratic Front representative at the Harare Conference, is welcomed by African National Congress president Oliver Tambo and applauded by conference convener Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

● Picture by Herbert Mabuza

mass detentions and deaths of children were but the most outrageous manifestation of apartheid.

Through the papers delivered by legal experts, by doctors and field workers involved in the care of former detainees, refugees and victims of political violence, ran the overriding conclusion that the welfare of South Africa's children lay in the total eradication of apartheid.

Four young people gave personal testimony of their experience in detention. Three of them are now in

that the call for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on South Africa was made by the ANC and by various foreign dignitaries, including conference convener Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, US political veteran Professor Angela Davis and the wife of the British Labour Party leader, Mrs Glenys Kinnock.

The plea for international pressure was equally strongly made from inside South Africa. "Put pressure on the system because we are dying," urged South African

to abandon its resolve not to impose sanctions on Pretoria.

The emphasis throughout the conference was on ending apartheid through economic and political pressure on Pretoria and through isolating collaborators in apartheid. The ANC made it clear that it would not in the meantime abandon its use of arms, but Mr Tambo is reported to have declared clear disapproval of the practice of "necklacing".

It was equally clear that the ANC did not believe the time was ripe for negotiation and that it saw rumours about it entertaining secret overtures from the Government as an attempt to create confusion among ANC supporters.

Former SACC general secretary Dr Beyers Naude appraised the conference at its closing rally. "It was outstanding in having the voice of the whole world united not only in its condemnation of apartheid but about steps to be taken to get rid of apartheid," he said.

He commented on the directness of the testimony coming from victims of apartheid themselves and the outspokenness of delegates.

"Above all I was struck by the mood of unity and by the spirit of hope and joy," said Dr Naude.

There were many scenes in the imposing conference centre and the cosier surroundings of the hotel that might have called forth this comment from Dr Naude — but perhaps none more so than exiled South Africans and their countrymen from "home" joining in the anthem Nkosi

# Mugabe puts his weight behind Zapu crackdown

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has thrown his weight behind a crackdown on Zapu which has now led to the complete dissolution of six rural councils dominated by Joshua Nkomo's party.

The latest moves against Zapu have not yet significantly affected Zimbabwe's political stability or even the prospects for unity between Nkomo's party and the ruling Zanu (PF). But Zapu leaders are worried matters could get out of hand if the campaign is taken much further.

Mugabe this week broke his silence on the crackdown initiated by Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala. In an interview this week, Mugabe said there was "immense evidence" linking Zapu with an upsurge in armed dissident activity which has claimed 45 lives since mid-April when Zanu (PF)-Zapu unity talks were broken off.

He did not specify the evidence apart from saying subversive literature had been found during raids on Zapu offices over the past two weeks.

Mugabe also backed Nkala's deci-

sion to close Zapu offices nationwide, adding that the closures would be temporary only.

Some observers saw the closures and Nkala's order that Zapu structures be "set aside" as an unofficial ban on Zimbabwe's second largest party.

But Mugabe clearly did not see it this way in his interview published in Harare. He said that a government less patient than his own would have banned Zapu "a long time ago".

Some 104 councillors in the six Zapu-controlled district councils of the Matabeleland North province have been sacked, and their responsibilities have been taken over by district administrators.

The Zapu view is the crackdown is a personal vendetta against it by Nkala and the real motivation for the campaign lies in the fact that the ruling Zanu (PF) party has not yet succeeded in making any real headway in the two Matabeleland provinces.

## NORTHERN TRUST WILL D

382

W/Mail

28/10/87

RM 4/10/87

long-running unity talks between Zapu and Zanu. He claimed that Nkomo's supporters were not prepared to negotiate seriously.

ZIMBABWE

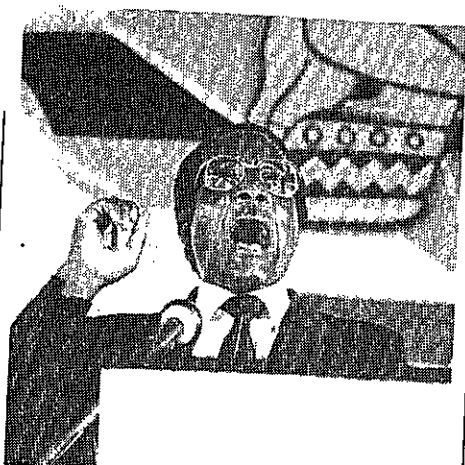
Still no peace

The latest offensive against Joshua Nkomo's Zapu was signalled by a set of measures stopping just short of banning the party — another step towards a one-party Zimbabwe.

Minister Enos Nkala bitterly attacked Zapu in parliament, accusing it of supporting the latest rebel activity in Matabeleland and the Midlands province. Then came an order closing the party's offices and "setting aside" its structure.

Short of an outright ban, there is little more that Nkala can do to get rid of Zapu. With the abolition of the 20 white parliamentary seats, Nkomo's 14 MPs are the only opposition. Later this month, the 20 vacant seats will be filled by MPs chosen by Mugabe's Zanu-PF, which has enough votes to ensure that its candidates — some of whom are bound to be whites — will be elected.

In April this year, Mugabe called off the



Mugabe ... would like a deal

Zapu replied that it wanted a merger and not a takeover. But Nkala told parliament that Zanu-PF has convincingly won two elections, leaving no doubt about which party "the people" favour.

But there is more to politics than a simple numbers game. Both Mugabe and Nkomo hanker after a deal that would allow Nkomo to retire with dignity, while Mugabe would

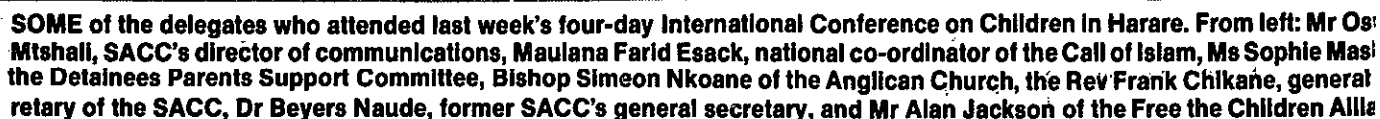
become executive president. Nkala says there has been a rise in rebel activity — blamed on former Zapu guerrillas — since the unity talks collapsed. Zapu, he says, will now be treated as an enemy — just like the MNR rebels from Mozambique. These tough tactics — recalling the 1985 purge on Zapu — are hardly likely to bring about unity.

But unity must be what Mugabe is after. With the MNR stepping up infiltration in the east, he can't afford to tie down large numbers of troops in Matabeleland.

In recent months, more than 20 Zimbabweans have been killed by MNR guerrillas, who have laid landmines, attacked tea factories, threatened workers, poisoned a well and abducted civilians. For the second time in a decade, farmers in the eastern districts are joining the police reserve and reviving agric-alert systems. The position is complicated, because Mugabe's Zanu, whose national popularity is waning, is not strong in the Chipinge area — the home base of another Mugabe enemy, Ndabaningi Sithole.

Sithole, whom Mugabe replaced as leader of Zanu during the Seventies, is reported to have signed an anti-Mugabe deal with the MNR.

Mugabe, then, would like a deal with Zapu. The Nkala tough line may soon be followed by a call for more unity talks. ■



# Hope born in Harare

It was attended by about 500 people of whom about 300 were South Africans. The other 200 delegates represented 150 organisations from all over the world.

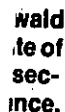
## Experience

The bishop described the Harare conference as "helpful, consoling

The brutalising and torturing of children, he said, will remain as long as there is a policy to repress the legitimate

## Elections

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, and Mrs Lisbet Palme, whose husband Olof Palme, former Premier of Sweden, was assassinated last year, were elected honorary presidents of the conference.



## Zimbabwe leases from SA

HARARE — The state owned Zimbabwe National Railways plans to lease ten diesel locomotives and 250 railway trucks from the South African Transport Services (Sats) in the first deal of its kind for five years.

By agreeing to the loan, the South African Government has stolen a propaganda march on the Commonwealth, whose Vancouver summit later this month is expected to focus on aid to the front line states as a less divisive alternative to sanctions against Pretoria.

While African leaders accuse Pretoria of being the force behind the Mozambique National Resistance movement, South African Railways are allowing its locomotives to go into the line of fire of the rebels in the Beira Corridor. — Sapa

# Zimbabwe will use SA locos on key section

6/12/82

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The 10 locomotives sought by Zimbabwe from Sats are intended primarily for use on the key section of line between Dabuka marshalling yards, outside Gweru, and the SA border, a railway spokesman in Bulawayo said yesterday.

Other circles in Harare had suggested the locomotives might be used on the dangerous "Beira corridor" run between Mutare and the coast, where they would be exposed to attack by the Mozambique resistance movement.

But rail transport sources believe Zimbabwe wants to pull its own train crews back from Mozambique as much as possible. It is reconditioning a number of locomotives for Mozambique at its Bulawayo workshops.

In the current internal security situation, the SA locomotives run little risk of coming under fire on the south-eastern line to Beitbridge, although railwaymen had to run the guerrilla gauntlet there during the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war. Many Rhodesia Railways locomotives were hit by rockets or machinegun fire while travelling the 300km stretch through the dense lowveld bush.

There were renewed signs of alarm over the weekend from the Zimbabwean government over the prospect of Ren-

amo infiltration into the area, but no attacks have yet been reported west of the main Masvingo-Beitbridge road.

It is understood the Zimbabwean Cabinet endorsed the decision to request SA locomotives at a meeting last month, the first approach of its kind since 1982.

Zimbabwe is also receiving 250 wagons a week to help move its sugar exports to the Durban terminal.

SA assistance in averting another Zimbabwean transport crisis, caused by a shortage of serviceable rolling stock, comes as Commonwealth leaders are about to gather in Vancouver for a summit. The Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, reportedly wants the meeting to focus on tangible help, including military assistance, to the Frontline states, rather than revive the bitter divisions of the past over comprehensive sanctions against SA.

ROGER SMITH reports that Sats is prepared to allow locomotives hired to Zimbabwe to go into the line of fire in the Beira Corridor.

A Sats spokesman in Johannesburg said: "The hiring agreement makes provision for any possible damage they pay a premium for insurance."



362 SMM 6/10/87

The Star's Africa  
News Service

## Harare asks SA for trains

HARARE — South Africa has been approached by Zimbabwe to supply 10 diesel locomotives to help overcome the crucial shortage of engines on its railways.

Sources here confirmed that an agreement had been reached between the two railway systems under which the South African engines will be used on the line from Beitbridge to

Gweru in the Zimbabwean midlands.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services (Sats) in Johannesburg confirmed that a request for 10 locomotives had been received and was awaiting approval by the Minister of Transport.

It is understood in Harare that the Zimbabwe Cabinet gave ap-

proval for the arrangement last week.

Six years ago a major row between Harare and Pretoria blew up when South Africa insisted that the Zimbabwean request for assistance on the railways then be made formally by a member of Mr Mugabe's Government.

This the Zimbabweans refused to do, saying they

would have no diplomatic or political relations with Pretoria and would deal only at the level of officials.

Locomotives were then hired from other neighbouring territories which were awaiting the arrival of new ones.

The present shortage has come about largely because of the lack of foreign exchange.



(362) sm 9/10/87

## Smith sues Minister over his suspension without pay

HARARE — Judge president, Mr Justice Sandura, reserved judgment yesterday in an action brought against the Speaker of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly and the Leader of the House by former Rhodesian rebel leader, Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Smith was suspended without pay from the House on April 2 for contempt arising from remarks he made in South Africa encouraging South Africans to unite to resist sanctions, Ziana, the semi-official news agency reports.

Ziana reports that Mr Smith is challenging the right of the House to deny him his parliamentary salary and allowances between April 2 and September 21, when all racially reserved seats, including the one he occupied, were abolished.

Originally Mr Smith intended challenging his suspension as well. However, Mr Michael O'Meara, who appeared for him, told the High Court yesterday that he had been instructed not to proceed with the action "at this stage".

Advocate Michael Gillespie, who was acting for the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, told the court the matter dealt with parliamentary privilege and handed in a certificate to the court to certify that this was so. The court therefore had no option but to stay the proceedings.

He said the court had no jurisdiction to decide whether contempt of parliament had been committed by Mr Smith. This was the prerogative of parliament. — Sapa.

A 'move' against racism in constitution

# Zanu backs 15 whites for vacant seats in Parliament

362  
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10/10/87



MR ROBERT MUGABE:  
Reconciliatory attitude

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Generous recognition of the role of Zimbabwe's white community has been given by Mr Robert Mugabe whose ruling party has announced its support for 15 white candidates for 30 vacant seats in the two Houses of Parliament.

Political observers here say this move by Zanu (PF) reinforces earlier statements that it was not whites as such that it was objecting to when it pressed for the abolition of seats specially reserved for whites.

Its objection was to the political structure which entrenched racism in the constitution. Instead the party has lived up to its promise to try to afford representation in Parliament to the important sectors of the economy, much of which is still white-dominated.

It has also tried to reflect the broad contours of the type of society which exists here and has respected the wishes of candidates who prefer to remain independent and not to be too closely associated with a party which espouses Marxism-Leninism as its guiding philosophy.

The list of candidates which Zanu (PF) will support and therefore ensure their election to Parliament also confirms the reconciliatory attitude of Mr Mugabe who decided to wipe the slate clean as long as former supporters of the former Rhodesian regime made clear their acceptance of the new order and their commitment to making Zimbabwe a success.

Standing either as ruling party members or as Independents with the backing of the party are such former Rhodesian Front stalwarts as Mr Chris Andersen (a member of Mr Mugabe's cabinet and former Rhodesian minister), Mr Bill Irvine, also a former Minister under Mr Ian Smith, Mr John Landau, once chief whip of Mr Smith's party, and Mr Andre Holland, a former junior minister under Mr Smith. These men at various stages rebelled against Mr Smith, whom they considered was unable to come to terms with the new situation.

Of special significance is the return to Parliament of Mr Denis Norman, the highly successful Minister of Agriculture in Mr Mugabe's first cabinet, who was dropped after the 1985 election to show Mr Mugabe's anger and distress at the support given to Mr Smith's party in the rural areas in that election.

Mr Norman, then as now an Independent, turned his attention to getting the Beira Corridor concept underway and is chairman of the group promoting private investment support for the scheme.

Commercial agriculture will be well represented in the newly structured Parliament by prominent farmers including Mr John Laurie, immediate past president of the Farmers' Union, and Mr Michael Wood, a rancher from Matabeleland, which has suffered heavy losses at the hands of dissidents.

Commerce and Industry are to be represented by Mrs Dawn Tauntón, current president of the National Chambers of Commerce, and by Mr Tony Read, director of the industrialists' organisation who sat as an Independent until last month before joining Zanu (PF).

No members of the Conservative Alliance, now led by Mr Mark Partridge, have the backing of Zanu (PF) which will control the election through the fact that it holds 65 of the 80 seats in the House of Assembly.

The new members are to be elected by the assembly sitting as an electoral college and the 100 seat lower house will then choose the 10 new senators. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.

# Huge explosion rocks Harare shopping centre

● From Page 1

of the parking area.

Shrapnel from the blast gouged out chunks of concrete walls in nearby buildings and a blue Japanese car about 40 metres away was riddled by chunks of flying metal.

Among the first to visit the scene were the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr Henry Mukurazhizha.

An army bomb disposal squad was also called. They joined police forensic scientists in sifting through the wreckage.

The blast was the worst to hit Harare since the war years when, in the 1970s, an explosion ripped apart a

Woolworths store in the city, killing 11 people, and the city's main petroleum dump was blown up in one of the most successful guerilla exercises against the Smith Government.

Today's explosion took place at the back end of the shopping centre, the section farthest from the main road running through suburban Avondale which, besides containing a large number of big residential stands, is also known as the city's main flatland area.

The car most affected by the blast was hurled on to the pavement outside the cinemas. It had been practically blown in two, only the front half being recognisable as the remains of a car.

— Sapa

**HARARE** — The worst explosion in Harare since Zimbabwe's liberation war ripped through a suburban shopping centre three kilometres from the city centre today, demolishing at least six vehicles, but miraculously claiming no lives, Ziana, the semi-official news agency, reports.

Probably only the time of the day — it took place shortly before 8.30am — prevented carnage because the centre was practically empty of the hundreds, and often thousands, of shoppers who normally patronise it.

Unconfirmed reports said that two people were badly hurt and 17 others treated for cuts and shock.

The blast, as yet unexplained by the police, took place in the Avondale shopping centre, which has two major supermarkets and the Rainbow Cinema complex, which contains three of the city's most

## Harare hit by huge blast

popular movie houses.

The cinema complex also houses the Italian bakery where scores of people often queue each morning for bread. Fortunately, there was no queue today, otherwise the death toll could have been horrific.

The bakery, whose plate glass frontage was totally shattered, is only a few metres from where the explosion took place either in one of, or alongside, a row of parked cars.

The intensity of the explosion was such that a crater a metre wide was blown in the asphalt

● To Page 2

262 Enel 10/13/87

ARGUS 13/10/87

362

## 18 injured in Harare car-bomb explosion

HARARE — Eighteen people were injured, two seriously, when an explosion, apparently caused by a car-bomb, ripped through the car park of a shopping centre here today.

Dr Doreen Shennan, acting superintendent of Harare's main hospital, said: "We've treated 18 people, mostly for burns."

"Two people are seriously injured with shrapnel-type wounds. All the injured are adults."

The blast, outside the Vistarama cinema in the Avondale shopping complex near the city centre, scattered wreckage over the car park and destroyed at least five cars.

### BROKEN GLASS

The blast was heard over a wide area of Harare at 8.15am. There was no immediate indication of who might be responsible.

One car was left in fragments.

Shocked bystanders queued in the car park, scattered with metal fragments and broken glass, to give evidence to police while the fire brigade hosed down the wrecked vehicles.

The shopping centre is in one of Harare's smart inner suburbs, amid avenues lined with purple jacaranda trees. — Sapa-Reuters.

*Call 14/10/87*

## Sithole refused US asylum

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The United States has refused to grant asylum to the former leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Sithole, who presently lives in Washington, believes he will be persecuted if he returns to Harare.

Yesterday Mr Sithole said: "I am not leaving — they will have to kill me first."

Officials have expressed dismay at Rev Sithole's activities here.

On August 17 last year representatives of Mr Sithole and Renamo, signed a secret pact to co-operate in the overthrow of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican governments.

right hand in the fatal incident.

It is believed Mansoor was accompanied by friends who may be able to help police "clear up" the apparent inconsistencies.

Anyone who may be able to help the police should telephone Sergeant Pieter Swart at 53-6022.

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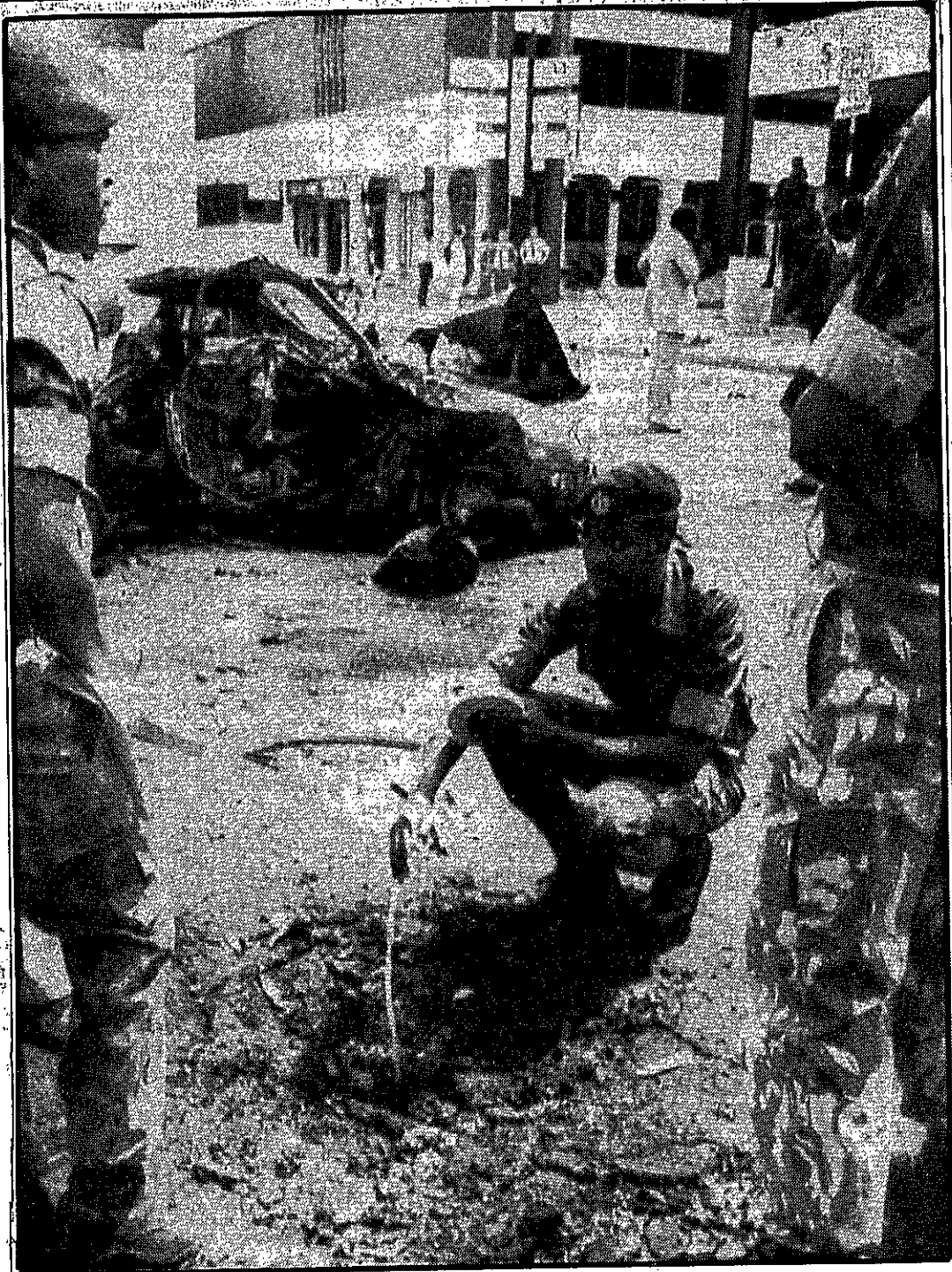
(ajo22299)

# Teale's

OF  
KENILWORTH

FOR AN OUTSTANDING

96



**CAR-BOMB:** A member of Zimbabwe's army bomb-disposal squad measures the hole caused by a car-bomb explosion at Avondale Shopping Centre.

## Harare blast 'blatant SA aggression'

The Argus Africa  
News Service

Dateline: HARARE

**T**HE car-bomb blast that shook a suburban shopping centre here, injuring five people, has been described as "an act of blatant aggression by South Africa".

The acting-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said the timing of the blast, at the start of

the Commonwealth conference in Canada, showed Pretoria's total disregard for international opinion.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the blast.

The condition of Mr Jeremy Brickhill, 33, one of the five people admitted to hospital, was described last night as "serious but stable".

The anti-apartheid activist and former member

of Zapu's liberation force had a five-hour operation to remove his spleen.

Mr Brickhill's wife Joan, 31, was slightly injured. She is a freelance journalist and well known among South African exiles here.

● The Herald newspaper said Zimbabwe had to expect random urban terrorism and banditry as the price to be paid for supporting the struggle against apartheid.

# SA's bomb blast denials ignored by Harare media

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Denials by South Africa that it was responsible for the suburban shopping centre car-bomb blast in Harare yesterday have been ignored by the media here.

Prominence is given to the accusations against South Africa by the acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, and Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

Mr Hove's statement described the blast as an act of blatant aggression by South Africa, the timing of which at the start of the Commonwealth conference showed Pretoria's total disregard for international opinion.

The condition of Mr Jeremy Brickhill (33), one of five people admitted to hospital, was described last night as "serious but stable".

The anti-apartheid activist and former member of Zapu's liberation force underwent a five-hour operation during which his spleen was removed.

He was working on a project to organise co-operative ventures for former guerillas.

Mr Brickhill's wife, Joan, was slightly injured in the blast. She is a freelance journalist and well known in South African exile circles here.

The *Herald* newspaper in an editorial today said: "There can be no doubt that the outrage was yet again the bloody handiwork of boer-directed saboteurs".



Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and includes words such as "Handwritten", "Date", "Page", and "Number".

destabilize Zimbabwe."

The explosion ripped through the car park of the Avondale shopping centre at 8.30am, destroying five cars, shattering shopfronts and sending early-morning shoppers fleeing in terror from flames and clouds of smoke.

Mr Shamuyarira pointed to last week's note of protest from South Africa following a landmine blast in the Eastern Transvaal which Pretoria blamed on guerillas it said had been infiltrated from Zimbabwe.

"It is a tactic South Africa uses whenever they want to attack us," the minister said.

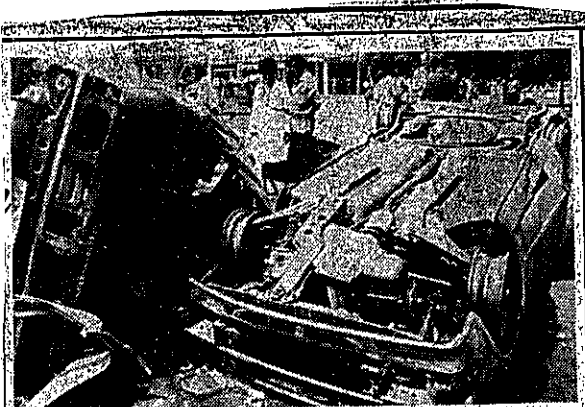
"There is absolutely no evidence of any kind of infiltration by ANC guerillas through Zimbabwe."

Tuesday's bomb was the biggest in Harare since independence in 1980 and the third this year. In May this year, a woman died when a booby-trapped television set the government said was intended for the ANC chief in Zimbabwe exploded in a Harare flat.

Another house, in the Avondale suburb, was damaged in a rocket attack a week later.

Mr Shamuyarira's charge of South African involvement came nine hours after the car bomb exploded. — Sapa-Reuter





HARARE BOMB . . . Cars destroyed in yesterday's blast

Picture: REUTERS

*Cape Times 14/10/82 362*

## ANC woman, husband hurt in bomb blast

HARARE. — Two anti-apartheid activists were among four people seriously injured yesterday in a car-bomb explosion at a Harare shopping complex, officials said.

Officials named the activists as Mr Jeremy Brickhill and his wife Joan, both of whom also have close links with the Zapu party of opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, they said.

During the Zimbabwean bush war Mr Brickhill served with Zapu's military intelligence unit, they said.

Joan Brickhill, who is a member of the ANC, produced a radio programme in Zimbabwe entitled "The Struggle Against Apartheid".

The Brickhills regularly breakfasted at the bakery and coffee house close to where the car-bomb was parked, friends said.

● Zimbabwe blames SA — Page 4

After seven years of relative peace, brutal skirmishes are threatening the tranquillity of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands. VICTOR MALLETT of the Financial Times, recently in the area, reports on increasing incursions by Mozambican guerillas.

# New bush war haunts Zimbabwe's borders

AKGUS 14/10/87 28/362

**"NO** plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19 1976, when nationalist guerillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia's transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquillity of the eastern highlands.

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a waterwell and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids along the length of the 1 000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerilla war.

As the Rhode-

sians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the country under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister.

## Under its wing

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food.

"A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one western diplomat in Harare. "The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border."

An official from another embassy agrees: "It's poised to become a bigger problem," he says. "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching

the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)."

Members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr Mugabe has pledged that his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo.

The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7 000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor.

At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12 000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels.

## MNR attacks

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by about 100 men.

Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerillas after the attack.

In July, guerillas sabotaged machinery at the processing

plant of the government-owned Katiyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two National Park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the south-east.

## Security measures

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago: soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl tea estates, farms and villages; old security fences are being mended; a radio communications system for isolated homesteads is being revived; and farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks of Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR.

According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war.

So far, the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one.

# Bomb couple were the target, exiles believe

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare

RELATIVES of two leading anti-apartheid activists seriously injured in the massive car bomb blast in Harare this week have broken their silence about the attack.

The family spoke out yesterday as Zimbabwean security authorities continued round-the-clock investigations into what is considered the largest blast of its kind since independence in 1980.

There is widespread suspicion amongst exiles — seemingly supported by evidence gathered since the blast — that the activist couple, Joan and Jeremy Brickhill, were the intended targets of the bombers.

Responding to this, a family member said yesterday: "Whether or not this bomb was directed against them, it could only have been in the interests of enemies of Zimbabwe and of the anti-racist struggle for justice in Southern Africa".

Zimbabwe has blamed South Africa for the blast — a charge denied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The Brickhill family has flatly ruled out any possibility that the couple may themselves have had a bomb.

"There is no possibility whatsoever that either of them was carrying an explosive device or had a bomb in their car. If any suggestions are made along these lines they are mischievous," the family member said.

The Brickhills had, according to friends, recently made a habit of visiting a bakery for breakfast.

The bomb, placed in a vehicle, was detonated in the car park at the shopping centre just as the Brickhills approached their own car close by.

Jeremy Brickhill's condition was yesterday described as "stable and improving". He was still in intensive care at Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital, and doctors were hoping to take him off a respirator by today.

He suffered serious internal abdominal injuries, burns and a fractured pelvis.

Joan Brickhill was due for discharge late yesterday. She suffered

lacerations and shrapnel wounds

The Brickhills have long been involved in anti-apartheid and anti-racist organisations.

Jeremy Brickhill, a Zimbabwean, studied briefly at the University of Natal, and is co-author of an authoritative account of the 1976 Soweto uprising, "Whirlwind Before the Storm".

In the mid-1970s, Jeremy and Joan Brickhill were key activists in the British Anti-Apartheid Movement. In

the late 1970s, Jeremy Brickhill served with Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces in Zambia as an intelligence officer. Former Selous Scouts chief Ron Reid-Daly has described Brickhill as having been an "effective" enemy intelligence operator.

After Zimbabwean independence Jeremy Brickhill became a key figure in the Organisation of Collective Co-operatives of Zimbabwe (OCCZIM), in which former guerillas launched co-operative business ventures.

Earlier this year, he was an assistant director of the film, "A World

Apart", scripted by Shawn Slovo, daughter of South African Communist Party general secretary.

Joan Brickhill (formerly Joan Dobson) comes from Durban, where she reported for the Durban *Daily News* and was close to black consciousness leaders in the early 1970s.

She left South Africa in 1974 with Jeremy Brickhill to avoid having to give evidence against the organisers of the countrywide "Viva Frelimo" rallies.

She later worked on African magazines in London, and was involved in anti-apartheid activities.

Argus 16/10/82

# Mugabe sets target to cut SA links

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe hopes to end all commercial links with South Africa by June 1988, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a closed session of the Commonwealth summit in Canada.

In a report from Vancouver, the Mozambique News Agency Aim said Mr Mugabe had also told the closed meeting that his country would stop using all rail routes through South Africa as soon as the Limpopo railway linking Maputo to southern Zimbabwe became operational.

He disclosed that the Zimbabwean military contingent in Mozambique was costing the Harare government R32-million a year.

## Copper exports

Mr Mugabe also said that all Zambia's copper exports were now sent through Beira and Dar es Salaam and not South Africa.

Aim said Mr Mugabe had told the other Commonwealth leaders that South Africa was no longer Zimbabwe's main trading partner.

In Zimbabwe the national news agency Ziana did not report Mr Mugabe's speech to the closed session.

However, the agency said the frontline states had circulated a report to "a group of selected journalists" in which it was said that there was little point in adopting new measures if existing ones were not being adequately implemented.



Mr Robert Mugabe

362 17/10/87

## Zimbabwe cracks down on squatters

from ROBIN DREW  
Weekend Argus  
Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Thousands of people in Zimbabwe have had their shanty-town homes bulldozed and set ablaze in recent weeks as authorities implement Government orders to crack down on squatters.

A task force set about its work in Matabeleland last weekend and more than 6 000 squatters were moved from settlements on the outskirts of Bulawayo.

It is Government policy to move people to re-settlement areas and, in the latest operation, the families were transported north to the Tsholotsho district about 100km away.

There they are sup-

posed to settle down and farm the land in the drought-stricken and dissident-hit area where the Government is trying to encourage co-operative ventures centred on a village development scheme.

However, in other places such as the Chegutu Safari area in the Midlands, officials moved in with their torches after giving the squatters only 14 days' notice. Some of them had been living there for more than five years.

The tough action, which has drawn criticism here, follows an earlier warning by the Government that squatters all over the country had to move off land they were occupying illegally.

# Sithole afraid to go home

EXILED Zimbabwean leader Ndabaningi Sithole said this week he had been denied United States political asylum but was appealing against it because he would be killed if he returned home.

"If I went back I would be detained. I would certainly go to my grave. If I was detained I would be killed," said Sithole.

Sithole, 65, said in a telephone interview from his apartment in a Washington suburb that his lawyers were appealing to win US asylum for him.

Sithole said the State Department denied his request for political asylum last week on grounds that other opposition leaders were living in Zimbabwe unharmed.

"They said I would be safe."

"I said to myself they can't assure me that I will be safe when I return because on several occasions when I was in

Zimbabwe attempts were made on my life," said Sithole.

The State Department had no comment.

Sithole was leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union which fought white minority rule in the former Rhodesia and was imprisoned for 10 years.

But in 1979 he joined a civil war coalition which fought Robert Mugabe's guerrilla forces before Zimbabwe won independence in 1980 and Mugabe was elected Prime Minister.

Sithole fled Zimbabwe in 1984 claiming attempts were made on his life by the government.

Sithole first went to Britain and then to the Washington suburb of Silver Spring, Maryland, where Zimbabwe accused him in 1985 of seeking US support to overthrow Mugabe's government.

Sapa-Reuter.

362

CP/10/87

# Mugabe

## calls on poets to spare his blushes

362

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8/10/87

By DON JACOBS  
Harare

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's poets and composers have been asked to save him from the continuing embarrassment of a national anthem written by a South African.

The move comes 10 years after Mr Ian Smith's government finally checked the outpourings of Rhodesian patriotic verse with the adoption of a short-lived anthem.

Since Mr Mugabe came to power in 1980, Zimbabwe has shared an anthem with a country it does not recognise — Transkei — using a Shona translation of "Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika" on all ceremonial occasions.

It was written at the turn of the century by a Xhosa priest.

### Difficulty

There were disappointing results from initial attempts to produce an indigenous Zimbabwean anthem in the feverish atmosphere of post-independence patriotism in 1980-81.

But last week the Deputy Minister of Information, Mrs Naomi Nkhawane, announced two R9 700 prizes in a competition — writers of lyrics must submit entries by December 18, while composers have until March to come up with a musical setting.

Patriotic bards are likely to have even greater difficulty finding English rhymes for "Zimbabwe" than their white predecessors in Rhodesia, who were stuck with "amnesia", "milk of magnesia" and possibly "seizure".

THE central figure in the Frontline States' sanctions controversy remains Robert Mugabe — a source of both admiration and exasperation to those who know him.

Austere, honest, ideological, a workaholic with pretensions to being an important actor on the world stage, the Prime Minister is politically secure after nearly eight years in power, yet boxed in on all sides.

Ideologically, his committed Marxist-Leninism puts him at odds with some members of his own Cabinet and an expanding black middle-class, now enjoying the fruits of private enterprise (and patronage), and determined not to surrender them.

Questions about Zimbabwe's "Leadership Code" — under which Cabinet Ministers and politicians are expected to limit their business interests — are met with indulgent smiles and sometimes outright laughter.

Politically, the Prime Minister is hampered by tribal constraints. Unlike Ndebele leader Joshua Nkomo, whose control as tribal leader is absolute, Mugabe is the compromise choice of the six clans who vie for control of the Shona political machine.

Shona politics, it was explained, is never static. Being a Zanu politician is like "standing on a rolling log in white water". Because Mugabe rules by consensus, he cannot easily make major policy changes or dismiss incompetent or venal col-

# Mugabe — politically secure — boxed in by tribal constraints

RICHARD STEYN, Editor of the Natal Witness, reports on a recent fact-finding visit to Harare

leagues for fear of upsetting one or another of the clans.

Regionally, the Zimbabwean leader is not popular. His Marxism makes Botswana and Malawi wary of him. President Kaunda has a long-standing preference for Joshua Nkomo, while President Chissano's pro-Western inclinations make him much less of a soulmate than Samora Machel did.

Mugabe's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union are strained, for opposite reasons. And his vehement refusal to be seen dealing with South Africa — which sets him apart from his neighbours — gives Pretoria an incentive to embarrass him whenever it can.

There are other bars to Mugabe's cage:

- The Church remains independent of government and is often critical.

- The Shona tribal elders

are conservative and resistant to change

- The private sector and farming community are fiercely opposed to creeping encroachment by the State

- The rural peasants are demanding more land.

Even Mugabe's critics concede, however, that his policy of reconciliation between black and white has been remarkably successful.

There must be few precedents in world history of a successful revolutionary leader inviting his sworn enemies to stay on as his guardians.

The scrapping of the entrenched white seats in Parliament raised hardly a ripple in a white community intent now on keeping its head down and leaving politics to the blacks.

Underlying Mugabe's

problems is the threat posed by South Africa. Pretoria has an almost infinite capacity for queering Zimbabwe's pitch — by squeezing transport links, fomenting disorder in Matabeleland or playing godfather to Renamo.

It is little wonder that Mugabe believes his socialist experiment has little chance of succeeding as long as Afrikaner Nationalists remain in power in Pretoria.

A much-debated question in Harare, as it is in Johannesburg, is whether Zimbabwe is on the road to becoming a truly socialist society or not.

There are many indications that the kind of Marxist model he has in mind is a less-centralised economy, like Yugoslavia's — one in which some elements of privatisation are retained in order to stimulate development.

But an influential black fi-

nancier was adamant that Mugabe would never succeed in foisting Marxism on Zimbabwe: "We are too plural, our economy is too mixed and we are too close to South Africa for that".

Zimbabwean businessmen are deeply concerned about the current state of their economy. Deprived of investment capital by Mugabe's refusal to provide foreign companies with satisfactory guarantees, and burdened by a shortage of foreign exchange and the effects of a serious drought, the economy is serious, though not dire, straits.

On the downside, Zimbabwe is over-spending on education (for understandable reasons) and in real terms is paying as much to keep Renamo away from the Beira corridor as Ian Smith was paying during his war.

On the plus side is the remarkable performance of the agricultural sector, whose output has increased by 20 per cent per annum since the war ended.

South Africa should accept, as Pik Botha appears to have done, that Zimbabwe's — and Zambia and Mozambique's — bark about sanctions will always be worse than its bite.

As the dominant power, South Africa has more to gain than anyone from the economic development of the sub-continent — which is why General Magnus Malan and company should be kept firmly in check.



## Zim to unblock emigré funds

THE Zimbabwean government plans to release some of the millions of dollars lying dormant in blocked fund accounts held by emigrés in an attempt to promote new industries.

The measure is part of a programme to stimulate the economy first announced by Zimbabwe's Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Bernard Chizero, in May.

Emigrés whose accounts are unblocked in terms of the new pro-

gramme will be allowed to remit 50 percent of their dividends and to take their funds out of Zimbabwe in five years' time.

But the funds can only be released for the development of new Zimbabwean industries if they are invested according to certain criteria. The industries should be export oriented, increase import substitution, be labour intensive, introduce new technology using local materials.

362

W/Mail

23-29/10/87

# SITHOLE

By PATRICIA CHENEY  
Washington

IAN SMITH imprisoned him, Robert Mugabe allegedly tried to kill him, but now it looks as if the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, erstwhile Zimbabwean revolutionary and black nationalist hero, will finally win one modest victory — over the United States bureaucracy.

On Thursday Dr Chester Crocker, the administration's top Africa policymaker, told the Senate Africa Subcommittee that there was "no question of Sithole being chucked out of this country".

It was the first sign that the 67-year-old Congregationalist minister would escape the net of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) which last week informed him he had not been granted political asylum and would be deported.

Sithole applied for asylum in September, citing as grounds numerous attempts by the Zimbabwean army to assassinate him and published statements by Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, that should he return he would be tried for treason.

"I am regarded as a stumbling block to their plan to set up a one-party state," said Sithole, who founded Mugabe's Zanu Party.



too happy for me to be their sacrificial lamb."

His saviour came from a once unlikely quarter.

Rightwinger Senator Jesse Helms, formerly one of white Rhodesia's few friends in the US Congress and a vitriolic critic of the Patriotic Front when Sithole was a member, took up his cause as a means to chastise Crocker on what Helms perceives as the State Department's inexcusable cosyng-up to the Marxist Mugabe.

"We once sold Bishop Abel Muzorewa down the river," he lectured Dr Crocker at Thursday's hearing on the South Africa sanctions legislation. "I hope we don't do the same to Mr Sithole."

## Lonely

Dr Crocker's assurances were encouraging news to Sithole, who has been waging a lonely battle to avoid becoming a mere footnote to history.

For the past 15 months, he and his wife Vesta have been travelling around the US "doing research" on a \$22,000 grant for Mr Sithole's newly-completed book, *The Secret of America's Success*.

Surprisingly unscathed by his imprisonment, near brushes with death and a nomadic exile existence, Sithole is continuing his struggle from a sparse flat in Silver Spring, Maryland, a quiet suburb of Washington.

It is, by his own admission, a "hand-to-mouth" existence. He attracts little attention here where would-be Third World leaders come a dime a dozen.

## Asylum at last for the nomad of Zimbabwe

The INS, under pressure from the State Department, it was alleged, decided Sithole's fear of persecution was "not well founded", and refused to even renew his visitor's visa.

"The State Department thinks the world of Mugabe and wants to have good relations with him," Sithole told the Sunday Times on Wednesday. "They would be only

362

# era in Zim Govt

Page 8

SOWETAI

## New

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's Parliament tomorrow will take its first step towards rewriting the constitution and enabling Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to become executive president with powers giving greater control over the government.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 7) Bill is to be formally tabled tomorrow by Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) in the lower house, National Assembly. Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo announced in an interview published here yesterday.

Mr Zvobgo, architect of the bill, told the *Sunday Mail* newspaper that Mr Mugabe or his successors as president would still be answerable to the Assembly and the rubber-stamp Senate to prevent them becoming dictators.

### Opinions

"The Constitution does not provide for a life president," Mr Zvobgo told the *Mail*, controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust. "Parliament in this country has a right to vocalise the people's opinions and wishes."

In the framework of the bill the first executive president will be elected by a simple majority in the 100-member Assembly and 40-seat Senate, both dominated by Mr Mugabe's ruling party. The first head of state will hold office for six years and, after the first election, be chosen by voters.

To fire a president one-third of all parliamentary legislators must ask the speaker to appoint a joint committee of the two

houses. Grounds for removal include violation of the constitution, inability to function as head of state or gross misconduct.

The president will be head of state, head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The current presidency is a largely ceremonial post held by the Reverend Canaan Banana, a Methodist minister.

As president, Mr Mugabe will have a

stronger grip on day-to-day running of the country as he prepares for two further constitutional changes — the abolition of the Senate and the introduction of a one-party state in one of Africa's few western-style democracies.

"This is an honest attempt at ensuring a strong government headed by an executive president at the centre, a strong parliament and an independent judiciary."

Mr Zvobgo told the *Mail*.  
— Sapa-AP

# Mugabe slams coup

362

Sometun

26/10/87

**HARARE** — The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement of Nations has condemned the coup in Burkina Faso and the assassination of President Thomas Sankara.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Third World bloc until 1989, said coup d'etats must be denounced by everyone, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper reported.

The paper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, did not say

where or when Mugabe made his remarks.

"A coup, however done and whether bloodless, is illegal," said Mugabe, who led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980.

## Readers

"We fought illegality here because we thought it added yet another burden to the colonial burden..."

Other African leaders including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity, have attacked the army officers who overthrew Capt. Sankara on October 15. Kaunda praised Sankara as a "revolutionary leader".

Capt. Blaise Compaore, who seized power in the West African nation, is seeking recognition from other African states. — Sapa.

# JUNIOR RAGS

362

# 'Let's talk' call to Zimbabwe

**HARARE** — SA Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs Glenn Babb yesterday made a frontal assault on Zimbabwe's policy of refusing government-to-government contact with SA, calling for high level talks to improve relations.

In what appeared to be a mission to break down the diplomatic barriers erected by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Babb urged an end to Mugabe's ban on meetings at ministerial level.

He also issued vehement denials of claims that Pretoria was still conducting destabilisation of its neighbours in order to keep them poor and dependant on the Republic.

Babb, who caused a furore in his previous posting as SA ambassador to Canada through meeting disgruntled Red Indian chiefs, is certain to cause a flurry by his unprecedented on-the-record remarks to a lunchtime meeting of Harare-based journalists.

He made his controversial appeal at a lunch hosted by SA Trade Commissioner Johan Viljoen, and attended by eight white foreign correspondents, editor of the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette Clive Wilson, and a white representative of the national news agency Ziana.

Babb faced a grilling from Wilson and other journalists on the continuing evi-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

dence of SA destabilisation, denying all knowledge of recent Bulawayo court cases in which Zimbabweans had been convicted of going to SA for training as dissidents, or of spying on Zimbabwean security installations.

The persistent claims of SA involvement with Renamo were distressing in view of recent SA investment in the former portuguese colony, said Babb.

"We would like Mozambique to work," he said. Pretoria realised that to install a Renamo government in Mozambique would merely drive Frelimo into the bush.

Babb said the imposition of sanctions had drawn South Africa closer to black Africa rather than isolated it.

"Zimbabwe is the only country which on a ministerial level has refused to make contact with South Africa. We feel that this is a detrimental development within Africa and we would like to make the situation change if it is at all possible," he said.

Babb urged Zimbabwe to recognise that a 180 degree turn had been made in SA internal politics, with the 1948 concept of partition giving way to power sharing in which no ethnic group would dominate.

# Natal violence 'out of control': Over 70 dead

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The violence in Maritzburg townships has spiralled beyond the control of political organisations, with bands of armed killers rampaging in a vicious cycle of attacks and revenge and ignoring peace calls by their leaders.

During meetings between Progressive Federal Party MPs and community leaders yesterday, and an inspection of Maritzburg townships, it became clear that no end to the violence is in sight.

However, those involved were emphatic that township negotiations must begin, that the state of emergency was hampering dialogue and that killers must be brought to justice as a matter of urgency.

More than 70 people have been murdered in the townships in the past five weeks, including six deaths at the weekend.

## Fled homes

Hundreds have been injured, scores of houses have been attacked and burned down and thousands of people have fled their homes in fear. Many sleep under trees at night and go home only during the day.

There have been more deaths this month than ever before and last week extra police forces, special investigating teams and a helicopter were deployed to control the violence.

The PFP party, including Natal leader Mr Ray Swart and MPs Mr Roger Burrows and Mr Mike Ellis, was stopped by police yesterday afternoon. They were allowed to continue after producing identification.

The PFP delegation met church leaders, the police, the Chamber of Commerce, Cosatu officials, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa), and Inkatha and United Democratic Front leaders.

Confusion reigned over causes and solutions, but church, community, Inkatha and UDF leaders stressed that the bands of men wreaking death and fear in the townships must be stopped at all cost.

Inkatha says the UDF has enlisted the support of the police in the bloody "civil war".



Picture: WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus

**LAST DAY:** Pupils at Cape Town High School staged a production of "Grease" today to mark the last day at school for thousands of matrics who write exams soon.

## 'Bop' voters go to polls today

MMABATHO. — Half-a-million people choose a parliament today for the homeland of Bophuthatswana — but they will have to wait three weeks to hear the result.

The election is for 72 seats in the National Assembly in this tiny capital close to the Botswana border. It could result in the emergence of a small parliamentary opposition for the first time, since the homeland gained its independence from Pretoria 10 years ago, according to local politicians and university lecturers.

Bophuthatswana, set up for Tswana speakers, is one of 10 tribal territories established under the Government's separate development policy. It is divided into seven pockets of

## Healer, father of 22 jailed for rape

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A 60-year-old traditional healer who raped three of his women patients and warned them they would be eaten by lions if they complained to the police has been jailed for 10 years.

The women were raped after the healer told them to remove their clothes so he could rub snuff on their bodies.

The magistrate said the man was a herbalist of some repute who had 22 children from 10 wives. He was also described as a spirit medium who commanded respect in his village.

The court was told that because the healer was being

## US celebrates first satellite in 18 months

WASHINGTON. — The US Air Force has successfully launched its first satellite in 18 months from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

The air force did not disclose what type of satellite was carried into orbit by the Titan rocket. The speculation is that it was a strategic reconnaissance satellite about the size of a bus.

The last Titan launches ended in failure, one in 1985 because of a leak which shut down an engine and another

# SA urges Zimbabwe to consider talks

ERTAIN

by MICHAEL HARTNACK  
Daily Dispatch Correspondent

**HARARE** — South Africa's deputy director general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, yesterday made a frontal assault on the Zimbabwean policy of refusing government-to-government contact with South Africa with a public call for high level talks to improve relations.

In what appeared to be a mission to break down the diplomatic barriers allegedly erected by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Babb urged an end to Mr Mugabe's ban on meetings at ministerial level.

He also issued vehement denials of claims by Mr Mugabe and other black African leaders that Pretoria was still conducting "destabilisation" of its neighbours.

Mr Babb is expected to cause a diplomatic flurry by his unprecedented on-the-record

remarks to a lunchtime meeting of Harare-based journalists.

There was no immediate reaction from the Zimbabwean Government.

Observers were unsure whether Mr Babb's initiative would achieve its end or not.

South African diplomats normally maintain the lowest possible profile in Harare, where Pretoria has for the last seven years maintained a "trade mission", accredited only to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The sole official contacts Mr Babb made during his two day stay in Harare were with officials of the trade ministry and the para-statal news media.

He made his appeal at a lunch hosted by the the South African trade commissioner, Mr Johan Viljoen, and attended by eight foreign correspondents, all of whom were white, the editor of the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette, Mr Clive Wilson, and a white representative from the national news agency, Ziana.

Mr Babb faced a gril-

ling from Mr Wilson and other journalists on the evidence of South African destabilisation.

Mr Babb denied that his mission to Harare was designed to counteract the four day visit here by eight South African newsmen.

The party, which returned home yesterday, heard repeated allegations of destabilisation.

The persistent claims of South African involvement with the Mozambique National Resistance movement were distressing in view of recent South African investment in the former Portuguese colony, he said.

"We would like Mozambique to work," he said.

"But Mozambique has found on the other hand that in order to milk the donor cow it is useful to use South Africa as a scape goat for all the ills of that country."

Pretoria realised that to install a Renamo government in Mozambique would merely drive Frelimo into the bush, he said.

The only hard evidence Mozambique had ever been able to produce were rebels trained in South Africa before the signing of the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

Mr Babb said the imposition of sanctions had drawn South Africa closer to black Africa rather than isolated it.

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# Zimbabwe trip <sup>(362)</sup> carries hopes of <sup>SMB</sup> better relations <sup>28/10/87</sup>

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

The new deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, has gone to Zimbabwe on what is officially described as an orientation visit, but which obviously carries hopes of improving relations with the second most powerful state in southern Africa.

The hostility with which Harare views the South African Government strongly influences attitudes in the frontline and SADCC groupings, both of which have come to be dominated by Zimbabwe.

Thus any improvement in relations must have an important bearing on the Government's efforts to win more friends in Africa and persuade those with whom it has secret dealings to come into the open.

## CONDUCT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S DIPLOMACY

Mr Babb has special responsibility for the conduct of South Africa's diplomacy in Africa. One of his major concerns must be the decline in relations with Zimbabwe.

Mr Babb's formal contacts with the government while in Harare were limited to a meeting with the Permanent Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Dr W Mudekanye, with whom all official dealings are conducted because of the government's refusal to deal with South Africa at ministerial level.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government is believed to have set no limits to exchanges below ministerial level and they have been conducted with several branches of the South African Government just below that level — but no higher.

This must cause fury in Pretoria.

Persuading Mr Mugabe to allow Cabinet-level dealings would thus represent a major breakthrough.

## Not one-man rule , Zimbabwe promised

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwe Government promised Parliament yesterday that its plan to set up a powerful new executive presidency would not lead to one-man rule.

"We are not recreating the monarchs of past empires," the Justice Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, told the National Assembly as he introduced a Bill to change the 1980 constitution. "It will not be rule by one man."

The Bill, to be debated today, combines the present posts of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the titular President, Mr Canaan Banana. Mr Mugabe will fill the new post.

Mr Zvobgo said the change would remove what the ruling Zanu-PF party saw as the flaws in the Lancaster House constitution worked out under British influence before independence.

He said the "Zimbabwe model" would be an African version in between the American system with the executive and legislature separate and the British system of a parliamentary executive headed by a Prime Minister.

Zimbabwe wanted to benefit from the experience of other African states and learn from their mistakes, he said in a speech packed with references to British and Indian constitutional law and quotations from such African figures as Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Mr Julius Nyerere.

"The American constitution works amazingly well in America. Elsewhere, in Africa, it has not been such a success," he said, citing the example of Nigeria.

Britain's parliamentary system also worked well but could not be reproduced in Africa because of the absence of a centuries-old tradition of monarchy, Mr Zvobgo said. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Robert Mugabe's success is only — but what does the future hold?

TO VISIT Zimbabwe in the early summer of 1987, seven years after independence, is for the most part a reassuring experience for a visitor from the tension-ridden south.

Harare, which I last saw in its colonial heyday as Salisbury in the 1950s, presents much the same outward appearance today, with its broad, jacaranda-lined avenues and relaxed pace of life.

Likewise reassuring is the friendliness of the people in even the most casual daily encounters across the colour line. Race relations in Mugabe's Zimbabwe are excellent.

Much of the credit is undoubtedly due to Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe himself and his remarkable policy of national reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe set the tone at the start when he kept on as his intelligence chief the very man who had served Ian Smith in that critical role — and whose Central Intelligence Organisation had tried several times to assassinate him. As the late Ken Flower noted in his just-published memoirs\* Mugabe called him in after the election victory and, recalling the 15-year civil war, said:

"We were trying to kill each other. That's what the war was about. What I'm concerned with now is that my public statements should be believed when I say we have drawn a line through the past..."

The policy of national

**ZIMBABWE TODAY:**  
Part 1 of GERALD SHAW'S experience of Robert Mugabe's country seven years after the end of white rule.



cillation has been successful beyond measure and has not been harmed by an exodus of at least 100 000 whites in the lesser artisan and unskilled commercial categories, creating much-needed employment opportunities for blacks.

The whites who have stayed tend to be the big farmer-land-owners and the professional and upper income groups, all of whom have prospered.

Their living standards are better than ever. The lifestyle of affluent white Zimbabweans has hardly changed at all, in fact, with swimming pools, servants and sundowners to order. Zimbabwe has had a change of government rather than a revolution, we may conclude.

Meetings with white business leaders in Harare confirm this impression. The prime minister is held in high regard by the business-sector. Despite the official socialist rhetoric, there has been no nationalization. No whites have forfeited their property. There has been no redistribution for past wrongs.

Black advancement has been remarkable in a number of fields. With a number of white

dence, Meikles and other first-class hotels are indeed first-class with unfailingly courteous and efficient service of a standard rarely found anywhere these days.

But what about the much-vaunted one-party state looming on the horizon? And the abolition of the white seats in Parliament?

Mr Mugabe is expected to follow the example of South African State President Mr P W Botha and become executive president next year. It remains to be seen whether the constitutional changes foreshadowed will mean much change in practice in the pragmatic way things have been done in Zimbabwe since independence.

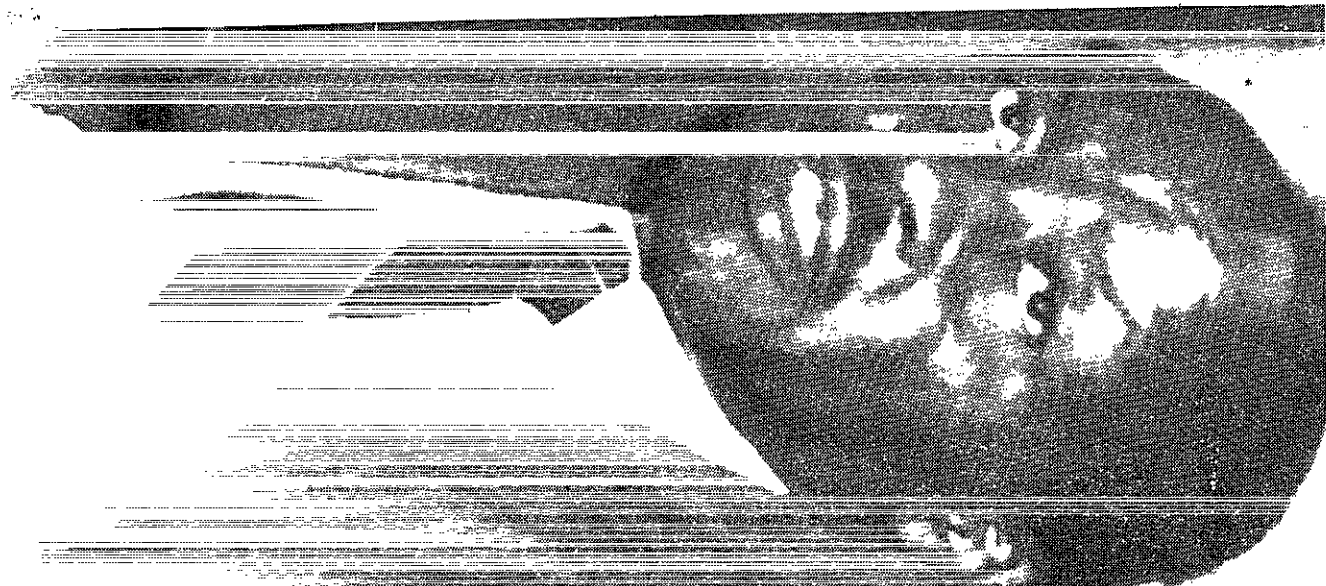
As a gesture towards non-racialism and reconciliation, the nomination last week of a number of whites to Parliament by the ruling Zanu-PF party, including representatives of respected figures in key sectors of agriculture and business, has been generally well-received. There is no disposition among whites to mourn the passing of the reserved white seats. Zimbabwe is manifest-

abroad for the acute scarcity of foreign exchange. They point to prestige state projects and a debt service ratio which stands at 32%. Finally, there is Mr Mugabe's high-principled insistence on paying foreign loans when they are due rather than rolling them over.

Whatever the whole truth of it, the effects of the foreign exchange crisis are felt across the board in mining, agriculture and industry, which need to import replacement plant and spare parts to maintain production.

There are other areas of concern. To a journalist trained in the classic liberal tradition, the Zimbabwe Press is not a free Press. It operates within an ideological consensus between newspapers and government of a kind which Mr Chris Heunis has often been heard to advocate.

Zimbabwe TV is rather more interesting than the SABC version, to my taste, with side-splitting British sitcoms on offer and weekly sessions where notably under-entitled journalists give Cabinet ministers a real grilling — again within an apparent consensus of what Z



29/10/87

362

ruled by and for Africans, in the first place, which is yet indebted to white skills in critical areas such as banking and finance. Mr Mugabe has succeeded in retaining the confidence of this sector. The Mugabe formula seems to work and the sceptical visitor is impressed.

But there are problem areas, notably in the economy, where a foreign exchange crisis is coming to a head. The causes are various and the relative importance assigned to them rather depends on the politics of the beholder.

First there is the cost of what Zimbabweans describe as South African "de-stabilization" of the region.

It is tremendously costly to deploy Zimbabwean troops in substantial numbers in Mozambique to protect the border from raiders and to guard Zimbabwe's links to the sea through the Beira corridor.

Then there has been the drought, the most severe and prolonged in a century or more, which has cut the production of tobacco, which is the country's largest earner of foreign exchange.

Some people in the business community blame imprudent government borrowing

about

It is difficult for an outsider to define this consensus but it seems to call for the proclamation of ideals of non-racialism and socialism and the development of Zimbabwe as a non-aligned country of Africa.

There are no Press laws but Minister of Information Mr Nathan Shamuyarira told a visiting group of South African journalists frankly enough that the expression of hostile attitudes to ideals of national development and in the area of national security would, as he put it, "present us with problems".

If the visitor's impressions are much more positive than negative there are some grounds to fear a stifling of public discussion and bureaucratic inroads into civil liberties. Zimbabwe retains the old emergency regulations first introduced in the Smith era and Mr Mugabe shows no inclination to repeal them.

Are such regulations justified? Traditional tensions between the dominant Shona and the Ndebele (Matabele) could present a real threat to the peace if Mr Mugabe does not do better than he has done



**NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA:** Zimbabwe's Minister of Information says expressions hostile to national development would "present us with problems".

so far in reconciling these mutually antagonistic groupings in a united Zimbabwe.

The sporadic violence by dissidents in Matabeleland still goes on and is assiduously stirred up by a clandestine South African radio station, "Radio Truth", according to the Minister of Information.

So there are certainly problems. Yet Zimbabwe has a great deal going for it, including a Cabinet and some senior civil servants who are as dedicated, efficient and qualified for the job as any of their counterparts south of the Sahara, not excluding Pretoria.

The big question mark concerns Zimbabwe's relations with South Africa and the mutually destructive economic warfare which continues between them — which,

if not halted, will plunge the region into chaos.

(To be continued)

\* Serving Secretly by Ken Flower (John Murray).

# Thousands of Mozambicans flee war to seek refuge in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — As the war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 2 000 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lips hacked off.

It is not a new situation. Seven years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil.

The latest Zimbabwean victims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

Mr Mugabe's government has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have rejoined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by Ministers that a

significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be sympathetic to the MNR and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

Last month Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Mariono Matsinha, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12 000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes but they have also been engaged in operations against the MNR.

The Zimbabwean view is that South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR. South African involvement prior to the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Mr Ken Flower, who had admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago, after President Machel appealed for help.

At that time, the plan was to keep troops there for about a year, during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

More than 60 000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strong points.

The Zimbabwe security forces are faced with the much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to protecting the vital Beira Corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira and the fuel pipeline.

debated by the full council.

## Hopes rise for Zimbabwe merger

30/10/87 2402 5PM

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Hopes are once again being raised in Zimbabwe that the two main parties, Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Mr Nkomo's Zapu, will merge.

According to today's *Herald*, which has close government links, a new initiative is in the offing which is probably "the real thing".

Zapu has come under strenuous attack in recent months from Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala, who accused it of backing dissidents and called for its banning.

Now it seems the unity talks which were formally called off in April by Mr Mugabe because of Zapu's intransigence are to be resumed.

Zapu is said to have no chance of increasing its representation in Parliament and is reported to have agreed on a serious effort to unite with Zanu (PF).

Mr Mugabe told a news conference last week that the offer to Zapu to join hands with Zanu (PF) still stood and that they could then negotiate positions in the party for Mr Nkomo and other leaders.

There has been no comment from either of the parties on the reported moves.

NEW ELA

30/10/87  
P124  
362

## TOBACCO SALES

### Up in smoke

Zimbabwe's 1 500 tobacco growers will not be sorry to see the end of the 1987 auction sales now limping to a close.

When the hammer falls for the last time in the auction room about 130m kg of flue-cured leaf will have been sold for an average price of close to 220c/kg — 30% down on 1986.

Grower income will have fallen from Z\$358m last year to around Z\$285m — or more than 20%. Despite this very few growers are expected to leave the industry — perhaps 70 compared with earlier estimates of between 300 and 400.

What this means is that the banks will be carrying the farmers into the new season, hoping good rainfall could reverse the situation. Leaf prices plummeted this season because of a combination of poor quality leaf, brought about by the disastrous drought, and adverse international market conditions. A larger and better quality Brazilian crop, a rundown on the US leaf stockpile and stagnant consumption, especially in western industrial markets, combined to depress prices to their lowest level since 1985 when the average was 207c/kg.

Tobacco merchants believe that — provided leaf quality improves — there will be a strong price recovery next year. However, they doubt prices will regain their 1986 levels at least until 1989. Even then, real returns to growers are likely to be lower than in 1985-1986 because production costs are forecast to rise at 15% annually over the next two years.

With some 62 500 ha being planted to tobacco the signs are that next year's crop will be roughly similar in size. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association expects deliveries of around 132m kg. Just how much prices recover depends on leaf quality and how the competitive Brazilian crop fares. A further — vitally important — imponderable is the US dollar. If the American currency falls sharply in 1988 as many forecasters predict, Zimbabwean leaf will look uncomfortably expensive unless Harare is prepared to match the dollar's decline.

There is concern too over transport. Tobacco industry sources believe it could harm their export prospects if a large proportion of leaf exports were to be diverted from Durban, which handles the bulk of the Zimbabwean crop, to the Mozambique port of Beira favoured by the Zimbabwe government. Merchants warn that repeated sanctions threats by Zimbabwe against Pretoria only serve to deter overseas buyers who are concerned with ensuring continuity of supply.

Export proceeds from flue-cured tobacco will be down about 25% or Z\$100m this season from a peak of Z\$420m last year. Whether farmers' incomes are improved in the coming season, will depend largely on the weather, the US dollar and the regional transport situation. ■

362  
Zimbabwe

## unions get blasted by minister

HARARE — The Government's decision to clamp down on wage increases was meant to freeze all wage increases not just some of them, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Mr Frederick Shava, said here yesterday.

"This was done after consideration of the dire economic circumstances in which we find ourselves due to the drought in many parts of the country, the defence of our trade routes through Mozambique and a general slow down in economic performance," he said.

The minister was addressing a two-day Associated Mine Workers seminar on labour relations.

He added: "So far anyone who calls himself a union leader to tell the public that his union ought to be exempted from the wage freeze because of some technicality is to indulge in the deception of workers in order to gain cheap popularity. To me such behaviour is reprehensible," he said.

He minister was responding to the recent strike by workers in the footwear and tanning industry. The workers were demanding a 15 percent wage increase.

# Following the trail



SA's alleged acts of destabilisation are a popular talking point in Zimbabwe. And no one is more convinced of them than Minister of State for Security Emmerson Mnangagwa. The FM and

other SA journalists questioned him.

**FM:** Are you aware of any white Zimbabweans working as agents for SA?

**Mnangagwa:** There are still a few white Zimbabweans working for SA. We have also arrested some blacks. There are two categories: individuals recruited to work against their country because of greed; and those who have been trained by SA to commit acts of banditry. These people are invariably from Matabeleland, where most people are members of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. South Africans are very active there, trying to recruit people in an area where they know there is political opposition to the ruling party.

**How many arrests have there been?**

From 1983 to the present not a single year has passed without people being tried who have been trained by SA and arrested here.

**Have you spoken to SA on an unofficial level about these problems?**

We have had contact on defence and security levels, initially at the highest possible level. Meetings between army and security officials took place either here, in SA or on the border.

But early on May 19 last year they launched a raid. We had a meeting scheduled with South Africans here at 11 o'clock; at 9 o'clock they called from Pretoria to cancel it. We asked for the reason and they said they had some problems. But we know that they had attacked us in the early hours. After that we stopped the talks.

We continue to have border contacts. South African commandos and our army meet to sort out criminal activities and things like cattle crossings.

**Have you personally had contacts at ministerial level with SA?**

Yes, two or three years ago, there was a minister called Louw (Eli Louw) in the president's office, responsible for the Budget. He visited us and spent some time here. I met him.

**Was that not going against your policy of not meeting South African Cabinet members at ministerial level?**

Well, he was not here officially. But he could not sneak in without me knowing. He knew Dennis Norman, our minister of agriculture. I'm a farmer and that's how we met. But that was the only time I had contact with a South African minister.

**Do you believe that since the Nkomati agreement the South African government has stopped supporting Renamo?**

I don't have to believe. Every month I talk to people we have captured. There is evidence that they drop food and ammunition. Everything is there to see.

Recently SA admitted, I think, that while they signed Nkomati they were supplying Renamo from Phalaborwa. Recently there was a case where they came by submarine and when they reached the Zambesi, used speedboats on the river to supply Renamo. So we decided to patrol the Zambesi from September last year.

On one occasion, in July or August, a South African submarine had the cheek to stop a Mozambique frigate offshore from Nkala, silenced its radio communications, and spent two hours off-loading. The Mozambicans could see the lights on the shore where the bandits were receiving supplies. **So drops are made from the sea?**

Both by sea and by air. After Nkomati they stopped using Mozambique airspace and for some time flew from the Comores Islands. Now they fly in directly from SA, I think Hoedspruit. Sometimes they come by helicopter.

So far they have occupied two runways in Mozambique where they cleared the bush and used gas lights. We occupy those runways now.

**In your view, could SA be held largely or partly responsible for supplying Renamo in**

**Mozambique?**

Not partly responsible — in our view, totally responsible for the devastation in Mozambique. They provide all the ammunition, training and back-up.

**Is there no difference between before and after Nkomati?**

There was a lull after Nkomati. It resumed, I think, with a major offensive in May last year. By September last year they had almost entirely taken over the Zambesi province and Mutatara bridge. On September 30 1986 when Botswana celebrated its 20th anniversary I attended with President Samora Machel. We spent that night discussing the invasion of Mutatara where the MNR had taken over 18 towns. This was about 18 days before Samora died. It was because of that bridge he went to see President Kenneth Kaunda.

Then we decided to remove the MNR. Zimbabwean troops went to those provinces and took over 14 towns. The situation has improved tremendously.

**What do you think the MNR hopes to achieve?**

From what I've heard from captured people, they don't have a political programme. I think their masters are still engaged with the idea of causing maximum devastation on economic targets. They are narrow-minded, they think only of Mozambique and don't know how their actions are affecting the whole region.

**What pattern do you see in incidents like the recent bomb in Avondale, Harare, and in Matabeleland?**

After the white-only elections (in SA) went more to the right, one can expect the hawks, the lovers of violence, to take the upper hand. With that I believe will come more violence in the region and Zimbabwe.

We found that the funds allocated to South African intelligence services have doubled. Our intelligence sources say that NIS's (National Intelligence Service) have remained the same but funds for CSI (Chief of Staff: Intelligence) have increased.

**Are you well informed?**

I will lose my job if I'm not.



## ZIMBABWE

# At SA's door

*When is war not a war? Apparently when it is waged by the stronger against the weaker as a 'pre-emptive strike' — Former President Julius Nyerere's foreword to the book Destructive Engagement.*

The swearword *apartheid* has shifted to second position in the unpopularity polls in Zimbabwe. After a week-long visit, it is clear that Pretoria's alleged policy of *destabilisation* of its northern neighbours is now, according to the government of Robert Mugabe, the most important stumbling block between the two countries.

Security Minister Emerson Munangagwa expects increased violence. "I don't think we will be spared that," he says. (See *Face to face*.)

An SA Defence Force spokesman says there is nothing new in these allegations. SA's point of view is well known in this regard and the SADF has no further comment.

But not only black Zimbabweans suffer from this paranoia about SA's supposed involvement in the affairs of its neighbours. Whites like Eddie Cross are convinced that elements within SA continue — unauthorised by government — to sponsor the Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

Cross, who heads the Beira Corridor Group (BCG), which promotes strategic investments and stable operable business in the region, claims the BCG intercepts all radio contacts between SA and Renamo. He says signals are still being sent to the rebels.

Cross reckons the situation in Mozambique is out of control. He paints a dismal picture of 85% illiteracy and 4m facing starvation (2m beyond reach).

Though Cross blames SA for much of the human suffering, he does not absolve the Frelimo government. "The Mozambicans admit that they erred when they banned religion and destroyed private property ownership," says Cross.

He calls it Pretoria's ambivalence when he tells of how the SA Transport Services and troops swept in last week after Renamo destroyed a bridge between Maputo and Komatipoort. "They worked round the clock to fix the bridge," says Cross.

Two weeks ago BCG had talks with South African ambassador Piet Koornhof in Washington. Cross says Koornhof emphatically

denied that his government is backing Renamo.

"We try to persuade SA that it's not in its interest to cripple the Frontline states. Our view is that a substantial policy rethinking towards the Frontline states is taking place in Pretoria, which will give gradual momentum to free trade with these states."

To underline his way of thinking, Cross says that Frelimo was satisfied with SA's assurances when they met in Cape Town

three months ago after allegations of SA's involvement in the massacre of a small Mozambique town.

Still, the BCG is concerned about the military situation in Mozambique. "We have also had deep incursions into Zimbabwe by Renamo. This is not a Unita situation. It is sheer banditry."

Zimbabwean Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira says both Renamo and the South African Radio Truth are sending powerful radio propaganda broadcasts to the Midlands area. He blames Radio Truth, which broadcasts from the eastern Transvaal, for inciting the Matabele to rise against the Mugabe government.

Shamuyarira says his government has protested but the South African government denies any connection with the radio station.

Western diplomatic sources in Harare say a desperate situation prevails in Zimbabwe and neighbouring Mozambique. They are aware of Zimbabwean claims to have documentation — found on captured rebels — that SA has assisted Renamo.

"These supplies are of such magnitude that they could not have come from the Portuguese population (in Mozambique)," says one senior diplomat.

According to these sources a large number of Zimbabwean and Frelimo soldiers have opted to join Renamo. One senior diplomat contests the assumption that Renamo is without a political programme. "There is clearly an element of organisation," he says.

They agree, however, that the situation in Mozambique has become a nightmare for Mugabe. Should the Frelimo government collapse, Renamo could become the most immediate threat to Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile white Zimbabwean Minister of Public Service Chris Andersen sounded an indirect warning to SA when he spoke in

Johannesburg last week. Development of the Beira corridor and the port of Beira should be a milestone in an improved relationship between the public and private sectors in Zimbabwe, he said.

"The project has in addition captured the imagination and support of the international community and in particular Western industrialised nations. These are likely to join Zimbabwe in condemning the activities of those who seek to sabotage the project."

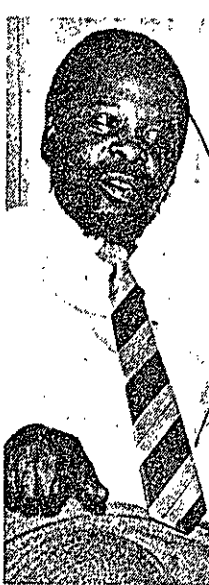
One would hope that talks of SA's destabilisation programme are just wild fantasies of insecure men. Pretoria can ill afford to aggravate already fragile relations with its nearest northern neighbour.

As Andersen said: "I hope and pray that you will have the strength to address (your) fundamental problems and resolve them in an honourable manner so that our countries may enjoy a normal and stable relationship."

## INKATHA-UDF

### Killing fields

Superficially, the black townships of Pietermaritzburg have lapsed into a senseless anarchy reminiscent of Beirut. In the three weeks to last Friday, 47 people died in township violence — much between arch-rivals In-



Dhlomo

katha and the United Democratic Front (UDF). The most recent death was the brutal decapitation of a 10-year-old boy.

Whether there is method to this mayhem, neither residents nor academic researchers can answer with certainty. It is equally impossible to apportion relative blame. But there is general agreement about the principal antagonists: Inkatha and the UDF.

Embarrassed leaders of both have failed to stem the violence. Appeals from residents for a peace envoy reflect the seriousness of the situation. The *Sowetan* recently lamented: "Because of political in-fighting, many people have lost all confidence and trust in politicians and their organisations. This has set the struggle back by many years."



## Confidence up

An upbeat assessment of near-term economic prospects in the manufacturing industry from the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) has helped boost business senti-

30/10/87

ment in Harare.

The CZI's July 1987 opinion survey detects a small but welcome recovery in business optimism, which fell to a low early in the year after the 40% cut in industrial import allocations. According to CZI's survey of 210 industrialists, 46% of respondents are more pessimistic about the business outlook compared with a sharply higher reading of 58% in March this year. Though only 14% are more optimistic — the second-lowest reading in two years — the survey still believes that a turning point has been reached.

Despite what some see as CZI's efforts to talk the economy up, the bulk of the findings makes pretty dismal reading. Only 29% of respondents expect to authorise increased investment spending over the next year — down from 41% a year ago, for example. Only 14% of respondents are operating at full capacity, and a mere 6% expect to increase employment over the next few months.

### Import allocations

In its commentary, CZI agrees the trend — though upward — remains depressed. Sentiment has improved following the mid-year increase in import allocations and the buoyancy of company profits. CZI says that indirect import allocations — arising from the export revolving fund, aid and barter deals — now account for two-thirds of the foreign currency available to manufacturers compared with one-third five years ago. This means that cuts in basic allocations have a less serious impact than they did. But CZI does not say that aid and barter deals frequently result in imports costing significantly more than those obtained from direct import quotas.

CZI forecasts that industrial output — up 1% in the first seven months of the year — will increase about 2% this year, despite the forecast 3% fall in real GDP. It is sharply critical of government's wage and price freeze and urges an early return to collective bargaining. It sees the beginning of a revival in manufacturing activity arising from the new system of foreign currency allocations and predicts an improvement in industrial exports.

As far as trade with SA is concerned, intensified pressure on Zimbabwean industrialists to reduce imports from SA would conservatively cost Z\$200m annually — about 4% of GDP.

What's more, it says the manufacturing industry, which sells about one-third of its exports to SA, would suffer most. Industrialists don't expect the government to cut trade links with Pretoria but they do point to last month's Canadian newspaper interview in which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe forecast that Zimbabwe would sever economic links with Pretoria by the end of next year.

Last week's announcement that Z\$150m Commonwealth aid is to be poured into the Chicqualala rail line from Zimbabwe to Maputo is evidence of a new determination in Harare to reduce dependence on SA. ■



BIASA

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FINANCIAL MAIL OCTOBER 30 1987

# Mugabe clear for presidency



**ROBERT MUGABE:** first executive President of Zimbabwe.

**HARARE** — Parliament amended Zimbabwe's constitution yesterday, opening the way for the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to become executive President.

The (lower) House of Assembly approved 73-0 the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) Bill, despite criticism by some members that it would give the office too much power.

The Bill, put before the chamber earlier this week by Justice Minister Mr Edson Zvobgo, required at least 70 affirmative votes in the 100-member assembly.

It will now go before the 40-member Senate (upper house), where political analysts expect overwhelming approval.

The amendment was the second far-reaching change to the British-drafted constitution adopted at independence in 1980.

Last month, Parliament abolished 20 seats reserved in the lower House for

Zimbabwe's 100 000 white minority and another 10 in the Senate.

The 20 seats were filled last week by candidates backed by the ruling Zanu-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front) party in an election in which the lower House voted as an electoral college.

Zanu-PF now controls 74 seats and can count on the support of another 12 MPs in the House of Assembly. The opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party, led by veteran politician Mr Joshua Nkomo, has 14 seats.

Among the new Zanu-backed MPs are 11 whites, eight blacks and one woman of Chinese origin.

The lower House voted again yesterday to elect 10 senators from 16 aspirants.

Ten of them, including four whites, have Zanu-PF support, two are Zapu members, one from the minority opposition United African National Council, and three independents.

The political changes are in line with a provision enabling the government to change the constitution after seven years.

Zanu-PF has so far failed to forge unity with Zapu, which enjoys massive support among the minority Ndebele tribe of south-western Matabeleland province.

The former allies in a black guerilla war that preceded Zimbabwe's independence held unity talks for two years, but Mr Mugabe called them off last April, accusing Zapu of intransigence.

The semi-official *Herald* daily newspaper reported yesterday that Mr Mugabe held brief talks with Mr Nkomo last Tuesday, but details have not been revealed. — Reuter.

# morrow, ca's largest ational

# Life hasn't changed much for whites in Zimbabwe

N. Day  
31/10/87  
262

WHITE Rhodesians now living in South Africa would have been surprised to see former Rhodesian Front MPs being elected to Parliament last Friday with Zanu-PF support.

The acerbic Bill Irvine, a Cabinet Minister under RF leader Ian Smith, was one.

But then life has not changed for the majority of whites.

Another Smith veteran, James Thrush, acknowledges that the cost of living has increased, but adds that suggestions that whites are having a hard time is "far from the truth".

"We feel sorry for the ex-Rhodesians as we see a bleak future for South Africa and a very bright future in Zimbabwe for all its peoples."

Thrush adds that race relations in Zimbabwe, even at the height of the war, were not as bad as in South Africa — an observation supported by those who are now living in South Africa.

Indeed, race seems to play little or no part in the daily social lives of the people.

The consensus is clear: life for whites has not changed.

Those who opted to remain were largely the wealthy or professional people whose standard of living has not dropped and who are able to afford to enrol their children at private schools.

Despite the strong curbs on money leaving the country, people continue to emigrate.

One couple, due to head south this week, cited education as the reason.

An artisan, the husband will earn 60% more than in Harare, will be spared the savagely high personal tax rates in Zimbabwe and will avoid declining standards in education.

Essentially in Harare the decline has been minimal, but in the rural areas where there was a substantial backlog, the equalisation of education has almost inevitably resulted in a lowering of standards.

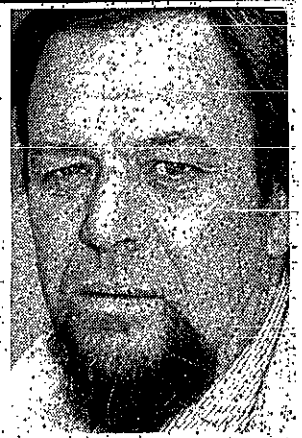
Reconciliation has been the key word for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF Government and there is an element of this in the support for 11 whites who were elected on Friday, albeit as independents.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr Didymus Mutasa, adds that the whites were also chosen because they were people who could represent Zimbabweans.

Not everyone agrees that it is the whites who are the real target of the reconciliation programme, one veteran former MP dismissing Government statements as little more than rhetoric.

The real goal, he states is reconciliation between Shona and Ndebele.

**Weekend Post**  
**Political**  
**Correspondent**  
**PATRICK**  
**CULL has just**  
**returned from**  
**a brief visit to**  
**Zimbabwe.**  
**Here he gives**  
**some of his**  
**impressions.**



land is to broach another subject which all too often dominates conversation — destabilisation.

Simplistically, the official villain of the piece is South Africa.

The Minister of State (Security) in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, says that "dissident" activity in Matabeleland involves either groups who are acting for non-political reasons, or those who are trained in South Africa to "commit acts of banditry".

Despite the fact that there have apparently been court cases in the region involving captured "dissidents" the Minister either could not or would not provide evidence as to South Africa's involvement.

He stated that such a request should have been made earlier — it was, but to no avail.

Sources outside Government, including members of the diplomatic corps, state that the region has not been accorded the same attention as other parts of the country as far as development is concerned.

The utopia of independence, they add, has not materialised and groups have once again taken to the bush attacking specific targets — either wealthy whites or people in authority.

Destabilisation to the east of the country features Renamo.

Eddie Cross, as managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, is a man who is intimately involved in providing land-locked Zimbabwe with access to ports — other than those in South Africa.

It is not an easy task.

The Beira Corridor is now open after intensive work lasting 18 months and Beira is now a more important port than Dar-es-Salaam, handling 25% of the region's cargo.

Cross points out that protecting the line against Renamo is a major cost, with an average of two sabotage acts on the pipeline a month and one a week on the railway line.

The ruling Frelimo Government in Mozambique, he says, is a "mess", but adds that generally the Renamo forces are no match for the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) and don't seek confrontation.

"mauling" sustained by two units of the ZNA three weeks ago.

Cross states Renamo numbers about 15 000 but adds that it is impossible to identify any central core of political philosophy and that many of those calling themselves Renamo are nothing more than criminals.

He sees the situation in Mozambique as disastrous, with 4½ million people facing starvation, an infant mortality rate of 50% and 85% illiteracy.

Administratively, Cross adds, the Frelimo Government controls just 15% of the country and says that whole villages are peopled by Mozambicans who are naked and starving.

A Zimbabwean Government news agency said that men naked apart from an AK47 were a common sight.

With regard to the supplying of arms to Renamo, Cross states that he does not believe the South African Government is involved but that "unauthorised elements" within the SADF are currently to blame.

Within government, the frustrations are not only limited to an inability to put pressure on South Africa and the bitter pill of having to accept that the Republic is the dominant power in the region.

(Cross states that it would take just 72 minutes from the time the order was given for South Africa to mine the port at Beira.)

Another frustration is that the end of the war and independence in 1980 have not produced the utopia possibly associated with freedom in the minds of those who spent many years in the bush fighting the Smith Government.

Certainly, political power in the pure sense has been transferred to the majority and the last vestige of white political privilege — 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of the Lancaster House agreement — were formally scrapped earlier this year.

Much of the financial, commercial and agricultural muscle however, remains with whites. Prime Minister Mugabe dream of a socialist state is far away.

Indeed, not surprising even the majority of Cabinet — comrades name only — are any strong surge in

FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRIES — TELEPHONE

# Zimbabwe's yes to executive president bill

162  
3/10/87

HARARE — Singing broke out in Zimbabwe's House of Assembly yesterday when 100 per cent of the members present voted to pass the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill, which provides for the creation of an executive president.

Although it required at least 70 votes to be passed, the House voted 73 votes to none in favour of the Bill, leading to jubilation among members of the ruling Zanu-PF Party.

Meanwhile, the Daily Dispatch's correspondent in Harare reports a parliamentary rendezvous and a pair of equal-size photographs in the semi-official daily newspaper have started speculation here that a new unity drive is under way between the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe and the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Previous talks foundered on the brink of success in August, because Zanu-PF veterans were unwilling to see their long-time rivals given status in a one party state structure.

During this week's lengthy debates on the constitutional amendment, which will make 63-year-old Mr Mugabe Zimbabwe's first executive president, his former mentor, Mr Nkomo, 70, was seen to move his towering bulk across the floor of the house of assembly and whisper to the Prime Minister.

There was a flurry of excitement as Mr Mugabe left shortly afterwards, followed by Mr Nkomo.

Parliamentary sources confirm they had a lengthy man-to-man talk in Mr Mugabe's suite in the building.

More significant than the meeting itself, however, was the fact that the slavishly pro-government newspaper, the Herald, was allowed to report the meeting, carrying a photograph of Mr Nkomo below one of Mr Mugabe — and exactly the same size.

It is little over a fortnight since the Herald headlined statements by the home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala, that "the time is ripe for the banning of Zapu".

Last Saturday it ridiculed Mr Nkomo's criticism of the selection of former Rhodesian front stalwarts to fill the seats vacated by the 30 elected white parliamentarians.

On his return from the commonwealth summit in Vancouver, Mr Mugabe himself accused Mr Nkomo of "speaking with two tongues", recalling the Zapu leader's 1980 manoeuvrings to form an anti-Mugabe coalition with moderate and right-wing elements should the British-supervised elections result in stalemate.

Mr Mugabe urged Mr Nkomo to show the same "courage" as the whites and join Zanu-PF.

Sources in Zapu, however, say Mr Nkomo's personal desire to conclude his long political career with a unity pact faces strong opposition by embittered Ndebeles who recall the 1981-84 clampdown on suspected government opponents in Matabeleland. Sapa

# Refugees pour into Zimbabwe

**A**S the savage war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 2 000 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lips hacked off.

It is not a new situation. Seven years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil. The latest Zimbabwean vic-

**THE tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil. The Argus Africa News Service reports.**

**Datefile: HARARE**

tims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

The government of Mr Robert Mugabe has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing men-

ace of MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have re-joined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by security ministers that a significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be

sympathetic to the MNR and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

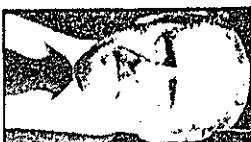
Last month Security Minister Emerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Mariano Matshiba, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12 000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes to the coast but they have also been heavily engaged in operations against the MNR forces.

Mr Mugabe said after President Samora Machel's death last year in a plane crash on South African soil that Zim-



**Robert Mugabe** .. "If Mozambique falls, we will be next"



**Ken Flower** .. "MNR has become a monster out of control"

babweans would fight to the last man to stop the MNR coming to power in Mozambique.

"If Mozambique falls, we will be next," he said. The Zimbabwean view is that

South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR.

South African involvement prior to the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. It was the South Africans who "took over" the rebel organisation after its high command fled Rhodesia when Mr Mugabe came to power.

The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Ken Flower, who admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago after President Machel appealed to his neighbours, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, for help.

According to reliable

sources at that time, the I was to keep a substantial number of troops there about a year during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

Now more than two years later and after several claimed major victories, massive security problems

More than 60 000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strategic points.

The Zimbabwean security forces are faced with much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to the protection they must provide along the vital Beira corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira the fuel pipeline.

# Mugabe set to fill new post as head of state

2/11/87 362 SML

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — There is no prize for guessing who will become Zimbabwe's first executive President when Parliament completes its approval of legislation currently before it to create the post. Everyone knows it will be Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the 63-year-old Prime Minister who has been head of Government for the first seven years of Zimbabwe's existence as a modern state.

Mr Mugabe and his colleagues in the Patriotic Front coalition of the two main parties which fought to free Zimbabwe from white rule have never favoured the idea of a Prime Minister and a constitutional President whose duties were largely ceremonial.

However the constitution, drawn up by the British at Lancaster House, provided for the dual system and built in safeguards to maintain it for the first years of independence.

Now the safeguard has lapsed as has the provision for special white representation and the ruling party has wasted no time in introducing changes. With the white seats abolished, the Government has turned its attention to the Presidency.

The Bill, which the House of Assembly has approved in principle and which now goes to the Senate, combines in one office the powers and privileges vested in the present Prime Minister and President.

The executive President will, according to Justice Minister Mr Edison Zvobgo, who is

steering it through Parliament, have no greater powers than those exercised separately by the Prime Minister and President.

Under the proposal, the President will be obliged to act on the advice of the Cabinet, whose members he will appoint. They will all have been elected to Parliament whereas he will have been directly elected by the people. (The first President to take office, however, will be chosen by members of Parliament).

The President will hold office for six years and there is no limit on the number of times he can be re-elected.

This provision has given rise to some criticism in the House with a number of members suggesting there should be a two-term limit.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party felt the office of President was being given too much power.

Dr Zvobgo said the President could be removed by Parliament if there were a two-thirds majority in favour. This, he said, broke new ground in the Third World.

One of the new independent white members, lawyer Mr Alwyn Pichanick, described the Bill as an excellent piece of legislation.

"I think it is outstanding that we have been able to pick the best out of various systems in the world."

Once the the parliamentary process has been completed, it is expected that the existing President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, will retire from office on pension.

362 SMC 3/11/87

## Sithole 'will face charges'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — The veteran Zimbabwean politician, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, would be tried for subversive activities if he returned home, according to the Minister of State for Security, Mr. Emerson Mnangagwa.

Mr. Sithole, who has been allowed to stay in the United States, claimed he would be killed or detained if he went back to Zimbabwe. The Reagan administration had initially wanted to deport him.

Mr. Mnangagwa told a weekend rally that Mr. Sithole was collaborating with rebels in Mozambique to fight against Mr. Mugabe's Government.

"Mr. Sithole makes wild statements against the government and myself to appease his conduct," said Mr. Mnangagwa.

He said Mr. Sithole was misleading his followers, most of whom live along the border with Mozambique.

362 SMC  
3/11/87

## Sithole 'will face charges'

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News Service

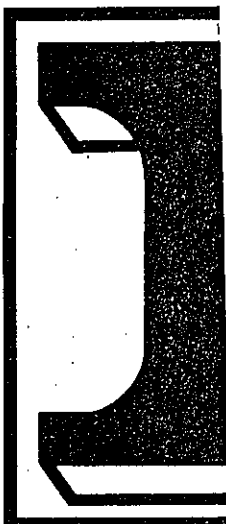
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# Slow coach from Zimbabwe-

Argus Africa News Service  
reports from Harare

**B**Y mid-January next year Zimbabwean trains are expected to move through the fever tree bushveld of Mozambique's Gaza Province to the port of Maputo for the first time in three years.

This highly significant event could presage the diversion of virtually all Zimbabwe's transit traffic from South African ports.

Repair teams of the National Railways of Zimbabwe have completed over 20 km of the first 54.2 km of line from the border station of Chicualacuala on the south-eastern tip of Zimbabwe and only 60 km from South Africa.

Thereafter the NRZ teams are to repair another 80 km in four sections. In two years' time, says NRZ general manager Mr John Avery, all 534 km is expected to have been rehabilitated at a cost of about R72-million.

But the route will demand a massive security screen. Diplomatic sources here confirm that the Mozambique

government has agreed to mount the operation and will station about 10 000 troops along the Limpopo Corridor.

Sources report that the Zimbabwe national army, already severely stretched by security problems at home and its commitment of about 12 000 troops to Mozambique, is unlikely to be similarly involved in the Limpopo Corridor.

It was in August 1984 that persistent attacks by the MNR and anxieties over the capacity of the barely-maintained line to carry any more traffic to Maputo forced its closure.

The effect was dramatic. Zimbabwe's use of South African ports and railways shot up immediately from under 60 percent to 97 percent, a shift that made Mr Mugabe's government more vulnerable than ever to pressure from Pretoria.

Economists say that Maputo and Beira, under optimum conditions, can "easily" handle Zimbabwe's annual trade of about six million tons.

The Limpopo line has other advantages, too. It runs through the lowveld with only a few broad curves and little change in altitude, making it half as costly as running trains on the steep incline from Beira.

Military sources say the Limpopo line is also much more defensible than the Beira line.

The sources say it is highly likely that Mozambican troops trained under the British military scheme at Inyanga in Zimbabwe will be used to guard the line.

British money is also making the project possible though Whitehall took nearly three years to make up its mind to release the R50-million.

The first phase includes not only relaying, resleepering and reballasting the worst 135km but also restoring the marshalling yards outside Maputo.

In December a feasibility study will begin to determine priorities for phase two which involves bringing the rest of the line up to standard.

362 WD 9/1/87

# Sport ban: SA big spenders in disruption, propaganda?

**HARARE** — South Africa spends astronomical amounts of money to disrupt the work of organisations trying to exclude the country from all international sports events, the executive chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Mr Sam Ramsamy, said here yesterday.

At a press briefing prior to the International Conference Against Apartheid Sports (ICCAAS), which opened in Harare yesterday, Mr Ramsamy said South Africa had spent huge sums on inviting international sports delegations to tour the country, as part of its propaganda campaign.

"In that way the apartheid regime tries to lobby its way back into the international sports arena," he said.

Mr Ramsamy, who will be secretary-general of the conference, said South Africa's usage of propaganda was one of

the major issues which would be discussed.

A four-man delegation is expected to represent the Anti-Apartheid South African Council on Sport.

However, the Council President, Mr Frank Van der Horst, has been denied a passport by the government.

The format for this meeting is different from previous meetings. The work of the conference will be done by three commissions rather than in plenary sessions.

The first commission will deal with South

African propaganda in sports and how this could be countered. It would also look at what role the South African embassies play in spreading this propaganda.

The conference's second commission is expected to discuss how pressure could be put on the United States, Britain and other Western countries to take action against sports people who compete in South Africa.

The third commission will discuss the implementation of conventions such as the UN convention against

apartheid in sports.

So far, only 22 of the roughly 100 countries that approved the convention at the UN have ratified it.

"This is mainly because of technical reasons. The convention has to be made law and the process of this depends on the different countries' constitutions," he said.

More than 80 delegates from about 50 countries are expected to participate in the conference discussions.

Four "liberation" movements — the ANC, the PAC, Swapo and the

Palestine Liberation Movement — will send delegations.

The United Nations, the main financier of the conference, will send the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Joseph Garba.

A three-man delegation of the International Olympic Committee, headed by the vice-president of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Judge Keba Mbaye, will also participate.

The conference will be officially opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. — Sapa

Op Times 5/11/87  
28 362

## Extra troops for border

HARARE. — Zimbabwe has intensified its military operations along its border with Mozambique to "crush the MNR bandit menace," Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, said Mr. Mugabe told the House of Assembly: "We have increased our vigilance and the militia, police and army have been deployed there in full force."

His government was "disturbed" by the murderous course the MNR had embarked upon.

"It is not a political organization with any ideology or morality but an organization dedicated to spilling blood," he said. — Sapa

# Samroc slams SA propaganda

**HARARE** — South Africa spends astronomical amounts of money to disrupt the work of organisations trying to exclude the country from all international sports events, the executive chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Mr Sam Ramsamy, said here at a Press briefing prior to the International

Conference Against Apartheid Sports (ICASA), which opened in Harare yesterday, Mr Ramsamy said. South Africa had spent huge sums on inviting international sports delegations to tour the country, as part of its propaganda campaign.

"In that way the apartheid regime tries to lobby their way back into international sports arena," he said, according to *Ziana*, Zimbabwe's national news agency.

Mr Ramsamy, who will be secretary-general of the conference, said South Africa's usage of propaganda was one of the major issues which would be discussed.

The format for this meeting is different from previous meetings. The work of the conference will be done by three

commissions rather than in plenary sessions.

The first commission will deal with South African propaganda in sports and how this could be countered. It would also look at what role the South African embassies play in spreading this propaganda.

## Pressure

The conference's second commission is expected to discuss how pressure could be put on the United States, Britain and other western countries to take action against sports people who compete in South Africa.

"Two-thirds of all South Africa's sports contacts take place with the US and Britain," Mr Ramsamy said.

The third commission will discuss the imple-

mentation of conventions such as the United Nations convention against apartheid in sports.

So far only 22 of the roughly 100 countries that approved the convention at the United Nations have ratified it.

"This is mainly because of technical reasons. The convention was to be made law and the process of this depends on the different countries' constitutions," he said.

More than 80 delegates from about 50 countries are expected to participate in the conference discussions.

Zimbabwe, the only country with an unlimited number of delegates, will have 12 delegates, headed by the Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, Mr David Karimanzira.

**HARARE** — International efforts to isolate South Africa from world sport should now be directed towards its total expulsion from international sports federations, the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Major-General Joseph Garba, said in Harare yesterday.

Addressing the Third International Conference Against Apartheid in Sport which was opened in Harare yesterday by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, General Garba said the meeting should review the successes scored in isolating South Africa in sport, and devise strategies for the future.

#### EASY IDENTIFICATION

He said that if South Africa was expelled from international sports federations, sportsmen who had contacts with South African sports bodies could be identified easily and isolated, the Zimbabwe national news agency, Ziana, reported.

"The sports boycott campaign against South Africa has been an overwhelming success. This is proof that sanctions can work if people are prepared to make them work," General

## New strategies being devised for total SA isolation in sport

Garba said. "The main focus of our efforts should now be directed at expelling South Africa totally from international sports federations."

Ziana said more than 150 delegates from 50 countries, sports bodies, and South African, Namibian and Palestinian "liberation movements" are attending the conference.

A member of the delegation of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) said "inequalities, brutalities and atrocities" in sport in South Africa must be highlighted in order to expose the cosmetic nature of the so-called reforms in that country.

Sacos's finance secretary, Mr Krish Mackerdhui, who is attending the conference, said in an interview that his delegation had had few chances of coming out of South Africa to tell the world what sport under apartheid was like.

He said Sacos chairman Mr

Frank van der Horst was refused a passport to attend the meeting by the South African authorities.

Sacos secretary Mr Collin Clark, was granted a visa, but it was restricted to travel to Mauritius only.

"The South African Government is easing the shackles, but does not want to remove them. It wants to make them acceptable to the international community.

#### 'FEW BLACK FACES'

Mr Mackerdhui said: "We came to this conference because we want to highlight the examples of inequalities, brutalities and atrocities committed against the sporting society in our country.

"The so-called reforms are just a device to create multiracial sports by bringing in a few black faces. This is just cosmetic." — Sapa.

## Seoul barred from attending Harare conference

The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — South Korea, which is due to host next year's Olympic Games, has been refused permission to attend the International Conference Against Apartheid Sport taking place at present in Harare.

About 50 countries are being represented, but a conference source said South Korea had not been allowed to come to Zimbabwe because the South Koreans had wanted to include government representatives in their delegation.

"Zimbabwe has no diplomatic relations with South Korea but has close ties with North Korea.

A source said if the South Koreans had confined their delegates to sports officials, their application to come to Zimbabwe might have been considered.

It is understood South Korea wanted to include its ambassador from Kenya and a Foreign Affairs official in the party.

The conference, which is being attended by delegations from the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is aimed at achieving South Africa's total isolation from international sport.

# Curbs on ex-Rhodesians

ZIMBABWE plans to take action against ex-Rhodesian whites now living in South Africa who are making use of Zimbabwean passports as a convenience to participate in international sporting events.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday his government would either withdraw or not renew the passports of these Zimbabweans-by-convenience.

Opening the third International Conference Against Apartheid Sport, Mugabe also called for the closing of all loopholes whereby South Africans could still participate in foreign sporting arenas.

Delegates to the conference in Harare outlined three specific targets for the conference, which ends on Saturday:

- to curb the back-door entry of South Africans in international sporting events through the possession of foreign passports;

- to increase international pressure on governments still allowing their

By HOWARD BARRELL,  
Harare WMAU

citizens to mount rebel tours to South Africa, and;

- to mount a campaign against the South African government's set of tax incentives to companies for sponsorship of "multi-national and racist sport".

Key conference organisers are Zimbabwe Olympic Committee head Tommy Sithole, who is also editor of *The Herald*, and South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee leader Sam Ramsamy. Conference chairman is Major General Joseph Garba, who heads the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

A six-person South African Council of Sport contingent, led by vice-president Joe Ebrahim and finance secretary Krish Makerdhuj, was among the scores of international delegations present at the plush Harare International Conference Centre.

Saco's president, Frank van der Horst, was refused a passport to attend the meeting.

ANC national executive members Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma were among delegates from South African, Namibian and Palestinian delegations. WMAU 6-12-80 12:25

● See story, back page

run into gold, should it develop, for some time.

These are formidable obstacles for gold to overcome. It could do so only if investment demand rose to, and sustained, much higher levels. But this in turn looks likely to happen only if inflation picks up and fuels a renewed gold boom, as it did during 1976-1981.

Post-crash forecasts suggest slightly higher 1988 inflation in Japan and the UK (1.75% and 4.75% respectively) than would otherwise have been the case; an unchanged rate of 1.5% in Germany; and a decline to 4.75% in the US. With economic growth moderating in all these economies next year, weak commodity prices and continuing modest wage increases, it is hard to see where any material upturn in inflation is coming from.

The liquidity the Fed has pumped into the system in the past two weeks to offset the contractionary impact of the crash may result in an inflationary spike in a few months' time. But any risks the Fed runs in this direction will be offset by the \$1 trillion fall in the net worth of US individuals. Since around 40% of US individuals' net worth is (or was) represented by stock market hold-

ings, the risk of sustained inflation as a result of current Fed policy does not appear great.

A renewed slide in the dollar now seems inevitable. Gold at least should move up in response. But while dollar weakness would have been interpreted as stoking inflation earlier in the year, the risks have dwindled in the post-crash environment. Indeed, the US authorities now appear determined to seize the opportunity to lower interest rates, manoeuvre the dollar lower against the yen and D-mark and pump liquidity into the system, none of which would have been possible even a fortnight ago.

As Black Monday and Tuesday recede, the mood in the markets is still volatile, but there is a body of opinion arguing that it was all for the best. The shock treatment of Wall Street's fall may knock heads together at the White House and on Capitol Hill for a compromise on the Federal deficit. Lower interest rates, while they last, will also reduce the Federal financing burden.

If the dollar can fall in a non-inflationary manner, the current account deficit will narrow, after the normal J-curve effect; already, US industry is benefiting from the effects of

the earlier 40% dollar decline from its February 1985 peak.

In financial markets there is relief that the crash happened as quickly as it did, instead of by slow attrition over many months. Barring new shocks, the mood is now that a slow recovery can begin. Some fund managers expect prices to approach the July-August highs by this time next year. Thus the mood is to see the crash as a purge.

Others warn, however, that the path back to previous market peaks cannot be so easy. The wealth effect of the crash has left most investors poorer; consumption will fall, depressing demand. Forced sales of assets will become the order of the day for many and a shift to liquid assets is probable for those who are able to do so. Finally, on this scenario, the resulting weakness of consumer demand, coupled with higher costs of equity capital, will lead businesses to reduce investment.

Thus in one view there could be a gradual return to pre-crash levels of economic and market activity, and in the other, a descent into recession or depression. In either view there is no obvious answer to the question: who will buy gold?

## ZIMBABWE

# Staying on

What's it like to live in Zimbabwe? Better than some might think, it seems — for all the headlines about a one-party state, a faltering economy, and continued turbulence in Matabeleland. However, looking at the careers of those whites who have really made the transition — emotionally as much as anything else — it's apparent that they have not done so without a certain measure of, well... call it compromise.

Take Bill Irvine. For many years — as a stalwart of Ian Smith's now defunct Rhodesian Front — this wily and hard-nosed Scot opposed sanctions on SA. Last week, lo and behold, he changed his tune only minutes after he was successfully nominated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as a new, and some cynics would say token, member of the Zimbabwean parliament.

"If sanctions are this government's policy, I'll go along with it," said Irvine, clearly piqued that his change of heart could even be questioned. "The interests of this country are paramount."

There is an irony here — touched on by the comment of Harare publisher Ray Roberts, that it was Irvine and other right-wing whites who most readily of all ac-

**In its seven years of independence, Zimbabwe has made progress in its stated aim of racial reconciliation — at least as far as black-white relations go. The situation in Matabeleland continues to give concern internationally. And the goal of socialism has had some curious side-effects.**

cepted the changing times. "They understand the language of power play," Roberts says. "The liberals expected some kind of

Utopia, only to find an extended State of Emergency (emanating from Smith's time) and corruption within the bureaucracy."

It is now seven years since independence. Mugabe's recipe for reconciliation (see *Current affairs*) has had *qualified* success — few Smith supporters who were around on March 4 1980 (when Mugabe became Prime Minister-designate) could have foreseen that in time his stated policy of race accord would result in 10 white nominated MPs — nominated by Zanu-PF, the main nationalist party born in the war, at that.

The comment of the usually critical Zimbabwe *Financial Gazette* on the advent of nominated white MPs is worth recording: "(Government's) policy is an example to other nations, on this continent and further afield, proving that one-man one-vote need not be an automatic exclusion from participation in national affairs of anyone who is not a member of the ruling party."

Not that all is amity: the bitter divides of history have frequently been in danger of widening. As Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira admits, incidents like the accidental death of President Samora Machel and



Premier Mugabe ... building a few bridges for harmony



the subsequent assault on whites created a most explosive situation. Nonetheless, racial accord has a very high official priority.

It is interesting that those white MPs who have joined forces with Mugabe — which means allegiance to, or at least acceptance of, the idea of a one-party state — are fond of pointing to Mugabe's pragmatism. And indeed it is true that given his stated aim of socialism, Mugabe has in practice done little to bring about such a system in Zimbabwe. Nothing has been nationalised, they say; and in any rational assessment of the role whites continue to play in big business, one can understand their tolerance of the new order.

There has been a transfer of some assets, though. J C Joshi, chairman of the Zidco Holdings group, explains that this fully government-owned company has been aggressively on the acquisition trail. And *The Herald* reports that majority government-owned Astra Holdings continues to expand — it has just taken over steel specialists Henry Dunn Reinforcing. An odd variation of socialism.

Anyway, white Zimbabweans and those representing them in parliament are not going to rock the boat. A shrewd man, Mugabe knows that. While it is not incredible that a few whites could conceivably still be acting as agents for SA — as Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa has claimed — in general they have accepted their lot. Some, like Irvine, who went to SA to assess their prospects, came back because "I didn't like the scene there."

But in some respects "the scene" in Zimbabwe does not differ all that much from SA. White-ruled SA certainly is — but Zimbabwe also has its elite, and it just so happens that it is not white Zimbabweans who are feeling the squeeze, but blacks.

Crossroads near Cape Town has become a household name all over the world — an epitaph to an inhuman endeavour to remove people against their will. To most the name Makombo in the Masvingo province means nothing. For Chikutuva Chipfunhu, an almost blind 80-year-old, it means hardship: the Mugabe government has said he has settled there illegally. He might just as well be in Crossroads; indeed, in some respects he would be better off.

Chipfunhu and his clan are an example of the consequences of government's strong-arm tactics when it comes to squatting and dissent. In

the very language of SA, the governor of Masvingo province, Comrade Dzikamai Mavhaire, says: "All squatters will have to go. There will be no negotiations about it."

These tough tactics are equally apparent in Mugabe's handling of the situation in Matabeleland, home of Joshua Nkomo's Ndebeles. Mugabe sees Nkomo's opposition to a one-party state and the "acts of banditry" in Matabeleland by his Zapu Party members as disrespectful to the "judgment of the people."

This is how Mugabe sums it up: "We have to continue to fight to the bitter end to stamp out the dissident activities. If it means mobilising the entire nation we will do so and the people will be called upon to do it."

The Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, a watchdog body based in New York, paints a horrid picture of torture and abuse of human rights against the minority Ndebele population. It considers Mugabe's

counter-insurgency tactics as indistinguishable from those used by the Smith government. The committee based its 1986 report on two visits to Zimbabwe, where it met numerous victims of human rights violations and their relatives. The committee also spoke to religious leaders, political party leaders, attorneys, journalists and academics. It found that although human rights have improved overall since white rule ended in 1980, Mugabe's campaign to suppress armed dissent in Matabeleland has resulted in grave and persistent wrongs.

Assisting in this process is the continuation of Ian Smith's Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations, now in force for more than 20 years. This State of Emergency has seriously undermined respect for the rule of law, says the committee.

Allegations about SA's limited support for at



Harare war memorial

least some of Zimbabwe's anti-government rebels are not disputed by the committee. Nonetheless, in considering the Zimbabwe State of Emergency, the committee makes reference to the "Declaration of Rights" which formed part of the Lancaster House constitution, and which is not exactly worth much. The declaration is modelled after the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the European Convention on Human Rights of 1950. All these rights — freedom of expression, assembly, movement,

and the right to personal liberty — have been substantially curtailed by the State of Emergency.

Another disturbing aspect of the emergency is that it has spawned numerous regulations which in reality have nothing to do with the security situation. Emergency law regulates — in the words of one Zimbabwean publication — "almost every aspect of our lives."

Government's explanation for the upholding of these strict measures seems familiar — South Africans have heard them all at home. There are no restrictions on the movement of foreign correspondents, says Shumuyarira, *except* when the army is busy with operations in a given area. And so on.

Newly-appointed white MP James Thrust correctly (if unintentionally) touches on the core of the issue when he notes that "conditions are no different" when one is comparing the lifestyle of whites under Smith and thereafter.

All in all, a mixed success. It could, of course, have been far worse. In this respect, SA has lessons to learn from Zimbabwe's policy of reconciliation.

As Mugabe's Minister of Public Service, Chris Andersen, noted when he was in SA two weeks ago, the policy was not decided upon without opposition: "There were some who would have preferred reprisals and retaliation."

That ugly possibility appears to have been well deflected.

Andersen drew an obvious conclusion: "I need hardly say that the longer and more bitter the conflict in SA, the more difficult it will be for a policy of reconciliation to be implemented."

Fair enough. It is the only rational way through what will be a tough and potentially disruptive period of transition.

It is even a policy that could bear fruit in Matabeleland.



Joshua Nkomo



# Cyclists a cover for SADF, conference told

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Startled delegates at the International Conference Against Apartheid in Sport being held in Harare have heard that a South African Defence Force cycling team had been competing in Belgium and planned to campaign in the European series next year.

There were gasps as Mr Alan Brooks, executive secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, said sport was being used as a cover to establish military contacts.

He referred to an SADF publication, *Uniform*, of last August which contained a picture of victorious South African cyclists in Belgium.

Mr Brooks also said anti-apartheid activists in Britain were encountering more elaborate instances of deception, especially on the part of rugby administrators to prevent word getting around of visits by South African teams such as the hedgehogs — South African university students who went on tour — last year.

He praised the action of the Women's Cricket Association which he said could not condone any sporting contact with South Africa.

The conference also heard from a Swedish delegate of efforts that were

being made to get South Africa expelled from the ice hockey, skating and skiing federations.

It was ridiculous, he said, that the International Olympic Committee had barred South Africa but that sport federations should continue allowing SA membership.

"We have spoken too much, written too much. What is needed is action to reach the ultimate goal of a sporting world without apartheid," he said to applause. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.



STRIKER MUGABE LEADS THE ATTACK: Zimbabwe's PM speaking at the sports anti-apartheid indaba.

# Conference ends with call to outlaw sports contacts with SA

**RARE** — A conference seeking the isolation of South Africa in the sports arena ended here at the weekend with a call to all countries to outlaw contacts with the Republic's players and teams.

In a declaration published at the closing of the three-day international conference, some 300 delegates from 40 countries and anti-apartheid movements also urged governments not to grant South African sports men and women "passes of convenience" to compete internationally.

The final declaration said: "The conference views the sports boycott in the context of the wider struggle against apartheid in which a range of sanctions play an important role. It acts as a tangible contribution by the international

community to enable the oppressed peoples to secure their ultimate liberty with the minimum of suffering and violence."

The declaration called on all members of the UN to sign, ratify and implement the 1985 UN convention against apartheid sport.

Only 22 of the 71 signatories to that convention have ratified it.

The declaration also specifically pressed governments to exclude South Africa from cricket and rugby.

Delegates said South Africa continued to participate in such sports despite the convention. Western countries like Britain, the US and West Germany oppose the convention. They say sport should be divorced from politics.

The conference chairman,

Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, said: "We did not single out for mention the United Kingdom, the US and West Germany in this conference."

"That they are sometimes mentioned by name is because they have consistently refused to co-operate with our efforts to isolate apartheid South Africa."

The conference declaration expressed satisfaction that anti-apartheid campaigns had excluded South Africa from 90 per cent of international sportsbodies and competitions.

But it dismissed as "an empty sham" claims by South Africa to allow racially integrated sports, saying most blacks "receive grossly inadequate facilities for education, health and sport."

The declaration called on

the international olympic committee to adopt a position on South Africa by banning tennis links when the game becomes an Olympic sport.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Mr David Karimanzira, urged liberation movements fighting to end white domination to start training cadres to manage non-racial sports in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The conference was jointly organised by the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, and the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee.

It was the first conference of its kind held in Africa.

Previous gatherings were staged in Paris in 1985 and London in 1983. — Sapa-AP

Monday  
Tuesday, November 10, 1987

## ZIM RUNS OUT OF PUFF

HARARE — The world's third biggest tobacco exporter, Zimbabwe, has a nationwide cigarette shortage, manufacturers said yesterday.

While the former British colony produces 100-million kilos of tobacco yearly for sale abroad, it is not making enough cigarettes for the domestic market.

Manufacturers cite shortages of foreign currency to import packaging materials and filters. "We just don't have the imported items we need to produce the number of packets of cigarettes Zimbabwean smokers need," one manufacturer said.

Strict import controls bar merchants from buying cigarettes from other countries to end the shortage.

Some manufacturers said domestic sales in the last month had plunged by 30%.

Zimbabwe is the world's third main tobacco grower after the US and Brazil. — Sapa-AP

262  
HARARE — Talks were under-  
way to remedy some of the de-  
fects in Zimbabwe's "imperfect"  
Labour Relations Act, Labour and  
Manpower Planning Minister  
Frederick Shava said yesterday.

The two-year old Act was last  
week criticised by Zimbabwe's  
Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dum-  
butshena, for what he said was its  
heavy bias against employers.

### Not perfect

Shava told a seminar on collec-  
tive bargaining that although the  
Act was not perfect, the govern-  
ment would never push the labour  
law back to the discredited era  
where Zimbabwean workers  
were badly treated by their em-  
ployers.

He said the evil effects of that  
system had not yet been removed  
entirely.

That was evidenced by the fact  
that many prominent Zimbab-  
wean organisations still practised

## Zimbabwe to remedy labour relations act

racial discrimination and persist-  
ed in ignoring their workers in the  
management of their affairs.

Other employers had devel-  
oped "cold feet" on the question of  
black advancement.

Shava said: "In fact, my offi-  
cers inform me that a lot of  
blacks who were promoted in the  
early days of our independence  
are now being demoted or dis-  
missed for sometimes spurious  
reasons." — Sapa.

## Zimbabwe railways whites to retire

HARARE — Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Mr Herbert Ushewokunze told the Assembly yesterday that all white employees of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) had opted for voluntary early retirement.

The award of a 15 percent "critical areas allowance" had increased termination benefits substantially and made retirement attractive, he said.

Mr Ushewokunze was continuing with his reply to the report of a commission of inquiry into the railways which last week he denounced as "a piece of political pornography".

The Minister told the house

that he did not know the exact number of people involved in the early retirement scheme but said: "The latest information is that all the white employees on the railways are involved."

The Minister said NRZ management was "one step ahead" of the Cabinet because they had already introduced the early retirement scheme, although it was still a policy matter being discussed by the Cabinet.

The Minister told the house that most of the whites who were opting for early retirement had already put out feelers to South Africa and had been told that, if they changed their termination benefits into

the financial rand and invested for two years, they would get two rands back for every rand they had put in.

"This involves mostly foreign currency and most of them are going to stay in South Africa," he said. — Sapa.

CHC 7/1/87 12/1/87 302

# Zimbabwe bans racing link with SA

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe government said yesterday that no more racehorses would be allowed to race in South Africa and no Zimbabwean jockeys would be allowed to train there.

The move was announced by the Minister for Sport, Mr David Karimanzira.

Up to now Zimbabwean horses have been allowed to compete in South African races while jockeys have been able to train there with special permits.

Most other sports in Zimbabwe severed

their South African ties soon after independence in 1980 but racing was allowed to maintain some links because the government treated it as a business.

Mr Karimanzira said in Parliament that racing would now be considered a sport in Zimbabwe and anyone defying the ban would face "stern measures".

Racing authorities in Zimbabwe are still affiliated to the South African Jockey Club, which administers the bloodstock and veterinary rules and is the final court of appeal for disciplinary offences.

Mr Karimanzira did not announce any plans to ban betting on South African races, the main source of income for Zimbabwean horse racing.

Officials of the Mashonaland Turf Club, which runs racing at Harare's Borrowdale course, say 70% of their income comes from betting on races "down south".

The government taxes betting at 17,5% and would lose an estimated several million rand a year if the betting link was scrapped.

# Racism by whites alleged

The Stars Africa  
News Service

HARARE— Allegations of racism on the part of whites are flying about in Zimbabwe, the latest being levelled by stormy Transport Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Defending himself in Parliament this week against claims that he had used claims of racism to try to discredit the general manager of the railways, Mr John Avery, he said all white railwaymen had opted for voluntary early retirement.

He alleged most of them were planning to go to South Africa and that some had been promoted to enable them to get better retirement benefits.

## INADVERTENTLY

Last week, Labour Minister Dr Frederick Shava accused the management of Standard Chartered Bank of practising racism against blacks, sometimes inadvertently.

Dr Ushewokunze also lashed out at the committee of inquiry which examined the railways as part of a larger inquiry into parastatal bodies ordered by Parliament.

In an earlier reply to criticism of the railways by the committee, the Minister was rapped over the knuckles sharply by Prime Minister Mugabe for attacking the integrity of the committee members.

Dr Ushewokunze's reply ran to more than 150 pages, apart from supporting documents.

He claimed that in the past the former Rhodesian Government had used Ministerial directives to entrench racism on the railways.

Zimbabwe renews destabilisation claims

# SA 'preparing to attack again'

362  
SM  
13/11/87

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe has accused South Africa of preparing to attack Frontline states and has renewed its allegations of South African destabilisation.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said this week's claim by the South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, that Frontline states had falsely accused South Africa to obtain funds from overseas was cheap political propaganda.

But he said Zimbabwe would be on its guard because previous belligerent statements had been followed by attacks.

## Acts of aggression

The *Herald* newspaper this morning carries long extracts from the book "Destructive Engagement" which sets out to prove South African involvement in acts of aggression against its neighbouring states.

Of General Malan's denials of a destabilisation strategy, the *Herald* said: "How familiar Malan's

claims sound! Almost word for word and sentiment for sentiment, they echo those of the Nazi authorities on the eve of the outbreak of the Second World War."

The *Herald*, which has close government links, said progressive Africa would for ever remain grateful to countries such as Cuba for coming to Angola's assistance.

"We will not be told by those who are seeking to enslave black people who our friends should be. If communists were good enough to fight side by side with the US and Britain against Hitler, then they are good enough to help the Frontline states defend themselves against the modern Nazis led by President Botha, Magnus Malan and their cohorts," said the editorial.

Also in Harare an official at the South African Trade Mission has denied a statement by Minister Shamuyarira that the South African deputy director general of foreign affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, was asked to leave Zimbabwe last month.

He said Mr Babb had carried out his visit to Zimbabwe as planned. It was wrong to say the visit was unauthorised as the Minister was reported to have said.



Star 16/11/87

## Chissano in Harare for talks

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano is having talks today with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe about the security situation and the role of Zimbabwean troops in his country.

The Mozambican leader stopped off in Harare on his way home from the one-day summit in Luanda where South Africa came under fire for the part its troops are playing in Angola.

Last week defence and security chiefs from Zimbabwe flew to Maputo to review the southern African situation with their Mozambican counterparts.

State Security Minister Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa has meanwhile said Zimbabwean troops will remain in Mozambique for as long as South Africa continues its destabilisation of that country.

**HARARE** — The verbal outburst by South Africa against its black neighbours is being seen in Harare as, at best, a sign that Pretoria is wilting under a barrage of damaging publicity and, at worst, the forerunner of another raid into Zimbabwe.

Political observers here believe that when South African defence Minister Magnus Malan lets loose a tirade against the frontline states, it stands a good chance of being followed up by some kind of military action.

While South African and Angolan troops are locked in battle inside Angola, and Pretoria-backed MNR bandits are causing havoc in Mozambique, Zimbabwe remains a particularly thorny problem for South Africa because Zimbabwe alone, of all the frontline states, poses the deepest psychological threat to apartheid.

General Malan's portrayal of a shambling black Africa to the north of the Limpopo is just not true of Zimbabwe, where major political developments are taking place that give lie to claims by Pretoria that there is little future for the whites in Africa under black rule, and that Zimbabwe is guilty of genocide.

Zimbabwe, in other words, is not falling into the predicted category of what South Africa has led its voters to believe should happen in a newly independent African state — anarchy, chaos and bodies hanging from lamp posts.

Just as annoying to the South Africans, said a professor of political science at the University of Zimbabwe, is the fact that CDE Mugabe has not developed into another Hitler or an Idi Amin.

Instead, he has become leader of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) which, despite its detractors, represents a body of international opinion that grows continually in stature.

Both the Soviet Union

# SA's bid to coerce Zimbabwe

362

Soweto: 17/11/87

THIS opinion piece is written by ZIANA, the semi-official Zimbabwe News Agency.

## FOCUS

United States, have accepted that the Nam is an international forum that both demands and deserves recognition and respect.

With this in mind, just how far can South Africa go in its attempts towards discrediting both Zimbabwe and its leader.

There is also a train of thought in Zimbabwe that South Africa will intensify its efforts in this respect when Zimbabwe's three-year tenure of the leadership of the Nam ends in 1989.

The South African Government resents Zimbabwe because it sets a "bad example" to white South Africans in that all that should have gone wrong, according to the pre-independence predictions, has not taken place.

The policy of reconciliation, as spelled out to the nation by CDE Mugabe on March 4, 1980, barely a month before formal independence, has, and continues, to play a major

stability of Zimbabwe.

The policy was aimed at both whites and blacks and, certainly, the nation's critics can point at the unrest in Matabeleland. But, in the light of recent unannounced political developments, they might be unwise to make too much on this score.

As for General Malan's "genocide" remark, Zimbabweans wonder just what the man is talking about.

The government estimated in Parliament that there were probably no more than 100 bandits operating in the Matabeleland and Midlands provinces. Working in small groups, they have attacked blacks and whites alike.

### Bodies

But trenches full of the bodies of massacred minorities, as implied by the genocide label, are a figment of imagination.

On the other hand,

dismiss such gatherings as yet more guss of hot air from across the Limpopo.

In reality, however, each and every one of these gatherings delivers another blow to apartheid, no matter how insignificant it may seem to the South Africans who, if the Rhodesian experience is anything to judge by, might eventually become victims of their own government's propaganda machine.

South Africa scorns Zimbabwe's repeated calls for mandatory international sanctions against Pretoria, saying Zimbabwe itself would be one of the worst sufferers.

Zimbabwe freely acknowledges it would suffer, but it has remained firm in its stand on sanctions.

The reason why Zimbabwe insists on sanctions is that it accepts that it is already being slowly bled by South Africa's destabilisation policies in that, for example, it has been forced to commit thousands of troops to protect its lifelines to the Port of Beira in Mozambique at a cost of millions of dollars a year.

From time to time South Africa has imposed its own form of trade embargoes on Zimbabwe, such as the delaying of the passage of railway trucks through the Beit Bridge border post and also

Neither has it had to contend with concerted and intense terrorist activity like the MNR has imposed on Mozambique. South Africa has claimed that it has not aided the MNR since the time of the signing of the Nkomati agreement with Mozambique in 1984.

But just how much military hardware and other aid the South Africans poured into the arms of the MNR before the signing of the agreement has never been assessed, although, judging from the continued predations of the MNR, it would seem to have been considerable.

The MNR bandits are now intent on infiltrating Zimbabwe's eastern border, having declared the equivalent of war against Zimbabwe because of the aid it is giving Mozambique.

Their rape and murder is reaching into Zimbabwe. More than 20 people have already been killed.

Political analysts in Zimbabwe see the sum of these factors as an attempt by South Africa to reduce Zimbabwe to the equivalent status of Mozambique and Angola.

Zimbabwe is also aware that the Transvaal-based Super Zapu, the rebel branch of the local Zapu Party led by Dr Joshua

It is felt that what the South Africans are really doing is saying to the Zimbabweans: "Without our co-operation, you are not viable. Why not fall into line and we will reward you."

But it is here, obviously, that Zimbabwe draws the line at any cost. This would mean a total negation of its independence and all it fought for.

Could it be that General Malan's outburst against its neighbours is an effort to draw attention from its own problems. An accusation it has so often levelled at black governments? — Ziaana.

17/11/87

Sawet on.

362

told only recently by South African churchmen that more than 900 000 lives have been lost in South Africa's neighbouring states because of its destabilisation policy.

Besides the Nam summit in Harare last year, Zimbabwe has constantly provided a venue for anti-apartheid sentiments expressed through such momentous gatherings as the recent conferences on the plight of children under apartheid, which attracted global attention, and the just-ended conference on apartheid sport, an issue that is particularly sensitive for South Africans.

The tendency in South Africa seems to be to

These measures, too, have cost Zimbabwe millions.

South Africa boasts of trade with 50 African nations. But what it has failed to mention is that the rail routes to most of these nations run through Zimbabwe.

In parliament last year, CDE Mugabe, replying to a question about the payment of pensions to former Rhodesians living in South Africa, said the fight was against apartheid and not against the people.

Zimbabwe has not been invaded by South Africa in the manner of Angola, although it has been subjected to several small raids.

into the equivalent for Zimbabwe as the MNR is for Mozambique.

Thus, should Zimbabwe fail to fall into line with South Africa's designs, its southern border could become as potentially troublesome as its eastern border.

Zimbabwe has an army that is trained both in guerilla and conventional tactics, and while most military strategists acknowledge it is no match for South African military might, they point out that at the same time it would be a different kettle of fish to the Mozambicans and Angolans.

The South Africans, should the worst ever come, might manage to get into the country, but would they find it as easy to get out again?

There is a school of thought in Zimbabwe that South Africa still clings to its image of itself as kingpin in a constellation of Southern African states (Consas), which would include not only the South African "homelands" but also most of the frontline states, including Zimbabwe.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakomo

## Storm over call to end the battle against SA

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A political storm is brewing over a top black businessman's calls for a negotiated settlement of the Mozambican civil war and for an end to the "suicide" of Zimbabwe's confrontation with SA.

Former office bearer in the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce Sam Gozo on Tuesday told a seminar on the role of private enterprise under socialism: "Our war effort in Mozambique has dissipated foreign currency to buy raw materials for production. The answer to most of these conflicts is not military but political."

He added: "Zimbabwe did not start apartheid in SA. Why should Zimbabwe then commit suicide by single-handedly carrying the cross of liberation?"

### 'Provocative'

Gozo also welcomed the recent nomination of many former members of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) among the 11 white Members of Parliament.

Zimbabwe's semi-official daily, The Herald, branded his speech "provocative" and accused him of "making frequent trips to SA".

Stronger reaction is expected at ministerial level or from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe has never revealed the cost of the war — said to cost R1m a day.

# ZIM A SUCCESS STORY - MUGABE

Sowetan 19/11/87  
362

**HARARE** — Despite South Africa's "acts of destabilisation to undermine Zimbabwe's national unity and progress," the country continued to enjoy all round success in its post-independence reconstruction, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Harare.

According to Zimbabwe's national news agency, *Ziana*, Mr Mugabe told a dinner function: "For us in Zimbabwe peace is a paramount objective."

The function was held to welcome the visiting president of the central committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, Mr Bosko Kronic, and his delegation.

Mr Mugabe said: "We went to war — and it was a hard and bitter one — in order to establish peace and to ensure that the people of Zimbabwe are masters of their own destiny."

"We therefore fought to establish democracy where none existed and, above all, to establish justice for all our people."

"We can proudly say that we lived up to our own commitments since we became an independent sovereign state even though we still have many problems to tackle and solve in favour of our people's well-being and happiness."

Outlining the Government's achievements in health, education, resettlement and rural development in Zimbabwe's post-independence reconstruction, Mr Mugabe said:

"South African sponsored bandit activities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique have constrained our development efforts as more resources have had to be allocated to the defence of our transport routes

through Mozambique as well as ridding ourselves of the bandit problem in parts of our country" — Sapa.

## Destabilisation at root of crisis

HARARE — South Africa's apartheid policy, its "acts of political and economic destabilisation" and its "armed attacks on Frontline states lie at the root of the increasing economic and political crisis in southern Africa", a United Nations official said here yesterday.

The Director for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Mr Hisham Omayad, was addressing the fourth meeting of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force, following up the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

He told delegates that the UN Secretary-General had designat-

ed the Department of Special Political Questions as a focal point at UN headquarters to ensure efficient monitoring and co-ordination of technical or emergency assistance to Frontline states and other states bordering South Africa.

Any action by the UN would have to be in response to specific requests from these states.

In Mozambique, destabilisation had caused damage estimated by the government there at about R10 billion, he said.

An estimated 3,21 million displaced people needed emergency food in Mozambique.

In Angola, the government estimated there were 690 000 dis-

placed people and more than 1 million destitute urban inhabitants in need of food aid.

An inter-agency mission headed by the Director for Emergencies in Africa, Mr Charles la Muniere, was at present in Angola to update assistance requirements.

Turning to the problem of refugees, Mr Omayad said: "Despite their critical economic situation, African countries can be proud of the fact that, of the millions of refugees driven to cross international borders by persecution, war, hunger and famine, none have been denied shelter and asylum in neighbouring countries." — Sapa.

6422 W 19/11/87

# Storm brewing over Harare call to end friction with SA

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

**HARARE** — A political storm is brewing here over the remarks of a top black businessman who made the first public call this week for a negotiated settlement of the Mozambican civil war, and for an end to the "suicide" of Zimbabwe's confrontation with South Africa.

Mr Sam Gozo, a former office bearer in the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce, flashed out at socialist bureaucrats, but warmly welcomed the recent nomination of many former members of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) among the 11

white members of Parliament.

"Parliamentary reforms have resulted in what has been termed a mutation of Zanu (PF) to Zanu (RF).

"This has brought a lot of new hope and euphoria to the nation," Mr Gozo told astounded members of the Zimbabwean Institute of Directors.

There was prolonged applause for Mr Gozo as he addressed a seminar on the role of private enterprise under socialism, attended by black civil service chiefs as well as many white businessmen.

Within its report of his speech, Zimbabwe's semi-official daily, the Herald, branded it "provocative" and accused Mr Gozo of "making frequent trips to South Africa."

It incorrectly stated that he had called for withdrawal of Zimbabwean forces from Mozambique.

Much stronger reaction is expected, probably at ministerial level or from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, himself.

The establishment here is likely to be particularly enraged by Mr Gozo's claim there had been "a bloodless coup of realism" when, on the eve of the Vancouver Commonwealth leaders' conference, the national railways of Zimbabwe leased ten diesel locomotives and 250 freight trucks from South Africa.

"We have been subjected to this humiliation because of a shortage of foreign currency for spares to repair our own locos," he said.

"It is not Zimbabwe

which started apartheid in South Africa. Why should Zimbabwe then commit suicide against apartheid by singlehandedly carrying the cross of liberation?"

Urging the government to halt the decline in foreign investment and aid donations by adopting "sensible foreign policy relations with those who could do more for Zimbabwe's standard of living," Mr Gozo said:

"Our biggest problem so far has been the public posturing of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Dr Witness Mangwende)."

A speech read for Dr Mangwende at a United States July 4 reception last year, attended by the former US President, Mr Jimmy Carter, caused the cutting off of more than Zim\$24 million in US aid.

Mr Gozo said the creation of employment was focal to the country's success.

"However, our commendable co-operation with Mozambique has forced us into a civil war against a section of Mozambique citizens.

"The war's effort has dissipated the availability of foreign currency to buy raw materials for production.

"Like all wars elsewhere, our involvement of Zimbabwe's forces in Mozambique will dissipate vast amounts of foreign exchange, and as the tactic of the enemy is to prolong the conflict we might eventually find that Zimbabwe is not stout enough in resources to continue the war indefinitely.

"The eventual answer to most of these conflicts is not military but political," said Mr Gozo.

Mr Mugabe, like the President of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has ruled out negotiations with Renamo, on the grounds that it is only a front for South Africa.

Mr Mugabe has never revealed the cost of the war, estimated to be more than Zim\$1m a day in some circles, but says defeat would mean automatic loss of Zimbabwean independence to Pretoria.

Mr Gozo said black bureaucrats adopted a "pull-him-down" attitude towards emergent black businessmen, frustrating trade deals with red tape and so obstructing popular aspirations to jobs and a better life.

Zimbabwe's economy was faced with a weak export growth, which contained import growth and domestic investments, he said.



# Zimbabwe bush terrorist killed

From MICHAEL HARTNACK  
HARARE. — Zimbabwe's most wanted criminal, Richard Gwesela, has been shot dead.

His bloated, bullet-shattered body lay in the sun behind the Gweru police station yesterday.

Gwesela had a price of R60 000 on him since his wave of killing started. He deserted from the Zimbabwean national army five years ago.

A top-secret "hit squad" of special Zimbabwean troops, modelled on the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, is thought to have killed Gwesela on Sunday in the remote Chemagora area, 100km north of Gweru, in a bitterly fought-out gunbattle.

The security force unit fol-

lowed up a bus robbery perpetrated by the Gwesela gang last Thursday, camouflaging itself among local people and exploiting the services of reformed ex-dissidents.

The hunt was still going on yesterday for four fugitive survivors of the gang.

Tribespeople queued in the searing African heat to see the mutilated corpse which, said Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, had been positively identified as Gwesela by police fingerprint experts and by his mother and brother.

The one-time guerilla commander in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces during the Rhodesian bush war exploited his detailed knowledge when he took to the bush in 1982 following Mr

Nkomo's dismissal from Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

He was reported to have killed more than 70 pro-government black civilians and five white farmers.

An indoctrinated Marxist, he robbed buses, farms and stores, distributing his loot to "the exploited masses".

Some of the rural people who risked their lives and liberty to conceal him were believed to have been among those who went to see his body yesterday.

Superstition surrounded Gwesela. He was credited with being able to turn himself into rocks and trees to avoid detection. Twice before, Zimbabwean authorities reported his death — only to have him re-emerge and resume his rampage of terror.

# Zimbabweans kill outlaw Gwasela



MR ENOS Nkala.

HUNDREDS of Zimbabweans flocked to Gweru Central Police Station to see the body of the notorious outlaw, Richard Gwasela, Zimbabwe's most wanted man who was killed in a contact with a special task force assigned to deal with him.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala said Gwasela had been tracked down by the task force which had been put into the area secretly after uniformed men had been withdrawn.

In the shoot-out another bandit was injured and

carried away by two other members of the gang. Follow-up operations are continuing.

Gwasela and his men had terrorised large areas of Matabeleland North and the neighbouring Midlands Province.

After the murders of four whites at the Somabhula Club near Gweru in May, hundreds of troops and policemen were deployed. But within days, Gwasela had cold-bloodedly murdered another white farmer only a short distance away.

A reward of R60 000 was offered for information leading to the

**SOWETAN Foreign  
News Service**

capture of the former Zipra guerilla fighter who went under a number of names.

But when a black farmer in the Cooper Queen area reported that the bandit had been seen, the informant himself was shot and killed while having supper and his body thrown into the smouldering remains of his homestead.

Various crimes, perhaps more than he was capable of, have been laid at the door of Gwasela who at one stage was said by the authorities to be responsible for 70 killings.

Posters bearing his picture were displayed in remote areas and at the police station where the body was on display, a poster was hung above it.

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## ZIMBABWE

### Danger signals

When the Zimbabwe Cabinet sub-committee on unemployment recommended early retirement as a possible strategy for easing the country's rapidly worsening unemployment situation, few people expected it to become a controversial issue.

But this recommendation, and the quite extraordinary performance of Transport Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, have raised very grave doubts about the staffing on the State-owned National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

The NRZ, believing that it was in line with government policy, circularised staff asking for volunteers for early retirement, adding that preference would be given to those in their first five years of service or in their final five years before normal retirement at 60.

This seemingly innocuous request coincided with the parliamentary debate on the report of the now famous Smith Commission of Inquiry into Parastatals (chaired by Justice Smith), which examined the NRZ.

It was scathingly critical of Ushewokunze — the second time it had crossed him, following its equally devastating attack last year on his handling of the national airline, Air Zimbabwe. The report, described as "political pornography" by the minister, boosted the morale of railwaymen, especially the whites who still hold most of the key technical posts on NRZ, because it was seen as an obvious threat to Ushewokunze's influence over the railways.

But as it became clear that a repetition of the debate over Air Zimbabwe was likely, with the Cabinet failing to act on the report's recommendations, the morale of white railwaymen slumped and — according to Ushewokunze — almost all of them applied for early retirement.

Ushewokunze, who devoted days of parliamentary time to reading his 120-page reply to the Smith report, skilfully played this card to his advantage. He presented the early retirement offer as a white racist plot which would enable white NRZ employees to quit their posts early. They would head for SA with premature pensions, boosted (he claimed) by the award of the 15% "critical areas" allowance which would substantially increase termination benefits.

Ushewokunze said that the white railwaymen had already been told by Pretoria that they would be welcome in SA, and that they could bring the pension commutations into the country through the financial rand mechanism, and so boost their value.

Not everyone shares the minister's view. Many blacks on the NRZ see the early retirement of whites as opening the door to accelerated promotion. Many business leaders shudder at the prospect of a sudden outflow of white skills, fearing that it will give rise to the Zambian-style railway chaos of the late Sixties (when Lusaka had to hurriedly engage Indian expatriates to keep the trains running).



Ushewokunze

Those associated with the Beira Corridor, which aims to divert rail traffic away from the South African system, are also deeply concerned that a sudden loss of white expertise would jeopardise their entire strategy.

It seems, therefore, that the early retirement initiative could be limited to a small minority of the top whites who would like to take advantage of it. Whether this will help the NRZ to any great extent is problematic. Morale among the white railwaymen has plummeted. Many whites are likely to quit even without the early retirement benefits — though much will depend on who gets the top job as general manager when John Avery — a prime target of the minister's criticisms — retires next April.

There is also an intriguing political battle being waged behind the scenes. Last year, when Ushewokunze slammed the Smith report, Robert Mugabe warned that any criticism of the commission was a criticism of himself and his government. Ushewokunze has — not for the first time — openly challenged his premier, and with a Cabinet reshuffle in the offing there are many who believe that the minister may have gone too far this time.

How long Justice Smith can retain any credibility in the light of such persistent and scathing criticism is another imponderable. If Mugabe fails to fire Ushewokunze, Smith himself may opt for early retirement.

# 'SA steering off destabilisation'

**SATURDAY STAR  
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE**

South Africa has stopped trying to destabilise its neighbours and is seeking co-operation with them, says a prominent white Zimbabwean who directs an organisation that has claimed to have been a prime target of the alleged destabilisation.

South Africa would, however, continue to suffer from the consequences of destabilisation for years to come, said Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of BCG Ltd, the company closely involved in the running and development of the Beira Corridor, through which run Zimbabwe's vital transport links and pipeline to the sea.

"I think the destabilisation phase is over," Mr Cross said at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"South Africa is now seeking a different type of relationship with its neighbours. This constitutes a very significant and primary shift in South Africa's foreign policy, which is very welcome."

Mr Cross said that after conducting a deliberate destabilisation policy from 1980 South Africa had by 1985 decided that it had been a serious blunder.

South Africa, he said had made two mistakes. One was the destruction of its international reputation for integrity in international affairs.

"There was a time, under Hilgard Muller, when South Africa's word counted for something in the international community," Mr Cross said. "It no longer does. You are totally distrusted throughout the world."

Pretoria had not only led the United States down the garden path over constructive engagement but had consistently told lies in international fora about what it had been doing in the Frontline states.

South Africa's other mistake had been to attack the Frontline states. South Africa's future would be influenced less by the opinion of the outside world than by the opinion of its neighbours and if it could strike a deal



**STABILISATION:** Power from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project in Mozambique may be restored to South Africa next year following a successful round of talks between the two countries and Portugal in Pretoria this week. Pictured at the press conference yesterday (from left): Mozambican Minister of Industry and

Energy Dr Antonio Branco, Mr Kobus Meiring, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Dr J M Durao Barroso, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

with them it would be accepted elsewhere in the world.

South Africa's reappraisal of the destabilisation policy had led over the past 12 months to a stance calling for new economic and political relationships with its neighbours which could be of great benefit.

Speaking about affairs inside his own country, Mr Cross said Zimbabweans were starting to ask serious questions about the policies of the government, about the country's involvement in Mozambique and its commitment to socialism and to damaging South Africa.

This debate was taking place at the highest level and was not being stifled by government.

Despite the official commitment to socialism Zimbabwe was the most capitalist country in Africa, he said. Mr Cross, who is known for his bluntness, called Zimbabwe's own ministry of foreign affairs "a total and unmitigated disaster".

# Mugabe warned about looming financial disaster

SAM GOZO — It's suicidal

By DON JACOBS  
Harare

WITH a nervous eye on their vital foreign currency allocations, the Zimbabwean business community fell back into cowed silence this week after one of their black leaders, Mr Sam Gozo, was pilloried for urging talks to halt the ruinous Mozambican civil war.

The government-controlled Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, which had ignored the original reports of Mr Gozo's speech to the Zimbabwean Institute of Directors — led bulletin after bulletin with a statement from the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, denouncing Mr Gozo as "unpatriotic" and "clearly serving South African interests".

## Ignore

"Who is Mr Gozo anyway to question well laid-out government policies?" demanded Dr Shamuyarira, a leading member of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Soviet-style Politburo.

Observers in Harare rejected the suggestion that Mr Gozo's remarks represent any groundswell of opinion that could change Mr Mugabe's determination never to countenance negotiations with the Mozambique Resistance Movement, and his priority for spearheading international actions against South Africa.

With Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) in firm control of the 80 000 civil servants and 54 000-strong Zimbabwe

national army, he can afford to ignore the opinions of businessmen, say the observers.

They drew attention to President Kenneth Kaunda's similar response to warnings 20 years ago of the effects on Zambia of pursuing its liberation goals — warnings which have been amply borne out, although the goals have been achieved.

## Debts

Mr Gozo was cheered by business leaders when he noted the discrepancy between "the public posturing of the Minister of Foreign Affairs" (Dr Witness Mangwende) over demands for sanctions against South Africa, and "the bloodless coup of realism" which resulted in the debt-ridden Zimbabwe National Railways leasing 10 South African locomotives and 250 wagons just before the Vancouver Commonwealth summit.

"It is not Zimbabwe which started apartheid in South Africa. Why should Zimbabwe then commit suicide against apartheid by single-handedly carrying the cross of liberation?" Mr Gozo asked.

He said vital economic development was being held back by a hidebound socialist bureaucracy and by the foreign exchange drain imposed by Zimbabwean intervention in Mozambique — estimated by some foreign observers to exceed R1-million a day.

24/11/87  
2 Cape Times, Tues

## Woman refugee on spy charges

HARARE — Ms Odile Harrington, a 27-year-old South African woman detained by Zimbabwean police in January, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of espionage.

The state counsel said Ms Harrington had come to Zimbabwe by road late last year as a South African agent posing as a refugee. She had in fact been given refugee status, he said.

Her detention followed an attempt to mail letters to South Africa containing photographs of African National Congress officials living at the house where she stayed, a plan of the building and registration numbers of cars used by the ANC, he said.

Her lawyer called early for her discharge on the grounds that the state did not have a valid case against Ms Harrington because in sending information to South Africa she was not sending it, as the state argued, to a country legally regarded as an enemy of Zimbabwe.

The trial judge adjourned the hearing for 24 hours to decide whether to grant the defence's call for release.

Ms Harrington is reported to be a former Wits University student.

— UPI

010 24/11/83 362  
SA woman admits  
to spying on ANC

HARARE — A young South African woman admitted in Zimbabwe's High court yesterday that she spied on the banned African National Congress (ANC) for South Africa.

Miss Odile Harrington, 27, pleaded not guilty, however, and her lawyer applied for her discharge on the grounds that South Africa was not an enemy country and she had therefore not committed an offence.

The young woman sighed deeply and toyed anxiously with her long hair as she sat between two burly woman police officers.

In her defence outline Miss Harrington said her mission was to spy on the ANC and describe how she was

sent to Zimbabwe last year by the South African security services.

She crossed the border at the southern town of Beitbridge claiming to be a refugee and was sent first to a transit camp in the Harare suburb of Waterfalls and then to an ANC house on the other side of the city.

The judge ruled that the names and addresses of ANC personnel mentioned in the trial could not be published.

The prosecution alleges that she was arrested in January after being caught trying to persuade a policeman guarding the ANC residence to post to South Africa a large envelope containing a photograph of an ANC official, members' names and ad-

resses, diagrams of which rooms they slept in and their car registration numbers.

Miss Harrington admitted in her defence outline that even while in custody she attempted to smuggle information out of jail and on two occasions asked fellow prisoners to convey news of her arrest to South Africa.

The defence also claims that she was subjected to "gross mistreatment" at the hands of the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and had to receive medical treatment in Chikurubi Central prison.

Mr Justice W. Sandura will rule today on Harrington's application for the case to be dismissed. Sapa-RNS

## Call for exile of Zimbabwe golfers

HARARE — Three young Zimbabwean golfers playing the Sunshine Circuit were stunned yesterday at reports that the Sunday Mail newspaper had called on the government to take tough action against them.

Calls were made for the three professional golfers to be stripped of their Zimbabwean citizenship and deported.

Mr Peter Brown, Mr Rui da Costa, 23, of Harare and Mr Glen James, 26, of Bulawayo were reported to have defied the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's, total ban on all sporting contact with South Africa.

The president of the Zimbabwe Professional Golfers' Association, Mr Tim Price, has come under fire for not making a stronger denunciation of their action when he announced they would be barred from any future professional golf tournaments here.

The newspaper also accused the rebel golfers of "poisoning the minds" of Zimbabwean sportsmen and women and called for exemplary punishment.

"We are just trying to make a living playing golf," said Mr Brown. "Zimbabwe and South Africa trade normally, so I don't see why we should not be able to carry on our chosen trade, golf, and try to earn a living wage."

Seemingly frustrated by the lack of professional tournaments in Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries, and the gradual disintegration of the Safari Circuit, they headed South to make a living.

The sports and recreation council will meet to consider their case. — Sapa



# I was sent to infiltrate ANC, spy accused admits

By ROBIN DREW  
Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Miss Odile Eone Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg admitted in the High Court here that she was sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the African National Congress (ANC).

Miss Harrington, slim, attractive with brown shoulder-length hair, is appearing before the Judge President, Mr Justice Sandura, charged with breaking the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

The outline of her defence, read in court, made it clear Miss Harrington was not challenging the State's charge that she was sent by agents of the South African security services to spy on the ANC.

But she maintained she had not tried to send anyone secret information relating to the government of Zimbabwe or its agencies and all the information she had obtained was about the ANC.

According to the State, Miss Harrington was accepted as a refugee after staying in a transit camp. After two months she moved to a suburban house occupied by ANC officials.

She was instructed by the South African security services to become a courier and pass information to them.

But on January 29 she was arrested after asking a policeman to post letters for her — one of which was not sealed properly.

When she went to fetch some glue, he peeped inside and saw a photograph.

Miss Harrington was escorted into the courtroom yesterday by two women warders, who removed her handcuffs when she reached the dock.

In a firm voice she said "I plead not guilty" when the charge was put to her.

According to the prosecution the information she passed on concerned names and addresses of ANC officials, two photographs, a diagram of the house in which she was staying, details of where people slept and registration numbers of vehicles used by ANC officials.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the accused, said the defence would be a legal one. Miss Harrington would deny spying on the Zimbabwe government and would deny that South Africa was an enemy of Zimbabwe.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe is holding seven whites in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major SA spying operation aimed at exiled SA groups and Frontline state governments.

One of those held, Odile Harrington, 27, formerly of Johannesburg, appeared before a Zimbabwean High Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice Wilson Sandura refused to discharge Harrington, who admitted

## Zimbabwe holds seven 'SA spies'

spying for SA security services but denied her spying on ANC facilities in Zimbabwe broke any law. She entered the country on December 6 last year posing as a refugee.

The other detainees were held after police arrested 55-year-old Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) security officer Ivor Harding. He was held at the Beitbridge border post on

September 13. Sources in Harare said a search of Harding's car uncovered an array of sophisticated spying gadgetry.

In a subsequent blitz on Harding's relatives and friends, the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) detained his son Clive, 25; a friend, Patricia

362  
To Page 2

## Harare holds seven 'spies'

Brown, 53, who is a British citizen; a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Richard Laban; Post Office engineer Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Irish citizenship; and a senior civil servant, Jack Lewis Walker, 54.

Lewis Walker is a retired provost marshal of the Rhodesian Air Force who served in the secretariat of the Public Services Commission, which has an administrative supervisory role over the armed forces and civil service.

His son, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis Walker, was one of the Air Force officers put into prolonged detention following the 1982 sabotage of Thornhill Air Base outside Gweru.

From Page 1

Lewis Walker and the Hardings are believed to be entitled to British passports, but hold Zimbabwean citizenship, which precludes British Foreign Office intercession on their behalf.

A British High commission spokesman here confirmed diplomats had been granted access to Brown, who has been held in Chikurubi Prison outside Harare for two months under emergency powers without being charged.

SA Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday refused to confirm — or deny — "at this stage" that Harrington was a spy.

25/11/87

362

Sum  
25/11/87

## Six whites on spy charges

HARARE — Six whites are being detained in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa and supplying Pretoria with information about the ANC, lawyers for the detainees have confirmed.

They are Mr Ivor Harding (55), a security officer in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC), his son Clive (25), Mr Jeffrey Mee (44), also a PTC officer, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker (54), a senior civil servant, Mrs Patricia Brown (53), a widow, and Mr Dick Laban (50), also a PTC employee.

Mrs Brown is a British citizen and Laban a Canadian.

Diplomats from their high commissions are keeping in touch with events.

# 3 more SA• spy suspects held in Zimbabwe

362  
D/D  
25/11/87

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

**HARARE —** The Zimbabwean Government is holding six whites in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major South African spying operation aimed at liberation movements and the frontline states.

The High Court here yesterday refused to discharge a seventh white, Miss Odile Harrington, 27, who pleaded not guilty to spying and claimed she broke no Zimbabwean law when she posed as a refugee from apartheid in order to pinpoint ANC houses. Miss Harrington entered Zimbabwe on October 7, 1986.

Her continuing case may not pose as grave a threat to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs' recent efforts to convince Zimbabwe that "destabilisation" is a thing of the past as that of Mr Ivor Harding, 55, who was arrested at Beitbridge on September 13 on his return from a trip to South Africa.

Last month the deputy director of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, flew to Harare to make a public appeal for an end to the seven-year ban on direct government-to-government talks introduced by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

He denied elements in Pretoria's security hierarchy could be continuing hostile acts against the frontline states without President P. W. Botha's sanction.

When Mr Harding's car was searched at Beitbridge an array of sophisticated spying gadgetry was discovered, according to sources here.

Mrs Brown is detained at the nearby women's prison.

In a statement to Parliament here earlier this year the Minister of Justice, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said many of the inmates of Chikurubi women's prison were confirmed carriers of the Aids virus.

In Miss Harrington's case, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with a white and a black assessor, ruled yesterday that she did have a case to answer under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

If found guilty, Miss Harrington could face a 14-year jail term.

Her counsel, Mr Julian Colegrave, had petitioned for her immediate discharge on the grounds that the governments of Mr Mugabe and Mr Botha were not at war, and her activities had not prejudiced Zimbabwe.

In her defence outline in the High Court, Miss Harrington claimed she was subjected to "gross mistreatment" at the hands of the CIO during seven months in detention, for which she required hospital treatment.

During an hour's cross-examination yesterday afternoon, she conceded that her identification of ANC houses here, and of exact rooms where ANC officials slept, could have been used when passed back to launch South African cross-border raids.

150.

He worked as a security officer for the parastatal Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC).

In a subsequent blitz on relatives and acquaintances of Mr Harding, the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation detained his 25-year-old son, Clive, a friend, Mrs Patricia Brown, 53, who is a British citizen; a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Mr Richard Laban, a post officer engineer, Mr Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Indian citizenship; and a senior civil servant, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, 54.

Mr Lewis-Walker and the Hardings are believed to be entitled to British passports, but hold Zimbabwean citizenship, which therefore precludes British Foreign Office intervention on their behalf.

A spokesman for the British High Commission here confirmed that its diplomats had been granted access to Mrs Brown in Chikurubi prison outside Harare.

Lawyers here are acting for her, for Mr Laban and Mr Mee, and for Mr Lewis-Walker, but the Hardings are unrepresented.

The five male detainees, after being held for a month at various suburban lock-ups, are now in the Chikurubi maximum security section.

These would have violated Zimbabwean sovereignty, probably destroying lives and property in violation of Zimbabwean law.

Asked about her recruitment as a South African agent, Miss Harrington said she had been approached by a member of the security forces and had agreed to try to infiltrate the ANC, acting as a courier so messages could be intercepted.

Cross-examination resumes today.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday refused to confirm or deny "at this stage" that Miss Harrington was a spy.

Police sources said a definitive statement on her status would only "complicate matters" for Miss Harrington, who was already "in a tight spot in a foreign country".

Sources indicated that Mr Vlok would clarify the matter only when Miss Harrington's trial is over.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that the government had kept a close watch on the situation of Miss Harrington.

A spokesman said the department had received news of her arrest about mid-February.

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Alternative 2 - using special 4% loan finance

Annual repayments = Capital/PVAF

YR	CAPITAL	INTEREST	REPAYMENT	BAL
1	500,000	20,000	112,314	407,686
2	407,686	16,307	112,314	311,680
3	311,680	12,467	112,314	211,834
4	211,834	8,473	112,314	107,994
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life which she has sought for the past 15 years. See story on page 3.

# 'I did it for my Govt' - SA spy

*Inquirer* 25/11/87 362

SOUTH African agent Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the ANC in Zimbabwe, told the High Court here yesterday, "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington (27) of Johannesburg was questioned under oath for about 45 minutes during which time she stood in the witness box, arms folded and answered quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for her infiltrating the ANC.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act of obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Sandura ruled yesterday that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence,

then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she agreed with the defence outline in which it was stated she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to get herself accepted as a courier by the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as an evil that should be annihilated.

This was not so much to sustain apartheid but because she believed South Africa would change more gradually along other lines.

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.

To Page 2

SOWETAN, Wednesday, November 25, 1987

## Spy confesses

### ◀ From Page 1

Was she a crusader for Afrikanerdom?

"No, I was not doing what I did for myself but for my Government."

Miss Harrington, who admitted writing a letter to Jeff — the "pseudonym for the man who sent me" — containing a sketch and description of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare, said it was possible the information would be used to attack the house.

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said.

She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid and that people could be killed and property damaged.

But, she said, they (the ANC) show no concern for the people they kill.

A war is not fought from one side, she said, agreeing that she was fighting a war against the ANC was the enemy.

Asked by the judge

why she was bitter policies in certain ways."

She said that on the other hand, South African attacks were mostly targeted against specific people and were not like planting landmines to blow up innocent farmers, although innocent people could be killed in South African raids. The ANC acts of violence were random, she said.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change. I know they are very slow. I became aware of the gross unfairness of their

# Spy suspect 'talented but very eccentric'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African "ANC spy" Miss Odile Eone Harrington, 27, was described by her brother today as a "highly talented, sensitive and attractive woman — but very eccentric".

Miss Harrington, who was arrested in Harare in January, appeared in the High Court yesterday on charges relating to Official Secrets Act for allegedly obtaining information that could be useful to "an enemy".

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said today the department had heard of Miss Harrington's arrest 10 days after she had been held.

The spokesman said Zimbabwean authorities had played a "hide and seek" with her when requests were made to see her.

He said the department had been in constant touch with her and had been allowed two or three consular visits. Soon after information about her arrest had become available, they had informed the family.

Miss Harrington's brother, Mr Lucian Harrington, 22, said: "My sister is like Salvador Dali. She is very eccentric."



Miss Odile Harrington some years ago.

The family last saw Miss Harrington three months before she entered Zimbabwe through Beit Bridge in October last year.

"She had just returned home from studying German at the Goethe Institute in Mannheim, West Germany.

"Odile was fluent in English, German, Afrikaans and French. She never had many friends as she was too eccentric for them," Mr Harrington said.

## Fine arts degree

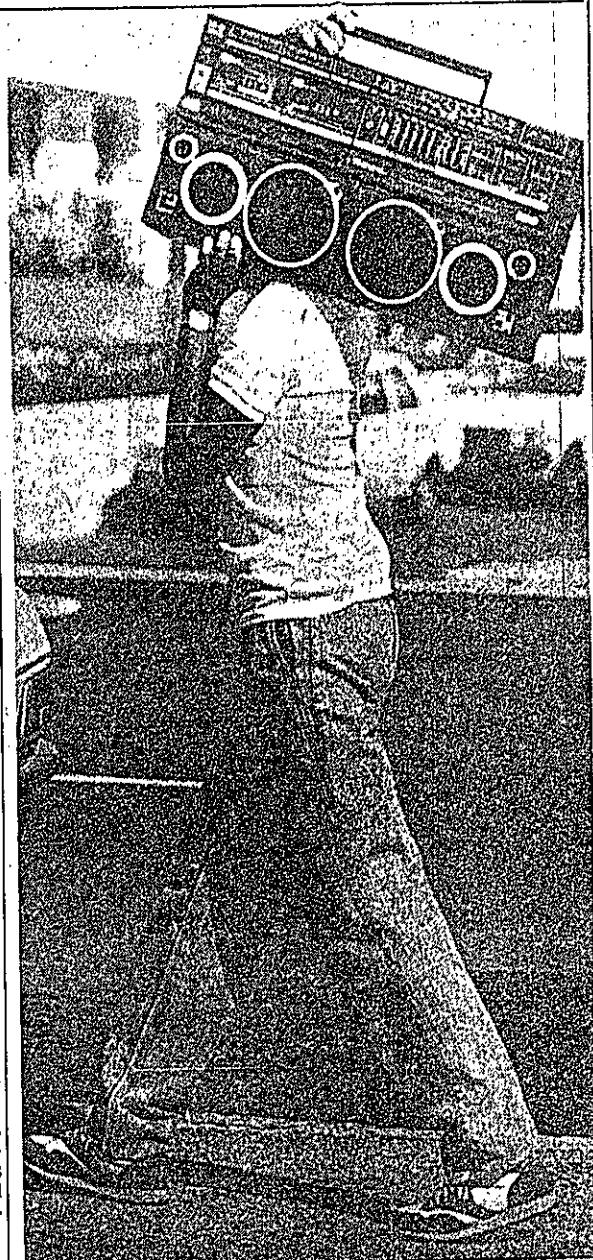
Miss Harrington is the only girl in the family of three children. Alexis, her older brother, works for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Lucian is unemployed.

Their mother, Mrs Eone de Wet, an artist and sculptor, is well known for her huge murals and copper relief works at Jan Smuts Airport and other public buildings. She has won several competitions.

After matriculating at Helpmekaar Girls' High School in Johannesburg, Miss Harrington enrolled for a Fine Arts degree at Pretoria University.

She left without completing her degree and then worked for the University of the Witwatersrand Bookshop. She later completed her degree at Wits.

Mr Harrington said his family had hoped his sister would be extradited. The family were not planning attend the trial in Harare.



**SUPER-SOUND STROLLER:** What stroll along the Sea Point beach front would be complete without being tuned in to a magnificent ghetto-blaster, even if one is oblivious to the gentle sound of the surf, the traffic and Argus photographer Doug Pithey's camera?

## Zimbabwe detains six for allegedly spying on ANC

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Six whites are being detained in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa and supplying Pretoria with information about the African National Council, lawyers for the detainees have confirmed.

They are Mr Ivor Harding, 55, a security officer in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation; his son, Clive, 25; Mr Jeffrey Mee, 44, and Mr Dick Laban, 50, also officers with the PTC; Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, 54, a senior civil servant; and Mrs Patricia Brown, 53, a widow.

Mrs Brown is a British citizen and Mr Laban a Canadian. Diplomats from their High Commissions are keeping in touch with events.

The six are reported to be in detention in the Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison and have been served with detention orders.

Their detention followed the arrest of Mr Harding in September at Beitbridge where border officials are said to have found intelligence-gathering equipment in his car on his return from a trip to South Africa.



# SA agent tells court in Harare: 'I did my duty'

**This SA bishop knows all about crooks — and taught a pickpocket not to 'prey'**

The Argus Foreign Service  
ROME. — A South African bishop has described how he grappled with a pickpocket on a crowded bus bound for the Vatican — and got his money back.

But the same day, along the same bus route, four of his colleagues had their cash stolen. Each lost between R700 and R1 000 because they were "easy prey".

And at least three other South African bishops were robbed during a four-day period before that.

Now, until their visit ends at the end of the month, they plan to travel round Rome in groups ... for mutual protection.

A police official said: "These prelates with their

dark suits, pectoral crosses and rings of their rank are prime targets for the pickpockets who infest the city's bus services."

The bishop who saved his money was 49-year-old Monsignor Paul Nkhumishe.

His bus was taking him to the Vatican from the suburban church-run Domus Maria hostel where he is staying with some of the other 34 South African bishops, all here for the obligatory once-every-five-years "ad limina" visit to the Pope.

He recounted yesterday: "I felt a hand slip into my pocket and realised my wallet was going.

"I knew who had taken it — a man in his mid-thirties. I grabbed him by the coat col-

lar, shook him and asked for my wallet back.

"No one lifted a finger to help. But he seemed terrified and slapped it in my hand.

"He didn't even say sorry."

But when he got to the Vatican he discovered that the pickpockets had been having a field day at the expense of the South African church leaders who are all being received in small groups by the Pope.

As he told his story, the 72-year-old Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban felt in his pocket and then said: "My wallet has gone, too. I had R1 800 in it."

Monsignor John Minder, Bishop of Keimos and Bishop Zolile Brook of Umtata also found they had been robbed.

By ROBIN DREW

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South African Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the African National Congress in Zimbabwe told the High Court here: "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg was questioned under oath yesterday for about 45 minutes during which she stood in the witness box with folded arms and answered quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for her infiltration of the ANC.

She has pleaded not guilty to obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Sandura ruled today that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence, then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to become a courier for the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as evils which should be annihilated.

## Crusader

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.

Was she a crusader for Afrikanerdom? "No, I was not doing what I did for myself but for my Government."

Miss Harrington, who admitted writing a letter to Jeff, the "pseudonym for the man who sent me" which included a description of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare, said it was possible the information would be used to attack the house.

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said. She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid and that people could be killed and property damaged.

But, she said, they (the ANC) show no concern for the people they kill. A war is not fought from one side, she said, agreeing that she was fighting a war and the ANC was the enemy.

Asked by the judge why she was bitter against the ANC, Miss Harrington said she objected to the way in which they were working to destroy her Government.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change. I know they are very slow. I became aware of the gross unfairness of their policies in certain ways ... but the ANC is destroying or annihilating mostly innocent people."

The case continues.

## Man forbidden from assaulting estranged wife

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A man who allegedly punched his estranged wife and her lover, a colonel in the Defence Force, has been forbidden to assault the couple or "threaten them with violence and death".

In the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Weyers ruled by consent that Mr Johannes Jacobus Hermanus Kruger of Silverton, Pretoria, be forbidden to assault his wife, Corporal Carolina Johanna Kruger, or her lover, Colonel Edward Desmond Gerber of Monavoni agricultural holdings.

In papers before the court Colonel Gerber said he and Corporal Kruger had worked together in the SADF for about eight years. They became friendly in 1982 and helped one another with "various projects".

He learned in 1985 that there were "problems" in the Krugers' marriage and that Mr Kruger, a Samcor employee, had accused his wife of having affairs with other men.

Colonel Gerber and his wife began receiving anonymous phone calls. On some occasions Mr Kruger threatened to shoot the colonel and to commit suicide himself.

Corporal Kruger left her husband in November last year. Colonel Gerber helped her.

"As a result of that I and my own spouse also experienced marriage problems," said Colonel Gerber. "Corporal Kruger and I became more involved with each other."

They became involved in an "intimate" relationship but only after Corporal Kruger had left her husband, Colonel Gerber said.


On November 6 this year, while the officer was inside a café and while Corporal Kruger was waiting in the car for him, Mr Kruger drove up, hit his wife, kicked in the car's front doors, and broke the windscreen.

On leaving the café, Colonel Gerber, who was unaware of these events, greeted Mr Kruger and went to get into his own car.

Mr Kruger punched the officer twice, whereupon Colonel Gerber knocked the man to the ground.

Yesterday, by agreement, it was ordered that Mr Kruger be interdicted from damaging Colonel Gerber's property, from molesting the couple's families, and from telephoning them to make malicious statements.

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ight royal occasions.



# SA 'spies' held in Harare

CNA Tmks  
25/11/87

362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe is holding seven people in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major South African spying operation aimed at exiled SA groups and frontline state governments.

One of those held, Miss Odile Harrington, 27, formerly of Johannesburg, appeared before a Zimbabwean High Court judge yesterday.

She entered the country on December 6 last year posing as a refugee.

The other detainees — all whites — were held after police arrested 55-year-old Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) security officer, Mr Ivor Harding.

He was held at the Beit Bridge border post on September 13.

In a subsequent blitz on Mr Harding's relatives and friends, the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) detained his son Clive, 25, a friend Mrs Patricia Brown, 48, who is a British citizen, a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Mr Richard Laban, post office engineer, Mr Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Irish citizenship, and a senior civil servant, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, 54.

His son, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, was one of the air force officers put into prolonged detention following the 1982 sabotage of Thornhill air base outside Gweru.

Clare Harper reports that the family of Mrs Brown yesterday described her detention as "a big mistake".

Mrs Brown, 48, who has lived in Zimbabwe most of her life, according to relatives, was detained in Harare two months ago after her common-law husband, Mr Harding, was arrested at the Beit Bridge border post after an array of "spying gadgetry" was discovered in his car.

Mrs Brown's son, Mr Kenneth Brown, an ex-Zimbabwean who lives in Boksburg, said yesterday, "I think it's a big mistake, it was a shock to us all."

Family members said Mrs Brown, a British citizen, was born in the Congo and had lived in Zimbabwe since the age of ten.

Chris Steyn reports from Cape Town that family of Miss Harrington's said the SA government should ensure her safe return if she was employed as a spy for the SA security services.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to confirm — or deny — "at this stage" that Miss Harrington was a spy.

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday it was keeping a close watch on the case.

MA643 26/11/87

## Spied for Jeff, not money Harington

362

### The Argus Foreign Service

HARARE. — Judgment in the trial of the 27-year-old South African agent Odile Harington, who has admitted being sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the ANC, is to be given tomorrow.

Mr Julian Colegrave, defence counsel, said that in the event of a conviction for breaching the Official Secrets Act he would lead evidence in mitigation, including evidence about Miss Harington's treatment in captivity.

The university graduate was arrested in January when she was staying at an ANC house, having been accepted by Zimbabwe as a refugee. She said she was instructed to join the ANC and become a courier.

Miss Harington broke down while giving evidence when she was asked about ANC landmine incidents.

Asked by Mr Justice Sandura if she had been given training before being sent to Zimbabwe, she replied: "No."

Asked why she was prepared to be an agent when she had said she did not want to be paid, she said she had a particularly loyalty to the person named Jeff who sent her.

### CONTACTS

"I was doing it for him, not for money. He was a symbol of the government," she said.

Asked if she had met other contacts in Zimbabwe, Miss Harington said she had been instructed how to meet them but not when. She had phoned the agents in South Africa two or three times and was told they would be arriving shortly.

She said that from Zimbabwe the ANC would probably have taken her to Zambia. "I think I would have been operating from there, not here."

In his closing address the prosecutor, Mr Augustine Chikumira, said that ANC members, being refugees, were bound to be protected by Zimbabwe under the United Nations convention.

Zimbabwe was required to treat refugees as its own nationals. Any attack against the ANC was an attack against Zimbabwe. If an ANC house were to be hit, Zimbabwe's territorial sovereignty would be violated.

26/11/87

362

~~Sowetan~~

SOWETAN, Thursday



ODILE Harrington.

# WOMAN SPY BREAKS INTO TEARS

**HARARE** — Self-confessed South African agent Odile Harrington, broke down and wept in the witness box yesterday on the third day of her trial in the High Court, Harare, where she is accused of spying on the ANC.

Miss Harrington (27), could not continue when she was asked by her defence counsel to say more about her reasons for becoming an agent and why she was so opposed to the ANC, and in particular to expand on her remark about the ANC use of landmines.

Miss Harrington started to say that it

## SOWETAN Africa News Service

might seem naive to the court but then put her hands to her face and began to cry.

The court adjourned until later in the day.

Earlier in an hour-long examination by the

prosecutor, she said she apologised to the people of Zimbabwe for betraying those who had helped her become accepted as a refugee.

It was revealed that even after her arrest she had tried to smuggle information out from Chikurubi prison to her commander, "Jeff", giving details of the

house where she had stayed with ANC officials.

Miss Harrington said she had no idea how much she would be paid for her services.

"I was not told, I did not ask," she said, adding, "I was arrested before anything was put into practice."

She did not require any

money and hoped to join the ANC and live with them.

Asked if she did not want payment when she was an agent, she said she was doing it "for my government and for certain people."

These people she described as "my commander and people who supported me."

She said she had been given no orders other than to try to become an ANC courier, the rest was left to her initiative.

In a letter to a friend, parts of which were read in court, Miss Harrington said she believed God was behind her.

"My God has taken me this far and will take me the rest of the way and deliver me back safely," she said in the letter dated three days before her arrest.

The trial is continuing.

# I did it for Jeff says spy

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — Ms Odile Harington claimed yesterday she undertook to spy on the African National Congress in Harare through "a particular loyalty" towards a man called "Jeff" who sent her on the two-year mission.

For her "Jeff" was "a symbol" of the South African government, Ms Harington told the High Court here.

Judgment is to be delivered here tomorrow in the trial of the self-confessed 27-year-old South African spy, who admits posing as a refugee from apartheid in an attempt to infiltrate the ANC.

On the third day of the trial yesterday the pretty, long-haired arts graduate from Pretoria University was escorted into court handcuffed, between two burly African wardresses, while heavily-armed police stood guard inside and outside the High Court building.

Ms Harington is pleading not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act, which carries up to 14 years imprisonment.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, cancelled official engagements yesterday to sit in for half-an-hour of her lengthy cross-examination.

As defence counsel Mr Julian Colgrave rose to begin re-examination, asking for her reasons for bitterness against ANC bombing tactics, Ms Harington's composure snapped.

She hurried her face in her hands and wept.

When the court resumed after an adjournment, Mr Colgrave said he would abandon the line of questioning in view of the distress it caused.

Details of Miss Harington's unhappy childhood were revealed in a letter produced in court.

To Page 5

She is the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor and a well-known South African artist, Yvonne de Wet, who were divorced when she was five years old.

Ms Harington wrote to a Greek woman with whom she had stayed briefly in Harare: "After my childhood it was as if for six weeks I had a mother for the first time and it breaks my heart to leave you."

"But God has taken me this far and he will take me the rest of the way and deliver me to a safe haven. I am in danger all the time and have been since I came..."

She told the court she received no formal spy training and had "limited contact" with South African intelligence after volunteering to undertake a two-year mission in the frontline states. She hoped to become an ANC courier.

"I just had a particular loyalty towards the person who sent me and I was doing it for him, not for pay. His name is Jeff."

"I think he was a symbol for the government (of South Africa)," Sapa reports that in a letter from prison written to "Jeff", she said: "The ANC still want me as a convert but they do not believe me, even though I have told them my simple story. Thank God I don't know your name to give you away."

"You must know that ANC house is at... And everybody sleeps on the right side of the house," the letter said.

Michael Hartnack reports that within weeks of her arrival here in October 1986, Miss Harington aroused suspicion, living among ANC members at a house in Harare's Mabefreign suburb.

She was detained in January after her letters were intercepted.

Answering questions from the bench, she told assessor Mr John Nyandoro she realized the risk of injury to Zimbabwean children in any South African cross-border raid launched on the strength of intelligence

she might have supplied. "Innocent people are bound to be killed in these operations," she said.

Read a statement she made in prison, in which she expressed her conviction and an intention to join the ANC when released, she said she made it "under strain" and did not now support the organization.

"I have an apology to make for betraying the people of Zimbabwe who tried to help me," she told the court. "They were very good to me."

Prosecuting counsel Mr Augustine Chigumira read an employment reference from her father police at John Vorster which stated: "For as long as I can remember saying she had travelled Miss Harington has been to Johannesburg from

constantly and determinedly opposed to apartheid, which she regards as evil."

This statement was not true and she supported "certain aspects" of apartheid while opposing others. Neither of her parents knew her purpose in coming to Zimbabwe.

Four officials of the South African Trade Mission sat in the public gallery during yesterday's proceedings, close to a large contingent from the local ANC office.

Sapa reports that Ms Harington said she had written to security police at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, saying she had travelled from Zimbabwe.

Botswana by train and by car and had noticed that, while security was tight where cars crossing the border were concerned, there was no security on trains and this could enable arms and ammunition to be brought into South Africa.

Her motivation for doing this was her sympathy for the "white cause in South Africa", the court heard.

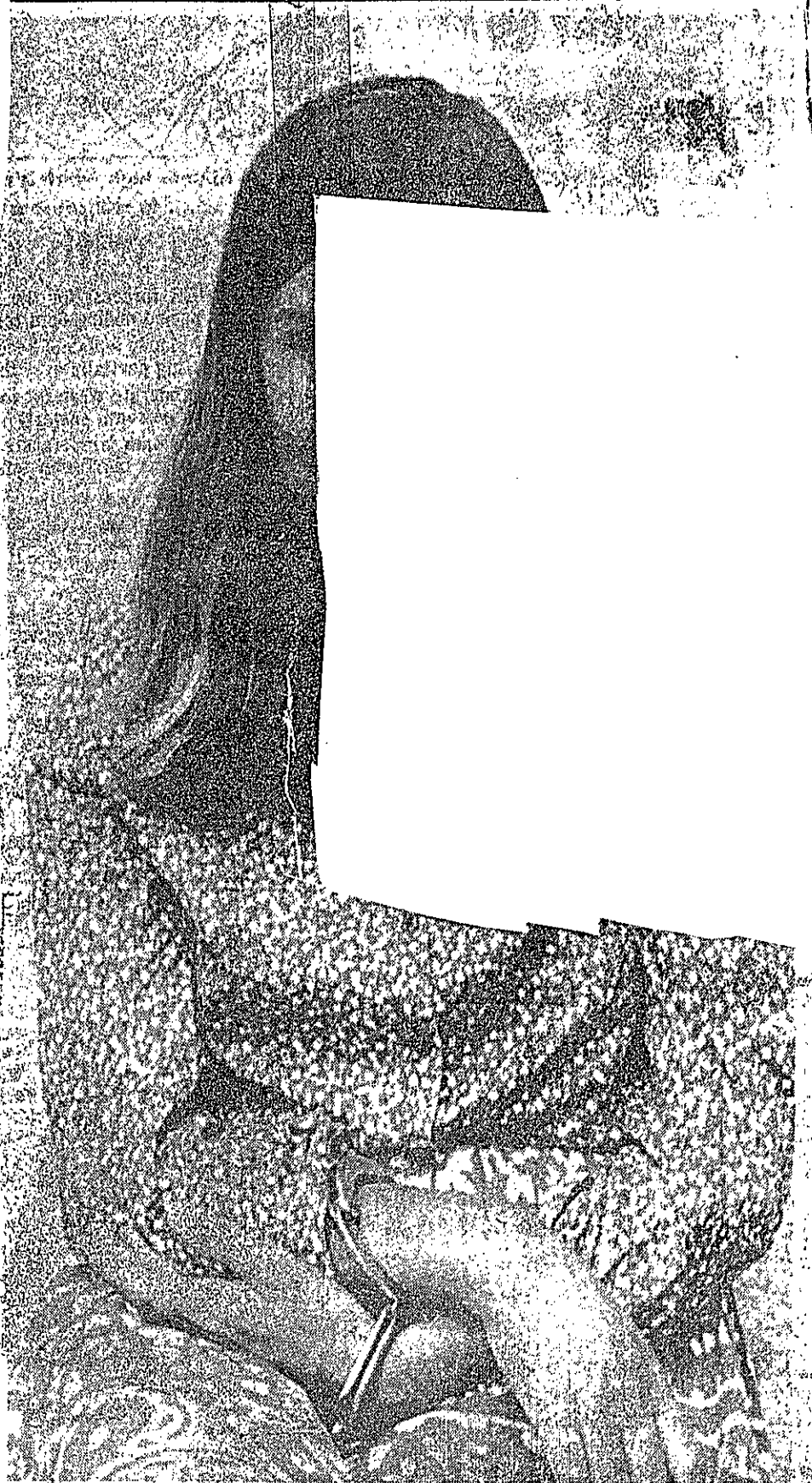
In a letter to a friend on February 26 this year, which she tried to smuggle out of prison, she said she had written to South African security police suggesting that arms and ammunition could be brought into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Her motivation for doing this was her sympathy for the "white cause in South Africa", the court heard.

In a letter to a friend on February 26 this year, which she tried to smuggle out of prison, she said she had written to South African security police suggesting that arms and ammunition could be brought into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Her motivation for doing this was her sympathy for the "white cause in South Africa", the court heard.

## Handcuffed woman 'spy'



South African spy accused Miss Odile Harington at the High Court, Harare.

### ‘SA running spy ring in Zimbabwe’

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South African Military Intelligence had been running a spy ring in Zimbabwe for up to five years, Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said.

The Minister was confirming reports of the detention of six white Zimbabweans.

He said that for periods varying up to

five years they had “constituted themselves as a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe for the military arm of South African Intelligence”.

The six had passed on information of a very sensitive nature.

They have been named as Mr Ivor Harding, Mr Clive Harding, Mr Jeffrey Mee, Mr Richard Laban, Mrs Patricia Brown and Mr John Lewis-Walker.

© Harington court case latest, page 3.

# Judgment in Harington spy trial tomorrow

D/D 26/11/87  
362  
Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Judgment is to be delivered here tomorrow morning in the trial of self-confessed South African spy, Miss Odile Harington, 27, who admits posing as a refugee from apartheid in an attempt to infiltrate the ANC.

On the third day yesterday Miss Harington, a former Pretoria university and Wits student, was brought into court in handcuffs while heavily armed police guards were posted around the High Court building.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act which carries up to 14 years imprisonment.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, cancelled an official engagement yesterday to sit in on her cross examination.

As her defence counsel, Mr Julian Colgrave, rose to begin final re-examination, asking for her reasons for bitterness against ANC bombing tactics, her long preserved composure snapped.

She buried her face in her hands and wept.

When the court resumed after an adjournment, Mr Colgrave said he would abandon the line of questioning in view of the distress it caused.

Details of Miss Harington's childhood were revealed in a letter produced as a court exhibit.

She is the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor and a South African artist, Mrs Yvonne de Wet, who were divorced when she was five years old.

Miss Harington wrote to a Greek woman with

whom she had stayed in Harare: "After my childhood it was as if for six weeks I had a mother for the first time and it breaks my heart to leave you.

"But God has taken me this far and He will take me the rest of the way and deliver me to a haven.

"I am in danger all the time and have been since I came," Miss Harington said.

She told the court she had received no formal spy training and had only "limited contact" with South African intelligence after volunteering to undertake a mission in the front line states.

She had hoped to become an ANC courier.

"I just had a particular loyalty towards the person who sent me and I was doing it for him, not for pay. His name is Jeff. I think he was a symbol for the government (of South Africa)."

Within weeks of her arrival here in October 1986, Miss Harington aroused suspicion, living among ANC black members at a house in Harare's Mabelreign suburb.

She was detained in January after her letters were intercepted.

Yesterday she said she twice telephoned South African controllers expecting them to arrange a rendezvous with a contact, but this was not done.

Answering questions from the bench, she told the assessor, Mr John Nyandoro, that she realised the risk of injury to Zimbabweans in any South African cross-border raid launched on the strength of intelligence she might have supplied.

"Innocent people are bound to be killed in these operations," she said.

Miss Harington read a statement she made in prison, in which she expressed her contrition and an intention to join the ANC when released.

She said she made it "under strain" and did not support the organisation.

"I have an apology to make for betraying the people of Zimbabwe who tried to help me," she told the court.

Repeatedly biting her nails, Miss Harington said she had chosen to be "oblivious" to the uses to which the South African military might put intelligence she gathered.

No proof has, however, been put before the court of her successfully sending anything back.

The prosecuting counsel, Mr Augustine Chigumira, read an employment reference from her father.

The letter stated: "For as long as I can remember Miss Harington has been constantly and determinedly opposed to apartheid, which she regards as evil."

Neither of her parents knew her purpose in coming to Zimbabwe.

Mr Colgrave and Mr Chigumira argued on whether Zimbabwe and South Africa could be considered close to a "state of war" for purposes of a conviction under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Colgrave submitted the latest trade figures with South Africa.

The figures showed that nine per cent of Zimbabwean exports were to South Africa.

The Republic supplies 24 per cent of Zimbabwe's imports.

Affilia

Periodi

Four officials of the South African Trade Mission sat in the public gallery during yesterday's proceedings close to a large contingent from the local ANC office.

Mr Chigumira submitted that under the 1951 UN convention on refugees, ANC members here were entitled to the same protection under law as Zimbabweans.

Mr Colgrave told Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, who is sitting with the assessors, Mr Jack Wood and Mr Nyandoro, that if judgment went against Miss Harington he would want to call her to give evidence in mitigation concerning an agreed statement of facts produced earlier.

Miss Harington has claimed "gross mistreatment" by the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, for which she required treatment at the prison hospital.

ZIMBABWE

## Merger talks resume

Zimbabwe's on-off unity talks between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's minority Zapu have resumed after a six-month lull, amid hopes of early agreement.

In September, Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala banned public meetings by Zapu and closed its offices, accusing the opposition of supporting dissident bandits fighting the security forces in western Zimbabwe.

Nkomo, now in his seventies and anxious to retire on an upbeat note, approached Mugabe late last month, urging him to resume dialogue. As a result, there is renewed optimism in Harare that a unity deal may be

FINANCIAL MAIL NOVEMBER 27 1987

struck, paving the way for the declaration of a one-party state.

In the past, however, such optimism has floundered on the rocks of Zanu's unwillingness to offer senior government posts to Zapu politicians. And Zapu fears that, far from being a merger, the unity deal will be a way of swallowing it. Zapu men argue that the government information machine is predicting success in the talks, so that Zapu will be blamed if there is yet another deadlock.

A major imponderable is the attitude of the younger and more militant members of Nkomo's party. While Nkomo and some close colleagues seem willing to settle on any terms, a strong group is insisting on real power-sharing rather than some token appointments to junior and unimportant ministries for a handful of top Nkomo aides.

Also unclear is the attitude of the dissidents whom the government claims rely on Zapu — and SA — for assistance. It seems unlikely that Nkomo has any real control over the dissidents, which suggests that banditry will continue in Matabeleland regardless of the outcome of the unity discussions.

But Nkala says that the bandits are on the run, implying that dissidents are no longer a major problem. He does, however, agree that MNR guerrillas crossing into Zimbabwe in search of food are a real problem along the eastern border.

The latest MNR incidents inside Zimbabwe include attacks on two buses in the Honde valley area close to the Mozambique border in early November. The worsening security situation along the eastern border and in parts of the south-eastern Lowveld — blamed by Nkala on MNR followers — underlines the need for a unity deal with Zapu that succeeds in ending the banditry in the western half of the country.

This would enable the security forces to switch men and material from Matabeleland to Mtue where 12 000 Zimbabwe troops are operating against the MNR, as well as to the eastern border and the south-east. ■



ZIMBABWE

362

## Rains may help

Provided good rains fall over the next few months, Zimbabwe should return to positive economic growth in 1988, but the improvement will fall below target.

This assessment comes from the country's largest bank, Standard Chartered, in its November economic bulletin. It predicts real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 3% next year, following a 3% decline in 1987. This optimism assumes a strong recovery in agriculture where value-added is estimated to have declined a massive 25% this year to its lowest level since the early Seventies.

Because of last season's severe drought, maize deliveries fell by 75% to a mere 400 000 mt while tobacco earnings were down by 22% and cotton production fell far short of expectations.

The bank forecasts that given normal rains, value-added in agriculture will increase by more than 10%. This, allied with a recovery in mining and sharply higher residential investment, will result in a modest recovery next year.

Standard forecasts higher earnings from gold, asbestos, ferrochrome and nickel following the recent improvement in metal prices on world markets.

According to the bank, good rains are essential not just for economic recovery but also to rebuild confidence and liquidity in the farming sector. Farmers, especially the 60% in the tobacco sector whose average realisations fell below production costs, are being carried by the banks. But the rescue opera-

FM 27/11/87

tion assumes they will be able to grow out of their difficulties in 1988.

The bank predicts a flattening out in the metal price recovery next year, but still expects the volume of Zimbabwean mining production to regain its 1980 levels for the first time in eight years. The manufacturing industry faces a further period of sluggish growth with output rising by no more than 2%-3% a year.

Although Standard is optimistic about a 1988 recovery, its bulletin paints a sombre picture of the medium-term outlook, warning that unless policies are changed, Zimbabwe's GDP will grow at no more than 3%

annually compared with the 5% target set out in the national development plan.

It highlights two prerequisites that must be met if sustained growth is to be achieved — a substantial increase in investment and much higher levels of exports. It says export growth slowed in 1987, but should pick up next year — assuming there are better rains and higher agricultural exports.

It also warns that Harare's attempts to intensify economic measures against Pretoria could backfire, costing the economy Z\$150m-Z\$200m a year in foreign exchange. Some firms which import from SA are being advised to find new sources of

supply. Should South African importers retaliate, Zimbabwe's exports to the south — worth Z\$210m last year — would clearly suffer. In any event, the bank predicts reduced trade between the two countries.

While Zimbabwean businessmen may draw some short run comfort from the bank's assessment, the longer term outlook remains dismal. The bulletin estimates that unemployment has doubled since 1982 and currently stands at around 550 000 or about 17% of the labour force.

On present trends, it could double again by the early Nineties when it will exceed 1m, or 25% of the work-force.



# Harington tells court of spying mission

HARARE — The South African woman who infiltrated the African National Congress here in order to spy on them had been instructed by her handler to get a job with the Zimbabwe daily newspaper, The Herald, the Ziana news agency reports.

This information is contained in a document produced by the state as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Harington which began in the High Court here on Monday.

Miss Harington, 27, charged with contravening a section of the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

The judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashe Nyandoro, is to give judgment today.

Miss Harington admitted spying on the African National Congress for the purpose of collecting information and relaying it to agents of the South African Security Services.

She was arrested on January 29 after the police guarding a house occupied by members of the ANC had intercepted letters intended for South African agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Miss Harington wrote that she met Mr Hennie Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her here.

After three meetings Grant suggested for the first time that she joined the ANC.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court.

"This was probably where the idea of sending me on a mission to Zimbabwe originated.

"My objective, badly or simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police."

"I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it of own initiative.

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my su-



ODILE HARINGTON ... self-confessed SA spy

perior officer, Jeff. I disregarded my own personal safety."

Miss Harington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with the Herald and become a friend of an ANC man.

In another document, produced from a letter allegedly written in prison and addressed to Jeff, Harington speaks of her arrest and describes in detail the ANC house she lived in together with members of the ANC.

She also says in this document: "They actually made me a lieutenant. They are convinced that I am a big fish and say I am made of iron — one who will die with information."

A letter written to a Mrs Eustration in Harare mentions that she was now with the ANC.

She said: "I am going to Zambia (transit) with the ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola

for military training. My aim is to become the courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most."

● Zimbabwe has accused six whites detained under emergency regulations of spying for South African military intelligence.

"They passed on information of a very sensitive nature, the effects of which we are still in the process of determining," the Minister of State, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, said.

The six were named as Ivor Duncan Harding, Clive Andrew Harding, Jeffrey Lyn Mee, Richard Henry Leban, Patricia Evelyn Grace Brown and John Ernest Lewish-Walker.

The minister described all six as Zimbabweans, but the British and Canadian High Commissions have confirmed Mrs Brown is British and Mr Leban is Canadian. — Sapa

# 16 die in Bulawayo mission massacre

D/D  
27/11/87  
362

from MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE —** Anti-government dissidents massacred 16 whites, including two babies, at a Pentecostal mission outside Bulawayo early yesterday morning.

Two of the victims are reported to be American volunteers and one, Mr David Marais, is reported to have held a South African passport.

Bulawayo was in a state of shock yesterday as news of the massacre spread. It was an outrage unprecedented since the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war.

Publicity in Zimbabwe's government-controlled news media was temporarily banned by the authorities.

At about 2 am yesterday a gang of dissidents attacked Olive Tree farm and killed Mr Jerry Keightoe, his wife Marian, daughters Glynis, 15, and Debra, 17, and son Adam, aged 1. Other victims were Miss Sarah Lavett, 20, and her American fiancé, Mr David Empson, who were due to be married at the farm next week, and an American volunteer, Miss Sharon Ibsen.

The killers then

moved to New Adams farm where they murdered Mr Marais, his wife Katherine and teenage son Ethan, Mrs Hazel Russell, who helped found the farm, Miss Laura Campbell, Mr Robert Hill, his wife Gaynor and their one-month-old baby. Laura Russell, aged 13, saved herself by fleeing into the bush.

The attack came three days after members of the community were involved in a dispute with landless squatters. In the past two months Zimbabwean officials have evicted 6 000 squatter families illegally camping on land around Bulawayo.

Sources in Bulawayo said the mission community was established by Pentecostal lay workers five years ago.

The community taught drought-stricken Ndebele tribespeople market gardening on the neighbouring New Ad-

ams and Olive Tree farms in the Hope Mountain mission area, 30 km south of Bulawayo.

A friend at the Fraternal Gateway Community at Marondera near Harare said: "They had received threats before but they stayed on because they felt they were doing the will of God."

"They refused to have any members of the armed government militia allocated to white commercial farmers."

The massacre comes as negotiations towards the unity agreements between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu moved toward a successful conclusion after years of bloody factional violence.

Mr Nkomo vehemently denies any connection with the dissidents, who Mr Mugabe claims are backed by Zapu branch officials.

# WITNESSED

## Two babies among 16 slain in Zimbabwe

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE.** — Rebels massacred 16 babies, including two babies, early yesterday morning at the Pentecostal Mission community outside Bulawayo.

Two of the victims are reported to be American volunteers and one, Mr David Marais, is reported to have held a South African passport.

The massacre was an outrage unprecedented since the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war.

Bulawayo was in a state of shock yesterday as news of the massacre spread. Publicity in Zimbabwe's government-controlled news media was temporarily banned by the authorities.

About 2am yesterday a gang of rebels attacked Olive Tree Farms.

Those killed were at Olive Tree were: ● Mr Jerry Keightley, his wife Marian, their daughters Glynis, 15, and Debra, 17, and son Adam aged one year.

● Miss Sarah Lavett, 20, and her American fiancé Mr David Empson, from Montana. They were due to be married at the farm next week.

● American volunteer Miss Sharon Ibsen. The killers then moved to New Adams Farms. There they killed:

● Mr Marais, his wife Katherine and teenage son Ethan.

● An elderly couple called Russell, who helped found the farm.

● Miss Laura Campbell.

● Mr Robert Hill, his wife Gaynor and their one-month-old baby.

Laura Russell, aged 13, saved herself by fleeing into the bush.

The attack came three days after members of the community were involved in a dispute with landless squatters. In the past two months Zimbabwean officials have evicted 6 000 squatter families illegally camping on land around Bulawayo.

Sources in Bulawayo said the mission community was established by Pentecostal lay workers five years ago. They had made huge strides teaching drought-stricken Ndebele tribespeople market gardening on the neighbouring New Adams and Olive Tree farms in the Hope Fountain mission area, 30km south of Bulawayo.

A friend at the Fraternal Gateway Community at Marondera, near Harare, said: "They refused to

have any members of the armed government militia which are allocated to white commercial farmers."

A friend said: "They had been visited by dissidents before, but they faced them with just the Gospel."

The massacre comes as negotiations towards the unity agreements between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu moved toward the successful conclusion after years of bloody factional violence. Mr Nkomo vehemently denies any connection with the rebels, said by Mr Mugabe to have a secret backing of Zapu branch officials.

The killings are almost a carbon copy of the 1978 Elim Mission massacre in the Yumba mountains near Mutare, blamed by the World Council of Churches on the Rhodesian Selous Scouts masquerading as guerrillas.

lay November 27 1987

## Judgment in Harington case today

# I was greedy for information — spy

260  
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27/11/87

HARARE — The South African spy who infiltrated the ANC told Zimbabwe's High Court yesterday that she had been found out because she was "too greedy for information", the national news agency Ziana reports.

This information was contained in a document produced by the State as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Eona Harington which began in the High Court on Monday.

Miss Harington (27) charged with contravening a section of the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, she wrote that Mr Hennie Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her to Zimbabwe, had introduced her to the idea of joining the ANC in Zimbabwe.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court.

"This was probably where the idea of sending me on a mission to Zimbabwe originated."

Miss Harington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with *The Herald* in Harare and become a friend of an ANC man.

"My objective, baldly or simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police. I was not told to write letters

home reporting on whom I had met. I did it of my own initiative.

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer, Jeff. I disregarded my own personal safety," she said.

In another document, produced from a letter written in prison and addressed to Jeff, Miss Harington spoke of her arrest and described in detail the ANC house she lived in together with members of the ANC.

### 'A BIG FISH MADE OF IRON'

She also says in this document: "They actually made me a lieutenant.

A letter written to a Mrs Eustration in Harare said she had succeeded in joining the ANC.

It said: "But you must know that I believe what you believe and you know how I really feel. So now at last you know the truth and I regret not having told you long ago, but you would probably not have wanted to associate with me.

"I hope that in two years I will be back in South Africa where I long with my whole heart to be. Now you realise why I stayed in the refugee camp and didn't make use of your offer to return to South Africa via the Greek consulate."

The judge president, Mr Justice Sandura, with assessors Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashe Nyandoro, is to give judgment in the case today. — Sapa.

Babies among 16 whites slain at Christian commune

# Massacre in Matabeleland

The Star's Africa News Service

Harare

Sixteen white men, women and children living in a Christian commune were massacred at Esigodini, south of Bulawayo, Matabeleland, on Wednesday night.

Outrage and horror were expressed in church circles last night as news spread of the attack on New Dawn Farm which houses the Community of Reconciliation.

By early this morning there had been no official news of the massacre. Some reports say four gunmen opened fire on houses at the farm.

The community was made up mainly of Born Again Christians who had given up their normal jobs to follow a communal way of life.

Sources said seven women, five children, including two babies, and four men were killed.

They included the community leader, Mr Jerry Keightley (39); his wife, Marion; two teenage daughters and their baby boy.

Reports say a six-year-old child escaped and a teenage girl was set free by the killers and told to take a note to the police.

According to friends of the murdered people, the attackers at Esigodini, after shooting their victims, hacked the bodies with axes and set them on fire.

Missionary circles gave the names of the dead as: Mr Keightley and his family; Mr David Empson, an American; Miss Sarah Lovett; Miss Sharon Ibson; Mr David Marais, his wife, Katherine, and teenage son, Ethan; Mrs Hazel Russell — her daughter, Laura (13) took the note to the police; Mrs Jean Campbell; Mr Rob Hill, his wife, Gaynor, and their baby.

Laura Russell's father, Mr Malcolm Russell, was flying to Bulawayo today from Johannesburg.

# SA 'spy' told to get job with paper

## Son says dad's detention is a mystery

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Durban son of one of six whites held in Zimbabwe for their alleged involvement in a South African spying operation, last night said he was shocked to hear of his father's detention.

Mr Nigel Lewis-Walker of Amanzimtoti, a former lieutenant in the Zimbabwe Air Force, who was detained for 16 months after the 1982 sabotage on the base outside Gweru, said he learnt of the detention of his father, 54-year-old Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, only yesterday morning.

"My mother and my two brothers are still in Zimbabwe, but I only heard of dad's arrest when I read it in the newspaper."

### Good sign

He said it was difficult communicating with his family or friends in Zimbabwe and he had contacted the British Consulate in Durban to find out if they were able to supply more news about his father.

"But press reports have said that he has already appeared before a detention review tribunal. That is a good sign, and I just hope that the news stays good."

He said that although his father never discussed his work, he knew it sometimes involved investigations into corruption within the civil service.

"I suppose his arrest might in some way be connected with his work, but my father works closely with Mugabe and takes his orders from Mugabe."

HARARE. — The South African woman who allegedly infiltrated the ANC here to spy on them, had been instructed by her handler to get a job with the Herald daily newspaper, the national news agency Ziana reports.

This is in a document produced by the state as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Eona Harington, which began in the High Court here on Monday.

Miss Harington, 27, charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

The judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashe Nyandoro, is to give judgment in the case today.

Miss Harington admitted spying on the ANC for the purpose of collecting information and relaying it to agents of the South African security services.

She was arrested on January 29 after the police guarding a house occupied by members of the ANC had intercepted her letters meant to be posted to South African agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Miss Harington wrote that she met Mr Hennie Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her here.

After three meetings, Grant suggested for the first time that she join the ANC in Zimbabwe.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court. "This was probably where the idea of sending me to Zimbabwe originated."

"My objective, simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police. I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it on my own initiative."

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer. I disregarded my own personal safety," she said.

Miss Harington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with the Harare Herald and become a friend of an ANC man.

In another document, from a letter written in prison, she describes in detail the ANC house she lived in.

Another letter, to a Mrs Eustration in Harare, mentions that she was now with the ANC. "I am going to Zambia (transit) with the ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola for military training. My aim is to become the courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most." — Sapa

## Briton and Canadian detained

HARARE. — A spokesman for the British High Commission said here yesterday that one of the six people detained by the Zimbabwe government on allegations of spying for South African Military Intelligence, Mrs Patricia Brown, was a British citizen.

"We are in touch with her lawyers and have made representations to the Zimbabwean authorities for her release," he said.

"We have visited Mrs Brown on several occasions. As far as we know, no charges have been brought against her," the spokesman said.

The Canadian High Commission here said another detainee, Mr Richard Leban, was a Canadian citizen.

A spokesman said they had not sought his release but "we are following the case closely".

The two were detained on September 22 this year.

Another of the detainees, Mr John Ernest Lewis-Walker, is an under-secretary in the Ministry of the Public Service responsible for conditions of service.

The other three detainees are Mr Ivor Duncan Harding, Mr Clive Andrew Harding and Mr Jeffrey Lyn Mee.

The detentions were confirmed by the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who said the six had constituted a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe, and had been detained under emergency powers regulations.



# SPY!

## Odile Harington: The forlorn letter that bared her soul

by ROBIN DREW  
Weekend Argus Africa  
News Service in HARARE

**L**ONELY, frightened, untrained and inept, a girl searching for a cause to serve... that was the picture that emerged in the High Court, Harare, this week when Odile Harington went on trial.

The 27-year-old Wile graduate, despite her brave words about doing her duty to her government, emerged more and more as the trial progressed as an unhappy and even disturbed young woman who had blundered into or been manoeuvred by, ruthless men into a situation far beyond her capabilities.

Nowhere was this more evident than in a letter, produced in court, which she had written to someone who had befriended her during her stay at a refugee centre in Harare.

The following extracts are from that letter, written two days before she asked a policeman, of all people, to post letters which contained the information which blew wide open her cover as a South African refugee.

In a telling paragraph, she wrote: "Thank you again so much for everything you did for me. After my childhood, it was as if for six weeks I had a mother for the first time and it breaks my heart to have left you. I am not allowed to phone anyone or leave this house even though all I want is to come to visit you."

**D**ESTROY this letter, she wrote, adding, "Never say a word. I am in danger all the time and have been since I came, but I believe God loves me and guides me."

She wrote that what she was doing was HELL. "But I must do it because I believe in peace for South Africa and the ANC can only be destroyed from within."

The letter which came into the hands of the authorities read: "By now you have no doubt heard that I am with the ANC. But you must know that I believe what you believe and you know how I really feel. So now at last you know the truth and I regret not having told you long ago but you would probably not have wanted to associate with me. I hope that in two years I will be back in South Africa where

I long with my whole heart to be. Now you realise why I stayed on in the refugee camp and did not make use of your offer to return to South Africa via Greek Consulate."

"But God has taken me this far and will take me the rest of the way and deliver me back safely. I shall always remember your tall tree outside your shop and your courage and sincerity and generosity. You must not worry about me because I know that God will protect me and lead me as he has until now."

"I am going to Zambia (transit) with ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola for military training. My aim is to become a courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most."

**M**ISS Harington said she once wrote a letter to the Security Police at home to say that while cars were strictly checked at border posts, trains were not. "They contacted me and here I am," she wrote.

During her trial, she was repeatedly questioned about her motives in becoming an agent. She insisted she had not wanted any money and was not, in fact being paid, that she was doing it for her

government and her loyalty to "Jef", whom she saw as a symbol of the government.

She said she was opposed to certain aspects of apartheid, but to a certain extent supported the concept. Change would come about gradually, even though the government had acted slowly, but the ANC was trying to destroy the government.

Asked if she regarded herself as a same intelligent person, she said: "I don't know how intelligent I am. It doesn't matter to me."

She was in the witness box for about two hours. She spoke quietly, though defiantly at times and was repeatedly pressed by the prosecutor to admit that she must have known the detailed information she had compiled about the location and layout of the house occupied by ANC officials would be used for an attack. But she insisted this was not her concern and said that in a war innocents could be killed.

Odile Harington presented a forlorn figure. Awaiting her appearances in court, she sat in the courtyard, handcuffed and flanked by two large prison wardresses, the only white face there until her lawyers, reporters, and a handful of spectators arrived.

**'Pathetically naive' Odile gets 25 years**

Argus Africa News Service

**S**OUTH African spy Odile Harington, described by her counsel as "pathetically naive" has been sentenced to the maximum term of 25 years' imprisonment for breaking Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

The sentence, greeted with jubilation by black spectators and ANC observers in the High Court, was passed by Judge-President Mr Justice Sanyal, who commented: "The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is, in my view, the death penalty."

He said that in some parts of the world the accused would shortly be facing a firing squad.

The judge ignored a plea by Mr Julian Colegrave for a reduced sentence because of the suffering of the 27-year-old woman before she was brought to trial.



Odile Harington

**HARARE** — South African spy Odile Harington, described by her counsel as "pathetically naive", was sentenced to the maximum term of 25 years' jail yesterday for breaking Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

The sentence, greeted with jubilation by black spectators and African National Congress (ANC) observers in the High Court, was passed by Judge President Mr Justice Sandura.

He commented: "The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is, in my view, the death penalty."

He ignored a plea by counsel Mr Julian Colegrave for a reduced sentence because of the suffering 27-year-old Harington had undergone before she was brought to trial.

Harington, a university graduate who infiltrated the ANC as an agent of the South African security service, had earlier given the court a harrowing account of torture and humiliation at the hands of members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

She said she had been flogged repeatedly with hosepipe and electric flex, had long periods in solitary confinement, and was subjected to water torture in which, she said, her head was held down in a bucket of water until she nearly drowned.

### Tantalised

Starved for long periods, she said she was taken to a restaurant in the company of an ANC official and tantalised with food.

Sexual degradation included having to strip in front of four CIO male members, one of whom spat at her private parts.

She said she made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide.

Harington was in custody for 10 months before she was brought to trial. The South African Trade Mission representative in Harare was allowed consular access only after several months — and frequent requests.

Harington's counsel said no nation which claimed to be civilised could condone what she had suffered by not reducing her sentence. But the judge described her as an "unrepentant spy" whose actions could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabwean civilians.

She was sent to Zimbabwe without any formal training as an agent and was caught when she asked a policeman to post a letter containing details of an ANC house.

● Meanwhile, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has announced that it has been involved in obtaining consular access to Miss Harington, reports Sapa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria that his department was also maintaining liaison with her family.

It would continue to do all it could to safeguard the interests of South African citizens abroad.

ROBIN DREW

# Odile Sentenced

'Pathetically naive' spy gets 25 years' jail

28/1/87



# Troops, choppers comb bush for massacre rebels

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe troops backed by helicopter gunships combed the Matabeleland bush yesterday for the armed rebels who hacked to death 16 missionaries and their children, one a baby only six weeks old, security sources said.

"The government will do everything possible to account for this gang," Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala, who is in charge of the police, said at a news conference when he disclosed details of the worst attack on whites since the end of colonial rule.

The 16 victims of what the Minister called "these heinous killings" included five children and seven women, one an American and one a Briton.

A third foreigner, an American man, was also killed. The other victims were white Zimbabweans.

They were hacked to death on Wednesday and Thursday by a gang of 20 armed dissidents on two farms they ran as the Pentecostal Community for Reconciliation south-east of the Matabeleland capital.

● TO PAGE 2.

## Two houses burnt down

● FROM PAGE 1.

tal, Bulawayo, Mr Nkala told reporters. Their wrists were first bound behind their backs, he said.

The rebels, allegedly loyal to opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, also burnt down their houses on the two farms, called New Adam's and Olive Tree, before fleeing into the bush.

Mr Nkala said squatter families who had been ordered off the missionaries' land last week by the provincial governor, Mr Mark Dhube, evidently enlisted the help of dissidents led by a wanted rebel chieftain known as Gayigusu ("grind the bush" in the local Matabeleland language).

The squatters' leader, Charles Masuku, who told the missionaries they "would not eat another meal" after the families were told to get off the land, had been arrested, the Minister said.

Mr Nkala declined to identify the victims, but Mr Simon Rhodes, an Assemblies of God minister who lives in Bulawayo and once served on the two farms, named the dead as:

Jean Campbell (56), a Briton; David Emerson (35) and Karen Sharon Iversdahl (about 34), both Americans who were engaged to be married in a few weeks.

Jerry Keightley (40), his wife Marian (39), their daughters Gay Deborah (16), Glynis (14) and son Barnabas (18 months).

David Marais (35), his wife Katherine (34) and their son Ethan (4).

Robert Hill (38), his wife Gaynor (27) and their son Benjamin (six weeks).

Penelope Sarah Lovett (28) and Hazel Russell (46).

Mr Rhodes said the Marais couple's son, Matthew (6), escaped through a window of a house and hid in the bush until security forces found him on Thursday morning. He was unhurt.

Mrs Russell's daughter, Laura (13), was set free by the gunmen with a note they wrote to the authorities denouncing Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his policies.

Mr Nkala, quoting from the note, said the rebels were willing to "fight to the last man" to rid Zimbabwe of "Western, capitalist-oriented people".

# Then death ca

28/11/82 CT



**EXCLUSIVE**

**BEFORE THE MASSACRE ...** The 16 men, women and children of the families until death came early on Thursday morning. The above picture shows the family of David Marais and his wife Katherine. On the left is Mr David Marais, his wife Katherine and their young son.

me



...red in southern Zimbabwe were a Christian community of happy  
...one of the families, the Marais, who were hacked to death by  
...est son Ethan. On the right is Matthew Marais, 7, who escaped.

# Workers forced to watch killings

APL Times 28/11/82

362

**ESIGODINI, Zimbabwe.** — Terrified black farm workers were forced to watch as heavily armed rebels lined up white missionaries and their children to be hacked to death in the grisly slaughter in Mataberland before daybreak on Thursday.

Authorities have blamed local squatters for instigating the deaths of the 16 whites.

Yesterday Mr Stephen Ncumbe, the manager at one of the farms attacked, Olive Tree, described how the gang arrived about 11pm on Wednesday and woke the eight whites occupying the farmhouse south of Bulawayo.

"They sent one of the whites to wake the workers. The whites were paraded in single file while the dissidents tied their victims' hands behind their backs with wire," he said.

They ransacked and looted the main house and a farm store, and burnt the house.

"Then they moved the whites into one of the worker's houses while they moved into another house where they called them in one at a time. Inside the house they were ordered to sit down and were hacked to death," Mr Ncumbe said.

Authorities said a six-year-old boy and a 12-year-old girl escaped the massacre.

The girl, Laura Russell, was given a note by the attackers and allowed to leave. She had watched her mother, Mrs Hazel Russell, being tied and shot to death and hacked with knives and axes.

The note said the attackers were Marxists and accused the government of abandoning the agreement with Britain that gave Zimbabwe independence in 1980. It said all people from the capitalist West should leave the country, and denounced Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe.

Security forces yesterday threw a dragnet around the Matupo area in a massive manhunt for the killers.

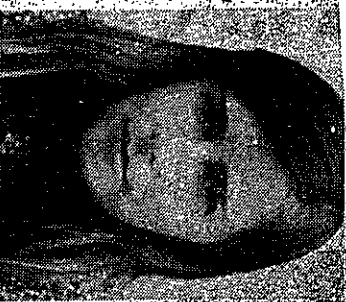
Reuter photographer Vicky Kaufman visited one of the murder scenes yesterday but was forbidden by police to take pictures.

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**  
**HEARARE** Mr. Justice Wilson, Sandura, yesterday jailed self-confessed South African spy Odile Harrington for 25 years for trying to infiltrate the African National Congress and said a "more appropriate sentence" would be to have her shot by firing squad. Earlier, the 27-year-old, dark-haired former arts student described in harrowing detail a history of torture and degradation, including sexual assault while in the hands of the Zimbabwean central intelligence organization.

Because of her treatment following her capture in January particularly the sexual assault, she stopped menstruating for six months, she testified.

Defence counsel Mr Julian Colgrave said "no nation which claimed to

# 25 years for SA spy Odile



Odile Harrington

be civilized" could consider what she had suffered by not reducing her sentence according to the jubilation of black spectators and ANC officials who crowded the public galleries. Mr Justice Sandura stated: "The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is the death penalty. In some parts of the world the accused would shortly

after my remarks be facing a firing squad." He refused leave to appeal against the 25-year sentence, the maximum allowable under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act. The judge regretted not being able to pass the death sentence.

Mr Colgrave pleaded "This is not a Mata Hari, a superspy, but someone who is pathetically naive."

Harrington, who was sent to Zimbabwe in October by an agent named "Jeff", without any formal spy training and only two months after her recruitment, was compromised in January when she gave an envelope to the police guard on an ANC house and asked him to post it. It was opened and found to contain details of ANC

## Mbeki rally banned

**PORT ELIZABETH** — Police have banned a rally at which former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member Mr Govan Mbeki was to have spoken, saying it was a threat to public safety.

The rally scheduled for today in the township of Zwijve was earlier approved by a magistrate. It was the first public speech since Mr Mbeki was freed on November 5 after 24 years in prison.

The wife of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, Mrs Winnie, said it would be difficult to control thousands of people flocking to Port Elizabeth to hear Mr Mbeki.

The organizers of the rally were earlier this week granted permission for an open-air rally under strict conditions laid down by a magistrate.

In a special edition of the Government Gazette last night, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ernest Schutte, said the meeting posed a threat to public safety.

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, said she would seek an urgent appeal to overturn ban. — UPI

## Seventh suicide attempt failed

**TAUNTON, England** — A 22-year-old man who broke up with his girlfriend failed to kill himself in seven attempts, police said on Friday.

The distraught man threw himself at four cars and a truck, tried to strangle himself and jumped out of a window, injuring two policemen in the process.



# Victims of the Zimbabwe massacre



**ABOVE:** Debra Keatley, 17 (right), and her 15-year-old sister Glynis with Ethan Marais. All died in the terror attack  
**BELOW RIGHT:** Mr Robert Hill and his wife Gaynor who were killed. The Hills a month-old baby was also murdered



**DIED:** Jean Campbell

From page 1

## Massacre

Kaufman said: "There was blood coming out from under the door of the outhouse and rugs on the floor soaked with blood. There was hair and bits of skull and blood spattered up the wall."

At a press conference in Harare yesterday, Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala blamed local squatters for instigating the "heinous killing".

He said the killings were carried out by about 20 rebels led by a man known as Gayigusu, a rebel whom Zimbabwean security forces had been hunting in the area for months.

He said he believed a squatter leader asked Gayigusu's gang to stage the attack.

He indicated that the background to the massacre lay in tensions over land rights, a chronic problem in Zimbabwe since white colonists seized all the best land in the late 19th Century.

● The ANC yesterday blamed the South African government for the massacre.

Mr Mugabe condemned the murders as an act of "unbridled savagery".

Allegations that South



**DIED:** Hazel Russell



# Great-grandparents mourn dead in Wales

Own Correspondent

BRIDGEND, Wales. — The Bulawayo massacre was felt 6 000km away in Bridgend where Mr Fred Slade and his wife Lilian were told they had lost a grandson, his wife and three great-grandchildren.

Mrs Slade, aged 80, was told in a phone call from Bulawayo on Thursday that her grandson Mr Gerald Keightley, 40, had been killed with his wife Marion, 39, and three children Deborah, 16, Glynis, 14, and 10-month-old Barnabus.

The family emigrated to Zimbabwe from Wales in 1946 and the Keightleys helped run what Mrs Slade described as a "church farm" 30km from Bulawayo.

"They were a very religious and kind family. I cannot believe what has happened," said Mrs Slade, of Cemetery Road, Bridgend.

"We were only speaking to them a month ago. They said everything was fine and gave us news about the family," she added.

Gerald, she said, had been a soldier in the old Rhodesian army. He enjoyed rugby and having a drink, but one day something came over him and he became very religious," Mrs Slade said.

## Names of those killed

THE 16 victims of the massacre have been identified as: Gerald Keightley, his wife Marion and their children, Deborah (16), Glynis (14) and Barnabas (18 months) of Zimbabwe; David Emerson Rowan and Sharon Instil of the US; Jean Campbell of Britain; Robert Hill, his wife Gaynor and six-week-old son Benjamin; David Marais, his wife Kate and son Ethan; Hestu John Russell, Sarah Penelope Lovatt.

## Victims 'examples of Christian spirit of love'

By CHRIS ERASMUS

THE victims of Thursday's massacre were yesterday described by friends as "shining examples of the Christian spirit of love".

A Cape Town woman has offered to adopt seven-year-old Matthew Marais, the only surviving member of the Marais family — formerly of Cape Town, who were among the victims of the apparently senseless slaying.

Miss Lesley Bold, of Cape Town, who a few weeks ago visited the farm where 16 members of the interdenominational Christian community were gunned down, said they were "all just such beautiful people".

"I've never known so much love and compassion as when I was visiting them on their farm.

"They gave all of themselves to their work and they were there to help the people of the area."

From page 1

Spy **362**

houses and personnel movements.

The judge described her as "an unrepentant spy" whose actions could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabwean civilians in South African raids on ANC targets.

She was described as "basically a racist" by prosecuting counsel Mr Augustine Chigumira.

She said she did not support all aspects of apartheid, but wanted South Africa free of terrorism so reform could be made peacefully and gradually.

She described from the witness box how she suffered repeated floggings at the hands of the security police (the Central Intelligence Organization) with a length of hosepipe or electric flex in an attempt to make her add to the full confession she made when first detained.

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been involved in obtaining consular access to Har- ington.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement there that his department was maintaining liaison with her family.

## Too late for classification

### DEATHS

MIDDLETOTE — Winifred called to higher service 26 November. Will be sadly missed by all who knew and loved her. The Jansen clan. RIP



S. Times

29/11/87  
868



ODILE HARINGTON ... her sentence has appalled human rights observers



By MICHAEL HARTNACK: Harare ONLY a huge diplomatic effort by South Africa or by humanitarian organisations can now save bumbling, neurotic, amateur spy Odile Harrington from rotting away her young life in Harare's Chikurubi prison.

Focusing on the case rather than on the horrific massacre of missionaries, which it concealed for 24 hours, Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media this week whipped up war hysteria as Miss Harrington was tried and condemned to 25 years' imprisonment for a lame attempt to infiltrate the African National Congress.

Her counsel, Mr Julian Colgrave, vainly pleaded with Mr Justice Wilson Sandura to take pity on "someone who is not a Mata Hari, not a super spy, but pathetically naive".

## HAGGARD

The security authorities contributed to the melodramatic atmosphere by saturating the court precincts with truckloads of heavily armed paramilitary forces — as if an SADF rescue attempt was imminent. Inside, a haggard, sallow-faced prisoner wept and bit her nails in the witness box as she described her fleeing career as a secret agent, followed by alleged torture and degrading sexual assault at the hands of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation.

The severity of her sentence, and the judge's public statement of regret that he could not sentence her to death by firing squad, appalled human rights observers — who have censured South Africa for imposing recent four to 12-year terms on ANC espionage accomplices.

The judge refused her leave to appeal. The possibilities for a prisoner exchange are now obvious, but may be frustrated by Zimbabwe's desire for revenge on the counterfeited refugee.

Mr Justice Sandura said he would take into account for sentence Odile Harrington's

# PORTRAIT OF A LONELY GIRL IN SEARCH OF FRIENDSHIP

By CAS ST LEGER

CONVICTED spy Odile Harrington, 27, was a lonely girl who never recovered from her parents' shattered marriage.

She was ready to grasp any hand extended in friendship. A bleak picture of her solitary life emerged from those who know her.

From a good family, with pleasant looks, academic accolades, a well-respected scientist father and a successful artist mother, Odile could have had the world at her feet.

Instead, she now faces a grim, 25-year prison term in Zimbabwe.

Acquaintances say her mental state left her ripe for the plucking.

"If an'body had extended a

Sexually degraded, flogged with wire flex, starved and subjected

to water torture: the torment of SA's naive and neurotic 'spy'

Odile

ton's sufferings during interrogation at the hands of the CIO — but then imposed the maximum sentence possible under Zimbabwe's law.

The 27-year-old doctor's daughter from Johannesburg told of her loveless childhood, her recruitment in August 1986 by a comparatively low-level South African spy controller named "Jeff", and her brief life among ANC exiles from October 7 1986 to January 29 1987, when a badly sealed envelope of intelligence data gave her away.

She never succeeded in sending any information back to South Africa, but Judge Sandura said she could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabweans in SADF raids. She had tried to pinpoint ANC

premises and personnel.

Odile Harrington has been described by university acquaintances as "an eccentric with few friends".

She confessed that loyalty to Jeff — "he was a sort of symbol for my government" — had led her to volunteer for her unpaid two-year mission. She received no formal spy training.

## SCARS

Her most harrowing testimony, however, was a three-hour delivery of evidence in mitigation, describing degrading torture sessions which caused her to soil herself.

Brought before a Harare magistrate on

adored dad and legal guardian, Dr Jack Harrington of Highlands North, who retired as research director of the National Cancer Association of South Africa three years ago.

She lived in a spacious Parktown North house with her older brother, Alexis, younger brother Lucien and her mother, Mrs Ebone de Wet, artist and daughter of the late Chris de Wet, mayor of Bloemfontein in 1958.

## Friction

That town's treasury building bears his name. Neither Dr Harrington nor other family members will discuss what went on behind the high walls and iron gate in Parktown North that made the girl so unhappy — but it is

"There was nobody in Odile's mixed-up life"

understood there was friction between Odile, her mother and her brothers. She attended the Helpme-kaar Girls' High School in Johannesburg and achieved fair matric results — B for English and history, D for art, B for biology and French.

Despite her poor matric art results, she went to Pretoria University in 1981 and 1982, where she passed drawing 3, graphic art 2 and history of art 3 — but left without completing her degree.

Then she worked during 1982/83 at the Campus Bookshop in Bertha Street, Bramfontein. Colleagues

South Avenue, when "Jeff", in the presence of three other CIO men, forced her slacks down and removed her panties. She had been prevented from washing for several days.

Clutching her face as if in pain, she said: "He told me how filthy I was and then spat into my private parts."

Later, in solitary confinement at Goromonzi detention cells, 30km outside Harare, she made two suicide attempts. Finally handed over to Chikurubi prison staff in May, she praised the humanity and condition she received from wardresses and the police criminal investigation department.

Prosecuting counsel Mr Augustine Chigumba made no attempt to challenge her torture allegations, but claimed she had falsified the sexual assault because she hated the CIO as much as the ANC.

With eyes blazing, she rounded on him: "There is not one single exaggeration in what I have said. It is the simple, unadorned truth."

"Please do not get emotional," replied Mr Chigumba.

## LIKELY

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Sandura commented: "It is possible or likely Miss Harrington may have been subjected to some sort of ill-treatment by the CIO, but on the basis of information before the court, I am unable to say as a fact that this took place."

Mr Colgrave said that "no country which held itself out to be civilised" could condone what Odile Harrington had been made to suffer by failing to reduce her sentence accordingly.

"If she did not get any humanity at the hands of the CIO, then at least I ask for a modicum of humanity at the hands of this court," he pleaded.

An ANC official, who witnessed the entire proceedings from the public galleries, commented: "It takes me so sad to see the way they (the South African security services) have just used her."

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs has announced that it is trying to gain consular access to Miss Harrington. The SA Police have refused to comment.

University as yet is fairly rare.

"She vaguely talked about post-graduate work but her final results were not good enough," Professor Rankin said.

Her sole friend at university appears to have been her Afrikaans-Nederlands professor, instrumental in her being awarded the Goethe scholarship for two months' study in Germany.

She filled volumes of notebooks with bleak notes like: "I find myself on the edge of a deep, deep, deep and unbearable sleep."

There were also references to the loneliness and purposelessness of life.

She was not active in Wits student organisations, she was not politically active.



*can this be?*  
**Odile no spy,  
says general**

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, said yesterday that Odile Harington, a South African sentenced last week by a Zimbabwe court to 25 years in jail for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

The general said she received no spy training from the police, and had not received any money or compensation.

"What she did, she did of her own volition (uit eie beweging)," the general said.

He said the behaviour of Zimbabwe in the Harington case, as well as the severe 25-year sentence, illustrated the extent of Zimbabwe's support for the ANC. — Sapa

leave to travel. — Sapa

SA acting on Odile case

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, said Odile Harington, a South African jailed by a Zimbabwean court for 25 years for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

In a statement General de Witt said she had no spy training from the South African Police and had not received money or compensation. "What she did, she did out of her own actions (uit eie beweging)."

According to evidence, Miss Harington did not act against Zimbabwe but against the ANC, the statement noted.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had already demonstrated the support given, where necessary, to South Africans overseas. Similar action was taken in Miss Harington's case, the general said. — Sapa.

## SA-ZIMBABWE RELATIONS

### Deteriorating

Relations between SA and Zimbabwe get steadily worse. This is emphasised by accusations that those responsible for the brutal murder of 16 whites on two mission farms near Bulawayo were backed by apartheid forces; the conviction of Odile Harrington for spying on the ANC for Pretoria; and the arrest of six white Zimbabweans on charges of spying for SA.

It is not suggested that Pretoria sent agents to murder the white missionaries and their families; but Zimbabwe blames SA for financing and arming the dissidents as part of a destabilisation campaign.

The massacre had its origins in two purely Zimbabwean developments — land hunger, and the tribal dispute between the ruling Zanu-PF and minority Ndebele who support Zapu.

A group of squatters had been ordered off the farms operated by the Pentecostal missionaries belonging to the Community of Reconciliation. The squatters' leader, now in custody, threatened the missionaries and, according to security forces, sent a message to the dissidents to carry out his threats.

They did, in a particularly brutal manner, hacking their victims to death with axes and burning their bodies. They left a note, in

broken English, urging black Zimbabweans to reject the capitalist governments of Robert Mugabe and Britain's Margaret Thatcher. There is little evidence of political motivation, aside from the timing of the massacre. It happened just before the long-awaited announcement of a unity agreement between Zanu-PF and Zapu.

There are factions in both parties who would like to engineer the collapse of the proposed merger — due to be announced by the end of this year.

This explains why Nkomo, desperately keen to see the merger go through, has blamed the South Africans — the dissidents who carried out the killings claim to support him. Nkomo himself has repeatedly disowned the dissidents.

Even so, it is questionable whether the bandits believed that their callous killings would influence the unity talks. More plausible is the simple land hunger explanation — that killing whites would leave land vacant for blacks in drought-stricken Matabeleland. Political analysts in Zimbabwe do not believe that the massacre will derail the unity pact.

The conviction of Odile Harrington, described by the judge as an unrepentant and determined spy, hinged upon a legal ruling concerning relationships between Zimbabwe and SA. Judge Wilson Sandura said that she had passed secrets to Pretoria, which he described as a potential enemy of Zimbabwe, that were prejudicial to the security of Zimbabwe.

Her trial and sentence to 25 years in prison coincided with the news that six white Zimbabweans had been detained and accused of spying for Pretoria.

These developments strengthen the view that Zimbabwe will tighten regulations on imports from SA in 1988. ■

13/12/87  
362  
Cyber

## Warning against 'foreign' socialism

A LEADING Harare businessman this week criticised the "foreign" brand of socialism and called for the building of a strong class of black entrepreneurs to solve Zimbabwe's unemployment crisis.

"We are like headless chickens at the moment, running around until we drop dead," said barrister, businessman and farmer Ernest Chiweshe this week.

The former president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce told an employers' seminar on job creation that, by borrowing foreign socialist ideology which was not suited to local conditions, employers were being regarded as exploiters and their workers as exploited.

These attitudes also discouraged emergent businessmen from entering business with their entrepreneurial skills, he noted.

"We are still very mediocre in our level of management skills in our own businesses," he said.

"Since independence — apart from a few upstarts with friends in government getting foreign exchange to the detriment of the country — there has not been serious risk-taking by African businessmen because of discouragements and impediments like lack of currency, labour problems, price controls and shortages," he said.

## A R43 000 Anglo present to Zanu

HARARE. — The Anglo American Corporation yesterday donated Z\$50 000 (about R43 000) towards the construction of the new ZANU (PF) headquarters.

Anglo's chief executive in Zimbabwe, Roy Lander presented the money to Prime Minister and ZANU (PF) president Robert Mugabe, saying he felt elated to be making the donation the day after unity had been agreed on between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU, Zimbabwe's other major political party.

He said he hoped the donation would be seen as a mark of the corporation's respect for "the executive president elect" and for the party.

Thanking Anglo American on behalf of the party, "and so soon after the party had become enlarged by the unity exercise", Mugabe said he welcomed the corporation's identification with the ruling party.

"This identification with the party which formulates programmes and policies which are adopted by government is most welcome", he said.

— Sapa.

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26/12/81

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262

## AUSTRALIA FISHES FOR TRADE LINK

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean businessmen could develop trade with Australia if they wanted to reduce links with South Africa, outgoing Australian High Commissioner, Mr Alan Edwards, said yesterday.

"We have agricultural equipment, mining machinery and luxury consumables which could replace present imports from South Africa," Edwards said.

Many of these goods were cheaper and better than their South African equivalents, even taking transport costs into account.

Fish and prawns and wines at present imported from South Africa could be bought from Australia, which also had the world's best water drilling rigs and a wide range of mining equipment.

The high commissioner said many local businessmen were reluctant to explore possibilities of diverting trade from South Africa because they had been dealing comfortably with the Pretoria regime for years.

He said some of those who were responsible for breaking sanctions during the UDI period were still happily making money from South African trade. — Sapa.

With talk of socialism and people's power, there has been growing concern among the chiefs of Zimbabwe that they are being put in the back seat

# Zimbabwe clings to colonial institutions

ROBIN DREW of the Argus Africa News Service reports. Dateline: HARARE

THE more things change the more they stay the same is an adage that often finds expression in Zimbabwe, a country which went through a war of revolution but which still clings to many of its colonial and pre-colonial institutions.

Since independence in 1980, the role of chiefs in the new society which was to come into being has been constantly debated.

With all the talk of socialism and people's power, there was growing concern among the chiefs that they were being put in the back seat.

They lost their powers to allocate land and their judicial powers which they exercised through courts which ruled on traditional law were taken away from them and given to community courts.

The government kept on giving assurances that the institution of chieftainship would be retained and that it regarded the chiefs as spiritual leaders and guardians of the nation's culture.

But that did not satisfy the chiefs. They were particularly incensed that they had not been consulted

when a new law dealing with their powers and responsibilities was drafted, neither were their views sought when the law was drafted making 18 the age of majority regardless of sex and traditional law.

Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, a leading Ndebele chief, described the community courts as "kangaroo courts" while chiefs in Mashonaland declared that they were confused about their role.

The upshot was a "great indaba" when all the chiefs got together with Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe (shades of Cecil Rhodes), told him of their distress and listened to what he had to say.

Their complaints centred on the Legal Age of Majority Act, the law of inheritance, the policy of land distribution and the operations of the primary village courts.

Mr Mugabe told them they would be allowed to become chairmen of the courts provided they knew the new laws of the country and said the Age of Majority Law would be reviewed because of the concern felt by parents.

The Herald commented that this should not be interpreted as capitulation but simply as a demonstration that there is always room for improvement.

"It means, too," said the paper, "that chiefs should stop yearning for their past glories when minority rulers made them 'bells' in the African reserves in order to further weaken and domesticate the people. Those days are gone, never to return."

That was in 1985. This month, all 260 chiefs got together again and this time they were told that the government would soon reinstate their powers, except, for now, the power to allocate land.

The Minister for Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Mr Enos Chikwore, said plans were being finalised to enable the chiefs to play a more decisive role in their areas.

Regular courses are to be held to bring the chiefs up to date with the law to enable them to take over the community courts from presiding officers.

However land allocation would remain the responsibility of district

councils in view of the security situation along the eastern border and in certain parts of the country.

This aspect aside, the government had decided, said Mr Chikwore, to have the traditional roles of chiefs reinstated.

Whether this will satisfy the chiefs remains to be seen but it is likely that they will not be happy until their powers of allocating land are restored.

That seems less likely in view of what Mr Mugabe had to say at the 1985 indaba when he commented that not even he had the power as one individual to distribute land.

"Times have changed," he said then. "The distribution of land and resettlement of people is not a mere social exercise but a vital economic one which demands a systematic approach."

It will not be the chiefs' voice alone that will dictate what should be done, but the collective voice of all those sitting in the development committee. We believe this is the fairest way to ensure the equitable distribution of land among all our people."

# It's (some) power to the Zimbabwe chiefs again

362 smw 17/12/87

The more things change the more they stay the same is an adage that often finds expression in Zimbabwe, a country which went through a war of revolution but which still clings to many of its colonial and pre-colonial institutions.

Since independence in 1980, the role of chiefs in the new society which was to come into being has been constantly debated.

With all the talk of socialism and people's power, there was growing concern among the chiefs that they were being put in the back seat.

They lost their powers to allocate land, and the judicial powers which they exercised through courts which ruled on traditional law were taken away from them and given to community courts.

The government continually gave assurances that the institution of chieftainship would be retained and that it regarded the chiefs as spiritual leaders and guardians of the nation's culture.

## Not consulted

But that did not satisfy the chiefs. They were particularly incensed that they had not been consulted when a new law dealing with their powers and responsibilities was drafted; neither were their views sought when a law was drafted to make 18 the age of majority, regardless of sex and traditional law.

Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, a leading Ndebele chief, described the community courts as "kangaroo courts" and chiefs in Mashonaland declared that they were confused about their role.

The upshot was a "great indaba" when all the chiefs got together with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe (shades of Cecil Rhodes) told him of their distress and listened to what he had to say.

Their complaints centred on the Legal Age of Majority Act, the law of inheritance, the policy of land distribution and the operation of the primary village courts.

Mr Mugabe told them they would be allowed to become chairman of the courts, provided they knew the new laws of the country, and said the Age of Majority Law would be reviewed because of the concern felt by parents.

But they won't be happy unless their authority to allocate land is reinstated, writes Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare.

The Herald of Harare commented that this should not be interpreted as capitulation "but simply as a demonstration that there is always room for improvement".

"It means, too", said the paper, "that chiefs should stop yearning for their past glories when minority rulers made them 'bulls' in the African reserves in order to further weaken and domesticate the people. Those days are gone, never to return."

That was in 1985. This month, all 260 chiefs got together again and this time they were told the government would soon reinstate their powers except, for now, the power to allocate land.

The Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Mr Enos Chikowore, said plans were being finalised to enable the chiefs to play a more decisive role in their areas.

Regular courses would be held to bring the chiefs up to date with the law to enable them to take over the community courts from presiding officers.

However, land allocation would remain the responsibility of district

councils because of the security situation along the eastern border and in certain parts of the country.

This aspect aside, the government had decided, said Mr Chikowore, to have the traditional roles of chiefs reinstated.

Whether this will satisfy the chiefs remains to be seen. But they are unlikely to be happy until their powers of allocating land are restored.

## 'Vital exercise'

That seems improbable in view of Mr Mugabe's statement at the 1985 indaba that not even he had the power as one individual to distribute land.

"Times have changed," he said then. "The distribution of land and resettlement of people is not a mere social exercise but a vitally economic one which demands a systematic approach... It will not be the chief's voice alone that will dictate what should be done, but the collective voice of all those sitting in the development committee. We believe this is the fairest way to ensure the equitable distribution of land among all our people."



ZIMBABWE

**Uneasy truce**

Now that a unity pact has been reached between Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu, the way is open for the formal declaration of a one-party state. Party unity on its own is unlikely to have the beneficial effects that some Zimbabwe ministers anticipate.

Many of Nkomo's influential younger supporters are unenthusiastic about the agreement; militants on both sides describe it as unity among the leaders and not the people. It's doubtful whether the agreement will really reduce rebel activity in Matabeleland, since in recent months the dissidents who claim to support Nkomo have ignored his pleas to them to lay down arms.

And the security situation now seems worse on the eastern border than in Matabeleland; Renamo guerillas are harassing Zimbabwean villagers and attacking farms and tea plantations.

Despite this, the combination of the unity agreement and Mugabe's elevation to the post of Executive President from January 1 provides him with a golden opportunity to restructure his government. He will have to reshuffle his Cabinet to bring in Nkomo, and two or three senior Zapu politicians.

Mugabe also has the chance to rid himself of some of his more controversial ministers — notably Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, Transport Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, Mines Minister Richard Hove and

possibly Labour Minister Frederick Shava. All four have blotted their copybooks recently.

Mangwende angered the British and Canadian governments by his behaviour during the Commonwealth Vancouver summit, and then delivered a bitter attack on the Reagan administration at the UN — just when relations between Harare and Washington were showing signs of improving.

Ushewokunze has been singled out for sharp criticism by the Smith Commission on parastatals, for his handling of both the national railways and Air Zimbabwe; while Shava's abrasive style of industrial relations management is not appreciated by employers in the public or the private sectors. Hove has been attacked in the government-owned media for reportedly beating up people who failed to attend a party rally.

In the past, Mugabe has shown great reluctance to dismiss ministers. There is speculation — some would call it wishful thinking — that Denis Norman will be recalled to the Cabinet, possibly to take over the difficult Transport portfolio. The only white in the Cabinet, former Ian Smith minister Chris Andersen, is likely to keep his minor post as minister for the public service. There is also speculation that John Lurie, a successful former president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, will be brought into government, but this seems unlikely.

Failure by Mugabe to reshape the Cabinet will undermine business and investment confidence. His efforts to establish a broad-based coalition ranging from far-Right Ian Smith supporters to Marxist-Leninists in his own party's ranks, and encompassing all major tribal groups, are laudable. But the more broadly based the coalition, the greater the likelihood of a split.

# Mugabe visits Masire

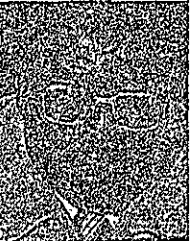
Sowetan Africa News Service

23/12/82  
GABORONE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, arrived in Botswana yesterday on an unexpected visit for urgent talks with Botswana President Oetle Masire. Although the Botswana Government has remained vague on the reasons for the lightning visit, saying only that bilateral issues will be discussed, informed sources are confident the talks will in fact centre on a growing tension over trade links between the two countries.

Recently Zimbabwe has refused to allow many Botswana exports into the country, alleging that they are little more than re-exported South African-made goods.

Another topic of discussion will no doubt be the present partial blockade of the Tlokweng border post outside Gaborone by South Africa and the general perceptions within Botswana that a South African raid of some kind into Botswana may be imminent.

However, the trade issue is expected to dominate the talks.



Mr. ROBERT Mugabe.

The agreement between the two countries, both members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to reduce dependence on trade with South Africa, stipulates component percentages of goods exported between the two countries.

The refusal of Zimbabwe to allow many Botswana-made goods into the country has caused hardship of many Botswana companies, particularly in Francistown on the Zimbabwe border, where many companies depend entirely on the export trade with Zimbabwe.

Some companies have been forced into liquidation, and the issue has been raised in the Botswana Parliament. The gravity with which the issue is seen here is indicated by the fact that the Zimbabwean prime minister chose to come to discuss the issue personally at a time when he is preoccupied with the upcoming re-election to the presidency and with unification talks with the main Zulu opposition party.

## Historic agreement

*362*  
*Director*  
*93/12/87*  
HARARE — Leader of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, and his pre-independence ally and PF-Zapu president Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday signed a historic agreement paving the way for national unity and political stability, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo put the signatures uniting both parties

under the name Zanu (PF) at about 3:38pm thereby ending about six years of bitter rivalry when the two parties fell out in 1981 after the discovery of arms caches on PF-Zapu properties.

Mr Mugabe described yesterday as "a great day because it has seen the coming together in body, mind and spirit of the two parties which as you know have maintained their own positions for quite a long time".

Champagne toasts as agreement signed

# Main Zimbabwe parties unite

362 8PM  
23/12/87

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Two years of on-off talks, 10 major negotiating sessions and much name-calling in between, ended yesterday with champagne toasts to peace and unity in Zimbabwe at the signing of an agreement to merge the two main political parties.

Mr Robert Mugabe, who said he was filled with emotion and joy, signed for Zanu (PF), the ruling party, which will keep its name when the two parties merge.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, who signed for Zapu, warned that the signatures would have been in vain unless the leaders lived up to their promises to create a nation of people, not of tribes or races.

Stripped of its formal language, the document signed before President Banana at State House contains only the barest essentials.

It states that the two parties have irrevocably committed themselves to unite under the name Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), known as Zanu (PF), and that Mr Mugabe would be the first secretary and president of the party.

There would be two second secretaries and

vice-presidents to be appointed by Mr Mugabe.

The party will seek to establish a socialist society "on the guidance of Marxist-Leninist principles and will seek to establish a one-party state".

On the key question of sharing of power and positions when the parties merge, the document merely states: "The existing structures of Zanu (PF) and PF Zapu shall be merged in accordance with the letter and spirit of the agreement."

In the meantime Mr Mugabe is given full powers to prepare for the implementation of the agreement.

Mr Nkomo went to some lengths after the signing to stress the importance of the spirit behind the agreement. He had good cause to, for on the face of it, the negotiations have ended in his conceding an awful lot.

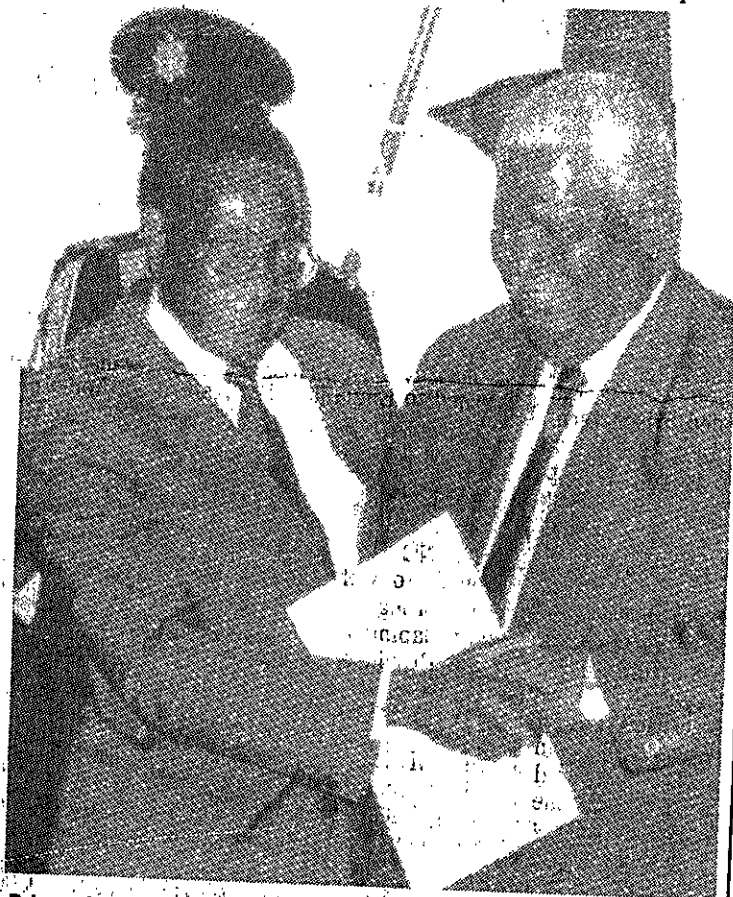
## Zapu vice-president

The talks broke down last April, Mr Nkomo said it was because Zanu (PF) insisted on keeping its name. Zapu wanted to shelve this issue until a joint congress was held.

He also revealed that his party, while accepting that Mr Mugabe would be the leader, had insisted that the first vice-president should come from Zapu.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday that he was not going to give away any secrets at this stage about who would be appointed, but he gave an assurance that Zapu members would be included in the Cabinet and in other organs of government such as the diplomatic service.

President Banana called the achievement a miracle, a tremendous Christmas present and a blow to the forces of division in and outside the country.



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe (left) and Mr Joshua Nkomo shake hands at State House in Harare after the ceremony merging their parties yesterday.

# Mugabe and Nkomo merge. Next step: A one-party state.

By PETER WELLMAN  
in Harare

ZIMBABWE'S two rival political parties signed a unity pact this week that merges their parties under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and makes a one-party state inevitable.

State President Canaan Banana — out of a job when Mugabe becomes executive president on New Year's Eve — called the pact "a tremendous Christmas present".

He presided over the three-minute signing ceremony and embraced both men afterward.

There was no mention of what posts Nkomo and other top Zapu men will get in Mugabe's enlarged Zanu party, but Mugabe said afterwards he would make room for Zapu in the party, the government and the diplomatic service.

The merger ends eight years of opposition, antagonisms and occasional

hostility between the two parties, going back to Mugabe's landslide win in the 1980 independence elections.

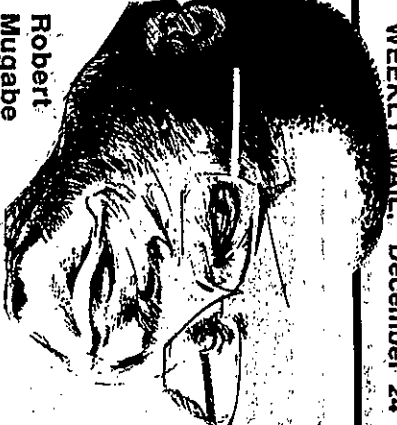
Unity talks have been going on for two years. In April, Mugabe called them off unilaterally, saying they served no purpose.

But Banana, totally committed to unity, kept bringing the two leaders back to the table, and eventually the deal was struck. No details have yet emerged.

Observers credit both Mugabe and Nkomo with wanting unity during the two years of talks, but say each was hampered by party perspectives. Both leaders appealed to their followers to support the merger and help build a united country.

Nkomo's 14 seats give Mugabe 93 in the 100-seat House of Assembly, against six independents and a lone MP supporting Zanu renegade Ndabane Sithole, who would probably be jailed if he returned from the USA.

Observers agree that with such a massive majority, there is little to



Robert Mugabe

stop Mugabe achieving his goal of a one-party socialist state.

But huge problems remain.

Matabeland is dissident country. Army brutalities against civilians during an early 1980s anti-dissident drive produced many angry young Ndebeles, all Zapu supporters, who

mostly look to former Zapu military boss Dumiso Dabengwa for leadership.

Released last year after four years' detention, Dabengwa will be crucially needed by Mugabe if the dissidents are to be defeated. With Matabeland now under the umbrella of one national party, a political solution acquires a new priority.

Also, the merger won't stop tribal infighting among the majority Shona tribe, Mugabe's power base.

And on the Eastern frontier, atrocities by Renamo rebels from Mozambique will continue unless Zimbabwe pulls troops supporting the Frelimo government back across the border. But for all the problems, this week's unity pact is an extraordinary example for other countries in a continent plagued by tribal divisions.

# Zimbabweans must report all foreigners

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The police should be told of foreign visitors staying with Zimbabweans so they may avoid security swoops following South African attacks on the country.

The Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, was quoted in the December issue of *Zimbabwe News*, the official organ of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, as urging Zimbabweans to "remain vigilant in the face of South Africa's acts of sabotage, particularly in urban areas".

"We want our citizens to inform the police when they have visitors even if they know that their visitors are innocent."

## TO BE ON SAFE SIDE

"For them to be on the safe side, they should report because if anything happens and it turns out that the people were given accommodation somewhere, those who keep quiet will be regarded as enemies of this country."

Observers believe Mr Munangagwa's statement is a reference to the South African raids here in May last year when scores of black and white Zimbabweans were arrested — three were in detention for over a year — for unwittingly supplying the raiders, who came into the country as tourists, with accommodation and vehicles.

# Harare unity to reveal SA 'bandits'

362  
28/12/87

HARARE — Unity between Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu will help expose the South Africa-sponsored bandits who have always claimed affiliation to Zapu, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has said.

Ziana, the national news agency, reports that ZCTU, an umbrella body representing registered trade unions in Zimbabwe, said the bandits would now face a united party in a continuous onslaught against them.

In an initial reaction to the agreement signed in Harare by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his war-time ally, Dr Joshua Nkomo, uniting the two parties, ZCTU president, Mr Jeff Mutandare, said: "This unity will now expose the South African-sponsored bandits who have always claimed to belong to Zapu. Logically, they can no longer persist in their claim since the 'united party' will resume the determined onslaught against them."

## Christmas present

The remarks from the labour body are part of the widespread response to the agreement after two years of unity talks.

Most Zimbabweans welcomed the agreement and highlighted it as a positive move for peace and stability. "This was the best Christmas present for the people of Zimbabwe since independence for Zimbabweans," they said.

Mr Mutandare said the unity would bring together all workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals under one political umbrella.

This would enable them to be organised and forge a strong vanguard and revolutionary political alliance against capitalism, he said. — Sapa.

ROBIN DREW of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on Mr Robert Mugabe's installation as executive president.

# The challenges facing President Robert Mugabe

AFS 42 24/12/82 302

AS the day approaches for the installation of the executive president in Zimbabwe, political excitement is mounting over how Mr Robert Mugabe will handle the new scenario that has come about.

The unity pact between the two main political parties coupled with the creation of the post of executive president has opened the door for a new dispensation with far-reaching consequences for Zimbabwe.

When President Mugabe is sworn in on Thursday (December 31) before huge crowds in the brand new 60 000-seat Chinese-built National Stadium, he will have the opportunity to demonstrate qualities of strong leadership if the unity agreement is to be made to work.

His first and most important task will be the appointment of a new cabinet, as all present ministers will be required to resign when President Banana steps from his post as ceremonial head of state.

The question being asked most frequently here is whether the 63-year-old new executive president will go for a real shake-up and put into positions of responsibility members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party.

He already has a top-heavy administration with 26 cabinet ministers, eight deputy ministers and eight provincial governors.

He can hardly go on appointing more ministers, so some of the present incumbents will

have to make way for the Zapu members if the people of Matabeleland are to be convinced that the unity agreement really means a merger of the two parties and not merely the swallowing up of Zapu by the ruling Zanu (PF).

Of special interest will be whom Mr Mugabe chooses to be vice-president.

At present Mr Simon Muzenda is deputy prime minister and is generally considered to be a likely contender for the vice-presidency.

However, Mr Mugabe could make a dramatic demonstration of his commitment to unity by appointing Mr Joshua Nkomo as vice-president.

The constitution provides for only one vice-president, unlike the arrangement for unity under which the merged party will have two vice-presidents (or second secretaries, as they are termed) serving under the party leader termed the president and first secretary.

While there has been general jubilation in Zimbabwe over the unity pact, with statements of support from commercial, religious, trade union and all sorts of other bodies, there have also been warnings about the need to achieve unity not only on paper but in practice.

The Sunday Mail warned at the weekend that internal and external enemies would do their best to wreck the agreement.

Confirmation of the external propaganda has already come with the anti-agreement propaganda being broadcast from the clandestine radio station, Radio Truth, which purports to be a Zimbabwean station but which was established by the BBC monitoring service to be operating from South Africa.

In commentaries today, the station urged rejection of the agreement signed last week by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo and reminded Ndebele-speakers of the sufferings inflicted on them by the 5 Brigade of the Zimbabwe Army during anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

THE Sunday Mail warned that opponents of unity would work tirelessly, perhaps cultivating other dissidents, to try to keep Zimbabwe politically divided, weak and vulnerable.

But it also warned that there were Zimbabweans who were bitterly disappointed because they saw unity as a prescription for their own political demise.

Describing them as a "dangerous lot", the newspaper said they would use every trick to frustrate unity.

It called on Mr Mugabe to select for his Cabinet men and women whose political and moral courage was beyond reproach. It was to be hoped there would be no room for dead wood.

Since independence in 1980 there have been a number of re-shuffles, the last big one being nearly four years ago. But the faces have remained largely the same and it has been a question of swapping jobs.

It was three years ago at the end of 1984 that Mr Mugabe dropped the two remaining Zapu members in the cabinet, bringing to an end the first government of national unity, which crumbled because of alleged schemes by Zapu to overthrow Mr Mugabe and replace him with Mr Nkomo.

The Herald newspaper has also given recognition to the need for commitment among Zimbabweans to make unity work. It said that among some ruling party members old attitudes would have to change. Profound and fundamental changes in attitude would be needed to cope with the situation.

It is not known at this stage when Mr Mugabe will announce his new cabinet. It could be some days after his installation.

The first event this week will be his formal election as executive president by a joint sitting of Parliament tomorrow.

This will be followed on Thursday by the installation which is due to be witnessed by heads of Frontline States and the Uganda Leader, President Museveni.



362 B/day 29/12/87

# Big ceremony for oathtaking

HARARE — At least seven African leaders are expected to join thousands of Zimbabweans in witnessing the Zanu (PF) leader, Robert Mugabe, take oath of office on Thursday as Zimbabwe's first executive president.

Mr Mugabe's five colleagues in the Frontline states, as well as Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, are expected to attend the ceremony at the national sports stadium in Harare.

The leaders of the Frontline states expected to attend are: Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda; Botswana's President Quett Masire; Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Representatives of Southern African liberation movements, the ANC, PAC and Swapo, are also expected.

Zimbabwean ambassadors and high commissioners started gathering in Harare last week for the event.

The gates to the 60 000 seat stadium will open at 6am, and guests will be seated by 8.40am. — Sapa.

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"I think the ayes have it," murmurs the Speaker.

Honourable members arise from their green leather benches, pick up their copies of Hansard, and file out to the tea-room. Another bill has become law in Zimbabwe's parliament.

After seven years of British-style government, Zimbabwe's political scene is being given a new look by the merger of its two main parties and the creation of a powerful new executive president.

When Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is elected President today by parliament he will become head of a one-party state publicly committed to socialism under Marxist-Leninist principles.

But the words hide the political reality of a country run on capitalist lines and whose leaders owe more to Methodism than to Marx.

Mugabe, 63, will be sworn in as President at a public ceremony in Zimbabwe's new Chinese-built National Sports Stadium tomorrow, marking the climax of six months of political spring cleaning.

When Zimbabwe won independence from Britain in 1980, it promised not to introduce major constitutional reforms for seven years.

After this period of colonial tutelage expired, Mugabe's first move was to abolish reserved seats in parliament for whites, seen by most people as an anachronism and an obstacle to the government's policy of reconciliation between the races.

Many white members who said an emotional farewell to parliament found themselves to

their surprise back in their seats a few weeks later, nominated by Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party.

While the whites were reassured, the opposition ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo jibed that the ruling party should rename itself ZANU-RF, the initials of the far-right Rhodesian Front party whose leader Ian Smith led the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) from Britain in 1965.

Next came the reform abolishing the office of Prime Minister and giving Zimbabwe an executive president, a shift away from a Westminster-style system to one resembling that in other African countries.

This change, like the abolition of the white seats, is widely seen as one of political symbol rather than substance.

Mugabe's third move, easily the most important of the three, was to reopen the merger talks with ZAPU, which he suspended in April.

Nkomo was left with little choice but to settle quickly on terms which amounted to the takeover of his party by ZANU-PF, which will also be the name of the new merged party.

Agreement was announced on December 22, allowing Mugabe's name to go forward as sole candidate for the presidency. The pact will give ZAPU politicians a foothold in government for the first time since Mugabe sacked them in 1982 and has been widely welcomed as a step toward national unity.

Zimbabweans hope the unity pact will reverse the grassroots support for scattered groups of armed rebels, called

# Wings of change in Zimbabwe

John Morrison: Harare

Disidents, who have white Christian community, were backed to government officials in death by disidents outside Bulawayo.

The government has farmers in Bulawayo linked the disidents hope the merger will with ZAPU, a charge delem and lead to a revival of both government and weakened his movement politically.

The worst massacre of all came a month ago when 16 members of a

babwe's growing economic woes, headed by lack of investment and failure to create new jobs for thousands of school-leavers.

The business community, still largely dominated by the 100 000 whites, has learnt not to take government professions of Marxism-Leninism at face value, though it sees them as one more deterrent to badly needed foreign investment.

Security problems are only one reason for Zimbabwe's growing economic woes, headed by lack of investment and failure to create new jobs for thousands of school-leavers.

Big corporations know they can still make money in Zimbabwe and the Harare stock market, insulated from last October's worldwide collapse by tight exchange controls, is experiencing a minor boom.

Among the largest donors to a ZANU-PF appeal for funds to build a new headquarters was South Africa's giant Anglo-American Corporation. Mugabe accepted the gift of R60 000 in person and said it was most welcome.

Cautious economic management by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, respected by the business community, has helped Zimbabwe stay solvent, pay its debts and avoid the economic collapse which has overtaken its northern neighbour Zambia.

But the price has been high — a price and wage freeze, shortages of foreign exchange, stagnant growth and ageing industrial plant, protected by import controls. While rural incomes have gone up, real industrial wages are no higher than in 1979 and products are uncompetitive on world markets.

The World Bank would like to see Zimbabwe move away from its siege economy, largely inherited from the sanctions-busting days of UDI, and liberalise imports in order to boost growth.

Mugabe's inaugural speech and his new cabinet line-up will be closely scrutinised for clues to whether he plans to use his newly strengthened position to revamp his economic policy.

The long-awaited unity agreement signed

marks an end to bitter rivalry and political fights by parties whose fundamental principles, objectives and future direction have always been common, the national news agency Ziiana reports.

Under the agreement both leaders endorsed their belief in key issues such as the introduction of a one-party state, the socialist ideology and unity against both external and internal aggression.

Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo, who have been friends, allies and bitter rivals for almost three decades during their political life under five "colonial and puppet regimes", finally sealed the unity pact after nearly five years of volatile and elastic talks, the news agency said.

The agency quoted Dr Nkomo as saying: "We did not want to leave behind us a legacy of division among our people. What is contained in this document is a true feeling of both political parties."

The two leaders agreed to the Lancaster constitution in London while they were still representatives of a joint guerrilla movement, the Patriotic Front, which "defeated colonialism after 90 years of racial repression and white supremacy in Zimbabwe", according to Ziiana.

The two leaders made extensive references to their cooperation during the "struggle", particularly the way they handled sensitive matters at conferences and in difficult times, Ziiana said.

"This is the beginning of unity, for unity is not just the signing of documents, but what is to come," said Dr Nkomo.

Mr Mugabe, in an apparent reference to "disidents and bandits" who might still be fighting with the hope that Zapu backed them, said: "Those who yesterday felt they had cause to stage a political fight must now come and join the rest of the people and work constructively for the benefit of the whole nation."

He said he expected that all the people in Zimbabwe would accept the agreement and promote peace throughout the country.

"Let us leave the heritage of unity to our children. We can now move into the future, hand in hand, to our end," said Mr Mugabe.

The unity talks had been "going on and off since 1983" and in all cases, both parties blamed each other for the lack of progress, Ziiana said. There was also "suspicion among the top lieutenants and individualistic interests."

There had been dozens of attempts to bring the two parties together since Zanu broke away from Zapu in 1963. They had all ended in failure.

Fresh talks opened in 1983 and collapsed soon afterwards. They resumed after the 1985 general elections, in which Mr Mugabe obtained a fresh mandate and increased his majority from 57 to 64 legislators in Parliament.

No progress was achieved and Mr Mugabe announced early 1987 that his party's central committee had decided to leave the talks because they had not served any purpose.

Last month, Zapu came up with some new proposals on unity, leading to the historical unity pact, Ziiana said.



# Mugabe will be above criticism

**HARARE** — Robert Mugabe steps up to become Zimbabwe's first executive president tomorrow after what amounts to a major revision of the 1980 Westminster-style independence constitution, with its accent on cabinet government.

In October, the 30 elected white representatives were removed from Parliament, thus ensuring there would be virtually no opposition for the new dispensation which gives Mugabe wide discretionary powers. The conclusion on December 22 of a Zanu (PF) unity agreement with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu means the country's transition to a one-party state "on Marxist-Leninist guidelines" is virtually certain.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe was born in 1924 in the Zwimba tribal trust land 70km west of Harare, where within the memory of many older blacks there had been savage fighting in the 1896-97 rebellion against the rule of Cecil Rhodes's white pioneers.

His father was an artisan employed at a nearby Jesuit mission, giving him a more sophisticated background than many of his schoolfellows. After qualifying as a mission teacher, he completed his secondary education and won a scholarship to Fort Hare University. In 1951 he obtained a bachelor of arts degree. Subsequently he has obtained five other degrees. He did not become active in Afri-

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

can nationalist politics until 1960, but was secretary general of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) when it split with Nkomo's Zapu in 1964. Soon afterwards, he began a 10-year spell in detention which saw the beginning of tension with Sithole over the Zanu presidency.

In 1976 he fled into Mozambique to assume the leadership of Zanu's guerrilla forces, returning in triumph four years later when his supporters won 57 of the 80 black seats in the British-supervised elections.

Plans to form a coalition of supposed "moderates" to keep him out of power were therefore stillborn.

After December 31 the whole business of analysing Zimbabwean politics is going to become infinitely more difficult, because the man charged with ultimate authority over every aspect of decision-making will be, in theory, immune from any form of criticism.

Under a 1982 law introduced, we were told, to protect President Canaan Banana from disrespectful remarks, it will be a serious offence for anyone to imply: "President Mugabe made a mistake."

One way or the other, South Africans are likely to find the Zimhab-

wean leader increasingly shrouded in myth in the years ahead, due to the suppression of any objective debate about his qualities as a decision maker. On one hand, delirious panegyrics can be expected from those whose interests are vested in building him up. On the other, a schizophrenic "hate campaign" might be embarked upon by his enemies abroad.

Past attempts have been made to establish a stereotype of Mugabe as a dictatorial demagogue, but those who know him well stress his past record of government by consensus.

On rare occasions, such as at the 1984 Zanu (PF) congress when he refused to have the Politburo directly elected by the party, he has insisted on preserving his own prerogatives.

## Affection

But in many other instances (and this has happened repeatedly over the Zanu (PF)-Zapu unity talks and the question of sanctions against SA) he has been prepared, apparently, to bow to the majority viewpoint in the Politburo and the Cabinet.

Since all members of these two bodies are hand-picked by Mugabe himself, however, the chances of a major confrontation are fairly minimal.

He is a man believed never to forget a slight, showing corresponding affection for loyal friends such as the tempestuous Dr Herbert Ushewo-

kunze whose days as Transport Minister must soon, surely, draw to an end after equally controversial careers as Health Minister and Home Affairs Minister.

Foreign commentators make much of the fact that Ushewokunze is, like Mugabe, from the Zeturu branch of Zimbabwe's dominant Shona language group. This is a mistake.

Mugabe keeps an eye on tribal balances to try and prevent any section feeling neglected, but he rates personal loyalty far higher than his lieutenants' ethnic origins.

His whole policy of reconciliation (which was of far more significance to blacks than to the 30% of white Rhodesians who remained after independence) rested on his willingness to promote those former supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Sithole who personally pledged their talents to Zanu (PF).

A long-term danger is that he will, like the ill-fated British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, surround himself only with those who tell him what they feel he wants to hear.

It has been said of Afrikanerdom's leaders that they have the mentality of small-town lawyers. Many of Zimbabwe's leaders are, at root, village schoolmasters. Mugabe, like so many others, dedicated his formative years to uplifting the children of illiterate tribal farmers.

The traditional breed of village schoolmaster vanished from England only with the post-war education reforms. For generations these self-sacrificing, under-rated men toiled with the children of simple rustics in the manner described by Thomas Hardy in "Jude the Obscure". Those who would understand the Zimbabwean leadership might read it.

Watching Mugabe's heavy hand fall upon some drunken deputy minister, listening to his long, didactic sessions in Parliament, and observing the jockeying among backbenchers for his favour, one cannot but be reminded of Oliver Goldsmith's 18th-century schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village".

There is in Mugabe the same fanatical commitment to discipline and learning, the same ingrained habit of dealing with an uncritical audience of his scholastic inferiors, and the same smouldering resentment of those with greater intellectual pretensions who occasionally cross his path.

For although deferential to what he sees as majority opinion, Mugabe will not suffer himself to be vanquished in argument by any individual. Like his white predecessors Ian Smith and Sir Garfield Todd, he thinks those who make the attempt must always be scoundrels.

At present, Mugabe appears to be enjoying good physical health.



□ MUGABE ... holding aloft a symbol 'dove' presented to him in Moscow earlier this year

A smiling figure in an immaculately tailored suit, he presents a stark contrast to the lean, embittered revolutionary in a Mao jacket we knew during the war years.

Past experience suggests that Africa's leaders, both black and white, mellow with age — rejecting ideology for pragmatism, yearnings for military triumph for a desire to talk. E given the powerful streak of dedication in his personality, Mugabe is likely ever to forget the humiliations of fellow blacks under white premacist rule.

Zimbabwean whites have, however, long since recognised that he is most powerful force for stability in this turbulent region.

Such is his political stature that could make or break the international acceptability of any racial power-sharing agreement reached by P-

# Plea for prayers for jailed SA spy

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An English missionary who was recently held in Zambia for suspected spying, has called for prayers for the imprisoned South African woman in Zimbabwe, Odile Harrington.

Harrington, 27, was jailed for 25 years in Harare recently after being found guilty of spying on the ANC for the South African security police.

The Rev Peter Hammond, director of the mis-

sionary organisation Frontline Fellowship, called for prayers for Miss Harrington.

He said he and three fellow missionaries themselves spent nearly a month in a Zambian prison.

He said all Christians had to share his horror about the ordeal suffered by Harrington. Evidence was that she had been severely tortured by Zimbabwean police — flogged with a hose-pipe, electric flex, partially suffocated and partially drowned in buckets of water and sexually abused.

He appealed for people throughout the world to "pray for this dear, tortured Christian woman who is steadfast in her faith in Gaod, to write to her, send her parcels containing particularly disinfectant, soap, toothpaste, toilet paper, vitamin pills, biscuits, sweets and basic medicine".

And, he said, he would mobilise Christians to put pressure on the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to do all in its power to negotiate her release.

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# Zimbabwe whites warned against blood vengeance

**HARARE** — Preachers around Zimbabwe at the weekend urged local whites not to seek blood vengeance against the killers of 16 pentecostals slaughtered near Bulawayo on Wednesday night.

Churches here were packed as members of Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 white community gathered to mourn the most appalling single act of carnage against them since the 1896-97 native rebellions, when ten percent of Rhodesia's entire white population was killed.

Prayers were said for the 16 protestant fundamentalists, who ran the "Community of reconciliation" farming co-operative 25 km south of Bulawayo and Christians were urged to pray for the dissidents as well as those who suffered at their hands.

A black maidservant who witnessed the massacre described at the weekend how the killers grabbed a six-week-old baby and killed him by bashing him against a kitchen sink until he died.

Mrs Esnath Dube, a devoutly Christian middle-aged woman who worked for the victims, all white, said the killers used her to guide them through the darkened bush to the two isolated farmhouses where they found their victims and hacked them to death.

Those killed were two Americans, a Briton and 13 Zimbabweans.

The only remaining member and one of the founders of the Christian community on the two farms, Mr John Russell, 74, said he would not continue the two farms, called New Adam's and Olive Tree.

"When this atrocity happened I was on my way from the United States and Britain," he said.

"I was told on my arrival that this had happened. I have lost my wife and daughter and grandchildren. I still can't believe it."

His grandson Matthew Marais, aged six, escaped the massacre by crawling through a window and spending the night in a cattle dip where he fell asleep and was found by farm workers on Thursday morning.

"When we moved in five and half years ago, there were problems, but we thought we could build a fortress here.

"We didn't want to live under arms, we wanted to be part of the community," he said.

The killers spared a 13 year old daughter of two of their victims so she could deliver a note depicting dissidents as champions of landless Ndebeles now desperate for forage for their stock after years of drought.

The Zimbabwean Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who is in charge of police, inspected the charred ruins of two mission homesteads on Saturday and vowed security forces would capture the leader of the killer gang, Gayigusu, "at all costs".

The leader of the killer gang, known as "Gayigusu" (beat about the bush) whose actual name is Morgan Sango, is a notorious rebel leader blamed by Zimbabwean authorities for many of the hundreds of slayings in the Matabeleland province of western Zimbabwe in the past few years.

He deserted from the Zimbabwe national army in 1982 after serving with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces in 1972-80, and claims Mr Mugabe has betrayed pre-independence promises to expropriate all white-owned land.

Gayigusu also accused Mr Mugabe of failing to help the ANC, Zipra's traditional allies before 1980, launch an all-out guerilla war against South Africa.

Zimbabwean forces were combing the trackless rock screes and honeycombed caves of the Matopos hills on Saturday where Gayigusu is said to have a secret hideout.

Mr Nkala said although farm workers

who witnessed the massacre said they saw 20 heavily armed rebels, the government believed there were less than 10 dissidents operating in the area.

"We happen to know that the dissidents move around with mujibhas (part-time helpers) to inflate their numbers," Nkala said.

Meanwhile a welter of accusations and counter-accusations is taking place over who was responsible for the atrocity, with the government-controlled Zimbabwean news media joining the ANC headquarters in Lusaka saying it was instigated by South Africa, and South African rightists claiming "Pseudo dissidents" committed the crime, in order to give Mr Mugabe a pretext to ban Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and impose a marxist one party state.

The refusal, so far, of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkala to exploit the Esigodini massacre for an anti-Zapu tirade — the tactics the murderers used — and the note they left at the scene all strongly suggest both Mr Mugabe and President P. W. Botha are innocent of the charges.

The funeral and memorial service will be held in Bulawayo on Wednesday. — DDC

**HARARE** — As the time approaches for the installation of the Executive-President in Zimbabwe, political excitement is mounting over how Mr Robert Mugabe will handle the new scenario.

The unity pact between the two main political parties coupled with the creation of the post of Executive President has opened the door for a new dispensation with far-reaching consequences for Zimbabwe.

President Mugabe will be sworn in tomorrow before huge crowds in the brand-new 60 000-seat National Stadium, built by the Chinese.

His new position will give him the opportunity to demonstrate qualities of strong leadership, if the unity agreement is to be made to work.

His first and most important task will be the appointment of a new Cabinet. All present Ministers will be required to resign when President Mugabe steps down from his post as ceremonial Head of State.

The question being asked most frequently here is whether the new 63-year-old Executive President will go for a real shake-up and put into positions of responsibility members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

He already has a top-heavy administration with 26 Cabinet Ministers, eight deputy Ministers and eight provincial Governors.

He can hardly go on appointing more Ministers, so some of the present incumbents will have to go to make way for the Zapu members, if the people of Matabeleland are to be convinced that the unity agreement really means a merger and not merely the swallowing up of Zapu by the ruling Zanu (PF).

Of special interest will be whom Mr Mugabe chooses to be Vice-President. Mr Simon Muzenda is deputy Prime Minister and is considered a likely contender for the vice-presidency.

However, if Mr Mugabe so chose, he could make a dramatic demonstration of his commitment to unity by appointing Mr Joshua Nkomo as Vice-President.

The Constitution provides for only one Vice-President, unlike the arrangement for unity under which the merged party will have two vice-presidents (or second secretaries, as they are termed) serving under the party leader, termed the president and first secretary.

While there has been general jubilation in Zimbabwe over the unity pact with statements of support from commercial, religious, trade union and all sorts of other bodies, there have also been warnings about the need to achieve unity not only on paper but in practice.

The *Sunday Mail* warned at the weekend that internal and external enemies would do their best to wreck the agreement.

Confirmation of this has already come, with anti-agreement propaganda being broadcast from the clandestine radio station Radio Truth. It purports to be a Zimbabwean station, but the BBC says its monitoring service shows that Radio Truth operates from South Africa.

In commentaries yesterday, the station urged rejection of the agreement signed last week by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo and reminded Ndebele-speakers of the sufferings inflicted on them by the Fifth Bri-

# Harare plays a guessing game over who'll sit in

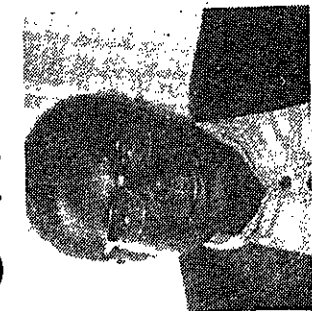
would be no room for dead wood. Since independence in 1980, there have been a number of re-shuffles, the last big one being nearly four years ago. But the faces have remained largely the same and it has been a question of shuffling jobs. Three years ago Mr Mugabe dropped the two remaining Zapu members in the Cabinet, bringing to an end the first government of national unity. It crumbled because of alleged schemes by Zapu to overthrow Mr Mugabe and replace him with Mr Nkomo.

The *Herald* newspaper also gave recognition yesterday to the need for commitment among Zimbabweans to make unity work.

It is not known at this stage when Mr Mugabe will announce his new Cabinet. It could be some days after his installation.

The first event in the procedure this week will be his formal election today as Executive President by a joint sitting of Parliament.

This will be followed on Thursday by the installation.



He signed an agreement the deal a reality.

on for their own political

"dangerous lot", the news-

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e to select for his Cabinet political and moral cour-

It was to be hoped there



Old rivals, now partners . . . Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe pledging unity. As Executive President, Mr Mugabe will have to make

gade of the Zimbabwe Army during anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

The *Sunday Mail* warned that opponents of unity would work tirelessly, perhaps cultivating other dissidents, to try to keep Zimbabwe politically divided, weak and vulnerable.

But the paper also warned that there were Zimbabweans who were bitterly disappointed because they

saw unity as a prescrip-

demise. Describing them as a paper said they would

unity. It called on Mr

men and women whose age was beyond



362

# ZIM SALUTES PRES MUGABE



**ROBERT Mugabe . . . executive president.**

**HARARE —** The speaker of the Zimbabwe House of Assembly announced yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was elected Zimbabwe's first executive president.

There was singing, dancing and jubilation among senators and MPs, *Ziana*, the Zimbabwe national news agency, reported.

Mr Mugabe will be sworn-in as president by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice E Dumbutshena, this morning at a ceremony at the national sports stadium expected to be attended by thousands.

More than 125 MPs and senators crowded into the House of Assembly yesterday, having been called to sit as an electoral college to elect the new president.

The speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, announced there had been no other nominations apart from that of Mr Mugabe and declared him duly elected.

The Zapu leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, who recently signed a unity agreement with the ruling Zanu (PF) applauded Mr Mugabe's election.

Zapu MPs mixed with their Zanu counterparts and sat on what were normally government benches.

Dr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe were allocated reserved seats in the chamber, with Mr Mugabe's seat reserved nearest the speaker's chair on the government front bench and Dr Nkomo allocated the seat nearest the speaker's chair on the opposite back bench.

Previously, Mr Nkomo has sat in an unlabelled reserved seat on one of the cross benches.

The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Miss Joyce Mujuru, led women MPs and senators in a song of praise to Mr Mugabe called "Ndimi mega makaita rudo" ("You alone have shown us love").

Dr Nkomo joined other MPs in hand-clapping accompaniment.