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Aims and Objectives:
The collecting of all document material pertaining to labour relations for research and establishing a centralised unit on labour research in the Republic of South Africa for reference purposes.

Current Programmes:
Presenting the Development Programme in labour Relations and the Advanced Programme in labour Relations

Services Offered:
Training Courses: labour relations and the enviroment, labour market analysis, labour relations systems, labour law, collective bargaining, conflict management
Consultancy: by staff concerned with labour relations
Commissioned Research: by the research centre of the SBL. (The School of Busisness leadership)

Periodicals:
South African Journal of Labour Relations: a quarterly periodical with content pages on labour relations

JANUARY — MARCH

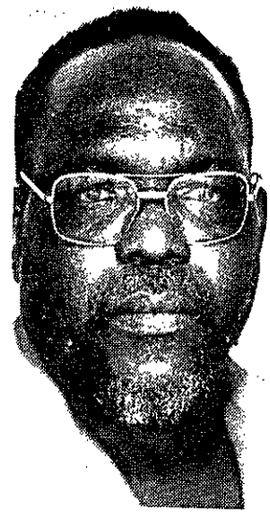
ZIMBABWE ← GENERAL 003

1988

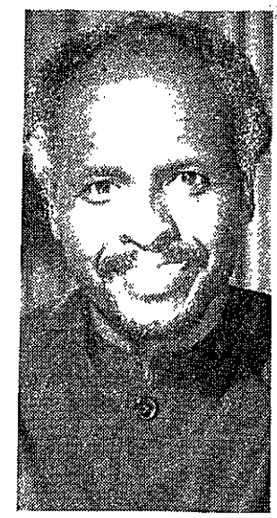
FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRIES — TELEPHONE EAST LONDON 26141


MR MUGABE


MR NKOMO


MR MUZENDA


DR KAUNDA


MR BANANA

D/D 1/1/88

Mugabe as inaugurated 1st executive president

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HARARE — The President of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, was yesterday inaugurated as Zimbabwe's first executive president and declared that Zimbabwe would refuse to "put to auction our national sovereignty for a bag of foreign currency."

President Mugabe, 63, said his inauguration had been made more historic by the unity accord signed between his Zanu-PF party and the Zapu-PF party of Dr Joshua Nkomo on December 22.

He also announced the appointments of Mr Simon Muzenda, as Vice-President of Zimbabwe and Dr Joshua Nkomo, as one of the vice-presidents of the ruling Zanu-PF party.

Dr Nkomo is now second secretary and vice-president of Zanu-PF as well as being one of Mr Mugabe's top lieutenants.

Mr Mugabe, first secretary and president of the party appealed for unity in national reconciliation and said: "I wish to appeal to all Zimbabweans, whatever their tribe, race, colour, region or religion, to stand behind this unity accord and promote it in word and deed."

Stating that "executive power can never rightly be a one man show," President Mugabe assured the nation that he will continue to be guided by the principles of the party and regard the interests of the nation as paramount.

"Ours is and must always remain a people-oriented revolutionary path guided by socialist principles," he said.

He appealed to Zimbabweans for their support if he was to succeed in "leading you along our defined socialist path towards common and national development goals."

Mr Mugabe paid tribute to the outgoing President, Mr Canaan Banana, a 51-year old Methodist cleric, for the role he played as head of state and for helping to unite the two parties.

Describing Mr Banana as "small in body, yet great in mind, soul and spirit". President Mugabe said of him: "His last great act was to ensure the unity of Zanu-PF and Zapu-PF.

"On behalf of the party, the government and the whole nation, I say to you well done. You have served the nation truly, honestly, loyally and faithfully."

In his farewell address Mr Banana said: "Now has come the time for me to say farewell," and vowed that Zimbabwe would never compromise its independence, adding the country would thwart any aggression from its enemies.

"Let our neighbours, friendly and hostile, and let other nations, friendly and hostile, remember that this nation, small as it is, will never put its independence in pawn for filthy lucre nor will it ever tolerate aggression in any form, size or manner," he said.

Commenting on the economic problems facing the country, Mr Mugabe said: "Our sovereignty has never been and can never in future be for sale. It just is not a negotiable commodity. We cannot export it."

During his address Mr Mugabe hinted that his government might revise its five-year development plan because of adverse economic conditions.

In a major policy statement he said: "... the difficult economic conditions we have been experiencing might cause a revision of the plan targets."

Determined efforts were being made to transform control and expand the economy, to effect land reforms in order to raise the standard of living particularly among peasants and to create more employment.

"All in all, our hope was that we would finance 60 per cent of our investment programme by using our own domestic resources and 40 per cent by way of foreign resources.

"This hope has not yet been sustained as foreign capital inflows have not been readily forthcoming," said Mr Mugabe, adding that Zimbabwe had been growing into a net capital exporter through the payment of external debt service repayments, dividends and profits.

"Hard work is what I call upon our entire nation to offer," he said.

The ceremony was witnessed by several African leaders, including Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

President Kaunda cautioned Zimbabweans against falling prey to enemies bent on breaking peace and unity the nation needs to develop.

Dr Kaunda also called on Zimbabweans to watch against selfish leaders who may tear the country apart for their own personal ambitions.

"Zimbabweans should work for vitality and peace instead of wrecking the joyous and historic union and at seven years old, Zimbabwe could not afford dabbling in the negative and destructive politics of confrontation and divisive tendencies."

The Zambian leader also implored the "oppressed people in South Africa" to end the ongoing black-on-black violence which he said was working in the interests of the racist regime. — Sapa

Sowetan. 4/1/88. (362)

Mugabe gets what he always wanted

FOCUS

ROBERT Mugabe, elected on Wednesday as Zimbabwe's first Executive President, has at last achieved his long-time goal of a one-party state.

But despite the 63-year-old former guerilla leader's success in reshaping his country's political landscape, he remains an enigma to many of his countrymen.

After seven years as Prime Minister under the British-style constitution with which Zimbabwe was born in 1980, he will now combine his former powers with the ceremonial role of the State President.

The constitutional change will give Mugabe a position more in line with those of other African leaders. But despite his political dominance, he has always been careful to avoid any hint of a personality cult.

An austere intellectual with a long string of degrees, most of them earned in prison, Mugabe is often described as a shy, private man who does not easily relax with strangers.

His long, bookish sentences are delivered with a mixture of icy calm and strong emotion, and his political career has combined a capacity for reconciliation with a stubborn refusal to compromise.

Born the son of a rural carpenter who was given his first education by Jesuits, he spent his formative years studying in South Africa and teaching in newly-independent Ghana, where he met his wife, Sally, in the late 1950s.

He entered politics in the early 1960s as a junior aide to Joshua Nkomo, the burly father-figure of African nationalism, but broke with him in 1963 and became secretary-general of the newly formed Zanu the following year.

Thus began a 25-year struggle between the two rivals whose partnership in the guerilla war against the rebel white government of Ian Smith came to an end with Mugabe's crushing election victory in 1980.

After being outmanoeuvred and outfought by his one-time pupil, Nkomo agreed to unite his Zapu party with Mugabe's dominant Zanu-PF movement. The deal was clinched just before Christmas this year after two years of on-off talks.

Sanctions

Mugabe's pre-independence reputation as a Marxist firebrand has been tempered by his policy of reconciliation with Zimbabwe's white community and his generally cautious management of the economy.

When in July 1987 he tried to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, he was outvoted in Cabinet and backed down. But despite his country's economic dependence on South Africa, he has always refused to agree to Pretoria's frequent requests for ministerial-level meetings between the two governments.

In other foreign issues he can be intransigent. When Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister made a speech attacking US foreign policy at a US embassy reception and Washington demanded an apology, Mugabe refused. As a result, US aid was cut off.

His professed Marxism-Leninism has not led to any privileged position for other communist countries in Zimbabwe, whose political culture is still largely shaped by three generations of British colonial rule.

But the search for political stability and internal peace has been dogged by the Zanu-Zapu split, increasingly a tribal division between the majority Shona people and the Ndebele minority.

Political analysts say ordinary Zimbabweans have mostly welcomed the party merger as a step to ending the ethnic conflict and activity of "dissidents" or armed rebels in Matabeleland.

Mugabe's executive presidency is likely to be judged by how far he succeeds in healing the rift, and by how his government meets the challenge of providing jobs for tens of thousands of unemployed high school graduates.



MR Robert Mugabe

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was proclaimed Zimbabwe's first Executive President on Wednesday at a five-minute session of both Houses of Parliament.

Mugabe (63) was sworn in on Thursday at an open-air ceremony, taking over from titular President Canaan Banana who has been head of state for the past seven years.

Women Ministers and Members of Parliament sang and danced after Mugabe, the sole candidate, was proclaimed elected by Didmus Mutasa, speaker of the House of Assembly.

The powerful new executive presidency was created by a constitutional reform abolishing the post of Prime Minister and giving full executive powers to the head of state.

It took Mutasa less than two minutes to proclaim the election of Mugabe, who sat in his usual front bench seat, his hands clasped before him.

"Only one nomination paper was duly completed," Mutasa said, explaining that there would be no need for a vote. "I accordingly declare the honourable comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe duly elected."

Mugabe's election was greeted with massive applause from the members of the two houses, including several whites nominated by the ruling party Zanu-PF.

Mugabe's old political rival Joshua Nkomo, who agreed to merge his PF Zapu party with Zanu-PF last week, also applauded from a special reserved back bench seat.



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CAPE Times 4/1/88 362

Mugabe cabinet is biggest yet

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe has entered 1988 with a new governmental system and 52-member administration estimated to be one of the largest in the developing world.

President Robert Mugabe announced his new administration over the weekend shortly after being inaugurated as the country's first executive president.

The 27-member cabinet is 30% larger than the previous team, with the number of deputy ministers being almost doubled to 15.

Mr Mugabe clearly cemented last month's unity pact with the former Opposition Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo by making him one of three "senior" ministers in the new cabinet.



Mr Joshua Nkomo

Mr Nkomo was one of three Zimbabwe African Peoples Union leaders to be brought into the cabinet.

Mr Nkomo will in effect have umbrella control over several ministries concerned with development and in appointing him to this position Mr Mugabe has been seen to go as far as possible in accommodating his former rival.

Another senior cabinet minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, has been charged with organizing the merger between the ruling party and Zapu and also paving the way towards official and legal one-party status.

Mr Mugabe estimates that the country will officially be a one-party state within three years.

4/1/88 (362) Sowetan

CARPENTER IS MUGABE RIGHT HAND MAN

HARARE — Sixty-five-year-old Simon Muzenda, who has been chosen by Mr Robert Mugabe to be his vice-president, is known as the grandfather of the party.

Mr Muzenda, a gruff-speaking shrewd politician, was Mr Mugabe's deputy prime minister.

He is the senior member in the government of the important Karanga-speaking Shona clan and as such will play a key role in helping to forge a united Zanu (PF) Party now that Mr Joshua Nkomo has pledged to bring Zapu into Zanu (PF).

Strongly in favour of unity, Mr Muzenda commands wide respect particularly among the rural people.

Carpenter

A carpenter by trade, Simon Muzenda learnt his craft at the Roman Catholic Mariannhill College in Natal and also studied and worked in Cape Town as a young man.

His involvement in the nationalist struggle goes back to the mid-fifties. He was imprisoned for making a seditious speech and later detained.

After his release he went to Zambia where he

Sowetan Africa News Service

was active in trying to unite the various liberation movements during the armed struggle.

There were cheers from the huge crowd at the national stadium in Harare when Mr Mugabe who minutes before had been sworn in as Zimbabwe's first executive president announced that he had picked Mr Muzenda as vice-president.

Looking on from his seat in the front row of dignitaries was Mr Joshua Nkomo who had been the first to congratulate Mr Mugabe on his installation as president.

Colourful

There had been some speculation that Mr Nkomo might have become vice-president but it appears that a place is being kept for him in the cabinet.

Mr Mugabe who told the colourful gathering that the unity pact created new hope for the future appealled to all Zimbabweans to promote its success. He described the pact as the second phase in the policy of national reconciliation.

Saying he would do his best to carry out the wishes of the people, he said executive power could never be a one-man show. He would be guided by the principles of the party which has set its sights on a socialist one-party state.



MR Robert Mugabe . . . president.

Joshua Nkomo in the new cabinet

HARARE — President Mugabe appointed a new Zimbabwe cabinet at the weekend — and included his former arch rival Joshua Nkomo.

Nkomo, sacked from the cabinet in 1982, was named one of three senior ministers in the president's office who will supervise other ministries.

The other senior ministers are Maurice Nyagumbo, in charge of political affairs, and Bernard Chidzepo responsible for finance, economic planning and development.

Two other leaders in Nkomo's Zapu party, which has merged with the ruling Zanu party, were given cabinet jobs.

Zapu secretary-general Joseph Msika took over the ministry of public construction and national housing while John Nkomo became labour minister.

Only one white, Chris Anderson, was appointed a full minister, retaining his public service portfolio. Three other whites were made deputy ministers.

Fay Chung, a woman of Chinese descent, was appointed minister for general education. The education minister in the previous cabinet, Dzingai Mutumbuka, becomes minister for higher education.

Information minister Nathan Shamuyarira swopped jobs with foreign minister Witness Mangwende while Enos Nkala was moved from home (internal) affairs to defence.

Sidney Sekeramayi is the new security minister, taking over from Emmerson Munangagwa, now justice minister.

Former justice minister Eddison Zvobgo and ex-transport minister Herbert Ushewokunze become ministers of state responsible for political affairs.

"The experience we have had now after five years is that finance tends to dominate planning. Economic planning and development has tended to suffer under this umbrella," said President Mugabe.

The ministry of education has now been split into two as the workload had now become "too mammoth a task".

Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka will handle the ministry of higher education under which will fall the university and all vocational, technical and professional training.

Newcomer into the cabinet, Miss Fay Chung, who was recently elected non-constituency member of parliament, was appointed minister of primary and secondary education. — Sapa.

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(36) DD 4/1/88

Joshua Nkomo comes in from cold after six yea

HARARE — Dr Joshua Nkomo, the father-figure of nationalist politics in Zimbabwe, ended six years in the political wilderness this weekend when he returned to the cabinet of President Robert Mugabe.

He returns apparently accepting the supremacy of the man who entered politics as his junior aide.

Dr Nkomo, one of three persons appointed senior minister in the president's office, will be responsible for a number of ministries including that of local government, rural and urban development.

He will have the number three job in the government after Pres Mugabe himself and Vice-President Simon Muzenda.

Two other senior PF-Zapu members appointed to Pres Mugabe's cabinet, were the party's secretary-general, Mr Joseph Msika and publicity secretary Mr John Nkomo.

Dr Nkomo, at 70, seven years older than Pres Mugabe, has finally agreed to bury the hatchet after a quarter of a century, by merging his opposition PF-Zapu party with the ruling Zanu-PF.

The merger ends a split that began in 1963 when Pres Mugabe and others broke away from Dr Nkomo's leadership to found their own party.

Both men spent a decade in detention, and fought as uneasy allies against white rule under the banner of the Patriotic Front in the 1970s.

However, when Mr Mugabe's party won 57 of the 100 Assembly seats in the 1980 independence election, Dr Nkomo made what many of his aides considered a fateful error, turning down the largely ceremonial job of state president.

By 1982 he was sacked from government following the discovery of arms caches on properties linked to his party.

Thereafter, Mr Mugabe did all he could to drive him into the wilderness.

Shortly before the 1985 general election, in which his party won 15 seats, all in its heartland of Matabeleland, Dr Nkomo said: "I have never suffered more in my whole life, including during colonial times, than under Robert Mugabe."

Dr Nkomo vigorously denied any link between his party and the "dissidents" or armed rebels, some of which claimed to be his supporters, and sowed death and destruction in Matabeleland.

At one point he fled to Britain and spent five months in self-imposed exile.

By October 1985 the autocratic patriarch had opened negotiations on merging his party with that of Mr Mugabe, with the goal of a one-party state.

The talks took more than two years before agreement was reached last month, on terms which were largely dictated by Mr Mugabe.

The alternative for Dr Nkomo would probably have been to see his party banned outright, as some in Zanu-PF hoped.

Dr Nkomo will now be expected to play a leading role in canvassing support for the merger in Matabeleland, where younger figures in his party opposed the deal.

The return of Dr Nkomo marks the culmination of a cabinet reshuffle and constitutional changes brought about by Mr Mugabe.

The shuffle gives additional powers to Finance Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero, who will oversee all economic ministries and planning.

Mr Mugabe gave the defence portfolio, which he held himself, to Mr Enos Nkala, a bitter enemy of Dr Nkomo's, and believed to oppose the merger of the ruling Zanu-PF with the PF-Zapu, and favour banning it outright.

Zimbabwe's new foreign minister will be Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

He had been minister of information and has now swapped jobs with Mr Witness Mangwende, who was blamed for a 1986 diplomatic row with the United States which led to an end to all US aid to Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe avoided the need to sack anyone by expanding his cabinet to 27 in addition to himself, and creating in addition five ministers of state for political affairs.

They will reorganise Zanu-PF to pave the way for the creation of a one-party state by 1990.

Since the merger with PF-Zapu, Zanu-PF controls 99 of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly.

Editorial opinion P6

Zimbabwe unions attack continuing wage freeze

HARARE — Labour unions have expressed surprise at the indefinite extension of Zimbabwe's wage and salary freeze, saying it has a negative impact on the cost of living for the lower paid workers, the national new agency Ziana reports.

The freeze was imposed initially for a six-month period to December 31 as a stop-gap measure following the poor economic performance caused by the budget deficit, drought, lack of investment, shortage of foreign exchange and the high rate of inflation.

But, according to an amendment published with last week's government gazette the freeze would last until "such date as the Minister (of Labour) may specify by notice in the gazette".

"This is completely unacceptable. We are going to pressure the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions to pursue this matter strongly because we were totally unaware of this development," said Mr Farai Makanda, the general secretary of the 11 000 member Transport and General Workers Union.

Mr Makanda said the government had reneged on its promise to review wages if the country received rains.

"Undoubtedly, the drought had played a part in the imposition of the freeze and we were told that the situation would be reviewed when the country receives sufficient rains. Now something seems to have gone astray," he said. — Sapa.

STAR 9-01-88 CONT-> (362)

Dissent is absent as Mugabe shows his political skill

HARARE — Patience has paid off for Mr Robert Mugabe. The 63-year-old Zimbabwean leader can look with satisfaction on the fact that his country is now well down the road to becoming a one-party state.

It will be another two to three years before that comes about legally and some tricky footwork will be needed in the next few months to ensure the unity pact becomes a genuine working partnership.

But the events of the past few weeks, culminating in the announcment of the new government, have once again demonstrated that Mr Mugabe has remarkable political skill.

Within Zimbabwe, not a single voice has been raised in opposition to the move towards a single-party state.

A few years ago it would have been a different story. Not only Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, but other black-led parties, such as Bishop Muzorewa's UANC and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu group, would have been shouting their opposition.

Today the opposition has been neutralised to the extent that it is not even heard.

Instead, all sorts of bodies — commerce and industry, church groups, trade unions, farmers' associations — have publicly expressed their delight at the unity pact which commits both Zanu (PF) and Zapu to working as one organisation for the creation of a one-party state to be guided by Marxist-Leninist principles.

Praise has been showered on Mr Mugabe from neighbouring black states. At the ceremony when he was installed as Executive President, the plaudits came from leaders as diverse as President Quett Masire of Botswana and President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia.

The clue to understanding what is happening in Zimbabwe lies in the character of its leader.

Within Zimbabwe, not a single voice has been raised in opposition to the move towards a single-party state and the events of the past few weeks culminating in the announcment of the new government have once again demonstrated Mr Robert Mugabe's remarkable political skill. ROBIN DREW reports.

Mr Mugabe believes in socialism with the zeal of a religious reformer; never is he more at ease than in expounding the moral rightness of a socialist ideology.

But like the Jesuit fathers who gave him his early education, he is very conscious of the intricacies involved in converting his fellow men who lack his own capacity for hard work and austere way of life.

His answer at the moment seems to be to spread the money and positions of status around as much as possible. The result is an administration of more than 50 people — more than a third of all MPs — with good salaries and plenty of perks.

In private conversation, criticism of this can be heard. Why, it is asked, didn't he have the courage to prune his Cabinet and make way for Nkomo's men by getting rid of unsatisfactory performers, instead of creating more and more posts?

One reason is that Mr Mugabe knows there is still much to be done to transform the unity pact into practice and to ensure that the united party does not end up divided within itself.

He can do without more enemies at this stage, and that probably accounts for some of the government appointments. There is general agreement that the creation of the new posts of Senior Minister, of whom Za leader Mr Joshua Nkomo is one, was a brilliant move.

Some people feel that Mr Nkomo should have be made vice-president to really put the seal on unity. B the choice of Mr Simon Muzenda was probably the s fest, given the known opposition of some senior men Zanu (PF) to Mr Nkomo.

Mr Mugabe also had to take into account tribal ar regional balancings, a fact of life no matter how much spoken about the need to think of people as Zimba weans rather than as Karangas, Ndebeles, Zezurus Manyikas.

Mr Mugabe himself is a member of the Zezuru clan the Shona-speaking people. Mr Muzenda is from th Karanga, the largest Shona-speaking group. Mr Nkom is a Kalanga, a group who were absorbed by the Nd beles. And Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, also a Senior Mini ter, is a Manyika.

Mr Nyagumbo is in charge of political affairs in th President's Office and will oversee the moves towards legal one-party state with the help of men such as D Eddison Zvobgo, former Minister of Justice, Legal an Parliamenatry Affairs, who has been made a Minister State and will concern himself with party matters.

Just how this is going to work in practice remains t be seen, particualrly as the firebrand and bitter oppo nent of Dr Zvobgo, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has bee put in the same boat as a Minister of State.

President Mugabe has emphasised that in line wit socialist thinking, the party must become more an more important in determining the course of events ir the state. A firm grip on the economy is also essential and this is one reason why Dr Bernard Chidzero, Minis ter of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, has been made the third Senior Minister.



MR ROBERT MUGABE: he's led his country well down the road to becoming a one-party state.

The President and the three Senior Ministers will make up a kind of inner Cabinet, which will hold its own meetings ahead of Cabinet meetings.

The political course, then, has been charted. Restoration of growth in the economy will depend largely on the rains and a good agricultural season.

Which leaves security. Here the hope is that Matabeleland will quieten down and enable the security forces to concentrate on protecting the eastern front from MNR infiltration, while the army continues to fight against the rebels inside Mozambique. — Saturday Star

Help SA to be like Zimbabwe — Moscow

MOSCOW — The Communist Party daily *Pravda* yesterday urged Britain to use its influence for change in South Africa in the same way it had helped Zimbabwe to become an independent state.

"If flexibility and readiness for compromise, which made British politicians famous, are attributable to them to this day, is it not time to consider that the principle of national reconciliation which led to success in Zimbabwe ... could remove the seat of tension in South Africa as well?" the paper asked.

Zimbabwe had emerged as an independent state after parties to a seven-year civil war in the former British colony of Rhodesia attended the 1979 Lancaster House conference in London, it said.

"If London made use once again of the mediatory levers in its possession, this could raise its prestige not only on the black continent but all over the world," wrote commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, a former London correspondent and author of a popular book on the British way of life.

Commenting on British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Kenya and Nigeria, *Pravda* said her attempts to mollify black African states, angered by Britain's opposition to sanctions against Pretoria, had failed.

Instead, she had created a storm by describing the banned African National Congress movement as a "terrorist organisation", it said.

The Soviet media has recently started portraying Mrs Thatcher in a more positive light, crediting her with helping to build bridges between Moscow and Washing-

ZIMBABWE ASKS U.S. TO RETURN BATTERED BOY, PROMISING HIS SAFETY

S/ Times 10/11/88

By DON JACOBS
In Harare
and PATRICIA CHENEY
In Washington

ZIMBABWE has promised America that nine-year-old Terence Karamba, the diplomat's son allegedly bound and beaten by his father with wire flex, will get full legal protection if allowed to return home.

A New York court was due to give judgment yesterday in the latest round of a protracted legal battle by American child welfare organisations to keep Terence in a foster home.

Satisfied

A White House spokesman said President Ronald Reagan had taken a personal interest in Terence's case, joining the State Department's appeals for the boy to be returned to Zimbabwe.

Sources in Harare yesterday expressed satisfaction at Washington's support for the Zimbabwean government's efforts to get the boy back.

In December, American ambassador James Rawlings was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive an official protest over the affair, but by last week Zimbabwean diplomats appeared to have realised that it was New York child welfare organisations, not the Reagan administration, which stood in the way of their demands for Terence's repatriation.

Zimbabwe's national newspaper, the Herald, had suggested Terence might have become "a simple pawn in a grander game to demean the name of Zimbabwe in the eyes of the international community at the UN".

State Department officials, who hope the case will not prejudice the recently restored more amicable atmosphere in Harare-Washington relations, told a lower court hearing they were satisfied Zimbabwe had strong child protection laws to safeguard Terence.

Terence's father, Mr Floyd Karamba, was recalled from the Zimbabwean mission to the UN in November after invoking his diplomatic immunity to halt a prosecution for child cruelty.

Under a recently established Zimbabwean legal precedent he could be prosecuted at home.

Niceties

However, the authorities have as yet given no hint they will start proceedings, which would quieten American anxieties that Terence will be surrendered to his father's mercy as soon as he sets foot in Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the Karamba case has led to a clash of interests in the US.

The courts have supported Terence and the welfare authorities' appeal for him to remain in the US, but the State Department has insisted that diplomatic niceties be observed.

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Car-bomb blast injures 3 'ANC'

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO. — A car bomb has blown up outside a house in a suburb here, injuring three people believed to be members of the African National Congress.

The blast, the first of its kind in Bulawayo, occurred about 9pm yesterday in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Zimbabwe's second largest city.

A witness said two cars were driven into the grounds of the house. One was left near the house and the occupants sped away in the second.

Guards on duty at the house fired shots at the speeding car. Shortly afterwards the parked car exploded, demolishing part of the house.

Declined

One of the three people taken to Mpilo Hospital is said to be in a critical condition. Police, army and other security units cordoned off the area.

In Harare this morning an official at the ANC office said he was not able to confirm that the people injured in the Bulawayo bomb blast were ANC members.

He said: "We are still trying to establish what happened." He declined to say whether there was an ANC house in the suburb where the blast occurred.

There was no immediate comment from the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka.

Police in Bulawayo kept reporters away from the scene of the blast this morning but said a statement would be issued later.

Middle-class

Police cordoned off the smallholding shortly after the blast. A police spokesman said reporters and photographers would be given access to the scene later today when initial investigations had been completed.

Trenance is a middle-class suburb with a fairly substantial black population.

In Harare last October a car bomb outside a suburban cinema injured 17 people, three of them seriously.

The bomb, blamed on South African agents, was believed to have been aimed at an anti-apartheid activist, Mr Jeremy Brickhill, one of the injured.

Last May there was a predawn rocket attack on an ANC office in Harare. A year before that South African commandos raided ANC premises in the Zimbabwean capital, blowing up buildings.

Cape Times 13/1/88

Car bomb bodies still unidentified

HARARE. — Zimbabwean police have yet to identify the mutilated bodies of two men, believed to be supporters of the African National Congress, who were killed by a massive car bomb explosion on Monday night.

The government has blamed South African agents.

In Harare, Government Information Director Mr Ezekiel Makunike said: "It was obviously South African agents. It follows the pattern as happened in Harare. The targets are consistent. It can't be anyone else. There is no other way of looking at it."

About 9pm on Monday the occupants of a known ANC house in Bulawayo's northern Trenance suburb had just finished supper when two cars drove into the grounds. An explosion followed soon afterwards.

Yesterday, searchers reported finding bundles of ANC revolutionary literature in the ruined building.

An unknown number of occupants of the house are being treated under guard in Bulawayo hospitals. — Own Correpondent and Sapa-AP

Argus 13/1/88

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SA agents 'may have planted killer bomb'

JOHANNESBURG. — There is speculation in Harare that South African agents planted the bomb in Bulawayo that killed two people and injured three others.

The condition of one of the three, who are all believed to be members of the African National Congress, was described as critical this morning.

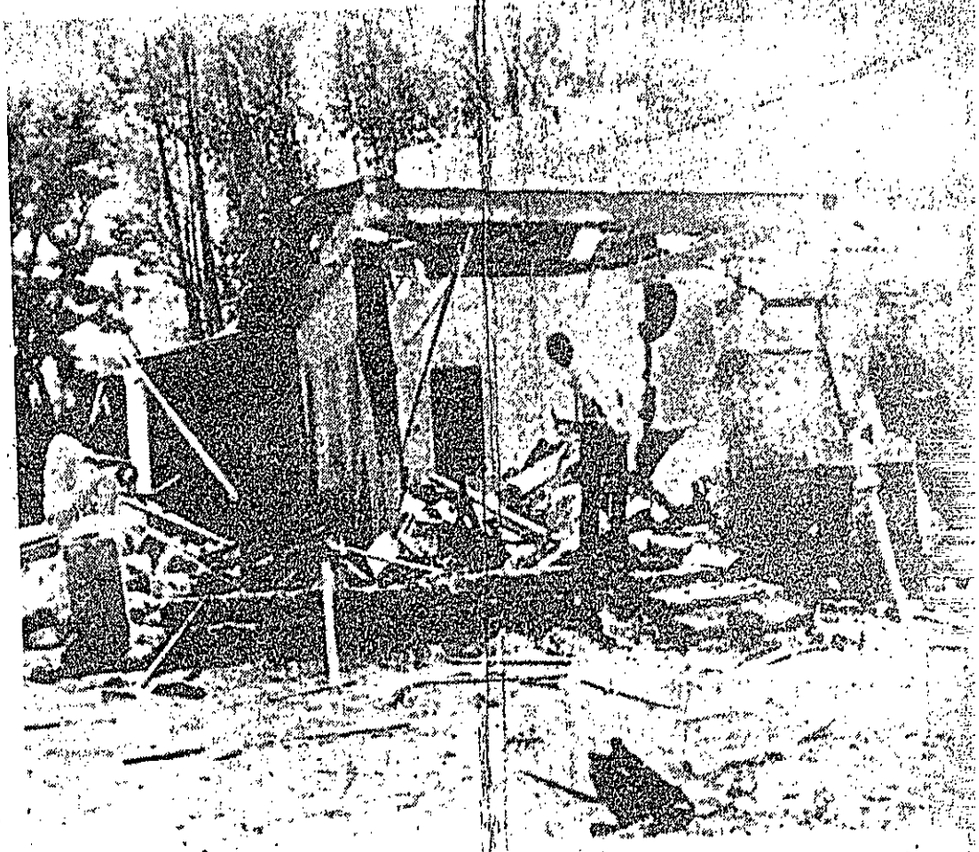
The identities of the two dead people were still unknown and reports in Harare indicated one of the dead may have been an occupant of the car carrying the huge bomb.

Exiles and Zimbabwe government officials appeared convinced the bombing was the work of South African intelligence agents.

A convicted South African spy, Paisen Pesanai Ndlovu, testified at his trial in Bulawayo last year that he was shown a sketch of the house that was bombed by his South African controllers in 1986.

He said he was asked to make a sketch of the gates of the house.

The explosion occurred at 9pm on Monday at the house in Trenance, Bulawayo. — Sapa.



HOUSE BOMBED: A Bulawayo house, possibly occupied by ANC members, damaged by a car-bomb. Two people were killed.

Testing year for Z

DD 13-1-88 CONT

Peter Taylor: Harare

Robert Mugabe is beginning to accumulate as many pangolins as Ronald Reagan has baseball caps.

The pangolins, rare, scaly ant-eaters, are continually being presented to Mr Mugabe as a token of good fortune and as a traditional sign of fealty to the chief.

In the photographs which accompany the ritual, the creatures usually curl up, and it looks as though Mr Mugabe is inspecting the largest lettuce at a rural show. It has become something of a national joke.

The pangolin count should go even higher now that Prime Minister Mugabe has become President Mugabe.

He is now an even bigger chief, replacing the purely ceremonial President Banana who has inadvertently contributed so much to the gaiety of nations.

Britain's statesman, the late Lord Soames, once had a discreet word in Mr Mugabe's ear about the consequences of founding a republic with a President named Banana, but the point was not taken.

The constitutional changes are supposed to help bring about "unity" or, more accurately, uniformity.

Mr Mugabe is a great admirer of regimented communist states such as North Korea. But quite apart from the tribal divisions which have made the one-party state so difficult to engineer, the rapid deterioration in security over the last six months (culminating in the massacre of 16 whites at Esigodini in November) means that 1988 will be a testing year for Zimbabwe.

The remaining 120 000 whites observe these developments with a certain wry detachment. It is only white liberals who expected a black Utopia after independence who are visibly dispirited, even bitter. The Right-wing cynics knew how it would turn out. When the 30 white seats in Zimbabwe's parliament were abolished, their replacements, effectively Mr Mugabe's appointees, included some of the most uncompromising members of the old Rhodesia Front.

The saintly Judith Todd (daughter of the former Prime Minister, Garfield Todd) who fought UDI and the Rhodesia Front for 20 years, came nowhere in the ballot.

The value of these white political appointees to Mr Mugabe is that they are completely loyal (they have nowhere else to go); they are neutral (the white tribe no longer counts, and therefore can be trusted to chair committees without bias); and they are noticeably efficient.

Social mixing across the colour line still tends to be awkward and ostentatious. At an impromptu Christmas party I watched a loud and leathery farmer taking bets from bemused blacks on whether he could extract a cork from the bottom of an empty wine bottle using only a napkin. The blacks seemed bemused by the futility of the trick, but, at the final bellow of triumph, paid up smilingly.

Only occasionally do you glimpse the tension beneath the surface. On my third visit to the immigration department to acquire some pointless piece of paper, I gave up waiting after 40 minutes. On trying to leave the building I was told that a "security" pass I had signed on the way in had to be countersigned by the person I had seen. Since I had seen no one I was trapped.

A young white woman in the same position tried to bluff her way past, shouting: "Why are you doing this ? It's stupid."

Three glowering security guards advanced on her, and she retreated to the lift in tears.

I signed her paper . . . she signed mine.

But it is the collapse in rural security, inevitably compared with the war which preceded independence, which preoccupies many whites. Now, as then, guerrilla activity and plain banditry go hand in glove. There is a distinction, however, between southern Matabeleland, where disaffected remnants of Zipra and army deserters roam the bush, and the eastern border with Mozambique, where guerrilla activities of the Mozambique National Resistance are now a daily, though largely unreported, event along the entire 800 mile length of the border.

To reach the border I drove down the lovely Honde Valley, through villages where the main local pastime seems to be waving and grinning at visitors. This is actually a cunning African way of getting you to stop, so that the children can ask for money and the adults for a lift. The mountains, rising above the rich, red plain, have been eroded into weird and fantastic shapes. It is a setting for mystery and legend.

The road turns to dirt and eventually runs out in the Aberfoyle Tea Estate, where a small country club has a miraculously well-stocked bar. In places like this, you could swear that nothing had changed since UDI.

While waiting a couple of hours for her husband to finish a game of snooker, an elderly Scottish lady drank sherry and water for some unspecified illness and recalled boisterous times during the war, when troops released "accidental discharges" through the ceiling. It used to be a good vantage point to see the tracers arcing through the night, but we came under attack only from a squadron of large flying ants, drawn by the light. This problem was solved by a power failure.

At the beginning of last month the MNR hit their first white farm on the border (their usual targets are black villages in the communal lands). The army can be seen everywhere, but the tea estate also employs a militia of 30 men, half of them armed, to provide extra security for key installations such as the local supermarket.

The provisions there would keep the MNR going for weeks. During the war, Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas used the area for transit, passing through under cover of darkness to attack deeper targets. The MNR does much the same.

If there is murderous skirmishing on the border, there is also political in-fighting in Harare, even, in a muted way, over the constitutional reforms.

These give the executive presidency fairly sweeping powers. If Parliament passes a vote of no confidence in the President, one option he has is to dissolve Parliament. An article in the magazine Moto expresses a common fear: "The future president of Zimbabwe, long after Premier Mugabe has joined the ranks of the ancestors, may be a man falling far short of his qualities — another Amin — and the people will be lumbered for almost eternity unless the soldiers come to their rescue."

The institutions bequeathed by the British have, of course, been "adapted" — colonised, really, like a house abandoned to the flora and fauna of the African bush. There are plans for a new parliament building, and mace and other paraphernalia will eventually give way to something more "Zimbabwean", probably designed by the North Koreans.

Since independence, parliament has been hampered by the absence of a proper consultative process. There are no White or Green papers: important legislation sometimes turns up in MPs' boxes on the day it has to be debated. But parliament's most notable failing has been in reassuring minority whites and Ndebeles.

Parliament has, however, acted as a useful safety valve on sensitive issues like unemployment and corruption. Grumbles in the House of Assembly have sometimes served to warn the party fat cats that the "povo" are watching.

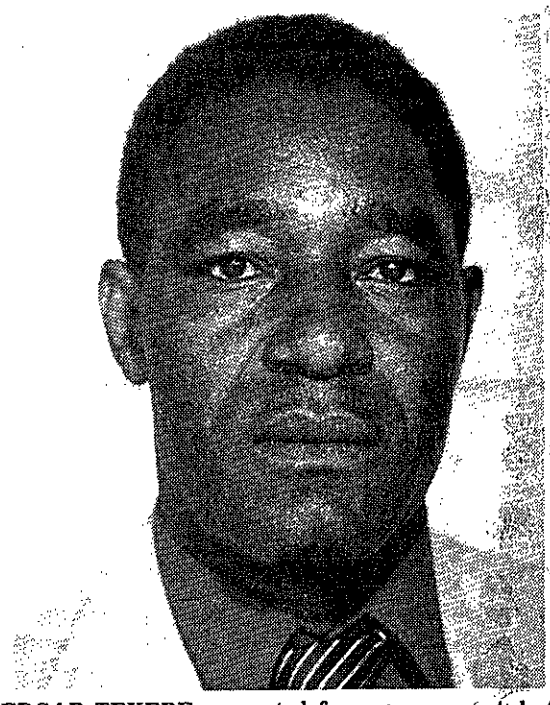
Zimbabwe's road network is still incomparably better than most in black Africa, but the ancient smoke-belching buses are continually breaking down for lack of spares. Sitting by the roadside in burning heat or cascading rain, you tend to look on the party Mercedes in a different light.

There is no culture of corruption in Zimbabwe, as there is in Nigeria. You don't always have to grease palms to get things done. But parliamentary inquiries have still revealed an alarming amount of fiddling. It is rare to turn a stone and find nothing beneath it.

Mugabe himself is the only one who appears to have stuck to the "leadership code" which theoretically limits the "business" activities of politicians. All Zimbabwe's senior politicians have now bought farms, hotels and other businesses with money usually acquired by taking a percentage on government contracts, or by backhanders for various favours rendered.

Recently, a plan for Air Zimbabwe to lease a DC 10 fell through when it was revealed that the leasing company had been asked to inflate the monthly payments by $200 000 to take account of bribes and "commission". This is at a time when light industries in Harare are having to lay off workers because they cannot even get $30 000 in foreign exchange to pay for spares and when the average tractor is 17 years old. The question is whether, having made their own millions, the senior comrades will try to prevent the "trickle down" effect of corruption. This would be extremely hypocritical, but good for Zimbabwe.

The British legacy has also been colonised by a new form of tribalism. Far from being redundant in a modern Marxist nearly-one-party state, the tribal system is increasingly used by politicians to cultivate a secure power base. The result is a hybrid which partly resembles medieval Europe, where the king rules with the consent of powerful regional barons, and partly the American Congress, where the test of a representative's success is the amount of government money he can "pork barrel" for his own locality.



EDGAR TEKERE . . . ousted from government, but still one of the most influential men in Manicaland.

Even when a regional baron is disciplined, it barely diminishes his power. Edgar Tekere, who after independence admitted leading an unofficial scouting party which killed a white farmer, but who was acquitted of murder, was dropped from government and subsequently ousted from the chairmanship of Zanu-PF in his home region of Manicaland in the east. But Tekere is still one of the most influential men in Manicaland.

A doctor I met at a small village there was complaining that the other Manica politicians were lightweights who could not deliver the money for much needed dams: "One thing with Comrade Tekere is that although his mind can go mad, he speaks the truth very strongly".

Having complained about Manicas getting a raw deal for about 15 minutes, he suddenly remembered the party line: everyone should be included in government. "Even some Ndebeles are honest and sensible," he conceded without much conviction.

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Despite the "merger" of Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu with Zanu-PF, Matabeleland is still Mugabe's biggest problem. The deal amounts to unconditional surrender by Nkomo, but for tribal reasons it was fiercely resisted by some members of the governing party.

Zanu-PF itself is basically an amalgam of three tribal factions: the Zezuru (Mugabe's tribe), the Manica, and the more populous Karanga. A coalition of Zezurus and Manicas currently controls the party and government machinery, but the arrival of Ndebeles in the Central Committee, Politburo and Cabinet could upset the balance. There are some ethnic links between Karangas and Ndebeles, and dark mutterings can be heard about an alliance of the two.

But the face-saving formula of "unity" is unlikely to make much difference to the "dissidents" problem. These wandering gangs seize on festering grievances like squatting and land redistribution. Since independence the government has resettled only 40 000 families, many on cooperative farms which have proved a disaster. The soaring birth rate has raced way ahead of the government's plans and the government itself has forcibly removed thousands of squatters from the Bulawayo area.

The ill-fated religious community at Esigodini was, of course, unarmed — a rare event in Matabeleland today. Most farmers and their wives are armed with German G3 automatic rifles and most ranches have three or four militiamen, some of whom accompany the farmer at all times.

The farmers themselves, linked by the old "Agric-alert" radio network from the war years, have formed quick reaction "sticks" to go in hot pursuit of dissidents. Army reaction times to an attack are much slower than during the war, and they usually only follow a trail for a few hours before giving up. The farmers, employing their own trackers, will go for days. Their success rate appears to be high, and, not surprisingly, there is some sensitivity about crack white "sticks" shooting blacks, even dissidents.

There is no doubt that the government has neglected Matabeleland. In a symbolic way, you could see this at the memorial service in Bulawayo for the Esigodini victims. Not a single government minister bothered to attend. A disturbing report has also surfaced that Zanu-PF youth brigade members went on the rampage near Bulawayo in mid-November, beating people up for not attending a meeting addressed by Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Mines. The report said that the Minister himself used a stick to thrash a number of people, including a deputy headmaster.

It is certainly a rum way to bring about "unity".

In Zimbabwe, there is a great gulf between the stratospheric issues of principle and the bread and butter issues. At the gleaming new conference centre there are endless international gatherings to denounce apartheid or stimulate Third World solidarity.

Following the Reagan-Gorbachev agreement, the government controlled Herald carried a front page banner headline: "PM Hails Arms Pact on Behalf of NAM".

Mr Mugabe is the current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and Zimbabwe's status in the world is believed to derive from such things.

For ordinary people the issues are not apartheid or international relations, but prices, wages and unemployment. Even the Intercession Book at the Anglican Cathedral in Harare reflects a certain materialism. During the war it was filled with heartbreaking pleas for peace, but now one reads: "I wish for a prayer to help me pass my diploma in marketing"; "Thank you for all the assistance in my High Court case"; "God help me to get back my hi-fi".

In the rural areas there are some considerable achievments to the government's credit: infant mortality has halved since independence, but there is a huge problem of unemployment for school-leavers. Some are packed off to co operatives. A boy with three good O-level science passes complains: "I cannot just offer myself to these self-help jobs which will end up damaging my brain and lowering my degree of thinking. I cannot use my knowledge of science and mathematics simply for hard labour".

The teacher I spoke to on the Mozambique border whose school motto was Knowledge is Power, shook his head sadly and shrugged. "Many go to the city to become loafers or pickpockets. It discourages those who are still at school. Their hopes are killed".

Harare's pickpockets have become so skilled that they recently removed a man's shoes while he was dozing in a beer garden. Woken by the rain, he hung his socks out to dry: they were stolen too.

Zimbabwe is still in a chapter of transition, still trying to find its own way in a world where the dominant ideas are European in origin. Of nothing is this more true than women's liberation, a distinctly un-African notion. The practice of "lobola", the price paid for a bride, and basically a compensation to the father for the inconvenience of having a daughter, is still widespread. In the rural areas it is paid in livestock; in the towns in cash or other goods. I know of one family row which has erupted because a Ford Anglia, given in part exchange for the bride, broke down shortly after the marriage.

Recently a law was passed obliging fathers to maintain their children. Zimbabwean women have an average of six children, usually by several fathers. The Minister for Women's Affairs, former guerrilla Mrs Joyce Teurai Ropa Majuru (the two middle names mean Spilled Blood) subsequently condemned women who "made a business" out of claiming the maintenance money. This provoked a furious row with the feminist Women's Action Group, whose leadership is white-dominated.

On top of everything else, a feminist lobby!

2 feared dead in bomb blast

SOWETAN Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Two people were feared dead after a car bomb devastated a house used by the African National Congress in Bulawayo on Monday night, local radio and press reported yesterday.

The government has blamed South African agents.

In Harare, government information director Mr Ezekiel Makunike said: "It was obviously South African agents. It follows the pattern as happened in Harare. The targets are consistent. It can't be anyone else. There is no other way of looking at it."

State-owned Zimbabwe radio said two unidentified residents were killed when the bomb exploded in a house occupied by South Africans on Monday night.



PRESIDENT Mugabe of Zimbabwe

The *Chronicle* newspaper published here by the state-controlled *Mass Media Trust*, earlier reported three people, believed members of the guerrilla-backed ANC, were injured in the 9 pm blast. It did not identify the victims, but said one person was in a critical condition.

The blast, the first of its kind in Bulawayo, occurred in the Trenance suburb on the northern outskirts of Zimbabwe's second largest city.

Explosion

A witness said two cars drove into the grounds of the house on Monday night. One was left near the house and the occupants sped away in the second.

Guards on duty at the house fired shots at it.

Shortly afterwards the parked car exploded, demolishing part of the house.

Police, army and other security units cordoned off the area.

In Harare last October a car bomb outside a suburban cinema injured 17 people, three of them seriously. The bomb, blamed on South African agents, was believed to have been aimed at an anti-apartheid activist, Mr Jeremy Brickhill, one of the injured.

In May last year there was a pre-dawn rocket attack on an ANC office in Harare.

A year before that South African commandos raided ANC premises in the Zimbabwean capital, blowing up buildings.

ANC officials in both Harare and Lusaka could not immediately be reached for comment.

Report says SA had drawing of Bulawayo blast house

Spy sketched bombed home

The Star's Africa News Service

Harare

South African intelligence services had a drawing of the house which was blown up in Bulawayo on Monday night, according to a report here today.

Evidence in the trial of a man convicted last year of spying revealed this.

The man, Paison Ndlovu, was jailed for 14 years after admitting that he had sketched the entrance to the house in the suburb of Trenance where South African exiles were living.

He was paid R80 for the work. Ndlovu said he was recruited when he crossed illegally into South Africa to look for work.

He said he was also paid to sketch a Zimbabwean police base near the South African border.

By this morning the Zimbabwe government had still made no comment on the car bomb blast in which two people reportedly died and which injured three.

There has been speculation in the media here that at least one



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of the killed was an occupant of the booby-trapped car which blew up after it was driven close to the house in Jungle Road, Trenance, on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo.

Eyewitnesses have said guards at the house fired shots at another car which sped away from the scene.

The Herald newspaper said the terror bombing bore every hallmark of a South African-engineered sabotage strike.

It said it was significant that the bomb had exploded in Bulawayo so soon after the signing of the unity accord between Zapu and the ruling party.

"The hope behind the Bulawayo bombing would be to throw heavy suspicion on the strength of commitment to the accord," said an editorial, adding that unity was the last thing South Africa wanted.

It said violence was vital to Pretoria's entire destabilisation strategy.

Zimbabwe officials inspect the remains of a house in the suburb of Trenance, Bulawayo, after it was almost destroyed by a car bomb on Monday night. The two people killed and the three injured in the explosion were believed to be South African exiles. Witnesses said guards at the house fired shots at a car which sped away from the scene shortly before the blast.

SA denies it set off car bomb blast

MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO — The SA Ministry of Defence, contacted from here, said yesterday that Monday's car-bomb explosion in Bulawayo was set off not by SA agents, but by a "power-seeking faction of the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance".

The two victims of Monday's car bombing at an ANC house in Bulawayo's Trenance suburb were both black, officials said yesterday. Three other people were injured.

One theory put forward is that the bombers hijacked a car, and possibly a driver, known to the Zimbabwean police guards on duty at the property.

One of the two occupants then leaped out and fled in a second vehicle which was following. The other occupant of the first car was killed when the bomb detonated seconds later. The victims have not been named.

Sources here say the wife of ANC secretary general Alfred Nzou was due to have stayed in the house last weekend, and the belief that high-ranking members of the ANC's military wing were there could have been the pretext for the attack.

DD 14/1/86

Z'babwe firms recognise TBVC states

HARARE — While the Zimbabwean Government and governments all over the world refuse to recognise the black states of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC states) as independent, some Zimbabwean companies are according them this recognition.

Some or all of these nations can be found listed as "countries" on educational material intended for Zimbabwean children, in a diary called the Zimbabwe Diary, in insurance policies and in the literature of a local motoring organisation.

Even the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a government parastatal, lists some TBVC states among the countries of the world in a number of its documents, including those listing telegraphic charges and telex country codes.

A school calendar map printed in Zimbabwe not only treated them on a par with genuinely independent countries but displayed flags of 30 "nations", leaving out Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania.

But, the calender included six homeland flags.

It was said the calendar had already been distributed to schools. — Sapa

Press blame SA for car bombing at ANC house

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's official newspapers have blamed South Africa for the car bombing at an ANC house in a Bulawayo suburb in which two people died, it was reported here yesterday.

Official sources confirmed that three other people were injured, one of whom is in a critical condition at the Mpilo Hospital, where a police guard has been mounted at his bedside.

No official comment has come from the Zimbabwean Government but the two national newspapers, controlled by the parastatal mass media trust, have blamed South Africa.

The Bulawayo Chronicle recalled that plans of the house were among items of intelligence supplied by a Zimbabwean, Paisen Ndlovu, who was last year jailed for 14 years for spying for SADF intelligence officers at Messina.

The Chronicle said the attack "brings home to Bulwayo for the first time the reality of the menace and the potential of the threats from the racist Pretoria regime.

"It also brings home the effortless ease with which these atrocities can be committed and the real danger that spies pose."

The Herald expressed fears for a wave of South African "destabilisation" in Mtabeleland in the wake of the unity pact between the ruling Zanu-PF and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which enjoys majority support in the province.

One of the theories put forward for the bombing is that the bombers hijacked a car and possibly a driver, known to the Zimbabwean police guards on duty at the property.

The explosive-packed vehicle, with Zimbabwean number plates, was driven up the approach to the colonial-style house, stopping outside the kitchen and bathroom area.

One of the occupants jumped out and fled in a second vehicle which had followed.

The other occupant of the first car was killed when the bomb detonated seconds later.

Human remains were strewn over a wide area. The victims have not been named.

Sources here said the wife of the ANC secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzou, was due to have stayed in the house last weekend, and the belief that high ranking members of the ANC's "Umkhonto we Sizwe" military wing were in attendance could have been the pretext for the attack.

Plans for African defence force

INKOMO BARRACKS (Zimbabwe) — Zimbabwe renewed its support yesterday for the establishment of an African Defence Force, when the new defence minister Mr Enos Nkala proposed the development of a common African military syllabus.

Reviewing a passing-out parade of 40 Tanzanians and eight Zimbabweans who have just completed a four-month paratroop course at this military establishment, Mr Nkala said the course was Zimbabwe's contribution towards the attainment of inter-African co-operation in defence.

"We are all aware that an African continental force has not yet been established for various reasons, although on paper its structures have been defined," he said.

One of the pillars is the establishment of a common African military syllabus to create a unity of mind among the defence forces of the continent.

Mr Nkala said the military assistance that Zimbabwe had received from the Tanzania Military Advisory and Training Team (TMATT), and the paratroopers course for the Tanzanians, were useful demonstrations of what could be achieved through inter-African defence co-operation.

"When African defence forces train under a common African syllabus it means also that we shall be able to fight side by side in anti-imperialist battles because of the commonality of our training skills and experiences," he said. — Sapa

Bomb victims were black, say reports

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CAPE TIMES 14/1/88

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO. — The two' victims of Monday's car bomb at an African National Congress house in Trenance suburb here were both black, official sources confirmed yesterday.

Three other people were injured, one of whom is still in a critical condition at Mpilo hospital, where a police guard has been mounted at his bedside.

One of the theories put forward is that the bombers hijacked a car — and possibly a driver — known to the Zimbabwean police guards on duty at the rambling property. The explosive-packed vehicle, a Renault Five with Zimbabwean number plates, was therefore able to drive up the long approach to the colonial-style house, stopping outside the kitchen and bathroom area.

One of the two occupants then leapt out and fled in a second vehicle, which was following. The other occupant of the first car was killed when the bomb detonated seconds later.

Human remains and debris were strewn over a wide area. The victims have not been named.

Sources say the wife of the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzou, was due to have stayed in the house last weekend, and the belief that high-ranking members of the ANC's "Umkhonto we Sizwe" military wing were in attendance could have been the reason for the attack.

No official comment has yet been forthcoming from the Zimbabwean government, but the two national newspapers have unhesitatingly blamed South Africa. The Bulawayo Chronicle recalled that plans of the Trenance house were among the items of intelligence supplied by a Zimbabwean, Paisen Ndlovu, who was last year jailed for an effective 14 years for spying for South African Defence Force intelligence officers at Messina.

In an editorial, the Chronicle said the attack "brings home to Bulwayo for the first time the reality of the menace and the potential of the threats from the racist Pretoria regime".

Car bomb not SA's, says Pretoria

Defence Correspondent

THIS WEEK'S bomb explosion in Bulawayo, which killed two African National Congress members, was set off not by South African agents but by a power-seeking faction of "the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance", a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said from Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement, the spokesman said: "It has been known for some time that undercurrents exist in the leader group of the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance."

The spokesman dismissed as "a typical example of the ongoing propaganda war" allegations that South Africans had been responsible, saying that the explosion resulted from an internal struggle in which younger ANC and SACP members were trying to take control.

ZIMBABWE INDUSTRY (362)

Unreal optimism

Zimbabwean industrialists are indulging in unjustified optimism about their future prospects.

Three surveys carried out recently all reflect improved business sentiment among manufacturers. One, the University of Zimbabwe's (UZ) December opinion survey,

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found 27% of the 122 respondents to be more optimistic compared with 12% a year ago and 16% in mid-1987.

In June more than 40% of the sample was predicting reduced output and sales but by December this ratio had fallen to only 23%. Economists are perplexed by this improvement. The main explanation seems to be the expectation that after last year's severe drought, a strong rebound is likely in agriculture. But although good rains have fallen since the beginning of December, the start to the season has been a poor one.

Industrialists say consumer spending has held up far better than anticipated, but in the past two months a marked slowdown in consumption has become apparent. One economist says Zimbabwean industrialists are sheeplike in their opinion-forming, rushing from extreme pessimism in mid-1987 to unjustified optimism six months later.

The university survey disputes the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' optimistic assertion that the industrial sector has reached a turning point, pointing out that in 1987 more than 82% of respondents claimed output was being adversely affected by the foreign currency crisis.

The UZ survey warns that the adverse long-run effects of a sustained policy of import repression are becoming increasingly evident. It says manufacturing industry is operating at 65% of capacity with ageing and increasingly obsolete capital equipment. It also warns that industrial growth will continue to be constrained by inadequate import capacity and depressed levels of industrial investment.

If industrial growth is to match the rate of population expansion and contribute significantly to solving the country's rapidly worsening unemployment crisis, it is essential both to increase foreign currency allocations and raise investment levels substantially, the survey concludes.

Economic ministries speak gloomily of mounting concern among top officials who feel that a growing number of important economic decisions are being made by the politicians, often flying in the face of expert advice. One such decision is to go ahead with the expansion of the Kariba South electricity power project, despite advice from international consultants to the contrary.

The project will cost more than US$200m and with international donors like the World Bank refusing to support it, it will have to be funded on a very costly turnkey basis. A second major decision concerns the plan to build a railway to serve Harare's satellite city of Chitungwiza at a cost of more than US$300m and a third the planned rehabilitation of the Zisco steel complex which will cost upwards of US$200m.

There is also controversy within government on the future of the wage freeze due to end in December. There is speculation that former Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will celebrate his elevation to the executive presidency by announcing a general wage rise that would blow a huge hole in Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's 1987/1988 budget.

Zimbabwe's reforms ineffective says World Bank

HARARE — Measures by government to introduce a range of economic reforms in an attempt to boost the ailing Zimbabwe economy do not effectively tackle the real causes of present economic problems, said a World Bank report yesterday.

The report says Zimbabwe is in a vicious cycle of low growth, declining fixed investment and stagnant formal employment..

The World Bank says: "Government introduced a range of measures in 1987, in response to the short-run foreign exchange shortage and fears of rising inflation. These include, among others, foreign exchange cutbacks, and a wage and price freeze.

"However, these do not effectively tackle the real causes of the present economic problems that lie in the severe decline in net investment in the productive sectors, and poor incentive environment for economic restructuring."

Zimbabwe's diversified production base and manageable external debt problems have left government with considerable choice over its future economic course.

Domestic policies would play a critical role in the future growth of the country.

The key components for the domestic policy framework for growth were:

- ☐ Reduction in public sector deficits to allow more resources for investment; and
- ☐ Strong support for economic growth in communal areas and urban informal sectors through appropriate incentives and reduced regulation of small scale activities.

"A comprehensive programme of action on the parastatal sector's finances, combined with careful control of central government spending, can both substantially reduce the deficit and allow steady growth in public economic and social services," the report said.

If there were comprehensive trading restrictions with SA, the economic consequences for Zimbabwe would be severe and the economy would probably have to be placed on an emergency footing, at least until the rehabilitation of the Beira and Dar-Es-Salaam transport corridors in the early 1990's.

A small increase in the exposure of commercial banks was consistent with a reduction in the debt service ratio from 35% last year to 20% from 1990.

Reviewing the success of its past projects in the country, the World Bank said the projects had been implemented rather effectively, though frequent staffing changes in the public sector caused delays in some projects.

The objective of the World Bank's programme of assistance to Zimbabwe was to help government promote the implementation of policy changes and support the process of economic restructuring.

The report said the bank would provide financial resources towards the development of economic infrastructure in transport, energy and urban development.

Some funds would be channelled towards the productive sector, with primary emphasis on agriculture.

"In human resources development, the immediate focus of the bank's involvement is on manpower development and analysis of labour market issues," the report said. — Sapa.

Saboteurs killed by own car bomb

LUSAKA — Two saboteurs were killed by their own car bomb, which exploded at an ANC house in Zimbabwe's southern city of Bulawayo, the ANC said here yesterday.

An ANC statement confirmed occupants of the house on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo were members of the ANC.

The statement said shots fired by ANC officials from the suburban bungalow detonated the car bomb, killing two saboteurs on Monday night.

The ANC said two cars approached the house before the blast.

"Our people became uneasy when the two cars stopped and one person dashed from the first car to the second car," an ANC spokesman said. "They became suspicious and fired at the vehicles and this exploded the car, killing two of the attackers."

Zimbabwe has blamed the car bombing on South African agents but has made no further comment.

Hospital officials said three people were injured, one critically. The bomb destroyed most of the bungalow. — Sapa-AP.

ANC may reject bomb reports

Sun Times

17-1-86

By DON JACOBS: Harare

THE African National Congress and the Zimbabwean Government were last week acutely embarrassed by a report from Lusaka saying armed ANC members fired on a car which blew up in Bulawayo.

Zimbabwe's own semi-official news media picked up the reports which quoted an unnamed ANC spokesman as saying: "Our people became uneasy when the two cars stopped and one person dashed from the first car to the second.

"They became suspicious and fired at the vehicles, and this exploded the car, killing two of the attackers."

ANC headquarters is expected to issue a categorical denial that any of its personnel in Zimbabwe every carry arms.

Repeated statements have been made by the authorities here that the only ANC members in the country are unarmed refugees and civilian diplomats.

Any suggstion that ANC members possess weapons might justify Pretoria's claims that the banned organisation's operations here are a cover for infilation across the Limpopo.

Mystery still surrounds the incident in Bulwayo's Trenance suburb on Monday night.

Two cars managed to get past a line of Zimbabwe police guards at the ANC-occupied house in Jungle Road.

They covered the long distance up the driveway and one of them drew up at the back of the old colonial-style house before shooting broke out.

A shattering explosion followed which tore the roof off the building. A car was seen speeding from the scene.

Secret paper on Renamo 'clears' SA

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S/Times 17/1/88

Sunday Times Reporter

A SECRET briefing paper by an organisation representing business interests in Mozambique and Zimbabwe suggests that South Africa would not let the Renamo rebels come to power through force.

This finding is at odds with constant Mozambican accusations that South Africa still supports the rebels.

The paper — by the Beira Corridor Support Group — admits that Renamo rebel activity has placed severe strains on the country.

Link

The Support Group was set up by business and government to open the rail link between Zimbabwe and Beira, which has been under constant rebel attack for the last seven years, and to try to restart economic activity in the war devastated country.

Among the main conclusions of the report:

- There is now little difference between the basic economic policy positions of the two warring parties in Mozambique.
- Internationally there are no substantial political interests prepared to back Renamo for a thrust for power.
- Renamo activities have created conditions of economic, social and political collapse in Mozambique. But, with increasing international support and a new and positive South African strategy, Frelimo's position can only improve.

The report documents South African support for the rebel movement up to the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984, noting that it has since scaled down considerably.

"There are so many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position," it observed.

Among signs of a positive new South African approach was the signing of an agreement to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa power lines.

"It seems clear that the position of Frelimo can only improve as its policy of economic reform takes root and Western assistance gathers momentum. South Africa's new strategy of seeking economic and political linkages with neighbouring states will reinforce this shift," says the report.

The report observes that the right-wing lobby groups in the United States which supported Renamo have become more powerful, despite the deterioration in the organisation's competence and standing.

Zimbabwe arrests six for sabotage

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwean security police yesterday arrested another six whites in a widening wave of detentions apparently connected with a scare that the country has been infiltrated by South African saboteurs.

This brought to 14 the number of people detained since the January 11 car bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo's Trenance suburb, which claimed two lives.

All but one of the detainees is white.

Another six white detainees, picked up in September, are held on suspicion of spying for Pretoria, while former senior customs officers, Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper, will shortly experience the second anniversary of their detention.

They have never been brought to trial but are held, like the latter detainees, under clauses in the emergency powers which permit indefinite imprisonment by ministerial order.

Security police raided farms in the Shangani area, east of Bulawayo, on Monday night, and held Messrs Harry and John Bawden, and their sons Barry and Gregory at Chakari, 140 km west of Harare.

Zimbabwean 1987 "Maize grower of the year", Mr Louis Heyns, was detained together with his farm manager, Mr Michael Smith, and his wife, Eileen.

A motor firm employee, Mr Wonder Ncube, was arrested in Bulawayo.

All were yesterday believed to be held incommunicado in Bulawayo.

On Sunday, police detained six Bulawayo whites, including a garage owner, Mr Rory Maguire, and his wife, Julia. Mrs Maguire was later allowed to go home but was re-detained late the following night, after a lengthy altercation with armed security force members who occupied her home.

Her sons, Wayne and Robert, were taken to safety by relatives.

Mr Hugh Bisset, a Bulawayo lawyer acting for eight of the detainees, was held for three hours on Monday afternoon when he tried to see Mrs Maguire at her home.

Mr Bisset and the Bawden family lawyer, Mr Phillip Walsh, yesterday met Zimbabwean security police officials who acknowledged that the 14 are in custody.

Zimbabwean police had earlier denied this.

Mr Bisset said no explanation was given for the detentions "except that it is said to be in connection with bombings and weapons".

He and Mr Walsh were promised access to their clients either on Thursday afternoon or Friday.

Asked why the delay was imposed, Mr Bisset replied: "This is Africa."

On January 11, two as-yet-unidentified black men were blown to pieces by a mysterious explosion at a house occupied by ANC members. An ANC spokesman said the two were believed to be would-be saboteurs whose device had detonated prematurely.

No official statement has been released by the Zimbabwean authorities about the incident, but the semi-official news agency has blamed South African agents.

Did bombers dig their own grave?

THE massive car bomb which wrecked a suburban villa used by the ANC in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, early this week could have claimed the lives of two of the people who planted it.

Forensic experts picked fragments of human flesh out of the scorched garden on Tuesday.

Reporters saw parts of at least one body scattered over a wide area, mixed with the twisted pieces of the car that held the bomb, apparently a Renault 5.

Police at the scene refused to give casualty figures. An official in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, who declined to be named, said two people died, possibly those who planted the bomb.

Three people were injured and taken to Bulawayo's Mpilo Hospital but no details of their condition were available.

There was no statement from the government of President Robert Mugabe, but previous bombings against the ANC in Zimbabwe have been blamed on South Africa.

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* reported that two cars had driven to the house up the unlit dirt track from Jungle Road. One drove away, pursued by shots, while the other exploded, digging a crater about 60cm deep in the driveway.

One end of the house, including a bedroom, a bathroom and lavatory, was demolished by the blast.

Inside the bedroom, among the wreckage, clothes, shoes and personal oddments, there was a deep pool of blood.

In other rooms lay piles of South African newspapers.

On top of the pile was the Johannesburg-based daily newspaper *The Star* of September 16, 1987, with the headline "Magnus warns frontline states on terror against SA".

South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan has frequently warned Zimbabwe and other black-ruled states to stop harbouring the ANC or risk reprisals.

Zimbabwe gives strong political support to the ANC but has denied the ANC used its territory as bases for raids into South Africa.

One of the neighbours in Jungle Road, Shane Holmes, said on Tuesday he was sitting watching a video in his house when the bomb went off.

"The next thing I knew, I was sitting on the floor," he said, pointing to the shattered ceiling, lights and windows of his brick bungalow, some 200m from the villa used by the ANC.

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Envoy: Odile in g

good shape

Family can now visit spy in Zimbabwe jail

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

CONVICTED South African spy Odile Harington has had her first visitor at Chikurubi maximum security prison since she was jailed in November for 25 years for trying to infiltrate ANC guerrilla ranks in Zimbabwe.

The 27-year-old doctor's daughter from Parktown, Johannesburg, was allowed a 40-minute conversation in English with the head of the South African mission in Harare, Mr Johan Viljoen, who requested diplomatic access seven weeks ago.

"She was looking much better than the last time I saw her in August," Mr Viljoen said.

"She is physically and mentally in good shape. She asked me all sorts of questions about what is going on in South Africa. She is hungry for news.

"She said she was being very well treated."

Mr Viljoen said the skin complaint which Odile had contracted due to prison diet during her pre-trial detention appeared to have cleared up.

This was the first visit she has had since her conviction.



ODILE HARINGTON
She is hungry for SA news

I have made inquiries and family visits will now be allowed. If her mother (South African artist Eone de Wet) wants to visit her, we will try to make the necessary arrangements.

"On Christmas Day I went to Chikurubi with a parcel from her family. Today she told me she had been allowed to receive the food but not the toiletries.

"She occupies herself daily with books from the library. She wants to enrol for a teaching-diploma correspondence course at Unisa, and I will arrange for registration forms to be sent to her."

Mr Viljoen said he could not comment on speculation that Miss Harington might be exchanged for one or more of the convicted ANC espionage accomplices now in South African jails.

Gardening

They include Marion Sparg, a former journalist, who is serving 25 years for planting a bomb at police headquarters at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg.

"The subject has not come up," Mr Viljoen said.

During her trial it was disclosed that Miss Harington was then detained at Chikurubi women's prison, where she was able to do gardening.

There have been unconfirmed reports that she is now the solitary occupant of a women's maximum security section.

She is allowed one visitor and one letter a month, and to write one letter three times a year. She is allowed a food parcel at Christmas, on Zimbabwe's independence anniversary (April 18) and Heroes Day (August 11).

Sentencing her to the maximum 25-year jail term at her trial last November, the Judge President, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, said he believed "a more appropriate sentence" would be execution by a firing squad.

Envelope

Claiming that she had been recruited and sent to Zimbabwe in October 1986 by a South African security policeman named Geoff, the amateur spy was compromised within weeks of claiming refugee status.

An envelope of intelligence data was insufficiently sealed, and the Zimbabwean police guard she asked to post it became suspicious.

In it were plans of the ANC house in which she was living.

Yesterday Odile's father, Dr Jack Harington, of Johannesburg, told the Sunday Times that neither he nor Mrs de Wet had been advised that family visits were now to be permitted.

"Oh, that's marvellous. I will be talking to her mother and we will arrange to go to see her as soon as we can," he said.



SUPERSTAR AT 13 ... Christian Bale who plays the lead role in Steven Spielberg's

Things go better on new 3-D TV

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

FOR American TV viewers the real thing will soon become even more real.

Coca-Cola announced this week it would begin airing three dimensional ads in May — 3-D, that is, for consumers who are watching through special glasses.

The ads are the result of new technology which allows viewers without the 3-D glasses to see the picture clearly in two dimensions.

Three-D enjoyed brief popularity in the '50s, when patrons watched special-effects films through tinted glasses.

It never took off, however, because without the glasses the picture was blurred.

The first ad — a 60-second slot for Coca-Cola Classic — will be aired during the last 10 to 12 minute segment of the season's final episode of Moonlighting which, ABC said, would also be in 3-D.

Coke chose Moonlighting because of the show's willingness to experiment with the effect, company officials said.

The soft drink manufacturer will distribute the glasses free, or at minimal cost, through grocery stores and fast-food chains.

Oh what a tragedy

NORMAN KEAN, 54, producer of Oh Calcutta, the long-running Broadway play that once shocked audiences with its naked performers, stabbed to death his wife Gwyda, 53, and then leaped 15 floors to his own death on Friday, New York police said.

Drumsticks!

BRITISH rock drummer Vinnie Reed has won his weight battle after being told 121kg was not enough for the band Mammoth. He now tunes in at 140kg.

CID delivery

DETECTIVES swooped on a house in Ashford, Kent, England, to arrest a theft suspect — and helped deliver his wife's baby.

Adelmarie's part



Adelmarie van der Spuy and daughter Chanel

A CHI[illegible] skirts set to [illegible] world" politics [illegible] Tuesday party.

The [illegible] women's Adelma[illegible] whose [illegible] cate.

Her [illegible] Bond [illegible] unite [illegible] Iswana, [illegible] States of [illegible]

"We've [illegible] port f[illegible] ly," [illegible] Spuy, [illegible] called by Adelma[illegible]

Attem[illegible]

Many a blunder over status of homelands

HARARE — While the Zimbabwean government and governments all over the world refuse to recognise the South African homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda as independent, some Zimbabwean companies are according them this recognition, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

Some, or all, of these homelands can be found listed as countries on some educational material intended for Zimbabwean children, in a diary called the Zimbabwe Diary, in insurance policies and in the literature of a local motoring organisation.

Surprisingly, even the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a government parastatal, lists some of these homelands among the countries of the world in a number of its documents, including those listing telegraphic charges and telex country codes.

Last month *The Herald* drew public attention to a school calendar map printed in Zimbabwe which not only treated South African homelands as on a par with genuinely independent countries but displayed 30 flags of "nations", leaving out those of such important countries in the region as Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania but including six homeland flags.

A jigsaw map of Africa available in bookshops and toy shops throughout Harare shows Transkei as a country, marked out in a different colour from South Africa, with country-size lettering for Transkei and capital-city size lettering for Umtata. On most of these maps there is a list of countries and their capitals at the side of the map. This list includes Transkei with Umtata as its capital.

Asked about this, Mr Donald Dewar, a director of Payen Zimbabwe which markets the jigsaw map "as an educational aid", said: "I can only pass the blame, if any blame is involved, to Reuters in Nairobi." Reuters supplied the list of countries, he said.

African states changed their names so frequently his company could not be expected to get them all right and it had to rely on information from those who should know, such as Reuters.

Later Mr Dewar sent a telex message to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with a copy to Ziana, saying that the jigsaw map had been accepted by educational authorities as an ideal teaching method and these authorities obviously had not thought along the same lines as the Ziana reporter who had queried Transkei's inclu a country on the map.

Transkei is also elevated to the status of a state in the Zim Diary which places it between Namibia and Zambia in its public holidays in the region, rather than listing Transkeia days under South Africa.

The managing director of Directory Publishers, publisher diary, Mr Bruce Beale, said he was a businessman not a poli

Asked whether he was aware that Zimbabwe did not re Transkei, he replied: "I'm not too sure which ones they do nise. I think they recognise Botswana because it gove self — but not the South African self-governing homelands. right?"

He said many people in the SADCC region exported to th African homelands and needed to know when there were holidays there. Perhaps other homelands had not been ir because they were not so important to businessmen and thei sion had not been requested by them, he added. — Sapa.

DD 18/1/86

Hysteria over car bomb: 3 detained

BULAWAYO — At least three men have been detained here in what was described as a wave of hysteria following last Monday's car bomb attack in the city which left two people dead.

The three men known to be detained are all Zimbabweans. They are Mr Rory Maguire, 37, Mr Trevor Demain and Michael Howard, ages unknown.

A lawyer acting for them, Mr Hugh Bisset, said there had been "funny business" in Bulawayo all day with car chases and friends of the detained men denying knowing them.

Mr Bisset said he himself was unable to go home as a crowd was picketing his house.

Police were reported to have raided Mr Maguire's home in Burnside surburb yesterday afternoon and taken him and eight members of his family to the central police station.

The family members detained included Mr Maguire's elderly parents-in-law, his 15-year-old son Wayne, and his nephew and niece Shayne and Helen Jordaan, aged eight and four.

After nearly two hours Mr Maguire's family was allowed to return home but they were not permitted to see him and were not given any reason for his detention, his wife, Mrs Julia Maguire, said last night.

When Mr Bisset went to the police station, police denied any knowledge of the detention of Mr Maguire or his two friends.

A former member of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organsation, Mr Kevin Woods, is also believed to be in police custody in Bulawayo. — DDC.

5 detainees hidden, lawyers barred

DD 19/11/86 (30)

HARARE — Lawyers acting for five whites detained in Bulawayo at the weekend have still not been granted access to them.

Grave concern has been expressed at the refusal of the Zimbabwe security authorities to reveal the whereabouts of the five, or even confirm that they are being held.

No reasons have been suggested for the action, but Bulawayo is in the grip of a wave of tension following the January 11 car-bomb explosion which killed two people at a house occupied by ANC supporters.

A large contingent of heavily armed security force members cordoned off the home in Bulawayo's Burnside suburb where one of the detainees, Mr Rory Laguire, lives and refused to let anyone speak to his wife Julia.

The service station run by Mr Laguire in Fife Street was forced to close, and placed under armed guard.

A workmate of Mr Laguire, Mr Michael Howard; a restaurant proprietor, Mr Trevor Demaine; a former officer of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr Kevin Woods; and Mr Woods' ex-wife, Jane, were believed to be held at secret locations in various police stations.

The lawyer acting for the five, Mr Hugh Bisset, intends renewing efforts to see them. The British High Commission in Harare is understood to be monitoring the case, as Mr Howard holds a British passport. — DDR

Let Sithole come back, pleads Zanu

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SMH
19/1/88.

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) has asked President Mugabe to grant an amnesty to self-exiled leader Rev Ndabaningi Sithole to enable him and other political exiles to return to Zimbabwe.

Mr Sithole was granted political asylum in the United States last October. He has been living there since he left Zimbabwe in 1984.

There have been persistent reports of a pact between his external movement, the Zimbabwe Democratic Freedom Movement, and the Mozambican rebel movement (MNR).

Mr Sithole is still nominally leader of Zanu, which has one member of parliament.

A statement today by Zanu Vice-President Mr L Nyemba says the party executive feels that for lasting peace all parties should be included in the recent unity pact between the ruling Zanu (PF) and the Zimbabwe Afican People's Union (Zapu) led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Zanu's executive feels it is vital that "our government should declare an amnesty to our president, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and all other political exiles, so that they can come and participate in the affairs of the country".

Last November the then Minister for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said Mr Sithole would be tried for subversion if he came home.

He accused Mr Sithole of collaborating with Mozambican rebels who have made incursions into Zimbabwe and have killed scores of people living along the eastern border.

Mr Sithole's main support comes from the Chipinga area south of Mnutare along the eastern border.

His political history goes back 25 years when he led the breakaway from Mr Nkomo and formed Zanu, with Mr Mugabe as one of his senior lieutenants.

While he was in prison in the mid-1970s his leadership was overthrown. Mr Mugabe took his place after he got the backing of the guerilla army fighting the Rhodesian government.

Mr Sithole returned to Rhodesia and took part in the internal settlement, but was crushingly defeated in the 1980 independence general election.



Rev Ndabaningi Sithole . . . rumoured to have a pact with MNR rebels.

...yacht stranded on the N...

gxcw 19/1/88 362

Wife of arrested garage owner is also detained

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO. — Mrs Julia Macguire, wife of Bulawayo garage owner Mr Rory Macguire, who was arrested on Sunday, has also been held.

She was taken from her home about 11pm last night.

Armed guards had been on duty at the house during the day.

Mrs Macguire's arrest was confirmed by her lawyer who was unable to gain access to Mr Macguire or his associates who were also arrested on Sunday for unknown reasons.

FOUR OTHERS

Six people, including Mr and Mrs Macguire, are being held. The others are understood to be Mr Michael Howard, Mr Trevor Demain, Mr Kevin Woods and his former wife, Jane.

The six's detention came almost a week after two people were killed when a car bomb blast wrecked a house occupied by African National Congress members in Bulawayo.

The car was said to be a Bulawayo registered yellow Renault 5.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Harare said there was no record of arrests of the people named above.

Inquiries would be made.

VISITED

In Bulawayo, a lawyer representing some of the detained people was himself held for questioning for several hours yesterday after he had visited Mrs Macguire at her home.

Police guards have also been placed at the homes of Mr Howard and Mr Woods.

Mr Macguire is due to appear in court next week on allegations of smuggling car parts worth more then R200 000.

He last appeared in court in Bulawayo two months ago when bail wa set at about R25 000; a surety of R45 000 was required and he had to surrender his travel documents.

Jigsaw puts Transkei on the map

Special correspondent: Harare

While the Zimbabwe government and governments all over the world refuse to recognise Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda as independent, some Zimbabwean companies are according them this recognition, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Some or all of the homelands can be found listed as countries on some educational material intended for Zimbabwean children, in a diary called the Zimbabwe Diary, in insurance policies and in the literature of a local motoring organisation.

Suprisingly, even the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a government parastatal, lists some of them among the countries of the world in a number of its documents, including those listing telegraphic charges and telex country codes.

Last month The Herald brought it to public attention that a school calendar map printed in Zimbabwe not only treated South African homelands as on a par with genuinely independent countries but displayed 30 flags of "nations", leaving out those of such important countries in the region as Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania but including six homelands flags.

A jigsaw map of Africa available in bookshops and toy shops throughout Harare shows Transkei as a country, marked out in a different colour from South Africa, with country-size lettering for Transkei and capital-city size lettering for Umtata. On most of these maps there is a list of countries and their capitals to one side of the map. This list includes Transkei with Umtata as its capital.

Asked about this, the managing director of Payen Zimbabwe, which markets the jigsaw map "as an educational aid", Mr Donald Dewar said: "I can only pass the blame, if any blame is involved, to Reuters in Nairobi." Reuters supplied the list of countries, he said.

African states changed their names so frequently his company could not be expected to get them all right and it had to rely on information from those who should know, such as Reuters.

Recognition

It was pointed out that the portrayal of Transkei as a country had nothing to do with African countries changing names but with giving recognition to a homeland set up as part of South Africa's apartheid policy and recognised by no country but South Africa.

Mr Dewar became angry and suggested Ziana should have better things to do than "waste your time on small details".

He later sent a telex message to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with a copy to Ziana, saying that the jigsaw map had been accepted by educational authorities as an ideal teaching method and these authorities obviously had not thought along the same lines as the Ziana reporter who had queried Transkei's inclusion as a country on the map.

However, he conceded there was an "error" and sought approval from the Ministry for the continued marketing of the jigsaw with the name Transkei deleted from the list of countries (but the country presumably still shown on the map itself as separate from South Africa) and said it was hoped to export the jigsaw map as well as increase local sales.

Transkei is also elevated to the status of a state in the Zimbabwe diary, which places it between Namibia and Zambia in its list of public holidays in the region, rather than listing its holidays under South Africa.

The managing director of Directory Publishers, which publishes the diary, Mr Bruce Beale, said he was a businessman not a politician.

He said a lot of people in the SADCC region exported to the South African homelands and needed to know when there were public holidays there. Perhaps other homelands had not been included because they were not so important to businessmen and their inclusion had therefore not been requested by them.

When it was pointed out that other diaries on sale in Harare did not seem to find it necessary to list Transkei's public holidays, he said that was probably why his diary was proving popular.

— Sapa

Cape Times 20/1/88

More whites detained 362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwean security police yesterday arrested another six whites.

This brought to 14 the number of people detained since the January 11 car bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo's Trenance suburb, which claimed two lives.

Another six white detainees, picked up in September, are held on suspicion of spying for Pretoria, while former senior customs officers Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper may soon experience the second anniversary of their detention.

Mr Hugh Bisset, a Bulawayo lawyer acting for eight of the detainees, was held for three hours on Monday.

DD 21/11/88 362

Zimbabwe swoop: 17 now held

from Michael Hartnack

HARARE — Another three whites were reported to have been detained in the Harare area yesterday, as the Zimbabwean House of Assembly prepared to meet for a premature sitting to renew the state of emergency.

Human rights activists here had hoped that after the December 22 unity agreement between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu/PF party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, the 22-year-old state of emergency would be allowed to lapse, and with it the government's powers to order indefinite imprisonment without trial.

The latest arrests bring to 17 the number of people detained since the January 11 car bomb explosion at an African National Congress house in Bulawayo.

All but one of those being held are white.

Sources, say, however, that the detentions are not directly connected to the blast.

They are, however supposedly linked to "weapons and bombings", Bulawayo lawyer Mr Hugh Bisset was told.

He has so far been denied access to his clients.

When the House of Assembly convenes, the new Minister of Justice, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, is expected to request a further six month extension for the state of emergency, on the grounds that South Africa is planning further "destabilisation" infiltration, and that Mozambique resistence fighters may launch renewed cross-border raids.

With 99 of the 100 seats now in the hands of the Mugabe-Nkomo alliance, the government is assured of the 50 votes it needs.

The emergency was first sought by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government on November 5, 1965, six days before its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain.

Under it, Mr Mugabe and fellow African Nationalist were detained at Wha Wha prison camp until Mr John vorster's 1974 "Detente" initiative.

Security police are understood to be scrutinising contacts the 17 detainees had with South Africans, and recent visits they may have made to the Republic.

The latest to be detained are believed to be two more members of the Bawden family from Shangani, and a second Mr Michael Smith.

Another person of that name, and his wife Eileen were detained earlier at a farm in the Chakari area.

Four members of the Bawden family from Shangani were also picked up to Bulawayo.

All are believed to be Zimbabwean citizens.

● The South African-based brother of Mr Kevin Woods, 35, who was detained in Zimbabwe on alleged security charges with his wife Jane, has angrily dismissed allegations that his brother might have been involved in national security matters.

Mr Sam Woods of Welkom, said he was "absolutely sure" his brother was not guilty of any possible national security charges.

Mr Kevin Woods was a formerly a policeman who served both the Rhodesian — and after independence — the Zimbabwean governments, his brother said.

"Kevin was certainly no radical and not at all politically motivated," said Mr Sam Woods.

He said he had been in contact with International Red Cross for details of his brother's detention.

Mr Woods said his brother, while still a policeman, was once commended by the government of Mr Mugabe for his involvment in the discovery of the arms cache allegedly accumulated by Mr Nkomo. — Sapa

Church banning due to screams

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa church has been banned from holding sermons at several secondary schools here because of what headmasters describe as "unacceptable" levels of screaming during confessions, Ziana, the national news agency reported yesterday.

Headmasters of secondary schools said the meetings were noisy and disturbed classes.

The headmaster of Luveve Secondary School, one of the schools that has banned the church, said: "There was too much noise, too much screaming and all that. It was not good for us."

Headmasters said the church taught pupils that if they failed in school, it was the wish of God and it was pardonable not to study if they worshiped.

But the church, which claims to have the largest Christian following in the country, was adamant that it had cordial relations with most schools, "except for a few". — Sapa.

More held in Harare detentions

362

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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Sources say, however, the detentions are not directly connected with the blast. They are supposedly linked to "weapons and bombings", Bulawayo lawyer Hugh Bisset was told.

He is not being allowed access to his clients until today.

When the House of Assembly convenes this afternoon, the new Justice Minister Emmerson Munangagwa is expected to request a six-month extension on the grounds that SA is planning further "destabilisation" infiltration and Renamo may launch renewed cross-border raids.

Mugabe's move to high-minded idealism

D/D 21/11/88 (362)



MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

One of the commonest questions posed by visitors to Zimbabwe is this: "Wouldn't its human rights record, its adherence to Western economic and administrative norms, have been so much 'better' if white Rhodesians had cooperated with the process of decolonisation from the 1940s, facilitating the transition to black rule?"

The question, often posed rhetorically by opponents of South African "baasskap", invites the simple, facile answer: "Yes".

But the very opposite thought was voiced here last month by a visitor from Zambia who artlessly told his Zimbabwean hosts (in all seriousness): "Of course my country is in worse shape than yours. We have been independent since 1964, but you took over only in 1980."

He aroused a furore of annoyance among many black intellectuals, and well- concealed hilarity among some whites.

It is an enduring paradox that when thinking white people here try to give a full, honest answer to their visitors' question (and intellectual honesty takes courage in modern Zimbabwe), their reply usually takes this contradictory shape:

If we had known we were going to get a ruler of Mr Robert Mugabe's calibre we would never have fought, and so avoided a lot of misery. But if we had not fought, we would have saddled the country back in the 1950s with some self-seeking autocrat (Mr Mugabe entered politics only in 1961), having none of Mr Mugabe's finesse and dedication. Either this autocrat would have entrenched himself by a ruthless policy of "glory abroad and repression at home", or by now we would be well on our way towards our third or fourth coup. Either way, the country would have been ruined.

The gauche Zambian visitor would have had a lot in common with his former white compatriot, the late Mr John Gaunt, one-time district commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, subsequently Southern Rhodesian Minister of Local Government and Rhodesian Diplomatic Representative in Pretoria. Mr Gaunt, who died in 1970, reconciled being a devout Catholic with hard-line white supremist views.

His philosophy boiled down to this: black rule was bound to come, but the longer it was delayed the better for both black and white. Black people, he believed, would gain greater and greater mastery of European techniques, efficiency and social organisation the longer they were subjected to white rule. Thus black rule, when it came, would be more acceptable to the white minority.

Mr Gaunt and his less philosophical fellow-travellers in the Rhodesian Front overlooked the horrific but logical converse proposition: the longer whites were obliged to hold power by force, the more they would degrade themselves to the level of the crudest society of Third World barbarians.

Undeniably, the whites' 30-year confrontation with insurgent African nationalism undermined their whole mentality of respect for law and individual integrity. It destroyed judicial restraints on executive power, financial morality, regard for basic human decency and human rights. It established the Rhodesian national religion of the FN rifle, still celebrated in popular bush war literature on the bookstalls of South Africa.

(In Zimbabwe, we have the same cult, but instead of "culling gooks", the heroes liquidate hundreds of "imperialist exploiters" with each shot from their trusty bazookas).

Yet, despite this appalling heritage, Zimbabwe is demonstrably one of the best run countries in Africa. Why?

It may be due, in part, to the intrinsic vitality of the peoples of its majority Shona language group, who enjoyed one of the highest levels of culture in sub-Saharan Africa before the upheavals and invasions of the last 200 years.

Secondly, Mr Gaunt's thesis may hold some water: a 280 000 white minority which meant to stay forever, and built for its own future, did bequeath a richer legacy of material infrastructure and communicated skills than the transient expatriate societies that sprang up elsewhere in Africa.

Thirdly, however, one must turn (if South Africa's censors permit) to the works of the pioneering black revolutionary, Frantz Fanon. If his writings had not been banned in Rhodesia, they might have given Mr John Gaunt some invaluable insights.



PRESIDENT MUGABE ... will be able to do still more for the peasants and workers while containing the "parasitic" middle class.

Fanon, who died, aged 36 in 1961, preached a bizarre blend of communism and fascism. A qualified doctor and psychiatrist, he believed in the "therapeutic" value of war for Third World peoples, in the same way the pre-1945 German militarists hailed war as "the ennobling force which raises nations". Fanon believed West Africans had been somehow cheated, delivered defenceless into the hands of a corrupt black middle class, by gaining their independence peacefully.

Repugnant as this reflection must be to those bred in the Judaio Christian, liberal tradition, recent Zimbabwean history provides some evidence, so far, to support Fanon.

Its nationalist organisations, especially Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF, were forced to rise far above their counterparts in independent black Africa by the demands of the 1972-80 war. To fight in Rhodesia and Mozambique, and on the international diplomatic front, called for qualities of organisation, discipline and ideological dedication far beyond the beerhall riots and peurile slogan-chanting which sufficed to give some African rulers the keys to State House.

To conservative Western observers, the revolutionary institution which was created is a Frankenstein monster which will one day turn on black Zimbabweans. But to men like President Mugabe, steeped in the thinking of Frantz Fanon, it is a unique instrument of national salvation, radically different from the African "kleptocracies" of which Fanon wrote shortly before his death:

"The single party is the modern form of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; unmasked, unpainted, unscrupulous and cynical."

Fanon believed that only a Marxist-Leninist "vanguard party", nurtured in the suffering of a guerilla war, would be entitled to impose a one-party state, on condition its prime object remained the welfare of landless peasants.

So Zimbabwean disciples of Fanon should feel some perverse gratitude to the Rhodesian Front for affording them the challenge Britain denied Ghanaians and Ugandans, thus calling forth what they believe are their highest qualities.

Mr Mugabe's admirers say he has, within the confines of practical politics, remained true to Fanon.

Uniquely in Africa, Zimbabwe has promoted rural development with hundreds of new schools, clinics, farm advisers and extension workers. Now he is an executive president, unfettered by the Lancaster House constitution, he will be able to do still more for the peasants and workers while curbing the "parasitic" middle class, they say.

Only time will tell whether such high-minded idealism is practical, or whether it will lead only to secial aridity and environmental disaster.

It remains a moot point whether it was possible for the Rhodesian whites from the moment of their arrival here in 1890 to have begun building institutions in which both black and white could have placed their trust voluntarily, which could have given men of Mr Mugabe's calibre access to power without the need for "therapeutic violence".

Is it ever possible for a people, living as the Shona were before 1890, to remain free from foreign intrusion? Once intrusion takes place, is it possible to forestall a cultural clash and the feelings of personal bitterness which arise? Is it possible to exercise such feelings without pervading society with the ideals of barbarism?

In a South African context, the late Steve Biko took an ambivalent attitude towards these and similar questions during his brief lifetime. But judging from his writings it is just possible his "black consciousness" ideals might, in the end, have been able to provide hopeful answers.

Perhaps white people have as much cause to mourn him as his fellow blacks.

17 arrests since Bulawayo blast

Cape Times 21/1/88

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HARARE — Zimbabwe police have confirmed that a number of people suspected of being connected with last week's bomb blast outside an African National Congress house in Bulawayo and other similar bombing incidents have been arrested.

"Following the bombing of a house in a Bulawayo suburb, in which one person was killed, a number of persons connected with this incident and other similar bombing incidents have been arrested," the national news agency, Ziana, reported.

The statement did not say how many people had been arrested, but it is believed three whites were held in the Harare area.

The latest arrests bring to 17 the number of people held since the Bulawayo blast. All but one of those held are white.

A report in yesterday's local daily newspaper said the arrests had been in connection with "security-related matters".

Those named in the newspaper report included a company director and his wife, Rory and Julia Maguire, a former member of the Central Intelligence Organization and his wife, Kevin and Jane Woods, businessman Mr Trevor Demaine and two employees of the Maguires, Mr Michael Howard and Mr Wonder Ncube.

Chakari farmer Mr Louis Heyns, his manager, Mr Michael Smith, and his wife Eileen, and four members of a Zvishavane family, Harry, Barry, John and Gregory Bawden, were also named in the newspaper report as being in custody.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean House of Assembly meets today for a premature sitting in order to renew the state of emergency.

Human-rights activists here had hoped that following the December 22 unity agreement between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, the 22-year-old state of emergency would be allowed to lapse, and with it the government's controversial powers to order indefinite imprisonment without trial. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

362 Star 21/11/88

Harare mum on detentions

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — News of the detention of 14 people by the Zimbabwe security authorities was reported for the first time yesterday in newspapers in Bulawayo and Harare.

Until now there has been no mention here of the arrests which began on Sunday.

There has been no official comment on the action but sources said enquiries were being made into a security matter relating to large quantities of explosives and firearms.

PROMINENT FARMER

Among those arrested early yesterday was a prominent farmer from the Chakari district north of Kadoma, Mr Louis Heyns, who was maize grower of the year last year. His manager, Mr Michael Smith, and his wife, Mrs Eileen Smith, were also arrested.

The sources said there was apparently no connection between the security swoop and the allegations of smuggling car parts on which Mr Rory Maguire, a 37-year-old Bulawayo businessman, is due to appear in court next week.

Mr Maguire was among the first to be arrested on Sunday.

His wife, Julia, was taken into custody late on Monday night.

The British High Commission here is making enquiries about one of the detained men, Mr Michael Howard, believed to hold a British passport.

Four other men arrested yesterday were all members of the Bawden family from a farming district east of Bulawayo.

Also picked up was Mr Wonder Ncube, an employee of Mr Maguire. Others in detention are Mr Trevor Demain, Mr Kevin Woods and his former wife, Jane.

The Zimbabwe government has still made no statement about last week's explosion at an African National Congress house in Bulawayo in which two people were killed.

Indaba retains

Mystery over Zim car-bomb 'shots'

Weekly Mail Reporter

CONFUSION surrounds a statement attributed to the African National Congress in last week's *Weekly Mail*.

The ANC was alleged to have claimed in a statement that gunshots fired by its officials in Zimbabwe had prematurely detonated a bomb, killing two attackers. The ANC this week denied issuing the statement.

The *Weekly Mail* report was gathered from a number of sources and run under a multiple by-line.

That part dealing with the statement purported to have come from the ANC was reported by the Associated Press correspondent in Harare and passed on to the *Weekly Mail* by the South African Press Association in Johannesburg.

The *Weekly Mail* reported the statement in good faith.

Sapa were adamant this week that the story was correct, despite the ANC's denial.

'Zimbabwe: used as target for SA'

(362) B/day 22/1/88

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe had become a prime target for South African destablisation, the new Minister of Home Affairs, Moven Mahachi, told the House of Assembly here on Wednesday when MPs unanimously voted to extend the state of emergency for a further six months.

Mahachi said the 17 people detained since the January 11 car bomb blast in Bulawayo were "saboteurs who have something to do with SA".

Since the last six-month extension of the 22-year-old emergency, rebels in Matabeleland had committed 35 murders, 32 assaults, and 29 sabotage attacks, he said.

He added that Renamo had made 101 incursions across Zimbabwe's eastern border, looting stores and committing atrocities against civilians.

"Because of its stance against apartheid, Zimbabwe has become a prime target for acts of destabilisatinon by the South African regime," Mahachi said, citing the January 11 blast which killed two people.

Referring to the December 22 Unity Accord between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, Machai said: "Today we gather here for the first time in a united House which is one party. "Let us therefore show our enemies that we are not only united in words, but in deeds."

Only three MPs spoke in the brief debate that followed.

Zimbabwe prime SA target — claim

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe has become a prime target for South African destabilisation, the new Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moyen Mahachi, told the House of Assembly here yesterday.

The House unanimously voted to extend the state of emergency for a further six months.

Mr Mahachi said the 17 people detained since the January 11 car bomb blast in Bulawayo were "saboteurs who have something to do with South Africa".

Since the last six month extension of the 22 year old emergency, rebels in Matabeleland had committed 35 murders, 32 assaults, and 29 sabotage attacks, while the Mozambique Resistence Movement had made 101 incursions across Zimbabwe's eastern border, looting stores and committing atrocities against civilians, he said.

"Because of its stance against apartheid, Zimbabwe has become a prime target for acts of destabilisatinon by the South African regime."

Referring to the December 22 Unity Accord between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, Mr Mahachi said: "today we gather here for the first time in a united house which is one party.

"Let us therefore show our enemies that we are not only united in words, but in deeds."

In contrast to the heated debates conducted in previous years by the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and his Conservative Alliance, the 11 nominated white MPs who have replaced the 20 elected members remained silent before lining up in the "ayes" lobby.

It had been thought some might raise the cases of 24 fellow whites now believed to be held in indefinite detention under the emergency, including a former customs officers, Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper, whose release had been requested by the British Foreign Office and repeatedly recommended by courts.

They were first detained in February 1986, and claim they are victims of a revenge plot by well-connected smugglers.

Last September another six whites, who are still in jail, were picked up on South African spying allegations.

What exiles believe is the real bombs target: An ANC-Zim rift

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

AS Zimbabwean police this week announced arrests in connection with the recent bomb blast at a Bulawayo refugee residence, South African exiles voiced fears that they were now the targets of a new kind of bombing campaign designed to cause maximum confusion.

Exiles believe the recent spate of bombings have been designed to try to create the impression of disunity within their ranks, or to muddy political waters between them and their allies.

Zimbabwe police have not themselves released names, but their announcement on Wednesday night of arrests following the Bulawayo bomb is widely believed to explain the detention of some of the 17 people picked up over the past week, all but one of them whites.

Police announced they expected "prosecution in due course".

The Zimbabwe police statement, the first official comment since the car bomb blast at the Bulawayo refugee residence on January 11, said the arrests were also connected to undisclosed "other similar bombing incidents".

This is seen as a possible reference to the car bomb at a suburban shopping centre in Harare in October which anti-apartheid activist couple Jeremy and Joan Brickhill survived.

Unofficial accounts of the bombing say that only Zimbabwe Police Support Unit members, guarding the refugee residence, opened fire in the Bulawayo incident, and that this occurred only after the bomb had exploded.

These accounts contradict a disputed Associated Press report purportedly quoting the ANC as saying from Lusaka that their members had opened fire.

Exiles believe that the two bombs aimed against them in Zimbabwe since October and this week's blast in Lusaka were designed to cause maximum confusion. Only luck, or the ineptitude of the bombers, avoided what could have been serious muddying of political waters.

They point out that, in Harare in October, the bombers used exactly the same model of vehicle to carry the explosives as that owned by the Brickhills — a Citroen Club.

The two cars were parked alongside each other. When the car carrying the bomb exploded, the petrol tanks of all neighbouring vehicles, apart from the Brickhill couple's, exploded.

Had the Brickhills not survived the blast and not filled up their fuel tank immediately before the blast — so leaving insufficient oxygen to allow the fuel to explode — all important initial press and other reports may well have concluded that the Brickhills were themselves probably carrying the bomb.

Because of Jeremy Brickhill's past association with Zapu and his wife's past relationship with the ANC, this might initially have caused havoc to the relationship between the Mugabe government, on the one hand, and the ANC and Zapu, on the other.

In the case of the Bulawayo bomb, had one or more of the bombers not apparently blown themselves up, the car bomb blast may well have been presented, initially at least, as a case of unstable ANC explosives going off by accident.

South African intelligence has meanwhile suggested to some journalists that the Bulawayo bomb resulted from internal ANC feuding.

There is no evidence either from within the ANC's councils or from the circumstances of the blast to support this assertion.

But this may well have been another possible presentation, had the Bulawayo bomber or bombers not apparently died by their own ineptitude.

This week's Lusaka bomb appears also to have been designed to try to create the impression of internal ANC tensions. But, in the event, the bombers did not manage to detonate it close enough to any of the ANC leadership to make out a plausible case.

Held - while patients waited

By VUSI GUNENE

A SOSHANGUVE doctor says he had to leave patients — one of whom was later admitted to hospital for a cardiovascular complaint — unattended when he was arrested under Emergency regulations at his surgery last week.

Dr George Mukhari, a community leader in the township, claims he was taken by security police from his surgery at Falala Shopping Centre in Soshanguve shortly after 2pm on Monday 11 January. He was questioned about Soshanguve community organisations for almost two hours at the Compol Building, Pretoria's police headquarters.

Mukhari, who is president of the Soshanguve Sports and Recreation Association (Soscrea), an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, told the *Weekly Mail:*

"I was busy with a patient when the sister in charge came in to inform me that two white Afrikaans-speaking males wanted to see me. After finishing with the patient, I asked the sister to show them in.

"One introduced himself as Sergeant Sarel Botha and told me he was instructed by a Captain Loots to detain me under Emergency regulations.

"I asked to telephone my wife — a request that was acceded to. Later I asked if I could get another doctor to come and assist, realising there were over 15 patients waiting, amongst them a cardiovascular patient. This request was turned down. Instead, Botha told me the sister could take care of the patients.

"I was taken to Compol Building where I was questioned at length about the activities of Soscrea and the Soshanguve Youth Organisation (Soyo).

"Throughout the interrogation I was warned they had powers to detain me for as long as they wished. I was also told to co-operate and give information on what is happening in Soshanguve. I refused on the basis of the Hippocratic Oath and my conscience as a Christian.

"After two hours of questioning I was told I should leave. I arrived at the surgery after five hours and found it crammed with patients.

"I found my patient with cardiovascular ailments still waiting. I had to refer the patient to Garankuwa Hospital, as his health had deteriorated."

Asked to comment on the allegations, the South African Police public relations division issued the following statement:

"We confirm that a doctor from Soshanguve was questioned by the police on or about 1988-01-11. We are not, however, prepared to identify him (for obvious reasons).

"...We reject the allegation that the police were unconcerned about the patients and this is borne out by the fact that he was allowed to contact his wife, given the opportunity to take his motor car home, and after he was questioned, he turned down an offer to be taken home.

"There is no reason why the police would not have further obliged him and permitted him to make another telephone call to arrange for a substitute doctor."

Evicted squatters 'ordered to go'

EVICTED Noordhoek squatters engaged in legal action to have their sites and homes restored to them have denied they were given any choice in the matter of their removal.

Affidavits filed by Cape Provincial Administration officials, police and the owners of the land they lived on until December 2 last year state a decision was taken to give the estimated 600 squatters the option of "voluntarily" moving to Khayelitsha.

In a responding affidavit, Joseph Ntshwaqela — one of four squatters bringing the Cape Supreme Court application — denies any option was put to him and that he was compelled to dismantle his home under threat of its demolition.

The application was postponed.

D/D 23/1/88

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Zimbabwe arrests 4 more

HARARE — Four more whites have been arrested by police, raising to 18 the number of people detained in connection with a car bomb attack on an African National Congress house since Sunday.

Lawyers said the latest arrests were made in Harare.

After their arrests, they were driven under police escort to Bulawayo, the administrative capital of Matabeleland province, where 13 whites and a black are being held.

Police have said the 14 people rounded up earlier were suspects in the car bombing on January 11 and other attacks on ANC targets.

The latest arrests include a West German television dealer, Mr Heinz Taube, his Zimbabwean assistant, Mr Barry Kay, a businessman, Mr Peter Wild, and a relative of a farmer already being held.

None of the detainees has been charged.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi, speaking in Parliament yesterday, linked the arrests of what he described as saboteurs to South Africa, but gave no further details.

Mr Mahachi cited South African bombings in Zimbabwe as one of the reasons for seeking a further six-month extension of a state of emergency dating back to 1965. — Sapa-RNS-AP

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The state of emergency in Zimbabwe takes its toll

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — In Zimbabwe and in pre-1980 years in Rhodesia, thousands of people have been confined behind bars for periods ranging from a few weeks to many years without being taken to court.

The state has been able to do this because of the existence of a state of emergency. Fundamental freedoms take a back seat in an emergency and most people accept this.

But here the emergency has become the normal situation.

Who would have thought way back on November 5 1965 that the declaration of a country-wide state of emergency would still have force 23 years later?

But that is what has happened.

The Rhodesian government acted in advance of the unilateral declaration of independence to forestall trouble and to enable it to enforce censorship. Later the provisions of the emergency were used to combat sanctions.

When Zimbabwe came into being, the continuation of the emergency was approved by Parliament because of the unsettled nature of the post-war situation.

Since then it has been renewed every six months with the government arguing that extraordinary powers are needed because of dissident actions, cross-border raids, destabilisation from South Africa and now incursions into Zimbabwe by Mozambique National Resistance rebels from Mozambique.

This week the House of Assembly gave unanimous approval to the extension of the emergency for a further six months with virtually no debate.

It is under one of the emergency powers that the past week has seen the arrest and detention of a score of whites on suspicion of links with the car bomb blast at a house in Bulawayo occupied by ANC members.

People rounded up in the latest swoop, nearly all whites, have included businessmen, farmers, electronics specialists and a former member of the Central Intelligence Organisation.

New Home Affairs Minister, Mr Moven Mahachi, says the suspects "have something to do with South Africa", but apart from this vague connection with Pretoria and a passing reference linking the Bulawayo explosion to South African acts of sabotage, the government is uncharacteristically staying silent.

Anxiety about the presence of South African spies seems at times to reach the levels of obsession. But no one can forget the incident in May 1986 when South Africa admitted that its commandos had penetrated the heart of Harare to blow up an ANC office a block away from the main police station and to destroy a house in a suburb.

No one has forgotten the massive blast at Zanu (PF) headquarters, the destruction of half a dozen aircraft at Thornhill or the spectacular series of explosions at the Inkomo armoury which caused losses worth millions of rand.

Incidents like these have made the authorities nervous and this certainly accounts for some of the abuses of emergency powers which have occurred.

The fact that the police and other security arms have the power to detain while they investigate has led to loss of liberty for innocent people and heart-rending worry for their families.

Currently in addition to the arrests of a score of people this week, eight whites are being held in detention accused, but not in the courts, of spying for South Africa.

Customs officers, John Austin and Neil Harper, have been held for nearly two years, even though the tribunal which reviews detentions has recommended their release.

Six other people were picked in September, again alleged to South African spies, and are st in detention.

Ironically, one of them, M Jack Lewis-Walker (54), a civ servant, fought tooth and nail fo years ago to secure the relea from detention of his son, Nige an officer in the Air Force of Zim babwe who was held in custod for 480 days after the Thornhi bomb blast.

Air-Lieutenant Lewis-Walke was never tried for sabotage a were six other officers whos trial, acquittal and redetentio made headlines.

He was something of a forgot ten man, but not by his father wh lobbied strenuously to get his so free.

More Harare whites held

HARARE — Four more whites have been arrested in connection with a car bomb attack on an African National Congress house, lawyers said yesterday.

This brings to 18 the number of arrests since Sunday.

The lawyers, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the latest four whites were arrested here and driven to Bulawayo where 13 whites and a black are being held.

Police have said the 14 people rounded up earlier were suspects in the car bombing on January 11. — Associated Press.

Blast hurts two

(362) 24/11/88

AN explosion damaged offices of the African National Congress in Lusaka on Tuesday, injuring two passersby.

The ANC said it was "most likely caused by a South African bomb".

Two Zambian childern passing by at the time of the blast, around 9.30am, were slightly injured. Nobody inside the building was hurt.

The building, which normally houses ANC office staff and clerical workers, is not a strategic centre for the ANC. There are doubts whether any senior officials were in the offices when the blast occurred.

Initially witnesses said four Zambians were injured, but police sources said two suffered only from shock.

The ANC has been the target of several bomb attacks in and around Lusaka in recent years.

In the last bombing, two Zambians were killed and six were injured when a bomb exploded in a railways wagon carrying post in the heart of the capital last September. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe imposes jail apartheid

24/1/88

By DON JACOBS: Harare

A GRIM joke doing the rounds here is that "whites only" signs are being erected in Chikurubi maximum security prison and that it is has been renamed "Little Rhodesia".

At least 28 of Zimbabwe's total detainee population of no more than 40 are believed to be whites.

Those behind bars range from former senior customs men John Austin and Ken Harper, held without trial for nearly two years, to the 21 people understood to have been picked up after the January 11 car bomb explosion at an ANC house in Bulawayo.

Renewing the state of emergency under which they were arrested, Zimbabwe's new Minister of Home Affairs Moven Mahachi said on Thursday the detainees were "saboteurs who had something to do with SA".

He did not elaborate, but security policemen have reportedly been probing connections the detainees had with visitors from SA.

Zimbabwean police are keen to interview former Zimbabwean Christopher (Kit) Bawden, 35, now living in Johannesburg.

Six of his relatives have been detained. He visited his former home over Christmas.

Blacks join whites in Zimbabwean exodus

HARARE — Zimbabwe's chief immigration officer has confirmed that the renewed exodus of whites forecast by economists did take place at the end of 1987.

For the first time since the post-independence mass outflow of skilled whites halted in 1985, Zimbabwe suffered a net loss in migration. Economists say job uncertainty was the main cause of their departure.

An interesting feature, however, is tha almost as many black professional people packed their bags as whites.

Chief immigration officer Elasto Mugwadi revealed rarely disclosed racial statistics when he said 2 388 blacks left, compared with 2 584 whites, 319 Asians and 44 coloureds.

(362) Bday 25/1/88

DD 25/1/88 (362)

German freed

HARARE — West German businessman Mr Heinz Taube, arrested in a security crackdown by Zimbabwean police last week, was freed on Saturday, his wife said.

"He is at home but does not wish to speak to anyone," she said.

West German embassy officials refused to comment, but diplomatic sources said Mr Taube was released after their intervention.

Mr Taube, who owns an electronics business in the Zimbabwean capital Harare, was arrested with one of his local employees last week as part of a police probe into a car bomb in Bulawayo on January 12 that destroyed a house used by the African National Congress (ANC).

One person was killed and three injured in the blast, which the government has blamed on saboteurs linked to South Africa.

At least 17 people have been arrested in the investigation, mostly from Bulawayo's white farming and business community.

Nobody has yet been charged. — Sapa-RNS

Buthelezi urges end to violence

B/day 26/1/88

DURBAN — Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday: "I want peace in Maritzburg and I want it now."

The Inkatha leader told heads of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce, who have tried to broker peace in the area: "If there is anything I could have done to bring about a cessation of hostilities in the area, I would have long since done it".

But he warned the chamber its efforts would fail "unless the chamber plants its feet on the ground and deals with the realities around us".

He said: "In Maritzburg Inkatha's members are faced with death squads and have to defend their lives and their property against hideous attack.

"There is an undeclared war against Inkatha in the Maritzburg area. This is not imagined, it is just fact."

☐ It is reported the mutilated body of a man was found yesterday near the Thornville Police Station, Maritzburg, bringing to at least 10 the number of people murdered there at the weekend, most in incidents of intergroup violence. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe: isolate racist SA

B/day

362 MICHAEL HARTNACK 26/1/88

ZIMBABWE'S new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nathan Shamu Yarira, says the focus of the country's foreign policy is to "isolate the racist clique from its own people" in SA.

In his first interview with the semi-official daily newspaper, the Herald, since taking over his portfolio a fortnight ago, the former newspaper editor said: "You cannot have a peaceful solution with a racist and militarist clique incapable of reaching a peaceful solution with the representatives of the majority of the people in SA".

Shamuyarira, 55, who has been Minister of Information since Zimbabwean independence in 1980 swopped posts with the controversial former Foreign Minister, Witness Mangwende, in President Robert Mugabe's recent cabinet reshuffle.

"The government's policy on SA will continue now, as in the past and be determined by the need to support the liberation struggle being waged by the masses in SA and Namibia," said Shamuyarira.

"The struggle in SA has reached a very high and advanced stage, as the people have mobilised themselves through mass organisations such as the trade union, the students and cultural organisations," he said.

5 car bomb detainees released

HARARE — At least five of the 16 whites detained last week in connection with a car bomb in the southern city of Bulawayo have been freed, lawyers said yesterday.

Harare electronics expert Mr Heinz Taube and his assistant Mr Barry Kay were released in Bulawayo at the weekend.

Bulawayo gas station manager Mr Michael Howard was released on Sunday, as was Mrs Jane Woods. Mrs Woods is the wife Mr Kevin Woods, a former member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) and one of the detainees still being held.

Mr Louis Heyns, a farmer from near Bulawayo, and Ms Julia Maguire, wife of detained gas station owner Mr Rory Maguire, were released yesterday afternoon, the lawyers said. — UPI

South 28/1 - 3/2/85

Zimbabwean exodus

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MORE than 2 000 black Zimbabweans who have found their skills "irrelevant" in their own country have emigrated, labour officials were quoted as saying in the Sunday Mail.

Most of the "disillusioned experts" return to the countries where they qualified – either Britain or the United States, or Eastern European countries – an official in the ministry of labour, manpower planning and social welfare told the newspaper.

(36)

29/1/88

ZIMBABWE

Easy bits first

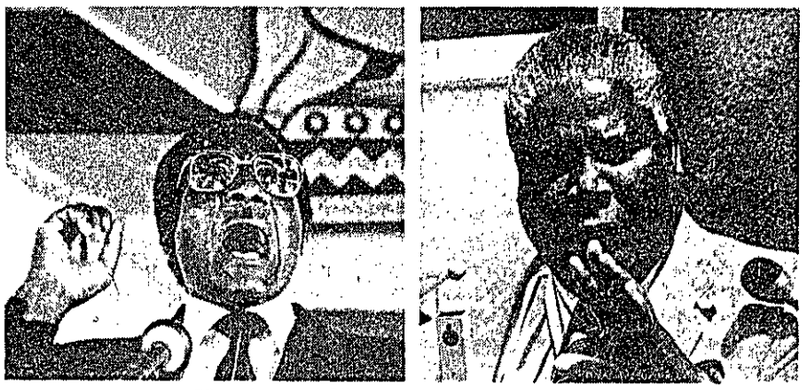
Robert Mugabe's Cabinet reshuffle has been hailed at home and abroad as remarkably adroit, designed to achieve a delicate tribal and regional balance after last month's unity agreement. But Mugabe, now the country's first executive president, has achieved this at a price — he created more ministerial posts, instead of sacking the poor performers.

The most important move was the inclusion of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo and two of his senior colleagues, Joseph Msika and John Nkomo (no relation) in the new Zapu-PF Cabinet; two other Zapu politicians become deputy ministers. Joshua Nkomo is one of the three senior ministers, along with long-standing Zanu loyalist Maurice Nyagumbo, and economic technocrat Bernard Chidzero, who becomes economic supremo with overall responsibility for industry, mining, agriculture, trade and finance. Nkomo becomes second vice-president of the party, which means he ranks third in the hierarchy after Mugabe and Simon Muzenda.

To keep everyone happy, Mugabe has increased the number of ministers from 24 to 32, while the number of deputy ministers has been raised from five to 18. The swollen government has been sharply criticised for the creation of unnecessary ministerial posts. An obvious example is the post created for the former deputy education minister, Joseph Culverwell, who has become minister of scholarships. There are now three ministers responsible for education.

There has also been criticism of the creation of five ministerial posts and three deputy ministers to handle party affairs and oversee the establishment of the one party state. Some analysts see this as an astute move to sideline some of the more outspoken government ministers from the previous administration, such as former transport minister Herbert Ushewokunze; former labour minister Fred Shava; and former justice minister Edison Zvobgo.

The critics say that the five former Cabinet members demoted to non-Cabinet party posts have been "bought off," when they should — more properly — have been sacked. But other experts make the point that with Mugabe saying that his reform is intended to establish the supremacy of the party over the government, these new ministers could turn out to be more powerful. Restructuring government by creating more jobs is simple. It is going to be much more difficult to integrate the two parties at grass roots level, in an enduring atmosphere of mutual antagonism. Above all, the new administration must start making some tough economic choices that have been repeatedly postponed — such as new long-haul aircraft for Air Zimbabwe, a post-freeze wage and prices policy to take effect in April, a higher maize price, and a decision on economic sanctions against SA.



Mugabe and Nkomo ... partners at last

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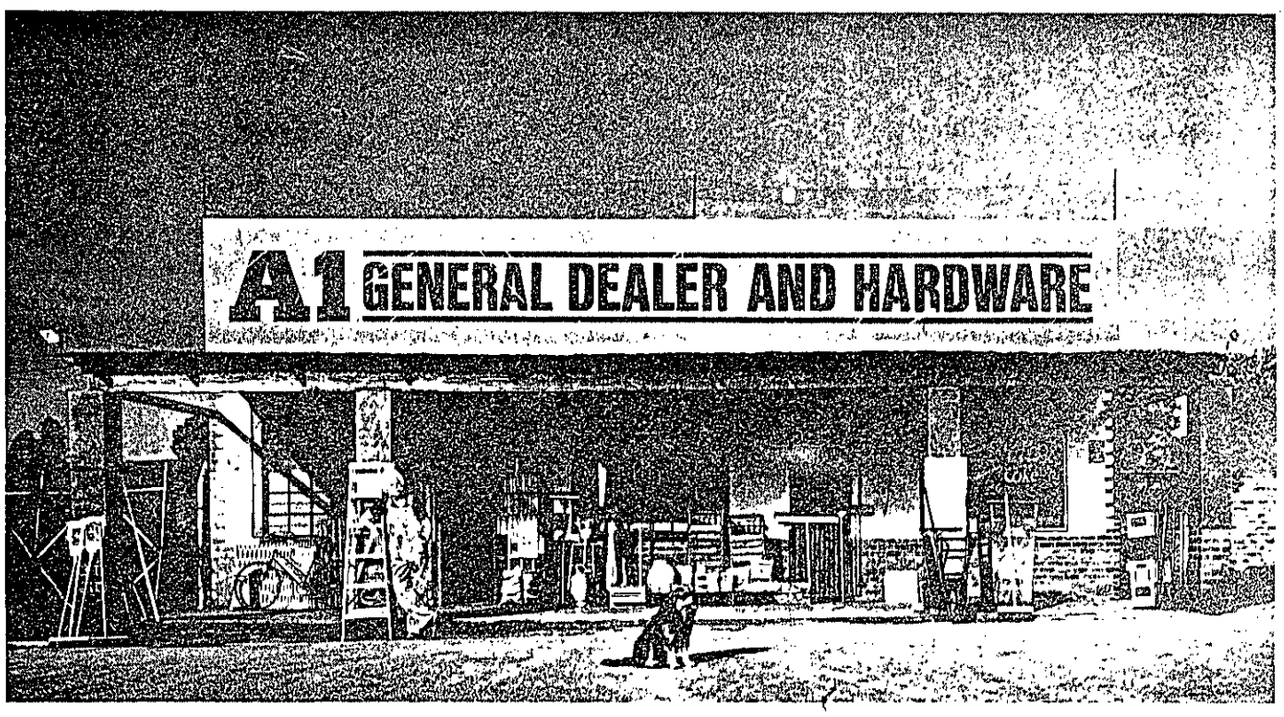

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DTD 29/11/88

Harare trades with Havana

HARARE — The Zimbabwe House of Assembly has approved the trade agreement between Zimbabwe and Cuba which was signed in October last year, the national news agency Ziana reports.

The agreement, which has since been published in the government gazette, came into effect in September. — Sapa

ZIMBABWE

New highs

The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange broke new ground last week when the industrial index reached a new high of 490, surpassing its previous peak of seven years ago.

Investors in the small Zimbabwe equity market, insulated from worldwide trends by exchange controls, paid no addition to last October's stock market crash but continued on their merry way.

The industrial index (January 1967=100) hit its previous high of 487 in January 1981, just a year after independence, before sliding into a prolonged bear market that lasted three-and-a-half years. The index bottomed at a 17-year low of 101 in August 1984. Share prices doubled in 1985 and rose a further 60% last year.

Given the lacklustre performance of the economy since independence — with GDP growth averaging less than 3% — analysts have some difficulty in explaining this lengthy bull market. The most obvious explanation is the sheer weight of liquidity in a small, thin investment market.

Scrip is in very short supply. There have been no new issues for seven years while takeovers and government participation in some companies have reduced the supply of paper. With cash coming out of their ears and very little in the way of attractive investment opportunities institutions have nibbled away at the market so that a growing proportion of listed equity is now firmly held in long-term hands. The yield on industrial equities, currently averaging 9% before tax, is more attractive than that available on other financial instruments.

Excess liquidity was vividly illustrated last week when government's Z$120m 10-year loan stock, on a coupon of 12,7%, was heavily oversubscribed, attracting $170m. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 29 1988

Longest serving white detainees freed

DD 30/1/88 362

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The longest serving white security detainees in Zimbabwe, Mr John Austin, 39, and Mr Kenneth Harper, 44, have been freed after nearly two years in detention under the Zimbabwean state of emergency.

The decision to release the two former customs officers' comes as two others were arrested in Bulawayo, in the wake of the January 11 car bomb explosion outside an African National Congress house there.

According to legal sources, a Canadian housewife, Mrs Susan Annandale, 40, and a Zimbabwean, Mr Wayne Hoskins, 19, were taken into custody earlier this week.

A total of 23 people have been detained in the latest series of arrests — 22 of them whites — but only 13 are still thought to be in custody.

Potential criticism of detention in Zimbabwe has, however, been pre-empted by the release of Mr Austin and Mr Harper.

Amnesty International and other human rights organisations have expressed concern at a possible abuse in case of the two with regard to the state of emergency, which gives the government the power to order indefinite detention without trial.

The British High Commission in Harare was among the first to welcome the release of the two, paying tribute to the tenacity with which their legal representative, Mr Simon Bull, had fought for their release since their initial arrest in February, 1986.

They won six successive court battles to have their imprisonment declared unlawful and in bad faith, but each brief taste of freedom was swiftly followed by their re-arrest.

While the authorities claimed to have a two-paragraph "secret document" which suggested Mr Austin and Mr Harper had been spying for South Africa, the two suggested they had been "framed" by well connected racketeers.

Prior to their arrest they had helped break international smuggling of hard drugs and stolen cars.

Though unwilling to let the men go, the authorities often took a strange attitude towards them. On one occasion, when police transport failed to arrive at court, they strolled through the streets of Harare to the central police station, escorted only by a constable.

This was in contrast with the massive military precuations mounted to guard the self-confessed South African spy, Miss Odile Harington.

Mindful of previous re-arrests, the two yesterday went to ground and refused to speak to the press.

Mr Harper holds dual British-Zimbabwean citizenship and will be free to make a new life for himself in Britain, and Zimbabwean born Mr Austin is thought to have a claim by descent to both British and South African citizenship.

Zimbabwe may meanwhile make public its evidence of an alleged South African "destabilisation plot" when the Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, visits Harare next week.

Among items known to have been recovered in a series of recent raids are explosives, detonators, timing devices, and a communist RPG7 rocket launcher.

CME TIMES 30/11/88 (362)

Harare security detainees freed

HARARE. — Former customs officers Mr John Austin, 39, and Mr Kenneth Harper, 44, were freed by the Zimbabwean authorities late on Thursday after nearly two years in detention under the state of emergency.

The decision to release the longest-serving white security detainees came as two more people were arrested under the state of emergency in Bulawayo, in the wake of the January 11 car bomb explosion at an ANC house there.

A Canadian housewife, Mrs Susan Annandale, 40, and a Zimbabwean, Mr Wayne Hoskins, 19, were taken into custody this week, legal sources confirmed. A total of 23 people have been detained in the latest series of arrests. — Sapa

Zimbabwe frees two: Now for real spy plot

By DON JACOBS
Harare

WITH evidence at last of an alleged real South African spy plot, Zimbabwe this week moved to defend itself against charges of abusing security detention powers.

It freed Mr Neil Harper, 44, and Mr John Austin 38, who have spent nearly two years imprisoned by ministerial order.

They were tantalised with shortlived freedom on four previous occasions, when they were speedily re-detained after winning courtroom battles.

The two former high-ranking Zimbabwean customs officers yesterday went into hiding with their families.

Friends said they were physically in good condition but "bewildered".

They were planning to have a long talk with their wives about their futures — which may well lie abroad after their prison ordeal.

The release of British-born Mr Harper and dual Zimbabwe-South African citizen Mr Austin clears the way for the authorities here to mount a propaganda spectacular next week when Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden is in town.

Espionage

It will be over the arrest of a whole network of alleged South African spies and the seizure of explosives, detonators, timing devices and a Soviet rocket-launcher.

Zimbabwean security sources believe that since last September they have laid bare the largest foreign espionage operation ever mounted by Pretoria.

Since September, 29 people — 28 of them white — have been detained under the state of emergency in connection with the alleged plot.

At the weekend 19 were still in custody but others may soon be freed, lawyers believe, to be called as witnesses later when a major security trial will take place in the Zimbabwean High Court.

Some of the white accused could face the death penalty for treason.

When self-confessed South African spy Odile Harington was jailed for the maximum 25 years under the Official Secrets Act last November, Judge-President Wilson Sandura regretted his inability to have her shot by firing squad.

No mercy can be expected for local whites proved to have helped the South African Defence Force.

Sources say the authorities have irrefutable evidence of a South African plot to kill members of the African National Congress in Zimbabwe, in contrast to the flimsy "secret document" suggesting Mr Austin and Mr Harper spied for Pretoria.



Johann Pistorius

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DDispatch 11/02/88

Re-trial of seven alleged MNR followers ordered

362

HARARE — A Zimbabwean magistrate has ordered a re-trial for seven alleged supporters of the Mozambique Resistence Movement (MNR), after accepting torture allegations against security police.

Mr Eric Matinenga recused himself, in the case of seven men from the Ndau-Shangaan tribal group, who were allegedly intercepted while on their way to South Africa for military training.

The regional magistrate heard that the prosecution's case had been reduced to chaos by the loss of statements, said to have been made by the men, who initially pleaded guilty.

After hearing medical evidence, Mr Matinenga found there was probable substance in claims by six of the men that they were flogged with sjamboks, given electric shocks, and subjected to water torture.

He refused to release them, however, ordering a re-trial, at which they will be able to change their pleas to that of not guilty.

Mr Matingenga said there was a high probability the men would flee into MNR territory if allowed to return home to the Chipinge area.

This was the first major court case inolving dissidents from the south east, as opposed to the western Matabeleland area.

It raises important legal questions because the MNR is not formally classified as a banned organisation in Zimbabwe, although the government has deployed up to 14 000 troops against it since 1980.

The case, begun early last year, but subject to innumerable adjournments, has reinforced fears in Harare that the South African government still plans to foment rebellions in order to destablise Zimbabwe and Mozambique, breaking the 1984 Nkomati accord pledges to the late president Samora Machel. — DDC

'Shoddy' handling of famine

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The World Food Programme (WFP) has criticised the Zambian government's handling of famine relief programmes.

WFP director Mr Carlos Vohl said the way the Zambian government had handled the programmes was "lopsided and unreliable".

SA locos now vital to Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — South Africa has saved the Zambian rail system from collapse by renting the country 24 locomotives, according to Zambian Railways managing director Mr Emmanuel Hachikupa.

Mr Hachikupa said the system could still collapse unless there was an immediate injection of capital to enable it to buy 50 new locomotives.

Zambian Railways had hired 24 locomotives from South Africa at R1 000 a day each and this had saved Zambian Railways from disastrous consequences.

Twenty-four of the locomotives owned by Zambian Railways had been cannibalised to sustain the other 46.

Previous representations to the government had not been replied to because there was no money.

Rhodesia '88!

In Zimbabwe, little has changed for the white farmers or for the blacks who won the war

IN a bar at the Troutback Inn overlooking the Nyanga mountains of eastern Zimbabwe, white farmers speak glowingly about the outcome of the black revolution they once took up arms to crush.

Taxes of more than 50 percent of income are high, they tell a group of Australian and British tourists. Fertilisers are sometimes not immediately available. And local labour is costly because the state has decreed a minimum monthly wage of about R100.

But they still own their farms despite independence fears that their properties would be nationalised.

And they still live comfortably in luxury homes with servants and swimming pools, travel abroad regularly on vacation and send their children to private schools in England, South Africa or Zimbabwe itself.

Little has changed for whites sice he British colony of Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe eight years ago.

The Troutback Inn, for decades a country retreat for well-heeled whites, is much the same.

Ties and jackets at dinner are no longer required. There's no imported wine like there was in the days before independence. And the occasional black can be found at the bar.

Discontent

But for that, as the farmers tell their overseas guests, it could be the Rhodesia of yesteryear — a pleasant place to visit from time to time to angle for plump trout, stroll through the pine-scented mountains or play a round of golf of tennis.

Lameck Mutasa, 26, a caddy who comes from a tribal village an hour's drive away, tells a different story.

The seven-year war that transformed Rhodesia into black-governed Zimbabwe was waged because of land hunger, he says.

Whites, who lost the war, kept the land. Blacks who won are disenchanted that wealth in the countryside is yet to be re-distributed.

"We are not against whites," he says. "But our people are still crying out for the land that is theirs."

Mutasa echoes widespread discontent among blacks about what has happened since President Robert Mugabe led their country to independence after a war that cost mainly 27 000 black lives.

Official statistics tell part of the story. Communal, or peasant, land comprises 42,7 percent; commercial mainly white farmers 32,1 percent; resettlement area 4,5 percent; small farms 3,5 percent and national parks and reserves 17,2 per cent.

Crisis

To his credit, Mugabe fulfilled pre-independence promises of free schooling and health care for the poor, most of the 8,2-million population. But little has been done about the land crisis that triggered the conflict in Britain's last African colonial outpost.

Mugabe pledged that 162 000 families would be resettled in the first three years. By the end of last year, some 40 000 families had been granted smallholdings and some 4 000 whites — one in 70 of the population — continue to occupy a third of the 156 300 sq mile territory.

"It was easy for us to point fingers at the colonial rulers," says legislator Micah Bhebe. "But now whom should we point fingers at but at ourselves."

The government replies that it doesn't have the money to take over white land constitutionally under a willing buyer, willing seller basis.

White farmers wanting to sell claim wealthy black politicians, civil servants and emergent businessmen often personally snap up properties that would otherwise be ideal for resettlement. They also maintain bureaucratic red tape delays transfers to the state.

Whatever the cause, the land hunger that led blacks to war has in peacetime given Mugabe's Government its most nagging headaches.

Troops and police have been ordered to use bulldozers and torches to destroy thousands of squatters' makeshift homes in operations reminiscent of what happens in South Africa.

And armed rebels in the Matabeleland province of western Zimbabwe have often won local support by citing the failure of the state to meet their demands for land.

Slaughter

Only last November, 20 armed men axed to death 16 white Christians including children living on two communal farms in Matabeleland in the bloodiest massacre since the end of the war.

The dissidents, according to police, were encouraged by a group of families who had been ordered by government officers off the farms a week before.

The slaughter, said then Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala at the time," is connected to the squatting problem."

Dissidents have killed more than 70 white farmers and their families, as well as hundreds of black employees, in Matabeleland since independence, often leaving notes saying land is for Africans only.

Once again, the white farmers are armed just as they were when they were at the frontline of the insurgency.

In October, the then Local Government Minister Enos Chikowore declared "total war" on squatters.

Some 40 000 watched as their shanties were smashed before they were taken off in lorries to other parts of the country.

Most of the squatters were on land owned either by the state or by white farmers.

The state land is intended for legitimate resettlement, and the government argues that squatters are forestalling this programme.

The crackdown on those settled on white farms is less easy for outsiders to comprehend.

But some 4 000 white farmers produce most of the country's export cash crops like cotton and coffee, tea and tobacco and also half of the staple corn, enabling Zimbabwe to be one of Africa's few black states not only to feed itself but many of its neighbours.

Zimbabwe, Africa's youngest nation, seems conscious that food shortages elsewhere on the continent have triggered popular unrest and even led to the overthrow of governments.

"Food is a political issue," one of the white Zimbabwean farmers tells his guests at the Troutback Inn. That's why we're doing okay."

SPECIAL REPORT by NORMAN ELLIS, in Nyanga

Dissidents 'should get amnesty'

362 Star 9/4/88

HARARE — Several Zimbabwean MPs today called for a general amnesty for dissidents, other minority parties and people imprisoned for aiding dissidents, to make the concept of unity a national one, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Speaking on a motion on recent major political events in the country, Mr Naison Ndlovu (Zapu-PF), said the call to the dissidents to surrender suggested that they were due for some kind of consideration.

"I would like to implore the president (Mr Robert Mugabe) to consider a general amnesty for these dissidents, but not only for the dissidents.

"There are people who are serving long sentences in prison because one way or the other they were found guilty of giv-

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Freed detainees will leave Zimbabwe

Cape Times 5/2/88 362

HARARE. — Two senior white customs officers released late last month after two years in detention without trial said yesterday that they plan to leave the country but denied claims that they are going to South Africa.

Mr Neil Harper, 45, and Mr John Austin, 38, were released unconditionally on January 28 after being held for two years on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

Both men vigorously denied the charge but were never given a chance to state their case in open court.

They were sacked from the top posts in the customs department while in detention.

In a statement issued yesterday by their lawyer, Mr Austin and Mr Harper said they planned to seek new jobs in Britain or a Commonwealth country, such as Australia, Canada or New Zealand.

They both again denied spying for South Africa. — UPI

ZIMBABWE

Inflation yo-yo

Although inflation slowed to 11,9% last year from more than 14% in 1986, economists predict that the slowdown will be shortlived on a year-on-year basis.

Year-on-year inflation peaked at 14,8% mid-year, falling to 9,5% in December, primarily in response to the wage and price freeze imposed mid-year. The freeze is under review and businessmen expect a general wage increase to be announced during the first quarter.

Opinions vary on its likely magnitude, but government is under intense pressure from the unions, who have not had a general award since mid-1986. Around 12%-13% is felt likely for lower-paid workers; higher income groups may receive less.

The timing of the award is a matter of concern for government. If wages are increased from April, supplementary Budget appropriations will be needed.

Continued on P41.

Continued from P38.

A supplementary Budget is likely to be necessary also because government spending is reportedly running well ahead of target, while some tax revenues are falling short. Extra appropriations will be needed for new aircraft, defence and education and to finance the substantial increase in ministerial posts annnounced at the New Year.

It is unclear whether government will use the supplementary Budget to increase indirect taxes on beer, cigarettes and possibly also petrol, or whether these will be left over until the July Budget. Either way, some increase in indirect taxation seems inevitable.

For management, the post-freeze strategy towards price control is all important. A large backlog of requests for price increases awaits approval. While the authorities will limit approvals as far as possible to avoid a deluge of price hikes, inflation will accelerate rapidly once the freeze is relaxed.

Some economists believe inflation will be at an annualised 16%-17% by the year-end, necessitating further depreciation in the Zimbabwe dollar, which has lost half its value in the past five years. ■

Security tight for alleged SA saboteurs

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Para-military Police Support Unit members, armed with automatic rifles, stood guard in the corridors of the Magistrate's Court and snipers were posted in the grounds when three suspected white saboteurs allegedly acting for South Africa appeared here yesterday.

Their appearance to have a statement of warning and caution confirmed by a magistrate at in camera hearings was a sequel to the January 12 explosion in Bulawayo when a car bomb blew up a house occupied by ANC officials, killing one man, believed to have been the driver of the car.

Reporters and television cameramen watched the arrival of the three men who were brought to court separately, each in an unmarked car escorted by a truckload of armed police.

They watched as Bulawayo businessman Mr. Rory Maguire (37) shuffled in barefoot — in leg irons and handcuffs — to the front entrance of the court, flanked by heavily armed police. A heavily bearded, strongly built man, in khaki trousers and shirt, he looked despondent and grim.

Caught unaware

Earlier Mr. Michael Smith, a farm manager from the Chakari district North of Kadoma, had been taken into the building by the same entrance, catching newsmen unaware as they waited at the side of the building the normal way in for prisoners.

It was clear when the third man — former Central Intelligence Organisation officer Mr. Kevin Woods — was brought in, that the authorities were quite happy for the men to be observed and photographed.

Inside the building, they were taken to separate offices where they were allowed to see their lawyer before being taken before a magistrate to have their statements confirmed.

At least two, possibly three, more detainees had also been expected, but their lawyer said he had been told there was a delay.

He was representing members of the Bawden family, farmers from Shangani, near Bulawayo.

Since the Bulawayo blast, about 20 whites had been arrested at various times for interrogation, but most have been released.

There has been no official word on the number still being held, but it is believed at least six white men and two black men are being detained.

The authorities are said to be confident they have broken a network of agents acting for a South African agency.

It is not known when the men will be brought to trial, but the police say they will be prosecuted.

Suspect SA 'spies' praise their jailers

Star 6/2/88

362

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Former Zimbabwean detainees John Austin and Neil Harper, released last week after nearly two years in detention, this week paid tribute to their jailers.

In a statement in which they re-affirmed their innocence of allegations of spying for South Africa, Mr Austin and Mr Harper who were former senior customs officials said they were fit and healthy in mind and body when they were released from Chikurubi maximum security prison.

"Save for obvious constraints arising from the natural bounds of normal prison disicipline, we were generally treated with every courtesy and respect, as were our wives and families who came regularly to visit and bring food for us.

The cleanliness and discipline in Chikurubi Prison were in our view beyond reproach," they said.

Mr Austin and Mr Harper said they had been released without conditions. They thanked the Minister of Home Affairs and other State officers who agreed to their release and affirmed their loyalty to Zimbabwe.

"Our ultimate desire is complete vindication in respect of all allegations against us — the details of which we still have no knowledge as they are contained in secret documents which neither we nor our lawyers have seen, — and we can only hope and pray that such vindication will become a reality sooner rather than later," they said.

Mr Austin, who was born here, and Mr Harper, born in Britain, intend leaving shortly for Britain to look for jobs either in Britain itself or possibly in some other Commonwealth country such as Australia, New Zealand or Canada.

They had no intention of living in South Africa.

5/2/88

Harare bomb blast — 5 remanded in custody

362

HARARE — Five whites accused of being South African saboteurs were brought to court here for the first time yesterday, handcuffed and manacled in leg irons.

Some 40 paramilitary police armed with semi-automatic rifles surrounded the magistrate's court building as they were escorted inside.

A farm manager, Mr Michael Smith, and a former Zimbabwean intelligence officer, Mr Kevin Woods, confirmed warned and cautioned statements they had made to police when they appeared behind closed doors in front of a magistrate.

Three others — a garage owner, Mr Rory Maguire and two farmers, Mr Barry White and his brother, Mr John Bawden — remained under guard in the courthouse throughout the day, but did not appear before the bench.

Attorneys said that the three are expected to return to court next week to confirm or dispute statements made to police.

They arrived at the courthouse under heavy armed guard and in separate cars to hear details of police allegations against them, a formality in Zimbabwean law before suspects are formally charged.

No charges were levelled and they were remanded in custody, court officials said.

The whites, Zimbabwean nationals from Matabeleland, were bearded, looked haggard and wore standard issue khaki prison drills. Mr Maguire was barefoot.

Their attorneys, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the magistrate dealt with other criminal cases first and did not have time to deal with all their statements to police.

The five were among 18 whites arrested after a car bomb killed at least one person in a house owned by the African National Congress in Bulawayo, the administrative capital of Matabeleland province, on January 11.

The government said one person was killed in the attack and blamed South Africa.

An undisclosed number of the other whites arrested since the Bulawayo bombing have since been freed.

Pretoria routinely denies Zimbabwean allegations that South Africa is responsible. — Sapa-AP

Mugabe warns against beer

362

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday strongly criticised the brewing of the highly intoxicating beer called "kachasu", and warned that offenders will continue to be severely dealt with, the national news agency, Ziana reported.

Addressing thousands of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party gathered near his rural home here to celebrate his inauguration as executive president, Mr Mugabe also deplored the daily drinking of alcohol.

"What do you expect of the country if you drink kachasu? Why do you want this beer which destroys the liver?" he asked as the crowd erupted into an applause.

Mr Mugabe said offenders will continue to be jailed as the brewing of kachasu was illegal.

Many people had lost their relatives because of kachasu, he said. — Sapa

Pact started long haul to tribal unity

Cape Times 8/2/88

362

BULAWAYO. — One month after Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo embraced at State House, Harare, on the signing of a unity pact between their two parties, the long haul to political and tribal peace in Zimbabwe has begun.

The pact has come after years of ill-will between the Shona-speaking peoples, who for the most part support Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF, and the minority Ndebele followers of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party.

Although Mr Nkomo has been made second Vice-President to Mr Mugabe and two other members of his party are now ministers, Zapu has in effect been swallowed by Zanu-PF.

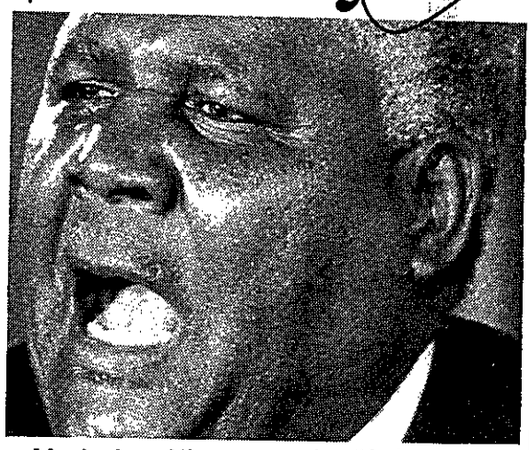
The dislike between the Shona, three-quarters of Zimbabwe's population, and the Ndebele (or Matabele) goes back to the mid-19th century, when the Ndebele, a Zulu people, moved north from South Africa.

For a time during white rule the two tribes were united in Zapu under Mr Nkomo, the "father" of the nation, but in 1963 Zanu was formed.

The division has never been completely tribal, and the leadership of both parties has always been mixed, but the 1980 and 1985 elections firmly cemented Shona support for Zanu-PF and Ndebele backing for Zapu.

Since Mr Nkomo was thrown out of government in 1982, Zapu members have had little say in running the country.

Matabeleland has been by-passed by most of the, admittedly limited, development in Zimbabwe, and has been virtually occupied by a mainly Shona army, which has periodically committed atrocities against the Ndebele people.



Mr Joshua Nkomo ... the "father" of the nation.



Mr Robert Mugabe ... embraced Mr Johua Nkomo.

The military troubles started in 1982 when the "dissident" activities began and bandits started robbing villages, attacking white farms, and destroying government offices.

The government from the start claimed these were real dissidents operating on Zapu instructions, and detained, tortured and killed large numbers of Ndebele. Zapu and most people in Matabeleland, including many whites, believe the dissidents are under orders from Zanu-PF to discredit Zapu.

Both claims are possibly partly true, but it seems most likely the dissidents are independent robber barons.

Matabeleland has missed out on clinics, roads, good teachers and rural development such as dams and irrigation. The schemes that have resettled Africans on vacant white frms in Mashonaland have been almost entirely absent in Matabeleland.

Bulawayo, capital of the area and once the leading industrial town in central Africa, has faded while Harare has grown.

New buildings have shot up in Harare while 100 companies have gone into liquidation in Bulawayo since 1980.

Last year the 50-year-old Gloag Ranch Mission School in Matabeleland was burned down by a bandit leader. The British and Americans between them gave more than £15 000 (R52 500) to help rebuild the school while the government in Harare contributed nothing.

"The people knew that if the school had been in Mashonaland money would have been available," said a Western diplomat.

Everyone realizes that action must follow the words of unity. Recently Mr Nkomo held a joint rally in Bulawayo with his fellow Vice-President, Mr Simon Muzenda. The reception was positive but muted. People are waiting to see whether unity means peace, jobs, dams.

Both Zanu and Zapu supporters agree that money is needed to improve health facilties and get farming back on its feet.

One of the worst droughts this century has just ended in Matabeleland, and 600 000 people are depending on food relief.

day February 8 1988

Muzorewa and Sithole excluded from unity pact

8/2/88

Star

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BULAWAYO — The Zanu (PF) secretary for administration and culture, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday ruled out the possibility of including Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu in the unity accord signed between the ruling party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

Addressing a joint Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu rally with Zapu president Mr Joshua Nkomo in Gwanda, 127 km south of Bulawayo, Mr Nyagumbo said the two parties could not be included in the unity accord because they collaborated with the Smith regime to impede Zimbabwe's independence.

"I want young Zimbabweans to know that a black Zimbabwean job-seeker was issued with a pass allowing him seven days to find employment in town, at the end of which period he was deported to his communal home. Black people were not allowed to walk on pavements and we even bought bicycles through the window.

"Yet after our release from detention in 1975 Bishop Muzorewa and Reverend Sithole joined the enemy and became part of the evil system. Bishop Muzorewa even recruited the unemployed and the school leavers to fight against the liberation forces of Zipra and Zanla and to kill people who cooperated with the freedom fighters.

"Sithole sent recruits for training in Amin's Uganda. How can we unite with people who committed unforgettable evils? Do not ask me again why we did not unite with such people because I am fed up with that question," said a seemingly irritated Mr Nyagumbo who is also a senior Minister in the president's office.

He said Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu had known for the past eight years that the important component of unity was missing in Zimbabwe.

In his message to the huge crowd, Mr Nkomo, who is also a senior Minister in the president's office, said there would be no return to disunity in Zimbabwe because the unity accord signed between the two parties was for all Zimbabweans, and not just for the leadership.

"There will be no return to disunity because the accord signed last December 22 is for all the people irrespective of race or tribe. It is not unity for President Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo only but every Zimbabwean," he said.

He said the two parties were first given the assignment of achieving independence for Zimbabwe and this they had done.

"The second assignment was to bring unity and I can tell you these were not easy tasks. It took us three years to accomplish unity," he said.

Mr Nkomo read the unity agreement paragraph by paragraph "so that everybody can understand its meaning fully".

"I know some Zimbabweans tremble at the mention of socialism. We shall therefore explain the ideology fully in order to avoid panic."

The Zapu leader also said the security situation in Matebeleland should be put right.

"Property is being destroyed, boys are being ordered to cut off the heads of their fathers, men and women have deserted their communal homes because they fear bandits," he said. — Sapa.

(362)



● CHIDZERO

'This level of borrowing is ruinous'

Debt hampers more loans to Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwe, expected to seek funds soon to cover a widening public sector deficit between budgets, is already up to the hilt in debt and has little room to borrow at home or abroad, economists say.

"The Finance Minister already admits local borrowing has reached ruinous levels and the cost of servicing foreign debt has become hideous," a local bank economist said.

Businessmen expect the government to relax a wage and price freeze soon, but economists say it also needs to raise funds to compensate for lower revenue than budgeted in the 1987/88 fiscal year ending on June 30, and higher spending.

They cite overspending on the state's top priorities — education and defence — as well as a need to cover the cost of a virtual doubling of ministerial posts last January.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, presenting his budget last July, said government would need a new overdraft from local banks of Z$383m in addition to Z$402m carried over from 1986/87.

Pledging to reduce the state's reliance on such debt, he declared: "This level of public borrowing is ruinous."

The same may almost be said about the government's foreign debt, which rose more than fivefold between mid-1980 and mid-1987 to Z$2,5bn.

This, noted the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation, was soaking up as much as 35% of the value of exports of goods and services in repayments.

Because the government chose to borrow short-term, it faced a bunching of amortisations in 1987/88, economists say.

Assuming there is no massive devaluation of the local currency in the next two to three years, the foreign debt service plus charges are estimated at Z$800m-Z$900m, says an economist of a leading bank.

Parliament, which has to approve the budget, has been suspended until March and so no supplementary budget action will be taken until it reopens.

But whatever it decides, there appears to be no quick solution to the budget deficit, currently expected to work out at Z$1,25bn — or 13,3% of the gross domestic product.

"Despite honourable intentions, the Finance Minister will not be able to effect any substantial changes to the established budget deficit trend in the short to medium term," said the Standard Chartered Bank in a recent economic review. — Sapa-Reuter.



Denis Norman ... "inefficiency at government level is hindering progress."

'West must help to defend Corridor'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe and Mozambique urgently needed financial assistance from the West to defend transport routes to the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, an international conference on investment in southern Africa was told this week.

Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, a company formed to promote use of these routes, said zones of security and stability along the routes were of critical importance.

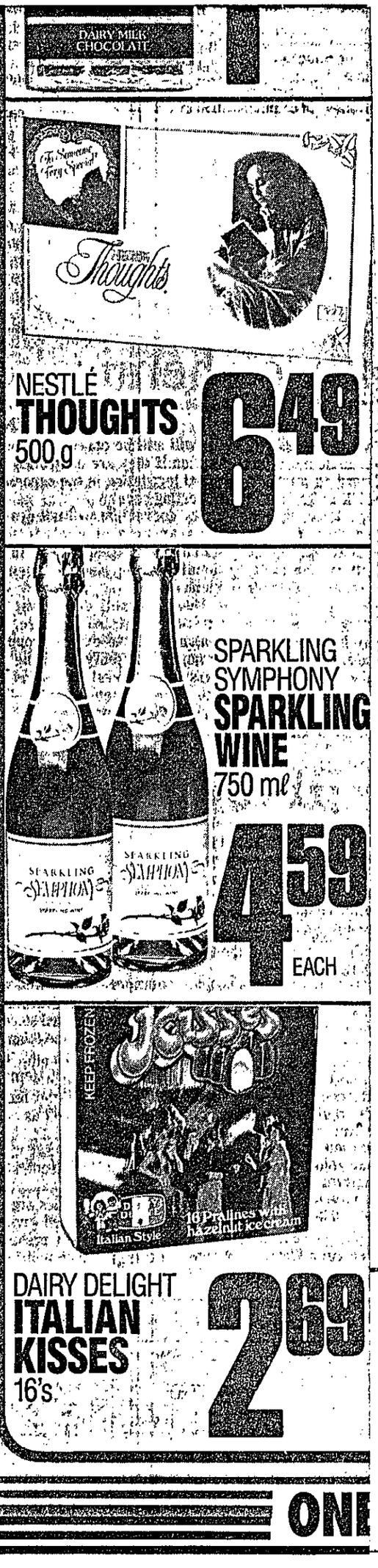
Western donors had ignored this aspect and had left it to regional governments and the Eastern bloc, he told a business conference organised by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

But Zimbabwe and Mozambique could not carry the burden alone and help was needed even if it was only directed at helping meet the foreign exchange costs of the military effort.

Zimbabwe has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique and concern has been expressed by businessmen and economists at the drain on the economy.

Much of the conference was in closed session.

Sources said that at yesterday's session, a former Zimbabwean Minister and current chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Denis Norman, slammed bureaucratic demands and inefficiency at government level for hindering regional co-operation.



year. giant.

Zimbabwe 'up to the hilt in debt'

10/2/88 Star (362)

By Rory Channing

HARARE — Zimbabwe, expected to seek funds soon to cover a widening public sector deficit between budgets, is already up to the hilt in debt and has little room to borrow at home or abroad, economists say.

"The Finance Minister already admits local borrowing has reached ruinous levels and the cost of servicing foreign debt has become hideous," a local bank economist told Reuters. "Further borrowing is no real answer," another remarked.

Businessmen expect the government to relax a wage and price freeze shortly, but economists say it also needs to raise funds to compensate for lower revenue than budgeted in the 1987/88 fiscal year ending on June 30, and higher spending.

They cite overspending on the state's top priorities — education and defence — as well as a need to cover the cost of a virtual doubling of ministerial posts last January.

The government's foreign debt has risenmore than five-fold between mid-1980 and mid-1987 to Z$2,5 billion and was soaking up as much as 35 per cent of the value of exports of goods and services in repayments.

In its recet economic review the Standard Chartered Bank pointed out:"Debt service (including rapayments of principal), education, defence and subsidies have now firmly established themselves as the major items of expenditure, accounting for 62 percent of total spending in 1986/87 and 1987/88."— Reuter.

Ex-policeman in Harare dock

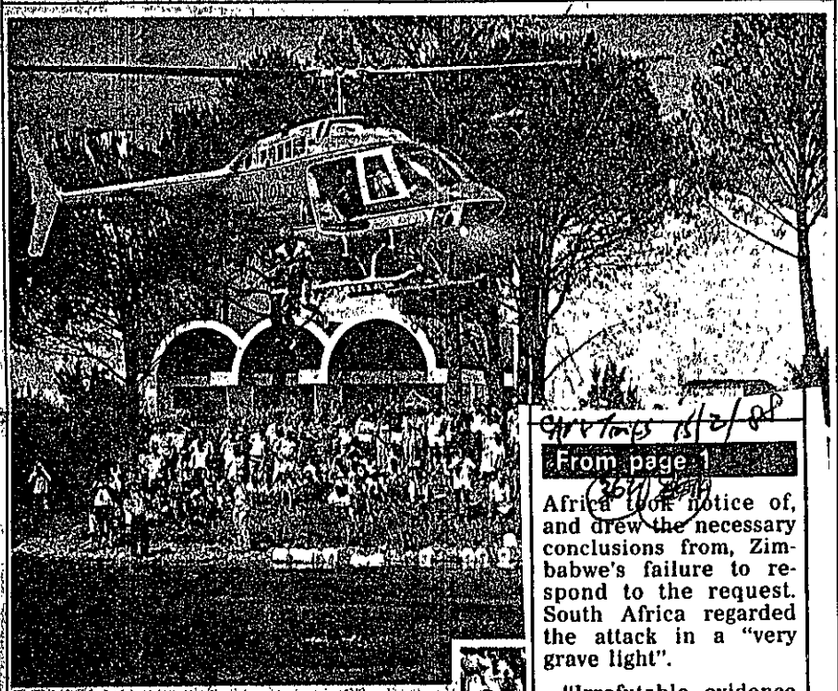
HARARE — The only black person among the group alleged to have been involved in the bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo on January 11 appeared before a Harare magistrate yesterday, reports Ziana, the national news agency.

Mr Phillip Masiza Conjwayo, a former member of the special branch of the then British South Africa Police, appeared before magistrate Mr Charles Hungwe to have the statements he made to police confirmed.

Mr Conjwayo is facing allegations under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act involving murder, espionage, sabotage, illegal possession of arms of war and failure to report the presence of dissidents to the police.

Others who have already appeared before the courts to have their statements confirmed in connection with the bombing are Mr Rory Burt Maguire, a Bulawayo company director; Mr Guy Thomas Bawden from Shangani, near Bulawayo; Mr Kevin Woods, a former officer in the Central Intelligence Organisation and Mr Anthony Michael Smith, a Chakari farmer. — Sapa.

Pik warns Zim: Act — or else





MAIN PICTURE: A lifesaver leaps from the John Rolfe helicopter into a dam in a simulated rescue operation. The exercise drew many farm workers, who were told of new moves to combat farm drownings. **RIGHT:** Mr Eddy Cassar, of the Western Province Surf Lifesaving Association, explains the floating-buoy system to farm workers on Elkendal wine estate near Stellenbosch. **Report — Page 3.** Pictures: RICHARD BELL

PRETORIA. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday accused Zimbabwe of treating South Africa's protests over insurgents with levity and warned that South Africa "could be forced to take the necessary steps" itself.

His warning came a day after guerillas attacked a farm on the Limpopo River near the Zimbabwe border.

An official South African protest, which said the guerillas fled to Zimbabwe after the attack, was dismissed by the Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Mr Witness Mangwende, as "a pack of lies".

Mr Botha said: "South Africa's note was meant to elicit a serious response from Zimbabwe and an undertaking to track down the wrongdoers with the intent of preventing incursions like this, particularly in the view of Zimbabwe's assertion that it does not harbour armed elements inimical to South Africa.

"In future South Africa could be forced to take the necessary steps itself and Zimbabwe stands warned that that South Africa will not tolerate continued off-handedness on matters which profoundly affect" its security.

Mr Botha said he had earnest misgivings about the Zimbabwean government treating the incident and South Africa's appeal with such levity.

His warning followed a diplomatic exchange at the weekend that began with the South African Trade Commissioner in Harare, Mr Johann Viljoen, delivering a strongly worded protest note to Zimbabwe's Deputy Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr S K Hwendingwe, on Saturday morning after the rocket attack.

It warned that South Africa reserved the right to act on its own initiative if President Robert Mugabe's government failed to take immediate steps to apprehend perpetrators of the rocket and machine-gun attack on River Farm 16km west of Messina.

The note's wording aroused fears of an imminent SADF hot-pursuit raid across the Limpopo River.

Mr Mangwende, in responding to the note, said: "The government of Zimbabwe has no military bases of any movement from which any rockets could be launched.

"The apartheid regime is in the habit of blaming the neighbouring states for the problems it is experiencing."

Mr Mangwende questioned the apparent inability of South African troops stationed in the border area to prevent frontier violation, as was suggested by the South African note.

Mr Botha said South

To page 2

From page 1

Africa took notice of, and drew the necessary conclusions from, Zimbabwe's failure to respond to the request. South Africa regarded the attack in a "very grave light".

"Irrefutable evidence exists that the attackers came from across the Limpopo and returned to Zimbabwe and that the same group laid mines which could have killed innocent civilians had the security forces not reacted as rapidly as they did."

Mr Botha said Mr Mangwende "feigns not to know that rockets can be launched from the shoulder and that trials of terrorists in South Africa have provided ample evidence of ANC use of Zimbabwe as infiltration route to South Africa".

He said: "The facts speak for themselves. Zimbabwe is not interested in co-operation to prevent incursions like this."

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean border post at Beit Bridge was still operating normally yesterday.

The ANC has not commented on the attack. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Rocket-attack farmer: I'll stay

JOHANNESBURG. — Limpopo farmer Mr Cyril Fisher and his wife Dawn will not leave the border area even though their home — 100 metres from Zimbabwe — was the target of an early-morning terror attack on Saturday, Mr Fisher said yesterday.

The Northern Transvaal farmer said he was feeling fine and everything was "back to normal" at his farmhouse, which suffered R20 000 damage in the attack.

The group that attacked the farmhouse were firing rockets about 15 metres from the dwelling, Mr Fisher told Sapa.

He said a number of spent casings were found 15m from the house in the attack about 3am on Saturday.

In a statement issued by the SADF on Saturday, General George Meiring said nobody had been injured and it was the first time that suspected terrorists had launched a stand-off attack on SA farmers in the Northern Transvaal.

General Meiring said RPG7 rockets, grenades and automatic rifles were used in the attack on the Fisher home.

Punters looking to instant million had hopes dashed

PUNTERS looking to an instant R1 million from Saturday's carryover Pick 6 pool at Milnerton had their hopes dashed. There were 4242 winning tickets, each paying R3 741,30.

The pool itself exceeded all expectations, with a flood of money in the last half-hour carrying it to R1 119 651.

Though only one favourite, Mark Anthony, won in the six legs, there was only one real upset in the other five, a 10-1 outsider winning the last leg.

The Pick 6 qualifying numbers were 3, 3, 2, and 12, 1, and 8, 6, 10.

Cape Town's Pick 6 king, a prominent punter who claims to have won the Pick 6 more times than he can remember, was a winner once again.

In spite of his perm being "far beyond most people's limit", he was undismayed by the small payout.

"My eight winning tickets bring in almost R30 000 and this leaves me with a bit of profit, just over R20 000 in fact. One cannot always expect a big payout."

He again declined to be named for business reasons and would give no details of his perm.

The overall tote turnover on Saturday topped R2,7 million — just under the previous week's Richelieu Guineas record.

● Results — Page 14

Missin sailors

By ANDRÉ KOOPMA and Own Correspond

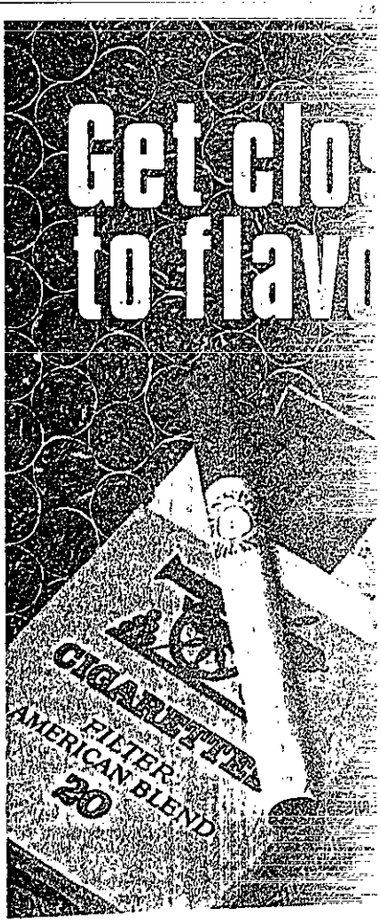
TWO Durban yachtsmen ing since last weekend a sumed dead, were fou terday afternoon Argentine vessel 260 n miles off Cape Town.

Mr Robert Hare, 23, Peter Dallas, 36, were dead after an extens search off the Cape co their 7,5-metre yacht was called off.

The captain of the Ar cargo ship Mendoza, w tacted Cape Town radi 1.30pm yesterday, said men were "fine bu hungry". They are now t way to Santos in Brazil expected to fly home.

Commandant Chris of Southern Air Comma yesterday that the Sea set on fire and sunk, posed a threat to ship

Mr Hare's mother, M raine Hare of Durban, s night: "I am very happy. happy it's too incredi words. I never gave up



D/D
15/7/88
(362)

Attack: Pik warns Harare

Daily Dispatch Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Zimbabwe were involved in a diplomatic altercation at the weekend after the rocket and machine gun attack on a farmhouse 100 metres inside the Republic near the Zimbabwe border.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned Zimbabwe that South Africa would in future be "forced to take the necessary steps itself" and would not tolerate continued "offhandedness on matters which affect South Africa's security".

His warning follows a diplomatic exchange that began with South Africa's Trade Commissioner in Harare, Mr Johann Viljoen, delivering a protest note to Zimbabwe's Deputy Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr S K Hwendingwe, after the rocket attack.

It warned that South Africa reserved the right to act on its own initiative if President Robert Mugabe's government failed to take steps to apprehend perpetrators of the rocket and machine gun attack on River farm, 16 km west of Messina.

The note's wording aroused fears of an imminent SADF "hot pursuit" raid.

This was followed by a statement later from the Zimbabwean Information Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, dismissing the allegations as "a pack of lies".

"Zimbabwe has no military bases of any moment from which any rockets could be launched," he said.

It is believed Mr Mangwende passed Mr Viljoen's complaint to the headquarters of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, which takes responsibility for monitoring the activities of South African exiles in Zimbabwe.

Mr Botha yesterday responded to Mr Mangwende's statement by saying he had misgivings that the Zimbabwean Government should treat the incident and South Africa's appeal with such levity.

"Evidence exists that the attackers came from across the Limpopo and returned to Zimbabwe and that the same group laid mines which could have killed civilians had the security forces not reacted as rapidly as they did."

Mr Botha added Mr Mangwende "feigns not to know that rockets can be launched from the shoulder and that trials of terrorists in South Africa have provided ample evidence of ANC use of Zimbabwe as infiltration route to South Africa".

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean border post at Beitbridge was still operating normally yesterday despite the heightened tension.

● Mr Cyril Fisher, and his wife, Dawn, will not leave the border area even though their home was the target of the early morning terror attack on Saturday, Mr Fisher said yesterday.

He said he was feeling fine and everything was "back to normal" at his farmhouse, which suffered R20 000 damage.

In a statement issued by the South African Defence Force, General George Meiring said RPG7 rockets, grenades and automatic rifles were used in the attack on the Fisher home.

Zimbabwe given last warning

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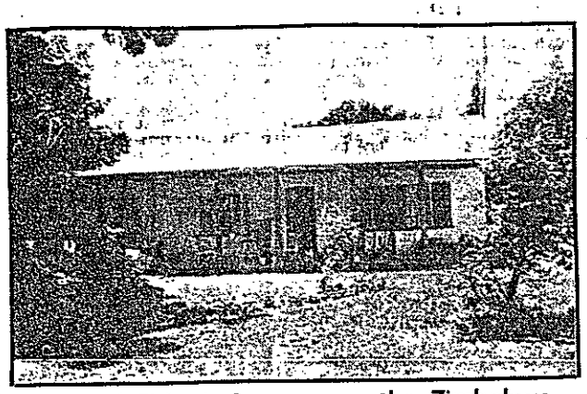
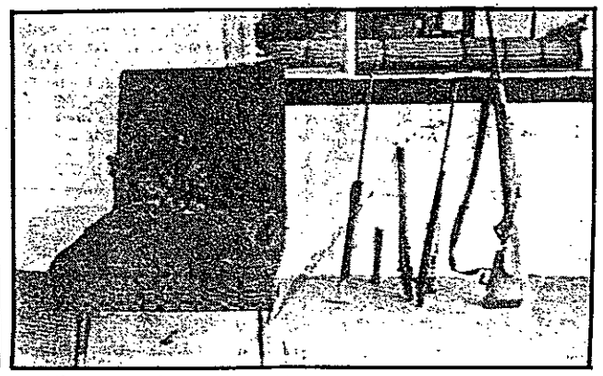


Mr Cyril Fisher's house near the Zimbabwe border which was attacked at the weekend.



This armchair bore the brunt of the attack. With it are some of Mr Fisher's weapons.

The Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports

ZIMBABWE has effectively been given a last warning by the South African Government to stop guerrilla actions being launched across its borders.

Cross-border strikes into Zimbabwe by the South African security forces would be inevitable if that country again turned a blind eye to guerrilla activities launched from its territory, Government sources indicated today.

However, they suggested it was unlikely that any action would be taken against Zimbabwe after the rocket attack on a Limpopo farmstead at the weekend.

No one was injured in the attack, in which RPG7 rockets, grenades and automatic rifles were used, on the home of Mr and Mrs Cyril Fisher 100m from the Zimbabwe border.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, issued a stern statement last night, accusing Zimbabwe of treating South Africa's protests over insurgents with levity and warning that South Africa "could be forced to take the necessary steps" itself.

He said: "Zimbabwe stands warned that South Africa will not tolerate continued off-handedness on matters which profoundly affect its security."

The Zimbabwe government has made no considered reply to the South African note of protest over guerrilla infiltration and is unlikely to do so. If past events are anything to go by, there will be no formal answer from Harare to Pretoria.

President Robert Mugabe's government has no political or diplomatic relations with South Africa and in that sense it does not talk to Pretoria.

Notes from the South African Government, as was the case on Saturday after the attack, are handed over by the South African Trade Representative to an official of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The security forces have warned farmers in the Messina area not to use the farm roads unnecessarily until they have all been swept for mines.

"Pack of lies"

Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, said earlier that the South African claim that the attack was launched from Zimbabwe was "a pack of lies".

It was designed to divert attention from South Africa's internal problems.

In the protest note, Mr Botha said the attack was carried out by elements who crossed the border from Zimbabwe and who afterwards returned to Zimbabwe".

Zimbabwe gets last warning from SA Govt

Cross-border strikes the next step

Staff Reporters

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In the protest note, Mr Botha said the attack was carried out by "elements who crossed the border from Zimbabwe and who afterwards returned to Zimbabwe".

South African security forces have launched follow-up operations and warned farmers in the Messina area not to use farm roads unnecessarily until they have all been swept for mines.

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and grammes we object to, so that immorality.

Zimbabwe one party anniversary

HARARE — Zimbabwe's two major political parties, which signed a unity pact last year, aim to achieve one-party rule by April 18, the country's eighth independence anniversary, says Senior Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo.

But the December 22 accord still has to be ratified by separate congresses of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and the former opposition Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union (PF-ZAPU).

The parties have launched a campaign to sell the agreement to grassroot supporters at joint rallies organised mainly in western Matabeleland province, PF-ZAPU's powerbase.

Political analysts expect both congresses to approve, setting Zimbabwe on the path to Marxist-Leninist government, President Mugabe's cherished goal.

One political analyst in Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland, said most people in the province supported unity.

Another analyst said a faction of hard-core opponents of unity felt PF-ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo had sold out to ZANU-PF while a majority backed the pact largely because Nkomo himself was behind it.

The unity pact is intended to end a long spell of political rivalry between the majority Shona-speaking ZANU-PF members and the minority Ndebele tribe, the backbone of PF-ZAPU.

Nyagumbo, who is also the ZANU-PF administration secretary, said recently that the country aimed to celebrate the eighth independence anniversary under one-party government.

But he ruled out negotiations to bring the Zimbabwe African National Union party, led by exiled Ndabaningi Sithole, and the United African National Council, once headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, into the new party.

The white opposition Conservative Alliance president Mark Partridge said his party would hold a congress in March to decide its future. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARGUS 16/2/88 (844)

(382)

Charges are lies — Zimbabwe Minister

HARARE. — Zimbabwe has officially thumbed its nose at South African accusations and warnings about alleged guerrilla incursions from its territory and labelled them "a pack of lies".

In a statement last night, Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said Pretoria's verbal attack indicated how desperate the situation there had become.

The warnings to Zimbabwe were an attempt to divert attention from that situation, he said.

Dismissing the claim that guerrillas had crossed into the Transvaal from Zimbabwe to attack a farmhouse on Saturday morning, Dr Shamuyarira said: "How could anyone enter and leave an area protected by an electrified fence guarded by a huge military base, thousands of bloodthirsty soldiers and armed civilian farmers?"

"HISTRIONIC"

Meanwhile, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town he would not react to "histrionic declarations" from a government that tortured people until they said what was demanded of them.

"I do not react to histrionic declarations of this nature.

"His (Dr Shamuyarira's) call on the international community is, as far as I am concerned, a joke because most governments in the world that are still worth something are of the opinion that Zimbabwe is making a mess of the country's management and economic planning."

Mr Botha said taxpayers in the United Kingdom and Europe were not prepared to continue to pour money into the "bottomless pit of poor administration" in Zimbabwe.

Dr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe had not provided military bases for any organisation fighting South Africa and had never itself launched cross-border attacks.

He said it was Zimbabwe who should be complaining to the international community about destabilisation and cross-border terrorism carried out by Pretoria.

Cape Times 16/2/88

SA sabotage ring smashed, says Harare

(362)

HARARE. — Zimbabwe yesterday claimed it had smashed a South African sabotage network responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassination attempts.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Foreign Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, for the first time directly accused South Africa of a Bulawayo car bombing on January 12.

MR Pik Botha last night said of Mr Shamuyarira's remarks: "I do not react to histrionic statements of this nature, especially not from a government that tortures people until they say anything that is requested of them.

"His call on the international community is, as far as I am concerned, a joke because most governments ... still worth something are of the opinion that Zimbabwe is making a mess of the country's management."

One person died in the explosion.

The statement — issued just 24 hours after SA warned Zimbabwe of possible cross-border action if ANC terror attacks continued to be launched from that country — broke a month-long government silence on the investigation into a group of Zimbabweans arrested after the Bulawayo bombing, which destroyed a transit house used by the ANC.

Referring to the recent Bulawayo car bomb, Mr Shamuyarira said SA agents had hired a driver from a labour exchange, given him a car packed with explosives and asked him to drive it to the building — where he was blown up.

Six men, all but one of them white, were remanded by a Harare magistrate last Friday on murder and sabotage charges linked to the Bulawayo bombing and other attacks.

He said Zimbabwean security forces had recently smashed "an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents who were involved in various acts of sabotage and attempted assassinations inside Zimbabwe.

"The network was based on farmers and other pro-Rhodesia elements in the Bulawayo and Fort Rixon area. Their statements have exposed the extensive

To page 3

Cape Times 16/2/88 (362)

From page 1

nature of South African destabilization from 1981 to 1986, such as the attacks on Inkomo arms dump in 1981, up to the recent car-bomb attack in Bulawayo."

The arrested agents had also disclosed how they obtained arms and were paid through South African banks, he said.

Mr Shamuyarira also cited the case of self-confessed SA spy Odile Harrington, sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment last year for trying to infiltrate the ANC.

He said Pretoria should stand warned that it could not solve its internal problems through military adventures into Zimbabwe or other neighbouring frontline states.

Mr Shamuyarira's statement followed Sunday's warning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said the SA government would protect its interests if Zimbabwe failed to take Pretoria's security interests seriously.

The warning was issued after Harare authorities rejected as "a pack of lies" a diplomatic complaint from Pretoria over a weekend rocket attack on a farm just inside South Africa's border with Zimbabwe.

Mr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe believed the rocket attack was contrived to cover up South Africa's own destabilization activities against Zimbabwe.

"How could anyone enter and leave an area protected by an electrified fence, guarded by a huge military base, thousands of bloodthirsty soldiers and armed civilian farmers?

"The statement of Pik Botha is an attempt to divert the attention of the world away from South Africa's acts of state terrorism and destabilization, including the recent bomb explosion in Bulawayo," he said.

"Zimbabwe calls upon the entire international community to take note of the dangerous situation that is developing in our region and calls on all friendly and progressive nations to render military and material assistance to Zimbabwe and the frontline states," the statement said. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Repairs to Zimbabwe/Maputo line back on track

Star Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Limpopo railway line linking Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Maputo is currently under repair and the first trains are expected to be using the line by the end of 1989 according to a report by Mozambique's official news agency, Aim.

The first stage of the upgrading process is expected to be complete next month.

This involves the relaying of 60 km of tracks nearest the Zimbabwe border and is being financed by a R46 million loan from the British government.

Eventually it is thought the whole 500 km length of the line will have to upgraded if the line is to be used to its full potential.

The re-opening of the line will be of extreme strategic importance to Zimbabwe which will then be able to dramatically lessen its reliance on South African ports for the movement of much of its mineral and agricultural exports.

MNR: JOKER IN THE PACK

The Limpopo line offers many advantages over the Beira line in that it runs over flat country allowing heavier trainloads to be hauled, while the port of Maputo is much larger than that of Beira.

The joker in the pack of these plans however remains the actions of the MNR rebel movement which will be able to easily disable the 500 km line unless it is placed under heavy military protection.

To do this effectively will almost certainly involve the use of Zimbabwean army troops which might prove impossible for Zimbabwe which has already comitted up to 10 000 troops to guarding the much shorter and less vulnerable Beira line.

Effectively guarding the Limpopo line could prove to be beyond the capabilities of Zimbabwe both economically and militarily.

Minister's claim that Strauss was on Rhodesia's payroll ludicrous — Smith

Star 16/2/88

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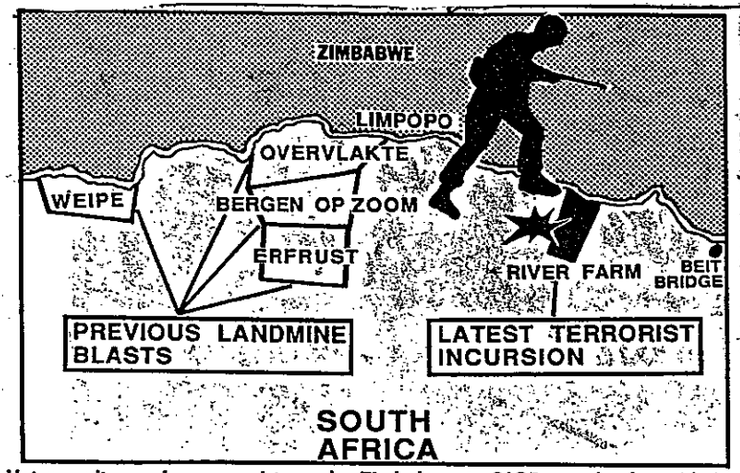
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, dismissed as "absolutely ludicrous" a claim by a Zimbabwean Minister last night that the West German politician, Dr Franz-Josef Strauss, was paid by the Rhodesian government to act as its propagandist.

The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said on television that he was able to disclose that Dr Strauss was paid "month by month" by the Smith regime to support its case in Europe.

Dr Shamuyarira, who criticised Dr Strauss for visiting South Africa, described the Bavarian leader as a right-wing reactionary who was confusing matters in southern Africa.

Mr Smith said from his home that Dr Strauss had appreciated Rhodesia's attempt to stem the tide of communism. It was ludicrous to suggest he had been paid to express its views.



Hot pursuit . . . vigorous resistance by Zimbabwe to SADF cross-border raids in the wake of the rocket attack on a farm near Messina could see a spiral of conflict in the region.

Rocket blast: new phase of conflict?

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

Already brittle relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa have been considerably worsened by the rocket attack on a farm near Messina over the weekend and could be pushed into a critical state if there are more such attacks.

The attack, in which a rocket-propelled grenade and heavy automatic weapons fire was directed at the house, was the first of this kind by ANC insurgents on a farmhouse in South Africa.

It was similar to the attacks on farmhouses by Zanla insurgents during the Rhodesian war and the few attacks Swapo has succeeded in making on farmhouses in northern Namibia.

It is not yet known whether the attack was an isolated incident or whether it marks the start of a new tactic by the ANC, which has previously confined its insurgency in the Transvaal to the laying of mines and occasional attacks with automatic weapons on police stations.

If any more such attacks are made on farmhouses or, in fact, on security force installations, there is no doubt that South African forces will launch retaliatory attacks into Zimbabwe.

STIFF RESISTANCE

Foreign Minister Pik Botha has already made this plain in his weekend warning to Zimbabwe that in future "South Africa could be forced to take the necessary steps itself".

South Africa's past actions indicate these steps could include not only incursions in hot pursuit of insurgents but also attacks deeper into Zimbabwe against perceived ANC bases.

In either case, knowledgeable observers believe there is a strong probability that incursions will vigorously be resisted by Zimbabwe security forces who are considerably stronger and better equipped than those in Botswana, Mozambique and Lesotho, the only other countries where the SADF has acknowledged attacking ANC targets.

While they would be no match for the SADF in a full-scale war, Zimbabwe's armed forces could put up stiff resistance against the kind of relatively limited incursion that has in the past been used against ANC targets in neighbouring territories. If South Africa were then to consider it necessary to continue to attack ANC targets it would have to do so in greater strength and there could be a significant escalation in the type of conflict involved.

ENPHASIS ON POLITICAL WORK

Whether matters reach this stage depends on whether the ANC is determined to make more attacks on farms and other targets from Zimbabwe and on whether Zimbabwe is prepared to go to extreme lengths to prevent such attacks being made from its soil.

The claim by the ANC and the suggestion by the Zimbabwe authorities that past attacks have been made not from across the border but by insurgents based inside South Africa is not supported by the evidence, which suggests that all the ANC incursions, including those for laying mines, have come from neighbouring countries.

The ANC's military activities have been considerably blunted by the actions of the South African security forces in recent years and increased emphasis has been placed on political activity.

The organisation has not abandoned insurgency, however, and according to official figures there has been a significant increase over the past three years in the use of landmines and attacks on business premises and on members of the security forces and black community leaders.

NO CIVILIAN TARGETS

While the ANC still maintains a policy of not attacking civilian targets — a policy in keeping with its ambition to recruit political support among whites in South Africa — the organisation has said an increasing number of civilians are bound to get hurt as it intensifies its military activities.

Farmers have specifically been excluded, however, from the "soft" targets and marked as legitimate "hard" targets on the grounds that farmers collaborate with the security forces in anti-ANC operations.

That any further attacks on farms will almost certainly result in cross-border retaliation by South Africa has been made clear not only by Mr Botha's warning over the weekend but also by past statements by South African government leaders about cross-border insurgency. Mr Botha has reacted with irritation to what he saw as the "levity" and "off-handedness" with which Zimbabwe's Information Minister Witness Mangwende (who was until recently Foreign Minister) responded to the formal diplomatic note of protest South Africa sent to Zimbabwe over the Messina attack. Pretoria has long been annoyed by the high level of hostile rhetoric emanating from the Zimbabwe government and Mr Mangwende's remarks obviously will do nothing to lessen this.

Velvet glove or iron fist — that's the choice facing Zimbabwe

SA ready to talk to Harare

Star 16/4/88 (362)

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa is offering Zimbabwe the velvet glove ... or the iron fist.

Senior Government sources said today South Africa stood ready to negotiate a peaceful settlement of its differences with Zimbabwe, as it did with any other country in the region.

But sentiment is also high in South African Government circles that if Zimbabwe wants a war it can have one.

Relations across the Limpopo have deteriorated in recent days to the point that South Africa has warned Zimbabwe it will not tolerate any further cross-border guerilla raids without counter-attacking, and Zimbabwe has accused South Africa of running a sabotage network in its territory responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassination attempts.

The rhetoric from both sides is increasingly bellicose, and the South African military is certainly determined that the African National Congress will not be allowed to operate safely from Zimbabwe, or any other neighbouring state, even if that means running the gauntlet of further sanctions because of South African cross-border strikes.

Cross-border attack: SA's claim is called 'a lie'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe has officially thumbed its nose at South African accusations and warnings of alleged insurgent incursions from its territory, and labelled them "a pack of lies".

Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said last night Pretoria's verbal attack indicated how desperate the situation had become.

The warnings to Zimbabwe were an attempt to divert attention from that situation.

Dismissing the claim that insurgents had crossed into the Transvaal from Zimbabwe to attack a farmhouse early on Saturday morning, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira asked:

"How could anyone enter and leave an area protected by an electrified fence guarded by a

Wasteland

Government sources said today South Africa did not want to be responsible for an economic wasteland in the region.

It would be far better to cooperate with South Africa's neighbours, as in the case of recent projects agreed to jointly by South Africa and Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana.

Zimbabwe claimed yesterday to have smashed a South African network of saboteurs



A bandaged wooden peg holds open the awesome jaws of Mikoff, a Siberian tiger at the Johannesburg Zoo, while a specialist dentist and a specialist veterinarian from Pretoria University repair his canine teeth yesterday. ● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

Tigerish stuff this dental floss

By Joe Openshaw

Mikoff, a Siberian tiger at Johannesburg Zoo who wore grooves in his canine teeth flosses his teeth while he bodily pulls down the weights which are attached to a pulley. The tiger considers this great fun.

[illegible] now [illegible] encased so he can

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Dismissing the claim that insurgents had crossed into the Transvaal from Zimbabwe to attack a farmhouse early on Saturday morning, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira asked:

"How could anyone enter and leave an area protected by an electrified fence guarded by a huge military base, thousands of bloodthirsty soldiers and armed civilian farmers?"

He said Zimbabwe had not provided military bases for any organisation fighting South Africa and had never itself launched cross-border attacks. Nor had it militarised the border to any extent in keeping with its good neighbourliness policy.

The Minister said it was Zimbabwe who should be complaining to the international community about destabilisation and cross-border State terrorism carried out by Pretoria.

He cited the arrest last month of whites following the bomb-blast at a Bulawayo house occupied by the ANC, and said Zimbawe had smashed an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents involved in various acts of sabotage and attempted assassinations.

Their statements, he said, had exposed the extensive nature of destabilisation going back to the massive destruction of munitions at a garrison outside Harare in 1981.

He said the detained agents were paid through South African banks.

Wasteland

Government sources said today South Africa did not want to be responsible for an economic wasteland in the region.

It would be far better to co-operate with South Africa's neighbours, as in the case of recent projects agreed to jointly by South Africa and Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana.

Zimbabwe claimed yesterday to have smashed a South African network of saboteurs operating in its territory.

Harare directly accused South Africa of involvement in the January 12 bombing of a Bulawayo house, in which a man died, and called on all "friendly and progressive nations" to give it and the Frontline states military aid and material assistance.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha hit back immediately, accusing Zimbabwe of torture and saying its call to the international community was "a joke".

The claim was made by Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira who also said the recent rocket attack on a Messina farmhouse was contrived by South Africa to cover up its destabilisation campaign.

Mr Botha said: "Some time or other that government will have to account to its own people. I hope that day comes earlier rather than later."

Mr Shamuyarira said statements from the "arrested agents" exposed the extensive nature of South African destabilisation.

● See Page 16.

SA sabotage ring smashed — Zimbabwe

D/D 16/2/88

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Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe said yesterday it had smashed a South African sabotage network responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassination attempts.

A statement issued by the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, directly accused South Africa of a car bombing on January 12 against a house in Bulawayo, in which one person died.

Six men were remanded by a magistrate last Friday on murder and sabotage charges linked to the bombing and other attacks.

The statement followed a warning by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said the government would protect its interests if Zimbabwe failed to take Pretoria's security interests seriously.

He warned Zimbabwe after the Harare authorities rejected a complaint over a rocket attack on a farm just inside South Africa's border with Zimbabwe at the weekend.

Dr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe believed the attack was contrived to cover up South African destabilisation.

"The statement of Mr Botha is an attempt to divert the attention of the world away from South Africa's acts of state terrorism and destabilisation, including the recent bomb explosion in Bulawayo."

He said Zimbabwean security forces had recently smashed "a network of South African saboteurs and agents who were involved in acts of sabotage and attempted assassinations inside Zimbabwe.

"The network was based on farmers and other pro-Rhodesia elements in the Bulawayo and Fort Rixon area.

"Zimbabwe calls upon the international community to take note of the situation that is developing and calls on friendly and progressive nations to render military and material assistance to Zimbabwe."

Responding to Dr Shamuyarira's remarks, Mr Botha said last night: "I do not react to histrionic statements of this nature.

"His call on the international community is, as far as I am concerned, a joke because most governments of the world that are still worth something are of the opinion that Zimbabwe is making a mess of the country's management and economic planning and he ought to know this." —Sapa-RNS.

Editorial opinion P8

DD 17/2/88

Tension brews over sabotage ring claim

HARARE — Tension is mounting between Pretoria and Harare after Zimbabwe's claim to have smashed a network of South African agents responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassinations.

Six Zimbabweans have been remanded on charges of murder and causing explosions to await what is likely to be the country's most politically charged trial since independence.

Legal sources say the trial is likely to be delayed for months as the government has said it will call around 100 witnesses.

The accused have yet to hear the full charges against them and decide whether to plead guilty or not guilty.

For the moment, defence lawyers say they are co-operating with the investigation in the knowledge that they risk the death penalty, frequently applied here.

The six have supplied their interrogators with what one Zimbabwean official, who declined to be named, described as "an amazing amount of information".

Because of Zimbabwe's tight rules on pre-trial publicity, the government has so far released little information on the case, seen here as highly embarrassing for South Africa.

The secrecy was broken on Monday by the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, prompted, Zimbabwean officials say, by a statement by his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha was angered by Zimbabwe's brusque rejection of South Africa's complaint to Harare about a rocket attack last Saturday on a farm near the border.

The Zimbabwean minister said he believed the incident was contrived, and officials here said they were suspicious of the speed with which Pretoria complained, a mere five hours after an attack it said took place around 3 am.

Dr Shamuyarira for the first time publicly accused South Africa of organising what he called "an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents" who had given details of attacks dating back to 1981.

Mr Botha said he would not react to what he termed the "histrionic declarations" of the Zimbabwean minister.

Dr Shamuyarira blamed South Africa for carrying out the car bomb attack on January 12 on a house used by the African National Congress in Bulawayo.

His statement gave a grisly clue to the riddle of the identity of the person who died in the blast, and whose remains were scattered with the wreckage of the car around the garden of the isolated single-storey villa, an ANC transit house.

Dr Shamuyarira said the South African agents hired a driver from the labour exchange, gave him the car loaded with explosives and asked him to drive it to the house where he was blown up.

Legal sources say the six detained men are also likely to be charged with responsibility for an earlier car bomb which exploded in a Harare shopping centre car park on October 13, injuring 18 people.



MR BOTHA

The most seriously injured victim was Mr Jeremy Brickhill, a Zimbabwean linked to the ANC.

Dr Shamuyarira's statement linked the group to one of the earliest sabotage operations after Zimbabwe's independence — the destruction of tens of millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition at Inkomo barracks, 30 km from Harare in August 1981.

Diplomats say that despite the tension, routine relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, who are political foes, are likely to stay on an even keel.

Zimbabwe has no diplomatic relations with South Africa but is forced by economic reality to maintain trading and transport links with its biggest commercial partner.

After independence many white Zimbabweans, appalled by the arrival of the guerilla leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, at the head of a new government, threw in their lot with South Africa; moving "down South" in local jargon.

Others, allegedly recruited by South Africa, stayed on.

A series of spy cases in the first years of independence mostly ended in anti-climax, and most of those arrested were either released for lack of evidence or escaped in time.

Some of the remaining 100 000 whites now fear that a dramatic sabotage trial ending with death sentences for whites — the first since independence — will re-open racial wounds which have healed over the past eight years.

These fears are particularly strong in Bulawayo and the nearby ranching country of Matabeleland, the home area of the arrested men.

● The Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC denied yesterday that they crossed into South Africa to launch the rocket attack on a farmhouse near the South African/Zimbabwe border on Saturday. —Sapa-RNS

Embassy in South Africa.

CAPE Times 19/2/88

ANC denial on rocket attack

HARARE. — The PAC and ANC yesterday denied that they crossed into South Africa to launch the rocket attack on a farmhouse near the SA-Zimbabwe border on Saturday, Ziana news agency reports.

PAC and ANC representatives here said the South African government was deliberately ignoring information that guerillas were being trained and were operating from within the country. — Sapa

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Bday

17/2/88.

SA and Harare tense

HARARE — Tension is mounting between Pretoria and Harare after Zimbabwe's claim to have smashed a network of SA agents responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassinations.

Six Zimbabweans, all but one of them white, have been remanded on charges of murder and causing explosions to await what is likely to be the country's most politically charged trial since independence.

Legal sources say the trial is likely to be delayed for months as the government has said it will call around 100 witnesses. The six accused have yet to hear the full charges against them and decide whether to plead guilty or not guilty.

For the moment, defence lawyers say, they are co-operating fully with the investigation in the knowledge that they risk the death penalty, frequently applied here.

The six have supplied their interrogators with what one Zimbabwean official described as "an amazing amount of information".

Because of Zimbabwe's tight rules on pre-trial publicity, the government has so far released little information on the case, seen here as highly embarrassing for SA. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe v SA: economic links hold off clash

17/2/88

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

The growing tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe is cause for anxiety throughout southern Africa.

Confrontation between the two most powerful countries in the subcontinent, if carried to extremes, could badly hurt not only themselves but several other countries, especially Zambia, Malawi and Zaire.

Much of these countries' foreign trade is with South Africa or passes through the Republic's ports and transport system. It could be choked off by a closure of the Zimbabwe-South Africa border.

Zimbabwe itself is heavily dependent in the same way on South Africa, its major trading partner through which 90 percent of its overseas imports and exports pass.

And South Africa is vulnerable in that a border closure would threaten its trade not only with Zimbabwe but with countries to the north — a trade which forms the bulk of the Republic's R3 billion-a-year economic interchange with Africa as a whole.

Relations across the Limpopo have steadily been eroded over the past few years by Pretoria's allegations that Zimbabwe is sheltering African National Congress insurgents and Harare's allegations that South Africa is deliberately destabilising Zimbabwe.

The two issues have boiled up coincidentally in recent days: South Africa has claimed that insurgents who attacked a farmhouse near Messina last week came from Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe has claimed to have uncovered a South African espionage network with the arrest of a number of whites in that country.

The resulting exchanges between the two countries' Foreign Ministers have reached a level of acrimony seldom seen in the past.

In response to South Africa's threat to "take the necessary action itself" if Zimbabwe failed to stop the cross-border insurgency, Harare dismissed as "a pack of lies" the allegation that the Messina attackers had come from Zimbabwe.

SECRET FACILITIES

If South Africa were to carry out its implied threat to attack perceived ANC targets inside Zimbabwe there is little doubt that the relatively powerful Zimbabwean security forces would resist vigorously and and a costly conflict could ensue.

South Africa might face a problem in identifying such targets, for the ANC would want to keep secret any facilities it might have in Zimbabwe, apart from its office in Harare — which has already been attacked and damaged by South African commandos.

Another alternative open to Pretoria is to strike at bridges or other elements of the Zimbabwean infrastructure as a way of coercing Harare to crack down on the ANC.

An even more indirect method perceived by some analysts is for Pretoria to use the Renamo insurgents in Mozambique to strike at Zimbabwe either by stepped-up attacks on the railway lines through Mozambique or by direct attacks on installations inside Zimbabwe.

A partial or total economic blockade is the best non-military option.

While South Africa sold Zimbabwe Z$275 million (about R330 million) worth of goods in 1985 (18 percent of its total imports), the Republic also bought Z$175 million (about R210 million) of goods from Zimbabwe.

While this formed only a small percentage of South Africa's imports it represented 11 percent of Zimbabwe's total exports and about 60 percent of the manufactured goods (as distinct from raw materials and foodstuffs) exported by that country and made in factories employing about 30 000 people.

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Retribution to follow rumblings?

THIS is the interpretation by Zimbabwean journalist Mike Hamilton, working for the national news agency, Ziana, of the situation following the diplomatic row between SA and Zimbabwe over the recent rocket attack on a northern Transvaal farm close to the Zimbabwe border.

IS South Africa setting the scene for an attack on Zimbabwe or were its recent rumblings just to divert the attention of white South Africans from the military casualties it admitted last week it had suffered in Angola?

Previous verbal attacks and threats against neighbouring states have frequently been followed by South African attacks on targets in those countries.

However, last September a verbal attack from out of the blue on Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, turned out to be part of the process of setting the scene for the admission that a number of white South African national servicemen had been killed in Angola in a battle to prevent the defeat of Unita soldiers.

The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, has suggested South Africa is trying to divert attention from the arrest of South African agents and the consequent extent of South African destabilisation that this is likely to reveal.

South Africa's present threats against Zimbabwe began when South African Trade representative Johann Viljoen, sent a note to the Zimbabwe government urging it to "immediately seek out" those responsible for a rocket attack on South African farm near the Zimbabwe border.

The note alleged the attackers had come from Zimbabwe and returned to Zimbabwe and said South Africa reserved the right to take what action it deemed necessary.

The obvious threat this implied was spelt out more clearly on by the South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, when he responded to Zimbabwean Information Minister, Witness Mangwende's dismissal of the allegation that the attackers came from Zimbabwe as a "pack of lies."

Botha threatened that South Africa might "take the necessary steps," if Zimbabwe treated "with offhandedness," requests for help in apprehending guerillas carrying out attacks in South Africa.

He said the note had been intended to obtain an undertaking to track down the attackers, from Zimbabwe.

South Africa has a record of backing up its requests for a certain course of action with either terrorism, as in the case of Mozambique, where MNR banditry was used to pressure Mozambique into an accord with South Africa, or economic pressure, as with the economic blockades of various types imposed from time to time on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Lesotho.

In the first few years of independence, South African attacks in Zimbabwe took the form of sabotage directed at Zimbabwe military or political targets, as well as assassination of opponents of apartheid.

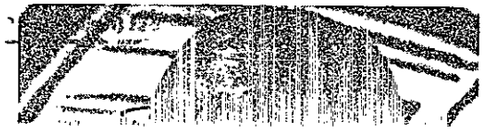
Military aircraft in Gweru and an arms dump at



Flashback on the results of an SADF raid on a suspected ANC hide out in Lesotho.

SA has record of following up threats with action against neighbours, says Zimbabwe





bomb exploded at a surburban shopping centre.

The most recent attack was in Bulawayo last month. The Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister,

should be taken seriously.

It was also the time that four South African soldiers were killed in Angola, where South Africa is occu[illegible]



Flashback on the results of an SADF raid on a suspected ANC hide out in Lesotho.

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In the first few years of independence, South African attacks in Zimbabwe took the form of sabotage directed at Zimbabwe military or political targets, as well as assassination of opponents of apartheid.

Military aircraft in Gweru and an arms dump at Inkomo garrison were blown up and a bomb exploded at the headquarters of the ruling Zanu (PF). ANC representative, Joe Gabi was assassinated at his house in 1981.

In 1982 three ex-Rhodesians belonging to the South African Defence Force were killed in Zimbabwe. The South African military claimed they were on an unauthorised mission, but admitted they were part of a unit of the SADF which was made up of black and white former Rhodesians stationed near the border with Zimbabwe and said they had ignored instructions not to engage the Zimbabwe National Army, unlike black members of their group who had returned safely to South Africa.

In the next few years, South Africa seemed to rely largely on promoting banditry by armed dissidents as its chief instrument of military destabilisation.

In May 1986, however, it carried out almost simultaneous attacks on the capital cities of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

This was South Africa's first open and admitted attack on Zimbabwe, though it had launched direct attacks previously on other states in the region.

The attack in Zimbabwe was carried out surreptitiously by commandos who made good their escape after attacking an office and residence of the ANC in different parts of the capital, under cover of darkness.

The attacks provoked international condemnation and even the United States, which had been promoting constructive engagement with South Africa, felt compelled to take action, recalled its ambassador and expelled South Africa's military attache.

Since then South Africa has consistently denied the attacks it has clearly been responsible for in Zimbabwe.

Since May last year there have been four attacks on private property in Zimbabwe and in every case the target seems to have been opponents of apartheid.

Prior to the whites-only election in South Africa on May 6 last year, Zimbabwe was accused by South Africa of being a launching pad for the planting of mines in the Northern Transvaal and South Africa warned Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana not to allow freedom fighters to pass through their countries to South Africa.



General Magnus Malan ... set the scene.



Robert Mugabe ... condemned attacks by SA.

The threat was backed up by an attack on the Zambian town of Livingstone, which resulted in the deaths on the Zambians.

On May 12, a bomb planted in a television set exploded in a flat in Harare, killing Tsitsi Chiliza, a young Zimbabwean mother married to a member of the ANC.

The Zimbabwe government said the attack was clearly the work of South African agents and local newspapers subsequently published an account of the involvement of an arrested South African agent.

Two days later, Pik Botha issued a further threat against Zimbabwe, warning it not to allow South African freedom fighters to pass through Zimbabwe in transit to South Africa and saying Zimbabwe was, "heading for a very serious situation."

The warning was interpreted in the local Press as setting the scene for a further attack.

Sure enough, three days later there was a rocket attack on a house in Avondale, used by South Africans. The rockets missed their target and caused minor damage to other residential properties in the area.

In October, 17, people were injured when a car bomb exploded at a surburban shopping centre.

The most recent attack was in Bulawayo last month. The Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister, Nathan Shamuyarira revealed recently that South African agents had hired an unemployed driver to drive a car loaded with explosives to a block of flats, where he had been blown up in the resulting explosion.

He revealed too, that security forces had uncovered an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents, made up largely of pro-Rhodesian whites, some of them farmers, in the Bulawayo and Fort Rixon area.

He said their statements had exposed a great deal about South African destabilisation activities in Zimbabwe since 1981, including the attack on the Inkomo Garrison arms dump in 1981 and the recent Bulawayo explosion.

Whether South Africa has been setting the scene for a direct or clandestine attack on or in Zimbabwe remains to be seen.

However, in the past, government ministers here have warned that South African threats should be taken seriously.

It was also the time that four South African soldiers were killed in Angola, where South Africa is occupying a third of the country in support of Unita.

The deaths were only announced recently and the rumblings from Pik Botha could have been intended to divert attention from the announcement he would have to make on this, as was clearly the case when Gen Malan attacked Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi in September.

If the pattern with Malan is to be repeated, more casualties in Angola could well be announced by Pretoria shortly. – Sapa.

Zimbabwe six have long wait for murder trial

HARARE — Six Zimbabweans may have to wait months before they are tried on charges of murder and causing explosions.

Legal sources say the government has indicated it will call about 100 witnesses in the trial, which is expected to be the country's most politically charged since independence.

They said the six detained men are also likely to be charged with an earlier car bomb explosion in a Harare shopping centre car park in which 18 people were injured on October 13.

Secrecy surrounding the trial was broken on Monday by Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, prompted, Zimbabean officials say, by a statement by his South African counterpart Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Shamuyarira, for the first time, publicly accused Pretoria of organising what he called "an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents" who had given details of attacks dating back to 1981. He blamed Pretoria for the massive car bomb attack on January 12 on a house used by the ANC in Bulawayo.

For the moment, defence lawyers say, the six are co-operating fully in the investigation in the knowledge that they risk the death penalty. A Zimbabwean official, who declined to be named, said the six had supplied "an amazing amount of information".

Because of Zimbabwe's tight rules on pre-trial publicity, the government has so far released little information on the case, seen here as highly embarrassing for South Africa.

Mr Botha, who was angered by Zimbabwe's brusque rejection of South Africa's complaint to Harare about a farm rocket attack on Saturday, became involved in an exchange of words with Zimbabwe which led to Mr Shamuyarira's remarks.

The Zimbabwean Minister said he believed the incident was contrived.

The Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress have denied crossing into South Africa to launch the rocket attack, Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, reports. — Reuter.

Sowetan 18/2/88

Hardships spotlighted



MIRIAM Makeba . . . to sing at conference.

HARARE — African artists and intellectuals will hold a conference in Zimbabwe next month and stage an open-air concert to highlight the plight of children in Southern Africa, the organisers said.

"The group of communicators who will gather in Harare will be expressing solidarity with the suffering children and parents inside South Africa, in the frontline states and in Southern Africa in general," Zimbabwe's minister of state for political affairs Naomi Nhiwatiwa told a news conference on Tuesday.

The March 1-5 convention, organised by the United Nations Children's Fund Development, follows a meeting in the Senegalese capital Dakar last March by 50 musicians, playwrights, film-makers, academics and journalists who reviewed the state of the African child.

The Harare symposium is expected to draw 150 participants, including musicians Harry Belafonte, Miriam Makeba and Hugh Masekela, both exiled South Africans, Nigerian author Chinua Achebe and South African anti-apartheid churchman Allan Boesak.

Zimbabwe's first lady, Sally Mugabe, chairlady of the Zimbabwe Child Survival and Development Committee, and Graca Machel, widow of Mozambique's first president Samora Machel, will attend. — Sapa-Reuter.

Averting a war that is unwinnable



MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

About once a year, someone here waxes lyrical about the prospect of mustering a "Pan African Army" to confront the South African Defence Force.

In theory, it all looks so simple and so inviting. Over the past 30 years many have shared the dream of Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah that black African states might combine to raise a host which, like George Washington's American "Continental Army" would first liberate, then provide a focus for political amalgamation. A mighty union, destined for global superpower status, might then emerge.

When 100 Tanzanian paratroopers received their wings last month after a year's training in Zimbabwe, our new Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala, confined his ambitions to a Pan African force which might repel South African cross-border incursions into the front line states. He had no heady visions, just yet, of a triumphal march down Adderley Street.

Fear of South African "destabilisation" has become acute here since the January 12 bomb blast in a Bulawayo suburban house occupied by the African National Congress. At the same time, the deep political dilemma of many Zimbabwean whites has been highlighted by the detention of more than 20 people, some ten of whom are still in custody, on suspicion of helping Pretoria's agents.

They say it is an ill wind that blows no one good: as if to defend itself against charges of abusing the Emergency Powers, the Government has at last freed former customs officers Mr John Austin and Mr Neil Harper. Their two-year jail ordeal caused Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena to warn at one stage of a possible descent into "uncivilised chaos" if the authorities continued to flout judicial rulings that the incarceration of Mr Austin and Mr Harper was illegal and possibly malicious in origin.

Scarcely had Mr Nkala finished speaking about a Pan-African Army when a brutal note of realism was introduced, quite unconsciously, by a visiting executive of the Pan-African News Agency — (PANA), which was established by the Organisation of African Unity to bring about a new information order on the continent.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, which Parliament was told owed nearly R500 000 in unpaid telex bills, was singled out for glowing praise for keeping up to date with its PANA dues. This suggested that other subscribers do not.

If OAU member states have difficulty running a comparatively cheap and simple institution, such as a news agency, what are their chances of keeping a credible fighting force in the field against the SADF?

The nightmare vision arises of tens of thousands of armed foreigners encamped on the soil of the front line states, to be left unpaid and unfed for an indefinite period. Anyone who does not believe the Duke of Wellington's dictum that a starving army is worse than no army at all need only look at Mozambique, where the crimes of deserters and looters are routinely notched up as actions of the enemy.

Defence sources in Harare report minimal progress with the establishment of a staff college for the senior officers of the front line states, although approval in principle was given five years ago.

It is not just a question of logistics — trusting your partners in the venture to pay their share on time. There are language problems, differences in equipment and grassroots military organisation and, above all, the question of discipline and political control.

No one in black Africa has forgotten that the 1966 coup which toppled Nkrumah was prepared under cover of the grandiose training programme he had ordered in preparation for an invasion of Rhodesia.

The commanders of an elite military force numbering no more than 100 to 200 men would emerge as a significant political factor in the life of any front line state in which they might be based, while anyone with 100 000 troops at his beck and call would be able to make and unmake governments at whim.

This reflection, incidentally, should lend cogency to the warning given last year by the distinguished South African advocate, Mr Sydney Kentridge, that a first priority must be for the law to provide protection against power, to curb and control those who wield the means of violence. When the law cannot do this, a descent into anarchy becomes inevitable, because communities will risk occasional depredations by their neighbours in preference to enslavement under a permanent "protection racket."

It is true that, within the next ten years, a new generation of computerised hand-held infantry weapons may come into the hands of the front line states, making South African incursions ruinously costly. But every serious military analyst agrees that Pretoria's defence problems do not, at heart, lie in the simple matter of confrontation between regular soldiers.

Although Marxism itself may be discredited, Lenin and Mao have inaugurated a new age of warfare in which people themselves are both the weapons and the battleground.

The human will is the devastated "No Man's Land" contested by the opposing sides.

Looking in on South Africa from the front line states one must admire the efforts of many courageous people, of widely differing political convictions, to bring home to your modern counterparts of Kaiser Bill and Lord Kitchener that no real victory is possible on this battlefield.

It is disturbing that their work is not being matched by any similar campaign here to convince our own militarists that nothing worth winning can be achieved by violence. In South Africa, men and women of goodwill are not frightened to be branded "communists," but in Zimbabwe the claim that the pacifist is covertly pro-apartheid still suffices to cow people into silence.

While there is still time, it needs to be brought home to Mr Nkala that Pretoria possesses a weapon potentially more devasting than any strategic nuclear device, in the form of the thousands of highly politically conscious activists who are at the core of township unrest today within the Republic.

If Israel and East Germany can currently expel alleged "troublemakers" wholesale, what is there to stop an ultra-rightist regime in Pretoria from imitating Zimbabwe's 1981 use of the Emergency Powers to order indefinite exile for the former army commander, General Peter Walls?

A hydrogen bomb might level central Harare while leaving Zimbabwe as a whole completely ungovernable by an invader. But a swelling population of South African emigres would change the entire social, economic, political and ethnographic complexion of Zimbabwe.

The fraternal Pan-Africanist welcome would wear thin as soon as the exiles became a force in their own right in Zimbabwe's affairs. But then it might be eternally too late to restore the status quo.

Mr Nkala and the defence planners of Africa need to think through these grim possibilities, just as Pretoria's praetorians need reminding, as often as possible that the proportion of emotionally-committed members of the South African dominant minority is year by year becoming perilously smaller in comparison with the numbers of people who want either to overthro the regime or, mor often, simply to "op out."

In a Zimbabwean con text, those who wan peace need to say lou and clear that any reg ime which succeeded i overthrowing Zanu(PF by force must, necessari ly, have an infinitel worse human rights re cord. In that most ex treme of African cases Uganda, the Tanzania troops who evicted Id Amin from power in 197 may have handed ou justice to a tyrant, bu Ugandans themselve have not benefited a jot.

Never were the words of Martin Luther King so applicable: "In a real sense, the means represent the ideal in the making — the end in process. So, in the long run, destructive means cannot bring about constructive ends because the ends are pre existent in the means."

All thinking citizens o this country are there fore bound to suppor President Mugabe une quivocally against act of sabotage and espion age, using every civil ised legal norm.

But we must also find the courage to point out in President Mugabe' own interests, that th best protection for him self and his heritage lie in persuading his ene mies to accept civilise legal norms. A crushin argument against Presi dent Botha would be t maintain an example b entrenching legal res traints on power here a home.

$8m Harare gold plan

19/2/88 (362)

HARARE — A British oil and mining group announced plans yesterday to invest $8,2 million US in two low grade gold mines in Zimbabwe.

In the first major foreign investment of its kind, Cluff Oil Holdings will import technology developed in Australia capable of refining low grade ore, the financial controller for the company here, Mr Godfrey Gomwe, said.

The two open-cast mines, about 90 km (56 miles) north-east of Harare, are expected to produce more than two tons of gold a year worth $28,5 million at current prices.

Bombed house: Suspect named

FUGITIVE SOUGHT FOR AN ATTACK ON ANC

HARARE — A man wanted by the Zimbabwe police in connection with the bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo last month and now said to be in South Africa has been named in court as Christopher John Bawden. 19/2/88

A Bulawayo court on Wednesday heard he was a fugitive being sought on treason charges which included the attack on the house occupied by ANC members.

Five other whites including Barry Bawden and Guy Bawden have already appeared in court accused of being members of a South African sabotage ring and are being held in custody.

Mr Christopher (Kit) Bawden's name came up when a Beitbridge garage owner, Mr Nicholas Johannes van der Merwe, pleaded guilty to contravening the Firearms Act.

He admitted being found in possession of a revolver and a firearms certificate in Bawden's name. Bawden had left the gun and R7 000 with him on January 14, saying he was going across the border to South Africa and that the police had refused to store the weapon.

The Bulawayo house was blown up on the night of January 11.

Mr van der Merwe's lawyer said his client was acting only as a "good Samaritan" when he agreed to look after the weapon and the money.

He was an innocent victim, said the lawyer.

Mr van der Merwe, who was detained for 10 days, was fined R110 for contravening the Firearms Act.

Bawden travelled across the border with a man named in court as Williams.

It is understood that he was detained for interrogation earlier this month but has since been released.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said this week that an extensive network of South African agents and saboteurs had been smashed.

ZIMBABWE

(362)

Watching the skies

Zimbabwe needs another two months of good rains — lasting until mid-April — if the most optimistic harvest forecasts are to be realised.

After a very late start to the season — in many cropping areas, rain started only in mid-December — farmers say the rains must continue until late April, which would be abnormal. Last year, crop sales declined more than 23% to Z$950m, but this was partially offset by a 34% jump in livestock realisations, primarily beef. The end result

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was an 18% decline in the value of farm output.

The main casualties were maize — down 80% in volume at only 400 000 t — and tobacco, where realisations fell 22% to $278m. Prospects for an improvement this year hinge heavily on rainfall conditions in late February and March. In mid-February, most rainfall-recording stations showed below-average rains. Thus hopes of a bumper maize crop have dissipated.

Grain industry sources believe the country's commercial growers will deliver no more than 300 000 t — a modest increase on last year's drought-affected 250 000 t — but there are still hopes in government circles for a much-improved communal crop harvest.

Communal (peasant) growers delivered only 150 000 t of maize last year and industry sources say the best to be hoped for in 1988 is about 450 000 t. This would give total deliveries from both large and small-scale growers of a maximum of 750 000 t.

With annual consumption running close to 1 Mt, this implies a further reduction in the maize stockpile — estimated at 700 000 t — and no maize exports in 1988/1989. Furthermore, if February and March are dry months, Zimbabwe could find itself having to import maize early in 1989, though at this juncture it seems unlikely.

The tobacco industry is forecasting a smaller crop than last year's 130m kg but one of higher quality. Tobacco prices plunged 30% to 217c/kg last year, mainly because of the poor-quality, drought-affected leaf. The weather has been kinder to growers this year and a high-quality crop of 115m kg is envisaged — provided rains last until mid-March.

There is much speculation and disagreement over the likely level of prices on the auction floors when they open in April, but if the weather remains relatively favourable, growers believe a price of 300c/kg is possible. This would be lower than the record 313c earned in 1986 but a substantial improvement on last year's dismal performance.

The value of agricultural production declined $300m last year, and it looks increasingly unlikely that all of this will be recouped in 1988. Higher maize and tobacco realisations could bring in $140m and increased revenues from sugar, cotton, horticulture and soyas should push the revenue gain well above $200m.

But it looks as though the industry will have to wait until 1989 at least to regain its 1986 levels. ■

In Zim, a 'heal the wounds' plan for bomb victims

By PETER WELLMAN, Harare

WHILE South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha threatens another attack on Zimbabwe, a "Heal the Wounds" campaign to compensate for previous South African attacks has been started here.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress have denied involvement in the February 13 rocket attack on a farmhouse across the border near Beit Bridge.

Botha, who claims the "elements" who attacked have retreated back into Zimbabwe, issued a tough warning the same day against the Mugabe government, saying Pretoria "reserves the right to take whatever steps are deemed necessary to prevent incursions of this nature".

This is the sort of language Pretoria has used before previous raids.

Zimbabwe called the charge "a pack of lies".

But while tension between the two capitals is at a level that makes South African exiles here nervous about a new raid, "Heal the Wounds" concentrates on the damage already done.

It is being launched today by the Speaker of Parliament, Didymus Mutasa, who is also Zanu (PF) secretary for external affairs.

The press conference will be at a Harare block of flats damaged by a bomb that killed a Zimbabwean woman on May 11 last year.

An alleged South African agent has confessed in detention that the bomb was intended for a senior ANC member.

From 1981, when the ANC chief representative here, Joe Qabi, was shot in his car, there has been a consistent pattern of attacks against anti-apartheid activists in Zimbabwe.

Most notorious was the bombing of the Avondale suburban shopping centre last October: activists Jeremy Brickhill and South African-born Joan Brickhill were among three people badly wounded.

The Heal campaign aims to pay uninsured medical costs, and educate children of parents killed.

It will also be another focus against apartheid in this capital city where Pretoria is widely feared and loathed, and where popular opinion is that people do not need courts to convince them that it is South Africa and its agents who kill exiles here.

But, since Pretoria has been unable to pinpoint the ANC bases it routinely claims exist here, why the bellicose charges by Botha at this time?

Many observers believe he is smokescreening, to draw attention off the sensational "spy and sabotage" trial being prepared after the cracking of what the government claims is a major South African subversion ring.

If the group — six from about 20 originally detained — are convicted it will be a major blow for South Africa, which stoutly denies destabilising its neighbours.

But it will be a major success for Zimbabwe, which has only Odile Harington and a few lesser agents to show for years of police work while the attacks continued.

Only one of the men is a South African — Phillip Conjawayo, the only black among them. He claims he was tortured in detention.

The others are allegedly agents of Pretoria, and the group has allegedly been implicated in just about every bomb and raid blamed on South Africa since independence.

Expecting the worst, Botha may therefore be laying his defences — it is Zimbabwe that is at fault for allowing cross-border raids by guerrillas.

Either way it is a heavy game for the men arrested.

This country hangs people. When Harington got 25 years the court suggested tougher sentences for similar cases in future.

Key SA spy fled, says Zimbabwe

362
B/day
19/2/88.

HARARE — Zimbabwe claims to have smashed an extensive network of SA saboteurs and assassins, but a spectacular series of trials planned for later this year may turn out to be "Hamlet without the Prince".

Bulawayo magistrate Preece Knomo was told on Wednesday that a key figure sought by the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) — Christopher John Bawden — had escaped to SA on January 14.

Prosecutor Phillip Mandongwe said Bawden was wanted to stand trial on the capital charge of treason, after the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo on January 11.

Two members of Bawden's family — Barry Desmond Bawden and Guy Thomas Bawden — are among a group of six men who have been remanded in custody in Harare, on charges of murder and contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The Bawdens are a prominent farming family from the Shangani-Fort Rixon area east of Bulawayo.

All six of the accused have reportedly made statements to the police implicating themselves in five attacks on the ANC.

It has not been confirmed whether their case is connected with the detention, since last September, of six other whites on suspicion of spying for Pretoria.

A government-appointed secret tribunal has recommended the unconditional release of one of them, Squadron-Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, but President Robert Mugabe has issued an order overriding this.

Lewis-Walker, a senior public servant since his retirement from the air force, continues to be held with Richard Laban, a Canadian, Geoffrey Mee, an Irish national, Patricia Brown, who holds a British passport, Ivor Harding, a Zimbabwean post office security officer and Harding's son Clive.

The detainees' review tribunal has ruled reasonable grounds exist for continuing to hold Mee and Laban, but has yet to examine the cases of the other three.

Many of the statements allegedly made to police by the "Bulawayo Six" are said to lead back to former Rhodesian Security Police Chief Superintendent Geoffrey Price, now allegedly employed by the SA security services.

Price's name emerged again last November in the trial of 27-year-old Odile Harington, gaoled for 25 years for an attempt to infiltrate the ANC.

Zimbabwe facing economic crisis

Zimbabwe makes capital of arrests



Dr Shamuyarira ... ignored sub judice rules.

By Claire Robertson

Zimbabwe's resources are over-extended in dealing with expensive commitments in neighbouring countries, a whopping 10 percent budget deficit predicted for this year, and a heavy social services burden, says Africa Institute economic researcher Mr Du Toit Malan.

More than 30 percent of its foreign exchange earnings have to be used to service the country's R4 billion foreign debt, he says.

Foreign exchange income is, in turn, dependent on getting the goods to ports, and although this dependence has decreased from an estimated 90 percent in 1986, roughly half of the landlocked country's exports are still routed through South Africa, says Mr Malan.

In 1986, in an apparent response to Zimbabwe's support for sanctions against South Africa, the Republic instituted a short-lived strategy whereby all trucks were routed to Pretoria for "checking". The red tape multiplied with the enforcement of a permit system for goods en route to South African ports.

FLEXING OF MUSCLE

The Star's Africa News Service

The Zimbabwe government, apparently confident that it has proof of South African destabilisation, is expected to make the most of the court appearance of the six whites recently arrested in Bulawayo.

The arrests are said to be regarded by the Zimbabwean security services as a breakthrough in providing new evidence that will stand up in court that South Africa has been involved in a secret war inside Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe and South African governments have for some time been engaged in a running war of accusations, counter-accusations and threats over destabilisation across each other's borders.

The six, according to a Zimbabwean official, supplied the authorities with "an amazing amount of information" regarding South Africa's activities inside Zimbabwe since 1981.

The Zimbabwe government has in the past blamed South Africa for attacks on installations inside Zimbabwe going as far back as 1981 but has not always been able to provide proof.

Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, ignoring sub judice rules, this week linked the group arrested in Bulawayo to one of the earliest sabotage operations after Zimbabwe's independence: the destruction of a huge arms and ammunition depot at Inkomo barracks near Harare in August 1981.

The Zimbabwe government's allegations of South African destabilisation were supported in November last year by Mrs Trish Hanekom, a Zimbabwean, after completing a 38-month prison term in South Africa for offences under the Internal Security Act.

She claimed in Zimbabwe after her release from prison that she and two other young South Africans had managed to get access to secret documents from the SADF Directorate of Special Tasks, the contents of which were given to the outlawed African National Congress, which in turn passed them on to the Frontline states' security services.

Trial in camera

One of the three, she said, was Roland Hunter, a conscript in the SADF, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment after being convicted in a trial held in camera for offences under the Defence Act and the Protection of Information Act. Hanekom said Hunter had been a special assistant to Colonel Cornelius van Niekerk, a senior officer in the Directorate of Special Tasks of the Chief of Staff (Intelligence) of the SADF.

She said Colonel van Niekerk headed Operation Mila, the code name for a programme of support for the Mozambique National Resistance movement and secret operations in other countries.

"Operation Mila was the model project — regarded as effective and cost efficient — for other operations being run with the Lesotho Liberation Army in Lesotho, Unita in Angola and dissidents in Zimbabwe," she told the monthly magazine *New African*.

Mrs Hanekom's knowledge of alleged South African covert operations could not, however, extend beyond 1983, when she was arrested. South Africa claims it stopped aiding the MNR after signing the Nkomati Accord in 1984. More recently Zimbabwean officials have acknowledged that there has been no infiltration of dissidents from South Africa into Zimbabwe for some time.

However, the recent conviction and confession of South African spy Odile Harrington indicates that South Africa was active in covert activities in Zimbabwe, in this case at least, as recently as last year.

The six whites arrested are said by the Zimbabwean authorities to have been linked to a car bomb explosion in January this year at a house in Bulawayo used by ANC cadres.

Legal sources have also been quoted as saying that the six detained men are likely to be charged with the car bomb explosion in the Harare suburb of Avondale in October which seriously injured anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill.

Attacks for which the Zimbabwe authorities have accused South Africa of responsibility, but without producing proof, include the destruction by sabotage of one-third of the Zimbabwe air force's aircraft at Thornhill base in 1982.

This was one of the acts blamed on South Africa which were directed at Zimbabwean installations rather than at the ANC.

Booby-trapped

Attacks in the latter category include two in May last year in Harare, both of which the Zimbabwean authorities blamed on South Africa. A booby-trapped TV set supplied to an ANC official exploded, killing one woman, and later there was a rocket attack against an ANC office in which no-one was injured.

In May last year South Africa formally warned Zimbabwe to halt passage of ANC guerillas following landmine blasts in the Transvaal. The rocket attack on a farmhouse near Messina this month has led to even stronger warnings by South Africa.

for goods en route to South African ports.

FLEXING OF MUSCLE

The move was too short-lived to have any noticeable effect — "more of a flexing of muscle", according to Mr Malan, but Zimbabwe took note of the potential damage to its economy, and steps were launched to upgrade and render safe alternative routes.

Traffic through South Africa decreased to 50 percent of all Zimbabwean freight, but developing alternative rail lines has placed a severe drain on Zimbabwe's economy.

The country spends an estimated R3 million a day in Mozambique, says Mr Malan. One of its commitments there is the defence of the Beira Corridor rail link with an estimated 10 000 Zimbabwean troops.

Neither Beira nor the Tazara railway line to the west — to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam — as yet meet Zimbabwe's freight needs.

A R560 million rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor might bring the line up to the standard where it can carry 3,5 million tons of freight a year by 1990.

A third "umbilical cord", the 500 km Chikawala or Limpopo line from Zimbabwe to Maputo, is expected to be viable only by the end of next year. A British loan of R46 million is being used to repair the line.

PREDICTION

Mr Malan says there is a chance that Zimbabwe's prediction of being able to transport all its freight through one of these three routes might be realised by the mid-1990s, thus lessening its dependence on South Africa.

It would still be faced with the task of defending the line from Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, whose regular attacks on the Beira Corridor rail link and oil pipelines force Zimbabwe to turn to South Africa for aid, he adds.

Zimbabwe had a 12 percent budget deficit last year — "and the economists are angry because the South African Government will tolerate a 6 percent deficit this year," says Mr Malan.

The country's defence expenditure runs at about 16 percent of the total budget, while it still has to "pour a huge amount of money into social services established after independence".

The volume of exports from Zimbabwe barely increased between 1980 and 1987, he says. "There was some increase in the value of the trade but it is very vulnerable in times of low economic growth."

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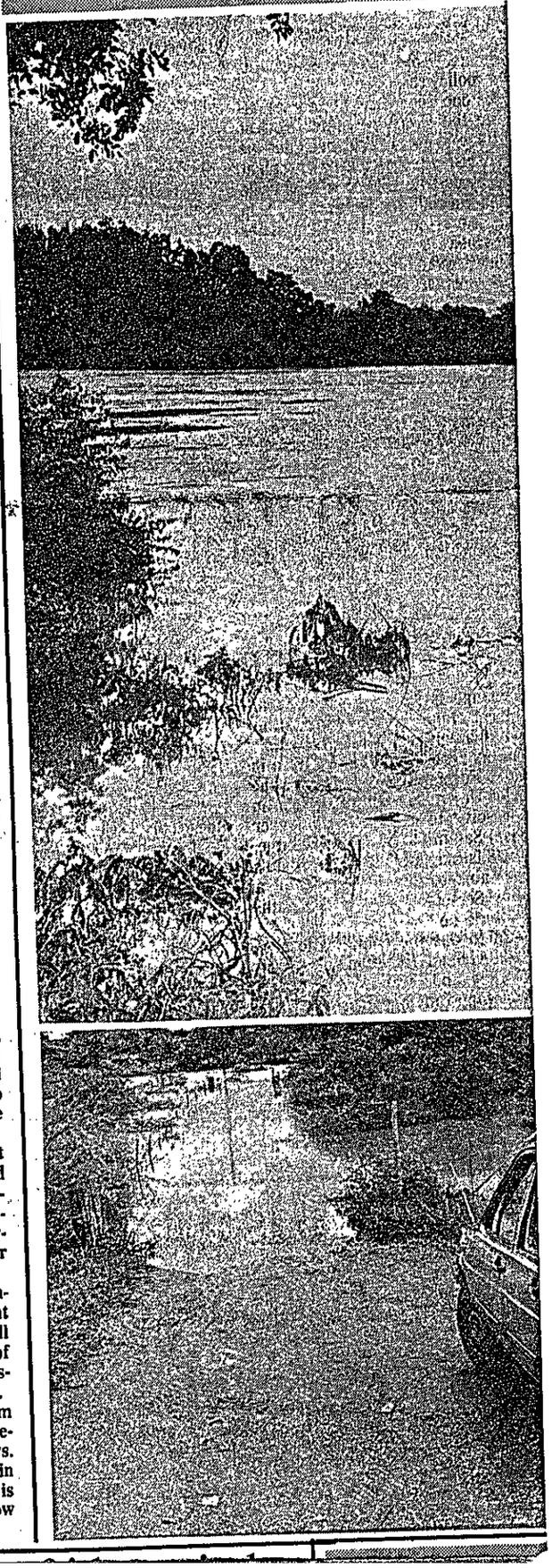
After drought ca



Bulawayo bomb: sixth man named

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A man wanted by the Zimbabwe Police in connection with the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo last month and now said to be in South Africa was named in court yesterday as Christopher John Bawden.

A Bulawayo court heard he was a fugitive being sought on treason charges which included the attack on the house occupied by ANC members.

Five other whites, including Mr Barry Bawden and Mr Guy Bawden, have already appeared in court accused of being members of a South African sabotage ring and are being held in custody.

Mr Christopher (Kit) Bawden's name came up when a Beit Bridge garage owner, Nicholas Johannes van der Merwe, pleaded guilty to contravening the Firearms Act.

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Van der Merwe's lawyer said his client was acting only as a "Good Samaritan" when he agreed to look after the weapon and the money.

He was an innocent victim of the outrageous acts perpetrated by agents, said the lawyer.

Van der Merwe, who was detained for 10 days, was fined R110 for contravention of the Firearms Act.

Mr Bawden travelled across the border with a man named in court as Williams. It is understood he was detained for questioning earlier this month but has since been released.

Zimbabwe to end freeze on pay and prices

HARARE — An eight-month freeze on wages and prices is to end with a round of pay increases for public and private sector workers on March 1.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said yesterday government pay and price controls would remain in force and price increases would be considered case by case.

Next month's pay rises will be scaled from 15% for the lowest paid to nothing for those earning more than Z$45 000.

Chidzero said the government recognised the need to stimulate investment and growth and return as quickly as possible to normal functioning of the price system.

Zimbabwe imposed the freeze last July for an initial six months, then extended it in January. Economists said the main motive was to curb the budget deficit by restraining pay in the public sector. — Sapa-Reuter.

Lonrho gives to victims of 'SA attacks'

HARARE. — Mr Tiny Rowlands' controversial multi-national corporation, Lonrho, opened donations yesterday to a Zimbabwean fund aimed at compensating victims of South African "destabilization" attacks with a R2 300 cheque.

Mr K A Mills, a local executive of the corporation, which has frequently been lambasted by black Africa's political chiefs for alleged "neo-colonialist" ambitions, presented the money to the patron of the "Heal the Wounds" campaign, Mr Didymus Mutasa, on the grounds of a block of flats devastated by a bomb blast last May.

Officials said R54 000 was needed to repair damage caused to Earls Court when an bomb blew up in the flat of a Zimbabwean woman, who was killed, and her husband, an ANC administrative official.

The officials said R116 000 was needed just to help victims of three bombings blamed on South Africa.

Cape Times 20/2/88

SA reserves right 'of hot pursuit'

MESSINA. — South Africa had reserved the right to launch hot pursuit of terrorists into Zimbabwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was on a visit to the Messina farm of Mr Cyril Fisher, where five alleged terrorists carried out a rocket attack last weekend. The attackers are alleged to have crossed the border from Zimbabwe.

He told local farmers the South African government had had enough of Zimbabwe dismissing allegations of terrorist incursion as a joke.

"We have now reserved the right to act without liaison with them next time, as the circumstances may require." AP

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

● Meanwhile, Mozambique reacted angrily yesterday to Mr Botha's statement yesterday on Mozambique's political, security and health situation.

Mozambique charged that Mr Botha was ignorant of its history.

"Mr Botha demonstrated his ignorance of Mozambican history by his claim that that there has never been an election in Mozambique," the official AIM news agency said.

"There have in fact been two general elections in Mozambique since independence, in 1977 and 1986," it said.

The agency said in a commentary that in Mozambican elections all citizens voted, while in South Africa the vast majority of the population was excluded from national elections.

"Mr Botha's concern about elections is more applicable to his own country than to Mozambique," AIM said, adding that Botha had not complained about lack of democracy when Mozambique was run by "his friends and allies in Lisbon".

It added: "As for Mozambique's health, the South African regime is responsible for the destruction of over 30% of the country's primary health care network."

Mozambique accuses South Africa of backing rebels behind a sabotage campaign which has damaged its economic infrastructure. — Sapa-Reuter.

South Africa's patience wears thin

SA's long guns put pressure on Angolans

by JOAO SANTA RITA
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — South African troops were this week involved in a major battle around the ghost town of Cuito Cuanavale as thousands of Angolan government troops tried to ease the pressure of the long-range G-5 and G-6 guns which have almost destroyed the strategic military post.

Dozens, if not hundreds, of soldiers have died since last year in the battle around the town, but informed sources said this week the irony was that neither South Africa nor the rebel movement Unita want to occupy it.

The sources said that three or possibly four Angolan army brigades, each with about 1 500 men, were fighting with their backs to the Cuito River facing South Africa's long-range artillery and thousands of Unita soldiers.

"Ghost town"

"The Unita and South African positions are about 20 kilometres from the Angolan defensive positions and from there they can easily shell Cuito Cuanavale with their G-5 and G-6 guns," the sources said.

"Cuito Cuanavale is now a ghost town and no one lives there."

The Angolan and Cuban command for the sixth military region, which includes Cuito Cuanavale, was withdrawn to a position about 20km to the north on the road between the town and the important military town of Mengongue.

The sources said it seemed that Angolan government troops had tried to push the South African and Unita positions farther east.

"If they can push them eastwards then Cuito Cuanavale will be out of range of the guns," they said.

The sources said it was wrong to assume that South Africa and Unita wanted to take Cuito Cuanvale.

Pretoria and Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels were interested in keeping the town as "an abcess" to draw Angolan troops from other parts of the country.

"The strategic interest lies to the north along the Benguela railway and it is there that within the next few weeks there could be major developments," they said.

On Monday the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said Unita had achieved "resounding successes".

On Wednesday Unita said it had killed 92 Angolan government troops and 17 Cubans in a 10-hour battle near Cuito Cuanavale.

Angola's government also reported fierce fighting in the area this week, saying that both sides had heavy casualties.

Angola said on Thursday it had driven back a big South African offensive near Cuito Cuanavale in a four-day battle.

More than "70 South African soldiers were killed, two planes were shot down and more than 20 tanks and armoured vehicles were destroyed in the fighting," the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communiqué carried by the news agency Angop.

Giving rare details of its own casualties, the ministry said 25 government soldiers had been killed and five tanks destroyed before 7 000 South African troops were repulsed.

Fresh fighting

The offensive which began on Sunday was over but Pretoria was putting in more reinforcements and fresh fighting could be expected, said Angop in a report monitored in Lisbon.

In December General Geldenhuys said that South Africa was withdrawing its troops from Angola in a manner taking into account "operational circumstances".

This week he said the withdrawal was taking longer than expected and added that operational advantages announced last year could not be sacrificed.

He warned that to protect these advantages it was necessary to take "limited offensive action by the Defence Force from time to time to safeguard the operational advantages".

by GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The angry flare-up in the war of words across South Africa's borders in the past week indicates a significant hardening in Pretoria's attitude to the frontline states.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's unusually sharp reaction to government rhetoric from Harare and Maputo suggests that Pretoria is losing patience with its unfriendly neighbours.

A skunk it might be in the eyes of the rest of the world — but in its own eyes South Africa is a regional power and it clearly is determined to act like one.

It is partly in this capacity that South Africa is sending its troops to fight in Angola — currently in the action around the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, in which the deaths of four SADF soldiers were announced this week.

And it is partly in its role of regional power that Pretoria has taken an increasingly nonsense stand towards the frontline states.

The harsh exchanges with Zimbabwe and Mozambique indicate a sharp deterioration in relations with South Africa, although it remains to be seen whether this will persist.

But the exchanges seem to signal a South African attitude that is becoming increasingly hard-nosed.

Thus when South Africa protested to Zimbabwe after ANC insurgents, allegedly from Zimbabwe, attacked a farmhouse near Messina on February 13 and Harare's Information Minister dismissed the allegation as "a pack of lies" Mr Botha responded strongly.

Offhandedness

"South Africa will not tolerate continued offhandedness on matters which profoundly affect the security of South Africa," he said.

He warned that in future the Republic "could be forced to take the necessary steps itself."

By this he clearly meant steps against ANC insurgents seen to be operating from Zimbabwe. It was strong language by any diplomatic measure.

Through the system of verbal semaphore that is understood in capitals around the world, Zimbabwe has clearly got the message: Next time we may — and almost certainly will — strike back across the border.

Pretoria has since made it clear that while it wants harmonious relations with Zimbabwe and all its neighbours it will not shrink from hostilities against them if they invite action.

Mozambique received equally short shrift a few days later when President Joaquim Chissano rejected the offer of a regional conference by President Botha, saying there could be no such summit until there had been changes in the Republic's policies.

"The South African Government has had enough of this hypocrisy," Foreign Minister Botha stormed, and virtually withdrew the offer of a regional conference as far as Mozambique was concerned.

He said there was no point to such a meeting until Mozambique itself made changes within its own borders.

He obliquely pointed to the fact that the Frelimo government has never held a fully-democratic election and is unable to defeat the insurgent movement that is fighting a war to force it to respect democracy.

Saying that Maputo had privately contradicted its public claim that the Republic was the biggest backer of the Renamo rebels, Mr Botha warned that South Africa would in future "expose Mozambique's hypocrisy at every opportunity".

He thus appears to have told Maputo that the diplomatic gloves are now off and Pretoria will no longer keep a discreet silence when it thinks the Frelimo government is double-dealing.

Get respect

Mr Botha's outburst ignored the fact that the situation he slammed in Mozambique had existed when the offer of a regional conference was first made — and nothing had changed except that President Chissano had demanded reform in South Africa before the offer could be accepted.

What clearly angered Pretoria was Mozambique's refusal to accept Pretoria's policy of gradual reform and meanwhile negotiate regional issues of common concern.

Mozambique, like Zimbabwe, has refused to treat South Africa as the regional power it obviously is. Pretoria does not like it and obviously has decided that if it cannot get negotiation it will at least get some respect.

This does not mean that it will give up its efforts to improve relations with its neighbours. But it is doing so primarily as the regional power, a concept that is held not only by the politicians in Pretoria but also by the military leaders who influence their decisions.

It is as the regional power that South Africa is approaching the issue of settlement SWA/Namibia and Angola and it is possibly encouraged this approach by what it sees as the increasing irrelevance of the United States in this particular issue and in Southern Africa in general.

For more than six months South African forces have been engaged in fighting in Angola on a scale unprecedented since their first brief invasion and withdrawal in 1976.

The announcement of the death of the four soldiers in the Cuito Cuanavale action came after Angolan claims that South African troops have been fighting alongside the Unita rebels to deny government forces the use of the town its strategic air base.

SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys has insisted that South African troops are withdrawing from Angola but under "operational" circumstances — ensuring that in the process Unitas lose none of the advantages gained in the recent fighting.

The South African involvement in the Cuito Cuanavale battle may have been substantial and certainly has been effective, with the ultra-long-range G5 guns apparently playing a decisive role.

The objective seems to be to prevent the Cuban and Soviet-backed MPLA forces from launching another offensive against Unita this year and to increase the pressure on the MPLA to negotiate a settlement with Unita.

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SA will hit back, Malan warns after farm, bank blasts

by DAVID BRAUN
Weekend Argus Political Staff

MESSINA. — The South African Government yesterday shook a clenched fist at the African National Congress and the frontline states, saying: "Enough is enough, next time we send in our troops".

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, were reacting to last week's rocket attack on a farmhouse on the banks of the Limpopo river, and to yesterday's attack on First National Bank at Oshakati.

Mr Pik Botha effectively declared that South Africa's regional detente policy was dead.

And General Malan vowed to "eliminate" the ANC wherever it might be.

Follow-up

The next time terrorists crossed the border South Africa would take follow-up action, he said.

The Ministers were speaking on the swollen banks of the Limpopo at the scene of the attack on a farmhouse outside Messina.

They were accompanied by General Georg Meiring, Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, farmers and a group of political and military correspondents.

They inspected the scene of the attack and walked to the river to look across the border at Zimbabwe.

News of the Oshakati attack reached them while they were there.

General Malan said that he and Mr Botha had come for the sake of the South African people. More than the lives of the farmers was at stake, he said.

"We are not against Zimbabwe as such. But I have made a public statement that wherever the ANC may be in Africa we will do the necessary.

"I'm afraid we'll have to think in terms of crossing the river next time, and not withholding our troops," he said.

Given chance

Mr Botha said it was important to point out that Zimbabwe had been given a chance. South Africa had urged Zimbabwe to try to find those responsible for the rocket attack.

The response had been that South Africa was telling a pack of lies, and the whole matter had been treated as a joke, Mr Botha said.

"The SA Government has now had enough of this. We have just had enough ."

Mr Botha said later there should be no mistake about the Government's feelings towards South Africa's neighbours.

"We have repeatedly invited them to talk to us to sort out our problems in peace. Now they have demonstrated that they are not interested. They think we are going to lean over backwards until we fall over," he said.

"As far as I'm concerned there'll be no more talk of a regional conference, not from our side. It's up to them to take the initiative.

"We are no longer interested in the neighbouring states. We are going to get on with our own business and stabilise our situation — and we will succeed."

"No peace"

Earlier Mr Botha said there would not be peace and prosperity in Southern Africa while there was violence such as the rocket attack and the Oshakati incident.

He said: "We will have to act against the violence, even if it means more boycotts and sanctions.

"If we have more boycotts and sanctions, which we do not want, it will hurt our economy and delay our economic recovery. But to give in to pressure of this kind (of violence), means the whole of Southern Africa will be governed by violence," he said.

Mr Botha and General Malan made direct appeals to the ordinary people of Zimbabwe to resist terrorists using their territory to cross into South Africa.

Mr Botha said it was in these people's interests to stop such terrorists or they would have to pay the price.

General Malan said he had nothing against the people of Zimbabwe.

"But there is one thing I will do," he said. "Wherever the ANC is we will eliminate it. If Zimbabweans find themselves in between then I feel very sorry for them."

General Malan said he would investigate extending the bounty system, whereby rewards could also be paid to Zimbabweans for information which led to the capture of terrorists.

'Dirty tricks' trial of former soldiers

By PETA THORNYCROFT and DON JACOBS: Harare

FORMER members of the Rhodesian security forces now living in South Africa and allegedly serving in the SA Defence Force have been accused of masterminding a sabotage ring in Zimbabwe.

The identities of the four alleged spy-handlers will soon emerge in a Zimbabwe court.

It is claimed all were involved in a number of the "dirty tricks" of the seven-year war that ended white minority rule.

The four are allegedly now based in Pretoria, working for a special unit.

The SADF yesterday said it was not prepared to be drawn into a trial by public innuendo.

HANGING

A spokesman added that the SADF believed the sub judice rules in all such cases should be respected.

Meanwhile, two of the five whites detained in connection with bombings in Harare and Bulawayo were warned this week by legal advisers that they could hang if found guilty of treason charges.

They are Mr Michael Smith, a former permanent force member of an elite Rhodesian regiment, and Mr Kevin Woods, who worked until a year ago in the Central Intelligence Organisation.

If condemned to die they would be the first whites in either Rhodesia or Zimbabwe to be executed for political offences.

HOSTAGES

A black Zimbabwean has also been charged with involvement in the bombings.

If the six are found guilty, all acts of sabotage aimed at the ANC since 1982 will be accounted for.

Also in detention in Zimbabwe is Mr John Bawden, 70-year-old father of alleged South African agent Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden.

His youngest son, Gregory, his brother Desmond, 65, and nephew, Tommy, have also been detained.

They are allegedly being held in police custody as hostages for the return to Zimbabwe of Kit Bawden.

Friends of the family fear they will be held indefinitely under the emergency powers.

WANTED

Legal sources confirm that efforts are being made to secure the release of the four.

Bulawayo magistrate Mr Preece Nkomo heard last week that Kit Bawden, 35, who works in Johannesburg but holds a Zimbabwean passport, was wanted to stand trial here on a capital charge of treason.

It arose from a seven-year series of sabotage incidents culminating in the January 11 bomb blast at a Bulawayo house occupied by ANC members.

On January 14 Mr Bawden, a former soldier in the Rhodesian army, crossed back into SA through the Beit Bridge border post.

The Zimbabwean who gave him a lift, Mr Richard Howard-Williams, has been detained since returning home.

Cape Times 22/12/88

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Mugabe agrees to Red Cross visiting detainees

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government has recently relaxed its eight year ban on inspection of detention conditions here, the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Cornelio Summaruga, disclosed at the weekend.

Mr Summarugo told a news conference that negotiations are in progress with the South African government to enlarge the scale of Red Cross visits to those detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, and with the rebel movement MNR in Mozambique to permit resumption of emergency food distribution throughout the former Portuguese colony.

The Rhodesian and Zimbabwe-Rhodesian governments permitted Red Cross access to political prisoners but this was denied after Mr Robert Mugabe came to power in 1980.

Mr Summaruga said he was pleased to be able to ratify an agreement negotiated with the Zimbabwean authorities when he met President Mugabe in Harare last week.

"Our aim by visiting prisons is to be sure that detainees are treated according to human dignity," said the 54-year-old Swiss, who recently began a four term as ICRC president. "It is a valuable contribution that we are giving to the fight against torture in the world."

Among the conditions of the visits to political prisoners are that the ICRC will not contest the reasons for incarceration or make public statements on what it finds. The ICRC insists on being able to speak to detainees without witnesses, said Mr Summaruga.

Among those currently visited were two ANC men held behind Unita lines in Angola.

The ICRC chief said the governments of Angola and Mozambique "perfectly understand the humanitarian aim of the ICRC" and accept that it has to talk to the Unita and MNR rebels to fulfil its functions.

In Mozambique, Red Cross relief flights by three South African pilots, based at Beira, were halted on December 23 due to the security situation. Mr Summarugo was reluctant to discuss ICRC dealing with the MNR but it is understood the rebels objected to supply drops taking place only in government-held areas.

He expected to receive assurances shortly for the safe resumption of relief flights of food and clothing to more than 30 000 starving families in the Tete, Sofala and Inhambane provinces.

Zimbabwe's unions warned

HARARE — Zimbabwe Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Mr John Nkomo, said this week that the government and party may have to intervene in the labour movement to ensure effective leadership, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Opening a seminar of the Furniture and Cabinet Makers Union here, the Minister expressed concern that there were problems within the labour movement and said he had called the ZCTU leadership to a meeting last week to voice his dissatisfaction.

In a speech read on his behalf by a ministry official, Mr Nkomo said: "Time is fast approaching when government and party may have to intervene to ensure that only the most dedicated unionists with proven records are elected to lead the unions."

"The trade union's strength lies in your ability to run your affairs in a human-like manner in the interests of the workers," the Minister said. — Sapa.

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Economics for trade unionists

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) yesterday launched the first phase of a series of economic seminars to educate senior trade unionists on the economy and make them effective proponents for social change.

ZCTU vice president Jerry Jaricha opened the two-day seminar emphasising that the economics seminar laid the foundation for effective participation of workers in the economy from an informed position.

"The challenge is on the labour movement to come up with an alternative socio-economic development strategy.

"To date, employers have articulated and, indeed, espoused their liberalisation model to which we must come up with alternatives," Jaricha said.

In a 50-page research document reviewing the economy, the ZCTU said the real problem "has been the attempt to find solutions to the woes of the economy by further acknowledging and servicing the very system we seek to transform".

This is an apparent criticism of the government measures to correct the adverse economic position which has seen the country failing to achieve the targeted 5,1% growth during the current five-year national development plan.

The ZCTU says the economy flagged during the past year "throwing out of balance the projected 2,7% annual growth in employment". — Sapa.

D(1) 27/2/88

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Suspected SA agents appear

HARARE — Five whites and a black, alleged by the state to be South African agents engaged in bombing establishments occupied by members of the ANC in Zimbabwe, appeared briefly in the magistrates' court here yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded to March 25.

The state alleges that all six, acting in concert, planted bombs and attacked five ANC establishments in Zimbabwe, one in Bulawayo where a person was killed on January 11.

The accused are: Kevin John Woods, 35, Bulawayo, Michael Anthony Smith, 34, of Balwearie Estates, Chakari, Barry Desmond Bawden, 30, of Kopje Ranch, Shangani, Phillip Masiza Conjwayo, 54, of Harare, Rory Burt Maguire, 37, Bulawayo, and Guy Thomas Bawden, 32, of Harare. — Sapa

Sabotage - 6 appear

HARARE — Six men alleged to be members of a South African sabotage ring appeared briefly in court here for further remand while preparations continue for their trial.

The men — five whites and a black man — were remanded in custody for a month.

The State claims they planted bombs and attacked ANC premises in Harare and Bulawayo.

At the brief court hearing were Mr Rory Maguire, Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Michael Smith, Mr Guy Bawden, Mr Desmond Bawden and Mr Philip Conjwayo.

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29/2/88

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SADF says Zimbabwean paid R40 000 was SA agen

PRETORIA — A Zimbabwean businessman, reportedly paid R40 000 by the SA government after being allegedly duped into aiding an SA raid on Harare, was "regarded as an SADF agent", a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman was commenting on an article in yesterday's Sunday Tribune quoting London's Observer newspaper and several Zimbabwean newspapers.

The papers said Richard Woodcroft, 44, was paid the money in an out-of-court settlement after engaging a firm of London solicitors to sue Pretoria.

The Sunday Tribune said Woodcroft spent 18 months in detention for alleged complicity in the May 1986 raid by SA on African National Congress buildings in Harare.

It was reported that Woodcroft had been approached by the SA raiders, masquerading as tourists, to supply them with vehicles.

Immediately after the raid the vehicles were found abandoned, their keys still in their ignitions, at a deserted air field south of Harare from which the raiders made their departure.

The report said the cars were traced to Woodcroft and he was detained by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation.

The paper also reported that sources in Zimbabwe said that close friends of British-born Woodcroft confirmed the payment. Woodcroft was not in Zimbabwe any longer and was believed to be in Namibia.

Asked if Woodcroft had any connection with the SADF and if he had received any "pay-out", the Defence Force spokesman said: "The SADF confirms an amount was offered to Mr Woodcroft which he accepted.

"The amount was offered to him because the SADF regarded him as its agent and consequently wished to compensate him.

"The SADF, however, wishes to state clearly that this offer of compensation cannot in any way be interpreted as payment for so-called war damage."

Woodcroft was released last March by Zimbabwe's Detainees' Review Tribunal after the body accepted legal argument that he had been duped.

Asked about the apparent discrepancy between his statement and an earlier one by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which described the reports about Woodcroft as "far-fetched in the extreme", the SADF spokesman said: "Perhaps they (Foreign Affairs) were thinking of someone else." — Sapa.

SADF admits that Harare man was SA agent

PRETORIA. — A Zimbabwean businessman, reportedly paid out R40 000 by the South African government after being allegedly duped into aiding a South African raid on Harare, was "regarded as an SADF agent", a Defence Force spokesman told Sapa yesterday.

The spokesman was commenting on a report in a Durban Sunday newspaper quoting London's Observer newspaper and several Zimbabwean newspapers.

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Pay-out

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Pik Botha tells SA spy's mother not to talk to press

Cape Times 29/2/88 (362)

By CHRIS STEYN

THE mother of convicted South African spy Odile Harington disclosed yesterday that she had been ordered by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, not to discuss details of her visit to her imprisoned daughter early last week with the media.

Mrs Eone de Wet told the Cape Times she had received a letter signed by Mr Pik Botha which stated that "any releases to the media will be handled by me or my department".

Mrs De Wet, a well-known Johannesburg artist, visited her daughter in Harare's Chikurubi Jail last Monday.

The 27-year-old Odile was convicted of spying on the ANC and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

Mrs De Wet said she was happy to talk to the Cape Times about the visit, but only if the newspaper could obtain permission from Foreign Affairs. "I am muzzled," she said.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that the department had to be approached officially today if the Cape Times wished to conduct an interview with Mrs De Wet.

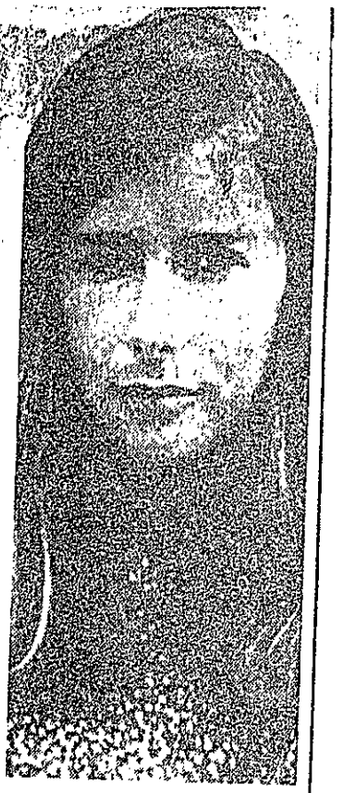
"I assume that the minister will be interested in the trend of the interview. He might want to know how deeply political the questions will be," the spokesman said.

Mrs De Wet said some general details regarding the visit to her daughter were published in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper after the report had been submitted to Foreign Affairs for clearance.

Odile appeared in good health.

She asked her mother for earplugs, saying the prison was very noisy.

Odile shared a cell with other women and asked her mother for books so she could study an African language.



Odile Harington

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Star 11/3/88

Accused Zimbabwe condemns torture

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Torture was disgraceful, useless, degrading and dehumanising, Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who was formerly in charge of the Central Intelligence Organisation, said yesterday.

RED CROSS PRAISED

Opening a seminar for prison chiefs from English-speaking African countries, Mr Mnangagwa praised the International Committee of the Red Cross for the work it did and for being discreet over visits by its officials to detainees.

The Minister said the United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remained useful guidelines for prison authorities.

The seminar is aimed at exchanging information with the intention of improving the humane treatment of prisoners.

Mr Mnangagwa said it was necessary to be critical of the "torture or cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners practised in some jurisdictions".

Observers in Harare recall that, in the past, Zimbabwe has been accused by human rights organisations such as Amnesty International of the use of torture by security police.

But, in its report on human rights in Zimbabwe issued last year, the US State Department, which monitors the situation, said that after three years of severe repression there was progress in respect of human rights.

DRAMATIC DECLINE

There was a dramatic decline in reports of political killings and disappearances and available evidence showed that prison conditions were generally spartan but not harsh.

But there were reliable reports that torture had continued in many security-related cases, notably against several persons detained after the May 1986 raid on ANC offices by South African agents.

"The most common form of torture appears to be physical beating, including beating the soles of the feet to conceal evidence of mistreatment. Electric shocks are reportedly another, although less common, form of torture. The most notorious technique of torture is reportedly simulated drowning whereby the victim's head is placed in a water-filled canvas bag or lowered into a bucket of water," the report said.

NOT TOLERATED

It noted that in July 1986 the Home Affairs Minister had warned an audience of senior police officials that torture would not be tolerated.

The report also noted that most reports of human rights violations in 1986 had been traced to the police with a lesser number attributed to the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Envoy's beaten son returns

DTD 21/3/88

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HARARE — The new style diplomacy of Zimbabwe's incoming Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, scored its first success yesterday when diplomat's son Terence Karamba, nine, returned home quietly after three months's protective custody in America.

A furious diplomatic row threatened relations between Harare and Washington inJanuary when New York child welfare authorities refused to surrender Terence, who was allegedly beaten with electric flex by his father, Mr Floyd Karamba, a former member of Zimbabwe's mission to the UN.

Zimbabwe's outgoing Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, clashed with US officialsover claims that the welfare workers were violating the Vienna Convention on the immunity of diplomats and their families from arrest.

Dr Shamuyarira issued an initial warning to the US that Zimbabwe reserved the right to retaliate or reciprocate for the boy's retention in foster care, then defused a potentially damaging diplomatic confrontation by quiet diplomacy.

Mr Karamba senior refused to comment yesterday, but it is understood Terence will be placed in foster care here. — DDC

SA spy granted appeal

D10 2/3/88 362

HARARE — A Zimbabwean Supreme Court judge has granted self-confessed South African spy Odile Harington leave to appeal against the controversial 25 year jail sentence imposed on her last November.

Lawyers acting for the 27 year old arts graduate, who bungled an attempt to infiltrate the ranks of African National Congress here, yesterday confirmed that Mr Justice Alan Gubbay had reversed the High Court's refusal of leave to appeal by an order given in chambers.

At her trial, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura imposed the maximum possible sentence on her under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, rejecting pleas for for clemency by her counsel, Mr Julian Colegrave, on the grounds that she was "not a mata hari, but someone who is pathetically naive".

Mr Colegrave also asked for the court to accept in mitigation that she suffered torture, including sexual assault, while under interrogation by the Zimbabwean central intelligence organisation.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Sandura regretted his inability to sentence her to death.

The mastermind behind Odile Harington's totally abortive mission was alleged to be Mr Geoffrey Price, a former chief superintendent in the Rhodesian police, now employed by the South African security branch.

Mr Price's name has been linked to the numbers of whites detained following an explosion on January 12 at a Bulawayo ANC house.



MISS HARINGTON

The head of the South African trade mission here, Mr Johann Viljoen, was unable to confirm persistent rumours that Odile may be exchanged for Marion Sparg and Helene Passtoors, currently serving lengthy sentence in South African prisons for aiding the ANC.

It is not known when the Supreme Court will hear Miss Harington's appeal against sentence and conviction.

A delay of up to a year may be expected. Her lawyers are likely to plead that her activities caused no prejudice to the government and people of Zimbabwe. — DDC

CNN Times 2/3/88 362

Leave to appeal for SA spy girl

Own Correspondent

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Lawyers acting for the 27-year-old arts graduate, who bungled an attempt to infiltrate the ranks of ANC guerillas, yesterday confirmed that Mr Justice Alan Gubbay had reversed the High Court's refusal of leave to appeal by an order given in Chambers.

At her trial, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura imposed the maximum possible sentence on her under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, rejecting pleas for clemency by her counsel, Mr Julian Colegrave, on the grounds that she was "not a Mata Hari, but someone who is pathetically naïve".

Mr Colegrave also asked for the court to accept in mitigation that she suffered torture, including sexual assault, while under interrogation by the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization.

Firing squad

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Sandura regretted his inability to sentence Odile Harington to death by firing squad.

The mastermind behind Odile Harington's totally abortive mission was alleged to be Mr Geoffrey Price, a former chief superintendent in the Rhodesian police, now employed by the South African security service. Mr Price's name has been linked to numbers of whites detained following an explosion on January 12 at an ANC house in Bulawayo.

The head of the South African Trade Mission in Harare, Mr Johann Viljoen, was unable to confirm persistent rumours that Odile Harington may be exchanged for Marion Sparg and Helen Passtoors, currently serving lengthy sentences in South African prisons for aiding the ANC.

It is not known when the Supreme Court will hear Harington's appeal against sentence and conviction.

A delay of up to a year may be expected.

Her lawyers are likely to plead that her activities caused no prejudice to the government and people of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe arrests detainees' parents

HARARE — Four elderly whites are being detained here following the arrest of their children on allegations of murder and spying for South Africa.

Lawyers in Bulawayo yesterday continued their efforts to obtain the release of Mr and Mrs Rory Maguire, aged 65 and 60 respectively, Mr John Bawden, 70, and his 65 year old brother, Desmond.

The Maguires' son, Rory, and their cousins Guy and Barry Bawden are among a group of five young whites and one black ex-Rhodesian policeman who have been remanded in custody in connection with a series of sabotage incidents.

These range from the 1981 explosion at an arms dump outside Harare to the January 12 Bulawayo bomb blast.

The Maguires, who are South African born, were detained at their flat in central Bulawayo late on Tuesday and have been held incommunicado. The authorities have given no reasons for the arrests.

Friends of the Bawden's fear that Mr John Bawden may be held until his son Christopher, who is wanted here on charges of high treason, agrees to return from South Africa. He fled across the border on January 14.

Mr Washington Sansole granted an order in chambers late yesterday compelling the Bulawayo police to give lawyers access to Mr and Mrs Maguire. — DDC

Beira port 'in chaos'

(362) ROBIN DREW Stw 5/3/88

HARARE — A chaotic situation has developed at the port of Beira and is threatening to halt traffic of goods to and from Zimbabwe through the Mozambique gateway.

According to a report in the *Financial Gazette*, more than 800 containers are awaiting clearance at the port and some companies have diverted traffic to the more expensive, but efficient route to Durban.

Managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Eddie Cross, confirmed that a serious situation had arisen and high level discussions have taken place in Maputo and Harare.

Zimbabwean merchants have been urged in the past to divert traffic from South African ports to Beira, but at least three shipping companies are now said to be considering pulling out of Beira because of poor operating conditions there.

"The situation is complicated and it seems we are going backwards," said Mr Cross.

There are also difficulties in keeping the port's entrance open for deepwater vessels.

Gpress 6/3/88



Mirriam Makeba

Say 'no': Sally Mugabe tells children's symposium

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CP Correspondent

THOUSANDS of schoolchildren packed the Harare International Conference Centre to join participants at this week's opening of Unicef's Child Survival and Development Symposium, Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, reports.

When President Robert Mugabe arrived, the packed conference hall movingly sang *Ishe Komborer Africa* (God bless Africa) led by Father Ribeiro of the Zimbabwe National Dance and Theatre troupe.

First Lady Sally Mugabe, who is the executive chairperson of the Zimbabwe Committee on Child Survival and Development, lambasted the forces of banditry, destabilisation and apartheid for being allowed to have a full reign of destruction among the communities of Southern Africa.

She said more and more people were becoming aware of the need to come together in a mass movement to say "No".

"To say 'no' means this killing of innocents must stop, this waste of the lives of our children must stop," she said, calling for a better and more secure future for children of all races to grow together and share a common destiny.

Among some of the international celebrities in the Zimbabwe capital for the seminar were American singer and Unicef Goodwill Ambassador Harry Belafonte, South African-born singer Mirriam Makeba and trumpeter Hugh Masekela.

A CALL FOR UNITY

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Sowetan 7/3/88

MUTARE (Zimbabwe) — The senior minister in the president's office and PF-Zapu president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday urged all Zimbabweans to strongly support the unity accord signed between his party and Zanu (PF) to make it work.

He was addressing a joint rally with the vice-president, Mr Simon Muzenda, at Sakubva Stadium in Mutare, where nearly 20 000 people braved the scorching sun to listen to the two leaders, *Ziana* news agency reported.

Govt denies swop plan

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has denied any knowledge of a planned prisoner swop involving Dutch-Belgian national Helene Passtoors and South African citizen Odile Harrington, jailed in Zimbabwe for espionage.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office in Cape Town, reacting to a morning newspaper report, said: "The Minister knows nothing about this. What is more, this kind of (report) only gives rise to speculation which, in turn, leads to personal hardship for those concerned."

This is apparently a reference to the effect such speculation could have on Harrington, serving a 25-year jail sentence in Zimbabwe for spying on the ANC.

Reports today speculated that South Africa would demand Harrington's release in exchange for Passtoors, jailed for 10 years for treason.

Prisoner swop 'deal' draws blank in Zim

Sowetan 8/3/88

362

HARARE — Diplomatic and legal sources in Harare said yesterday that they had no knowledge of reported moves to swop South African spy Odile Harington for Helene Pastoors serving a jail sentence in South Africa for her part in African National Congress activities.

The head of the South African Trade Mission, Mr Johan Viljoen, said: "I am not aware of any moves in that regard."

Harington was sentenced last November to 25 years imprisonment for spying on the ANC.

She is to appeal against conviction and sentence, but lawyers said this morning that the supreme court appeal could not go ahead until the record from the High Court trial was available.

Last month a judge in chambers granted an application for leave to appeal against sentence.

Her mother, Mrs Eone de Wet, visited her daughter last month and spent 40 minutes with her.

She said afterwards her daughter, a 27-year-old Wits University graduate, was physically well and mentally strong. She was satisfied with the way she was being treated. — *Sowetan* Africa News Service.

R156m relief funds

HARARE — Relief supplementary estimates totalling R156,8 million were tabled in the Zimbabwean House of Assembly yesterday, pushing this year's national budget up to a record R4,6 billion.

The bulk of the vote, however, is a vote of credit covering international aid donations of R116 million, intended to fund development programmes undertaken by the ministries of Transport, Public Construction, Agriculture, Health and Education.

In addition, the Department of Social Welfare will receive an extra R11 million for current drought relief.

The Zimbabwe prison service is to be allocated an amount of R3 million, and the ministry of Public Construction and National Housing a R6 million loan. — DDC

DTP 4/3/88

Whites anger Zanu by continued opposition (362)

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — As expected, Zimbabwe's Zanu-PF political establishment has reacted with outrage to the decision by the White Conservative Alliance (CAZ) — formerly Mr Ian Smith's ruling Rhodesian Front — to continue its role as the country's only surviving opposition party.

An editorial in the semi-official newspaper, The Herald, warned the Conservative Alliance to "take care".

"In the past we have called for the party to be banned, but so clearly is CAZ of no account that to do so now would magnify its importance out of all proportion," the editorial read.



MR MUGABE

"This last hiccough of the Rhodesian Front is too irrelevant — but the stink offends. Under too many noses in revives better memories of a bloody, futile war to retain white privilege."

The newspaper said that if the foreign press continued to give "disproportionate prominence to the utterances of its crackpot leaders", President Robert Mugabe's government could be forced to act.

At a weekend congress, 90 white delegates from all parts of Zimbabwe overwhelmingly rejected a motion to disband and hand over the party assets to a trust, in view of the insurmountable antipathy of Zanu-PF to the former Rhodesian Front.

A speech by the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, now 68, was crucial in swaying the vote.

Mr Smith rejected resuming the leadership of the party, which was taken over by a 41-year-old farmer from northern Zimbabwe, Mr Gerald Smith, who is no relation.

The former premier is understood to be busy writing his memoirs of 16 stormy years in office, including 14 in which he defied international economic sanctions following his Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain in 1967.

The Herald claimed that CAZ was now "a minority within a minority" following the selection of 11 whites by the Zanu-PF for the newly nominated House of Assembly seats.

In the Zimbabwe High Court, Mr Justice Ahmed Ibrahim sentenced to death the leader of a gang of robbers who murdered a 77-year-old founder member of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Douglas "Boss" Lilford, at his farm outside Harare in December 1985.

The murder of Mr Lilford, who is known to have played to a key role in ousting the former prime minister, Mr Winston Field, and installing Mr Ian Smith, was seen at the time as political, but was subsequently proved to be the work of common criminals.

Mr Ibrahim sentenced Moses Mabhena to be hanged and gaoled his two accomplies for 13 years for culpable homicide.



MR SMITH

Zimbabwe to join boycott?

DTD 11/3/88

362

HARARE — Zimbabwe has not yet decided whether to join the boycott being organised by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa of the world cross country championships in New Zealand, the chairman of the nation's state-run Sports and Recreation Council, Mr Jacob Mudenda, said.

Zambia has already announced its intention to pull out of the championships, to be held later this month, in protest to the participation of the South African born runner, Zola Budd.

Mr Mudenda travels to Blantyre, Malawi, this weekend for a meeting of Africa's Zone Six Federation, which includes Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland. — DDC

Harare pulls out of NZ races over Zola

Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe has officially withdrawn from this month's world cross-country championships in New Zealand, in protest at the inclusion of Zola Budd in the British team.

A statement released here by the president of the Amateur Athletics Association for Zimbabwe (AAAZ), Mr Tony Warner, confirmed that a telex had been sent to the secretary-general of the International Amateur Athletics Federation in London, Mr John Holt, informing him of Zimbabwe's decision.

The government-sponsored National Sports and Recreation Council was



Zola Budd

thought to be about to ban Zimbabwean participation.

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa had called on all states to boycott the New Zealand championships if the South African-born runner participated under British colours. Zambia had already announced its compliance.

Zimbabwe's Stanley Mandebele, one of the most promising runners in Southern Africa, would have had a chance to show his mettle in the 15km event.

The Zimbabwean withdrawal bodes ill for this year's planned Seoul Olympics, which would encounter last-minute political problems if Miss Budd competes.

Zimbabwe, which is a close friend of North Korea, narrowly turned down a plea to join a boycott by Ethiopia and Cuba in sympathy with the Pyongyang government.

President visits historic Great Zimbabwe ruins

D/D 14/3/88

362

GREAT ZIMBABWE — The West German President, Mr Richard von Weizsaecker this weekend flew from Harare to Great Zimbabwe — the stone walled remains of an ancient gold-rich kingdom after which this former British colony was named.

It was the third day of the German leader's 5-day state visit to Zimbabwe.

He is on the third leg of a 4-nation tour of Africa which has already taken him to Niger and Nigeria.

He leaves Harare tomorrow for Somalia in the horn of Africa.

Mr Von Weizsaecker, who is accompanied by his wife, Marianne, and key government officials from Bonn, toured the great Zimbabwe ruins 280 km south of Harare.

Zimbabwe, which means "houses of stone" in Shona, flourished as part of a kingdom from 1200 to 1450 AD and was the name chosen by black nationalist leaders like President Robert Mugabe for when Rhodesia became independent April 18, 1980.

Mr Von Weizsaecker, speaking at a welcoming banquet in Harare on Thursday night, spoke of the fascination European explorers and travellers held for the old african city.

He recalled that a German geographer, Mr Sebastian Muenster, wrote about it almost 500 years ago, and a German geologist, Mr Karl Mauch reported on his extensive studies of the ruins last century.



MR MUGABE

Mr Von Weizsacker described the ruins as a "world miracle."

"This monument is a symbol of your history," said the president.

After touring Great Zimbabwe, Mr Von Weizsaecker lunched with the vice-president, Mr Simon Muzenda at the nearby town of Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria), the first main white settlement almost a century ago.

He then flew to the administrative capital of Matabeleland, Bulawayo, for a state reception hosted by President Mugabe.

Security was being tightened up in the city on the eve of his arrival. Armed dissidents roam the province and have been blamed for killing more than 60 whites and hundreds of black peasants since independence, sometimes in attacks close to Bulawayo itself.

President Robert Mugabe said Mr Von Weizsaecker's visit to Zimbabwe signalled a profound interest by both countries in expanding existing areas of co-operation between them.

"We regard it as a great honour that the Federal Republic of Germany has accepted our invitation to its highest man, its president, to visit our country," Mr Mugabe said.

President Von Weizsacker said Zimbabwe and Germany had relations in various fields going back some years. German sisters, belonging to religious orders, had been involved in bringing up young Zimbabweans and German experts were involved in various fields in Zimbabwe.

"What has been missing was the opportunity to deepen political dialogue and exchange views," he said.

He praised Zimbabe's rural people for their involvement in production.

Since his arrival, he said, he had been received with open hearts and "shining eyes." He was sure Germans back home were watching his tour of Zimbabwe closely and were happy.

"We shall never forget the experience with the people of Zimbabwe," he said. Mr Mugabe told the guests that Mr von Weizsacker's visit would not have been complete if he had not come to Bulawayo. — Sapa-AP

Varsity crowded

Soweton 14/3/88 (362)

THE Zimbabwean Government may be forced to build a second university because of overcrowding and limited vacancies for thousands of qualified students seeking entry into the University of Zimbabwe.

This was reported by the Zimbabwean news agency, *Ziana.*

The President of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, recently said his government intended to look into the possibility of building a second campus for the present university or a new university.

"The university is becoming overwhelmed by the record numbers of students who qualified to enter it, but were turned away because of lack of space," he said.

The university is reported to be faced with enormous constraints of limited capacity in lecture rooms, laboratories and residences.



PRESIDENT Mugabe

DTP 16/3/88 (362)

Zimbabwe forced to use SA ports

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe has been thrown back on near-total reliance on South African ports due to Mozambican rebel sabotage of the railway line from Komatipoort to Maputo, and disruption at the Beira harbour.

The assistant general manager of South African Transport System (Sats), Mr Jaipe Radyn, warned at the weekend that no more Zimbabwean cargo, bound for Maputo could be accepted until the current backlog was cleared.

With the Pungwe River coming down in spate in central Mozambique, Zimbabwe's only completely independent trade lifeline to the Indian Ocean has been badly hit by flooding.

A crash programme of rehabilitation of the Beira corridor has increased the proportion of Zimbabwean trade routed through the port from six, to thirty per cent.

In the past two months, Zimbabwe has been forced to revert increasingly to South African ports.

The capacity of Beira has continued to fall pending the installation of overdue modernised facilities.

If the Beira and Limpopo corridors could be restored to pre-1976 carrying capacities, Zimbabwe would be virtually free of any further reliance on Sats.

Statesmen to meet in Zimbabwe

Sowetan 16/3/88

362

HARARE — South African church leaders are expected to address a gathering of world statesmen in Harare next week.

Former heads of government including Mr Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Mr Malcolm Fraser of Australia, Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada and Mr Olesegun Obasanjo of Nigeria are due here to attend a meeting of the Interaction Council, a body with headquarters in New York.

(362) B/day 16/3/88

Sabotage forces Zimbabwe back to SA ports

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe has been temporarily thrown back on near-total reliance on SA ports as a result of Mozambican rebel sabotage of the railway line from Komatipoort to Maputo, and disruption at the Beira harbour.

Jaipe Radyn, assistant general manager of the SA transport system, warned at the weekend that no more Zimbabwean cargo bound for Maputo could be accepted until the current backlog was cleared following the Renamo attack.

With the Pungwe river now coming down in spate in central Mozambique, Zimbabwe's only completely independent trade lifeline to the Indian ocean has been badly hit by flooding, coupled with chronic handling problems at Beira's shallow-draft harbour.

As Zimbabwe last year strove to cut its reliance on the Sats, in preparation for possible participation in international sanctions, a crash programme of rehabilitation of the Beira corridor increased the proportion of Zimbabwean trade routed through the port from 6% to 30%.

In the past two months, Zimbabwean importers and exporters have been forced to revert largely to SA ports, concentrating particularly on Durban.

Business sources in Harare said that over the past four months Zimbabwe's Maputo-bound traffic had found the line blocked to it nearly 60% of the time by rebel activity. Meanwhile the capacity of Beira has continued to fall pending the installation of overdue modernised facilities.

"It is partly the flooding. The Pungwe is roaring. Beira is virtually a little sand spit in the middle of an inland lake," one Harare shipping source said yesterday.

D/D 18/3/88

Alleged SA agent delivered arms to Zimbabwean rebels court told

362

HARARE — A "South African agent" and former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch, Mr Malcolm Calloway, delivered truck-loads of war material to Zimbabwe for use by dissidents in their efforts to overthrow the government of Zimbabwe, the state alleged in the high court here yesterday, the national news agency, Ziana, reported.

In the dock were Mr Albert Sindiso Nkomo (also known as Tafara Ncube); Mr Derby Arab Nyathi; Mr Thembani Musonda (also known as Lenin Nyathi); and Mr Judia Ncube (sometimes known as George Thebe); who pleaded not guilty to four contraventions under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The four are alleged to have committed acts of terrorism or sabotage; recruited or encouraged people to undergo military training outside Zimbabwe for the purpose of furthering a political object and; illegally possessed arms of war and offensive materials. They were arrested in Botswana and deported to Zimbabwe.

According to the state, Mr Nkomo was a former Zipra deputy regional commander for security in the Lupane area and, in this capacity, had knowledge of various arms caches within the area.

In 1982, he held a series of meetings in Bulawayo with other former Zipra combatants with a view to fighting and overthrowing the government of Zimbabwe. It is alleged that he told his men to go back into the bush and carry out dissident operations.

The court heard that Mr Nkomo later fled from police into Botswana and was based at Dukwe camp. From there went to Francistown where he met Mr John Sibanda, the overall commander of the dissident operations in Zimbabwe. A dissident working committee was then formed and Mr Nkomo was nominated as deputy overall commander of the operations. The committee then negotiated for weapons Africa. — Sapa

SA links with rebels claimed

CAPE Times 19/3/88 362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Evidence of alleged South African involvement in the early stages of the bloody rebellion which shook Zimbabwe's Matabeleland and Midland provinces in 1982 has been given in the High Court here.

Papers placed before Mr Justice Ebrahim outline alleged negotiations between former commanders of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerillas and South African agents — principally a former Rhodesian special branch officer Malcolm Calloway — to obtain truck loads of AK-47 rifles, bazookas, explosives, ammunition, clothing and medical supplies.

Mr Calloway allegedly handed over the supplies at Buffelsdrift, on the Botswana-South Africa border. They were then taken to caches at remote locations along the Botswana-Zimbabwe frontier.

One of four former Zipra guerillas on trial here, Mr Albert Sindiso Nkomo, who allegedly took command of dissident operations from Botswana after the death of Mr John Sibanda, was nearly shot by his comrades in Zimbabwe when they discovered he was supplying them with weapons from South Africa, and not from socialist countries, according to evidence produced.

Charged with Mr Nkomo are Mr Debby Arab Nyathi, Mr Thembani Musonda and Mr Judia Ncube, who allegedly played key roles in establishing the "Super Zapu" dissident rebellion in 1982, which claimed hundreds of lives, including those of 66 white farming community members.

The four have pleaded not guilty to committing acts of terrorism, recruiting dissidents and possessing arms of war.

All the charges carry the death penalty.

The papers reveal the key role played by President Quett Masire's government in severing dissident supply routes from South Africa and handing over to the Zimbabwean security forces those ex-Zipra guerillas infiltrating the trackless 700km Botswana-Zimbabwe border at the height of the Matabeleland unrest.

A former Zimbabwean refugee in Botswana, whose name may not be published by order of the court, yesterday testified that he was ordered to make contacts with Zapu parliamentarians, Mr Sydney Malunga and Mr Joseph Msika, and another prominent Zapu leader Mr Rodreck Nyandoro in early 1982. In February 1982 Mr Albert Nkomo invited him to meet Mr Calloway and negotiations for weapons supplies took place at Morang Motel, Francistown, and the Holiday Inn in Gaborone.

Mr Nyathi drove the shipments to the Zimbabwe-Botswana border after they were collected from Mr Calloway at Buffelsdrift, the witness claimed.

The case will resume on Monday.

● No immediate comment was forthcoming from the Department of Foreign Affairs on Pretoria's alleged involvement in the 1982 Matabeleland rebellion.

A spokesman for the department said the court record would have to be studied before comment could be made.

SA stands accused in Zimbabwe terror case

Star 9/3/86

362

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — A High Court trial resumes here on Monday in which there is an invisible accused — South Africa.

On trial are four men accused of acts of terrorism aimed at overthrowing President Mugabe's government.

South Africa is alleged to have fuelled the dissident campaign with weapons and supplies.

The trial began on Thursday but was yesterday adjourned unexpectedly when a State witness serving 15 years for illegal possession of firearms denied telling police he knew the accused and had been involved with them. He said he signed a statement because he was frightened.

One accused, Mr Albert Sindisa Nkomo, is said to have been in overall command of dissident activities.

The alleged South African connection was raised in the summary of the State case, which said the first meeting between dissidents and South African agents, led by Mr Matthew Calloway, a former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, had taken place in February 1983 across the Tati River, about a kilometre from the Morang Motel in Botswana.

The State alleges further meetings took place and weapons consignments were laid on.

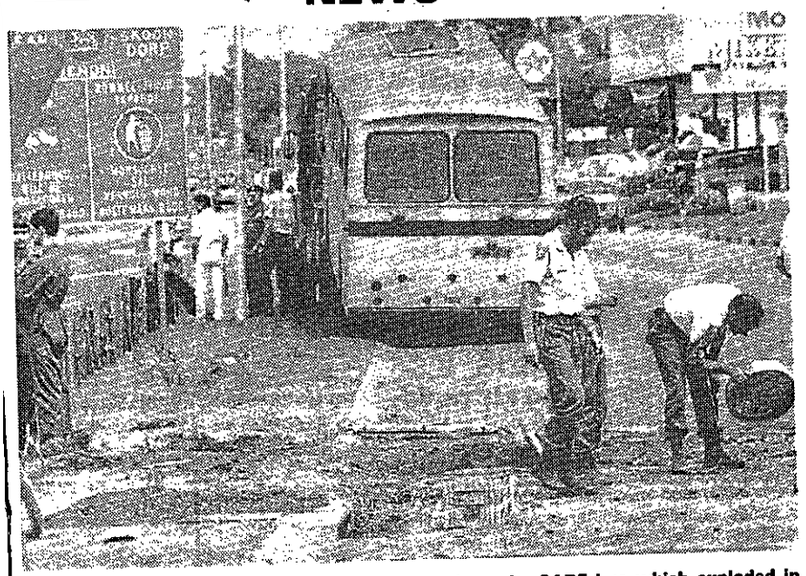
In a statement, Mr Nkomo did not deny meeting South Africans in Botswana, but said arms negotiations were led by two other men.

The State claims weapons and other equipment had been found in secret caches.

Also on trial are Mr Debby Arab Nyathi, a Botswana national, Mr Thembani Nyathi and Mr Judia Ncube.

All were arrested in Botswana and deported to Zimbabwe.

Evidence is to be given that instructions were given to contact leading Zapu members, including Mr Joshua Nkomo.



Reaction unit members examine the wreckage from the SADF bus which exploded in Benoni yesterday with 18 army, air force and medical personnel on board. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Harington given leave to appeal

B/day

2/3/88

362

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A Zimbabwean Supreme Court judge has granted self-confessed SA spy Odile Harington, 27, leave to appeal against the controversial 25-year jail sentence imposed on her in November.

Lawyers acting for Harington, who bungled an attempt to infiltrate the ANC, said yesterday that Mr Justice Alan Gubbay had reversed the High Court's refusal of leave to appeal by an order given in chambers.

At her trial, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura imposed the maximum sentence under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, and said he regretted his inability to sentence her to death by firing squad.

The mastermind behind Harington is alleged to be Geoffrey Price, a former chief superintendent in the Rhodesian Police, now with the SA security service.

SA Harare trade mission head Johann Viljoen was unable to confirm persistent rumours that Harington may be exchanged for Marion Sparg and Helena Pastoors, imprisoned in SA for aiding the ANC.

D/D 22/3/88

Missiles found in village dam

BULAWAYO — Villagers bolted into the bush when they saw what had trapped the hind leg of a donkey they were rescuing from a dam — a wooden box containing a Sam-7 ground-to-air missile. (362)

Soldiers called to the village near the town of Filabusi in south-west Zimbabwe found eight more of the Soviet-made missiles after scouring the dam, according to the latest issue of an army magazine, Elephant News. — Sapa-AP

DIO 22/3/88

Ministers turn down invitations to talks

362

HARARE — Several "conservative South African ministers and politicians" turned down invitations to attend the three-day Interaction Council being held here to discuss problems of apartheid, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports.

The former Nigerian military head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, invited the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

General Obasanjo also invited opposition leader, Mr Andries Treurnicht and the leader of the Inkatha movement, Mr Gatsha Buthulezi", Ziana said.

The African National Congress was also invited, represented by the Information and Publicity director, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

In his replying letter, Mr Botha said: "I profess to be somewhat surprised that, against the background of the public statements on South Africa made during the annual sessions over the past three years of the Interaction Council, you should think that the South African Government could associate itself in any way with your organisation". — Sapa

Star
March 22 1988 9

R18-m for Zambia from EEC

LUSAKA — The European Economic Community (EEC) has given Zambia about R17 million for the country's import support programme.

The money will be used to bring in agricultural inputs.

EEC sources said the agreement to help Zambia was concluded last December.

They said that the Central Bank had already begun calling on businessmen to apply for foreign exchange through the foreign exchange management committee.

Star 22/3/88
The Star Tuesday

Aids has claimed 80 lives in Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A total of 80 people have died of Aids in Zambia, Zambian Health Minister Mr Rodger Sakuhuka has said.

He said there had been a total of 754 cases of Aids in the country.

He was speaking during a meeting with representatives of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in which a five-year plan to combat the disease was discussed.

Zambia has been reported to be one of the African countries most affected by Aids and reports have suggested that official figures concerning the number of cases do not reflect the situation.

It was announced here that Britain is to give Zambia about R4 million to combat the disease.

Last week the Norwegian Development Agency, Norad, granted about R160 000 for an anti-Aids education project to be implemented in the northern Copperbelt region.

Zimbabwean businessmen have more optimistic outlook

HARARE — The Central Statistical Office's latest business tendency survey, covering the last four months of 1987, indicates overall optimism in the business outlook of Zimbabwe's mining and manufacturing industries.

The CSO says the results indicate a general improvement in employment outlook.

Investment intentions for both sectors improved by about 16 percent compared with the previous survey in August.

Capacity utilisation showed a drop of 12 percent for the manufacturing sector and no change for mining.

Orders and deliveries showed an improvement for both mining and manufacturing and indicated sustained growth in the manufacturing sector in the first four months of 1988 and a possible decline for the mining sector.

The main problem in both sectors continued to be shortages of imported raw materials and machine spare parts.

Manufacturers were divided for the purposes of the survey into 11 categories and of the 10 that replied to a question asking if they were more or less optimistic about the situation in their industry than four months previously, six expressed optimism, compared with three in the August survey and one in the April survey.

The exceptions were the drink and tobacco, textiles, wood and furniture, and others categories.

The degree of optimism was highest in the chemicals and petroleum products, transport and equipment, and non-metallic mineral products groups.

The mining sector also expressed greater optimism than in the previous four months.

Firms in both the mining and manufacturing sectors indicated higher investment, on balance, in 1987 than in the previous year, particularly in the non-metallic mineral products, foodstuffs, and metals and mineral products groups and in the mining sector.

Textile and ginning industries indicated the greatest capacity utilisation, with 58 percent of the companies which responded reporting they were operating at full capacity.

The lowest capacity utilisation was in the metals and metal products group, with 92 percent working below capacity.

There were no indications of significant shifts in the numbers employed in either the mining or manufacturing sectors but both anticipated a slight increase in employment in the first four months of 1988.— Sapa.

Botha turns down Harare invitation

HARARE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha turned down an invitation to attend the Harare meeting of the Inter-Action Council of former Prime Ministers and presidents because Pretoria could not associate itself in any way with the organisation.

This was revealed this week in correspondence released to Zimbabwe's domestic news agency, Ziana, by Inter-action which is holding a three day conference in closed session here to discuss regional conflicts in Africa, especially southern Africa and the Sudan.

Mr Botha's letter declining the invitation said: "The Inter-Action Council professes to be concerned about building bridges and promoting dialogue, yet it consistently attacks South Africa in the strongest terms and arrogates the right to prescribe how this country should be governed."

Mr Botha said he did not believe the Harare conference would make any meaningful contribution towards solving South Africa's problems.

Stimulate

Council member, General Obasanjo, former head of Nigeria's military government and a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' group which tried to involve Pretoria in dialogue with apartheid opponents, said in reply that the conference might have been an opportunity to break the impasse and to stimulate a non-confrontational positive dialogue.

Another South African minister, Mr Chris Heunis, found the invitation "strange," saying Inter-Action had apparently claimed the right to charge, judge and convict his country. It was naive to suggest he would attend the meeting in the company of some of the participants.

Right-wing leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said his policy was not to share a platform with representatives of the ANC which he described as a "communist-infiltrated and dictated organisation."

Other South Africans invited but not present were Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (though Inkatha had a delegation here), Anglo American chief Mr Gavin Relly and Mr Sam Motsuenyane of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

Despite the tension, trade across the border booms

28/3/88 Star (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Despite the verbal barrages flying between the governments in Pretoria and Harare, thousands of Zimbabweans still trek south regularly on holidays, business trips, shopping expeditions and visits to families.

At certain times of the year, ahead of long holiday weekends or before school holidays start, the South African trade mission is hard pressed by the demand for visas.

People even queue up outside the building before the mission opens for business so that they can be early at the visa application counters.

The first three months of this year will probably see more than 25 000 visas issued, up several thousand on last year.

One reason for this is the increased number of black shoppers crossing the Limpopo in search of goods from the northern Transvaal — goods not available or in short supply in Zimbabwe, where foreign exchange restrictions have cut imports.

SPECIAL LICENCE

The government recently increased to R360 the value of duty free goods that people may bring into the country and pushed the ceiling up to R600 on the value of goods that a person can import without having to obtain a special licence.

Members of a family travelling together are allowed to combine their allowances, which means that a family going south or to Botswana can even bring in a cheap second-hand car, an extremely valuable item in Zimbabwe.

A Harare housewife, Mrs Heather Jones for the purpose of the interview, recently went on a 1 600 km shopping expedition from her home here to Pietersburg and back.

She was away for four days: two days on the road and two days shopping.

She spent about R400 in Pietersburg supermarkets and brought back with her tinned fish, French mustard, cosmetics, instant coffee, hairspray, a brand of deodorant she cannot get here, bottles and formula milk for a baby she is expecting and black hair dye for her maid.

GHOST TOWN

Pietersburg at midweek she found to be rather a ghost town with shop assistants outnumbering the customers, but the opening there of a new hypermarket could have been partly responsible.

The journey, made with two friends, took nine hours each way by road, including border formalities.

"Everyone was very pleasant on both sides," she found.

The South African immigration officer wondered if she would make it back in time to have the baby in Zimbabwe or if she would taking back a little Pietersburger.

A shop assistant asked her about life in Zimbabwe and said: "Are you not afraid of the blacks ?"

Black shopworkers who helped carry her goods to her car wanted to know what life was like in the country to the north and wished her a pleasant trip home.

"I found myself being treated with sympathy and friendliness by everyone," said Mrs Jones.

She found the same courtesy at security roadblocks on lonely stretches of road in Zimbabwe.

At the South African trade mission in Harare officials said no racial records were kept, but many of those applying for and being granted visas were black people going on shopping trips.

Trains, planes and buses going south are also heavily booked at this time of the year with the Easter and school holidays coming up.

DLD 28/3/88

Peace watchdog praises Zimbabwe

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HARARE — A Catholic justice and peace watchdog has praised Zimbabwe's human rights record during last year and condemned armed attacks in eastern border areas by Mozambican MNR rebels, the Ziana news agency reported.

In its annual report, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said: "The human rights situation in the country improved markedly in 1987 and the political situation has recently stabilised with the achievement of unity between the two major parties.

"There was a marked improvement in the number of violations of human rights by the forces of law and order, of security and defence, during the year."

The report said there were two reports of military brutality in Matabeleland and one in Mashonaland Central, and two reports of police brutality in Mashonaland West. — Sapa

HD 2913188

Dissident unrest flares after white farm is attacked

from MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO — The dissident problem in Matabeleland, dormant for three months following the December 22 unity agreement between Zanu (PF) and Zapu, flared into the open again yesterday when news was released of the first attack on a white-owned farm since the signing of the accord.

Yet another dispute between local Ndebele tribesmen and white farmers apparently lay behind the incident.

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Last November tribesmen helped a gang of dissidents murder 16 white missionaries and their families in the eSigodini area, 20 km south of Bulawayo, following a quarrel over trespassing cattle.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi, confirmed reports of an attack last Tuesday night on Mount Edgecumbe farm in the Kezi area, 60 km south of Bulawayo, in which a R50 000 new imported tractor was burned out, 32 cattle and two horses were axed to death, and the homestead set ablaze.

The owner, Mr Chucks Connolly, was in Bulawayo when a gang of two men, armed with AK 47 rifles and ten unarmed "Mujibhas" (rebels sympathisers) arrived on the property under cover of darkness and beat up farm workers.

For the last four years of critical drought in southern Matabeleland, Mr Connoly had reportedly allowed tribesmen from the neighbouring tribal communal lands to graze their cattle on his ranges.

Following recent good rains, however, he asked peasant graziers to return their cattle to their own land. When this was not done, several head of cattle were impounded by police.

Between 1982 and December 1987, 80 members of Matabeleland's white farming community were murdered — more than during the 1972—80 war for black rule in Rhodesia.

Conservationists fear overwhelming ecological pressures rather than political ideology pose the gravest threat to restoring peace in Matabeleland, where President Robert Mugabe's government last year forcibly removed 20 000 illegal squatters.

Zimbabwe ex-combatants are still looking for work

30/3/88 Star

From Robin Drew in Harare

Nearly a decade after an end to the fighting to overthrow the white Rhodesian regime, some 20 000 Zimbabwean ex-combatants are locked in a losing battle to find jobs.

The problem is not a new one. But the issue has been revived through a debate in Parliament initiated by a white member of the ruling party, Mr Sean Hundermark, who asked the House of Assembly to take note of the plight of the former guerillas.

About 60 000 fighters went into the assembly points hurriedly set up in Rhodesia in 1979 after the Lancaster House conference agreed on a ceasefire.

Thousands were absorbed into the Zimbabwe National Army but about 36 000 were demobilised.

For the first few years of independence, many of those who had run away from school to join the liberation forces had money in their pockets for the first time under a scheme in which war veterans were given R240 a month while they sought to establish themselves in civilian life. But when the demob pay scheme stopped, thousands were jobless and still are.

Organisations were started to help them, the outstanding one being the Zimbabwe Project which placed emphasis on co-operative ventures in which 10 000 war veterans took part. The project director was Mrs Judy Acton, daughter of former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Sir Garfield Todd.

Six years after independence Mrs Acton said most of the co-operatives had failed because of inadequate capital, lack of management skills, fraud and irresponsibility.

She said then the number of ex-combatants needing help was increasing.

In 1985 the demobilisation directorate estimated that half the 36 000 men and women who had been drawing an allowance were unemployed. The figure today could be as high as 25 000.

Mr Hundermark told Parliament that some ex-combatants had even gone to South Africa to look for work, "humbling themselves to cross the enemy border."

Suggestions were made that when the government bought into private concerns, as it has done on a big scale, the concerns should be required to employ a certain proportion of ex-combatants.

Another white MP, Mr Andre Holland, a farmer, said he had taken on a number of former guerillas and found them the most serious workers and usually high disciplined.

Even though he and they had been on different sides during the guerilla war, they related well to each other.

Zapu MP Mr Sidney Malunga said a fund should be established to aid ex-combatants.

He also called for accurate comparisons of qualifications obtained in Eastern bloc countries with those obtained in Western countries which were generally considered higher.

Many hundreds of guerilla fighters obtained grants to study in Eastern bloc institutions.

Analysts in Harare believe however that the problem of jobless war Veterans will not be substantially reduced until the country gets to grips with the rising level of unemployment generally, now regarded as the single most important internal issue.

What is essential is more private investment, both domestic and external. But drawbacks remain of lack of foreign currency, the system of labour laws and minimum wages which are weighted against employers, and central government control over many of the functions which investors and businessmen feel should be left to them. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Kiss and forgive as Father Nkomo joins the fold

By PETER WELLMAN
Harare

JOSHUA NKOMO and Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe are inseparable these days, a symbol of the December 22 Unity Accord between their two parties.

After eight years in the cold, Nkomo, as a senior minister, is back in the glare of the TV floodlights, his image as "Father Zimbabwe" restored almost to its height before the 1980 independence elections.

And this weekend his return will be complete, when his Zapu Party congress ratifies the accord.

It means Zapu's 14 seats will swell Mugabe's Zanu (PF) to 93. With six white independents he can count on, Mugabe has an effective 99 seats.

Only renegade Ndabaningi Sithole's splinter group prevents the 100 percent vote Mugabe needs in the assembly for his long-cherished one-party state to be realised.

Since Sithole is in the United States, accused here of aiding Mozambique's Renamo rebels and being responsible for Renamo attacks against civilians on the eastern border, it seems unlikely he will return: the seat is expected to go Mugabe's way soon.

So unity is the substantive issue. There has at times been deep animosity between the two parties.

The Unity Accord was bogged down for more than three years over details like the name of the new party, and frequent Mugabe-Nkomo talks stalled over this.

There is no doubt each man wanted unity; they did not fight Ian Smith for seven years to split the nation on tribal grounds.

But with Nkomo controlling Matabeleland, and Mugabe the rest of the country, that is exactly what happened.

The chances now are that unity can change this, revealing a political maturity after only eight years of independence that is lacking in many other African countries.

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ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

After the split, a new courtship

Star 2/4/88 (362)

HARARE — "A terrible and fearful mistake" was how Mr Joshua Nkomo described the breakaway in 1963 of his Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party when a group of African nationalists formed rival Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu).

It has taken 25 years for the two to heal the rift.

This weekend will see one of the final acts in the process of uniting the parties, with the holding of the last congress of Zapu to ratify the decision to merge the party with that of President Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) — under Mr Mugabe's leadership.

In the 25 years in which the parties were rivals — the feuding between them became so bitter at times that any possibility of overcoming the hatred seemed remote.

Hundreds, maybe thousands, of lives were lost in battles between their supporters.

ROBIN DREW

In the early days after the split the fighting took the form of petrol bombings, assaults and brawls. But during the guerilla war the armed factions which were supposed to be fighting the common enemy — white rule — at times found themselves engaged in fierce battles with each other.

The Patriotic Front was launched to link the two, but each retained its own identity right through to the Lancaster House peace conference.

Triumph

Mr Nkomo wanted to fight the election under the Patriotic Front banner, but Mr Mugabe decided to go it alone and triumphed.

Mr Nkomo would not accept the offer to become the first ceremonial head of state of an independent Zimbabwe, but he did join the first Cabinet in a Government of National Unity to keep alive the hope that one day his party would emerge victorious, either at the polls or by some other route.

And still lives were being lost. The post-independence mini-war in Bulawayo between rival ex-guerillas saw makeshift mortuaries piled high with bodies.

The Cabinet split after the discovery of arms caches, and for the next five years Zimbabweans continued to die at the hands of dissidents or fiercely tribalistic soldiers sent into Matabeleland to crush the rebellion.

Mr Nkomo, damned by Mr Mugabe as leader of a party which he likened to a snake whose head must be crushed, fled the country.

He was back several months later but as the dissident campaign continued the pressure mounted on Zapu. Its leading members were arrested and kept in detention.

Zapu claimed its supporters were being slaughtered. Zanu (PF) officials were killed brutally by gangs of outlaws.

In the face of all this, Zapu's administration all but collasped. Its offices were closed by the government and its meetings banned.

Finally, serious negotiations got under way, but it was two years before Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo signed a piece of paper at an emotional ceremony last December committing their parties to unite.

Since then Mr Nkomo, now 70 and back in the Cabinet as a senior Minister, has thrown himself whole-heartedly into rallying support for the agreement.

Sceptics

Weekend after weekend he and Mr Mugbae's deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda, have stomped the country addressing rallies.

Sceptics who said that the Ndebele people would never accept an agreement which would see *their* Zapu party swallowed up by Zanu have had to think again.

After this weekend's meeting, Zanu (PF) is to hold its special congress to agree to the merger.

Reversal of roles and the politics of hypocrisy

DIP 4/4/88

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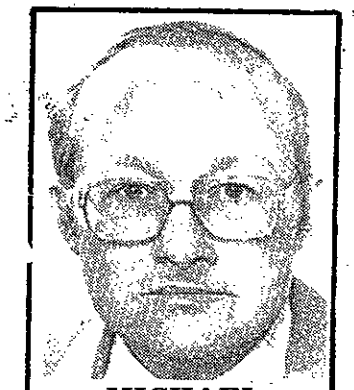

MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

Rhodesia's 14-year headache over finding a suitable national anthem was tied up with the fact that the only good rhyme for its name was "amnesia." Maddeningly, just when our politicians are giving us inspiration to write stirring verse about amnesia, they've gone and taken away our only good rhyme for that by changing the country's name.

How quickly "top dogs" forget what it was like to be "under dogs." Can it ever cease to amaze how a subject people will record, in minute detail, all the follies of their masters, then solemnly repeat those errors when in power themselves? How can today's Zimbabwean establishment imitate the old Rhodesian Native Affairs Department, which fell victim to its own propaganda when forecasting black opinion?

If this reversal of roles were not, potentially, so tragic, it would be side-splitting comedy. How did ex-President Canaan Banana stop himself from bursting into uncontrollable fits of giggles when he found himself telling South African churchmen that Mr Ian Smith and his Conservative Alliance (CAZ) agitators had been "unsettling our white population?"

Imagine what a farce Pieter-Dirk Uys could make of this — if only the boycott was lifted to let him perform here: black bureaucrats sipping their sundowners on the verandah while from the menacing jungle come drunken sounds of singing: — "Gad! Tapfumaneyi, the Rhodies are restless tonight!"

One saw innumerable examples in Rhodesia of blacks prudently disguising their political convictions. Today, visitors from South Africa often express their dismay to me at the discrepancy between what many "proud White Zimbabweans" say in public and in private.

In public everything's fine, apartheid is satanic, reconciliation works wonderfully, sanctions against Pretoria are a must. In private, they refer to black people by a variety of contemptuous epithets, claim the economy is doomed, eagerly retail political horror stories, and gloat over the prospect of an AIDS holocaust. If you don't take leave before the third drink you'll hear all their lurid tales of derring-do in the Rhodesian forces.

Because of these columns, my own political opinions are a matter of public record, but I have not completely escaped our Zimbabwean besetting sin.

Recently the chairman of one of our ruling Zanu(PF) party "cells" began upbraiding me about inflation, unemployment, and the cost of the Mozambican war.

Having no illusions about the ability of Zanu(PF) petty officials to convey distorted versions of conversations to the Central Intelligence Organisation, I offered one or two mild comments in defence of government policy. It also seemed a good way to "draw out" my interesting companion. He protested that he only held party office to protect himself and his sons from the attentions of the youth wing, and concluded bitterly: "Ah yes, all you whites support Mugabe."

After all my long years in the FGSIR ("Fascist Goon Squads of the Illegal Regime" — I was a goon, not a fascist) the overwhelming hilarity of this dialogue was not lost on me. But there is a very grave implication for whites: if, one day, Zanu(PF) finds itself confronted with widespread popular discontent over economic and social conditions, our tiny community — less than two per cent of the total population today — will be the whipping boy.

It may be wiser, in the long run, for whites to brave President Mugabe's wrath and politely distance themselves from some Zanu(PF) policies, while unreservedly endorsing all those they honestly can.

Three agents from the Central Intelligence Organisation insisted on being present at what might have been the final congress earlier this month of Mr Smith's CAZ, despite his bitter protests at this semblance of a "police state." Fearlessly, with the shadow of Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison hanging over every word, Mr Smith swayed the 90 white delegates against tamely disbanding the party before it is declared illegal under a one party state constitution.

One doubts whether the three black security men or their masters will ever believe the truth: that compared to some "Proud White Zimbabweans" Mr Smith and old associates such as Mr Mark Partridge and Mr P. K. van der Byl are distinct moderates. Their private opinions are no more outspoken than what they are prepared to say before the security police.

It was Mr Smith's veteran legal boffin, Mr "Sam" Whaley, who reminded me that his 1968 constitutional plan for Rhodesia, when all was fair in the RF sky, was killed in the party caucus not by the likes of Mr Van der Byl but some of President Mugabe's current admirers. (The Whaley Report — compiled by a commission of three whites and two blacks-excluded African majority rule, but urged "unimpeded progress to parity of Parliamentary representation." In the climate of its day it was, for all its manifold faults, a conciliatory document).



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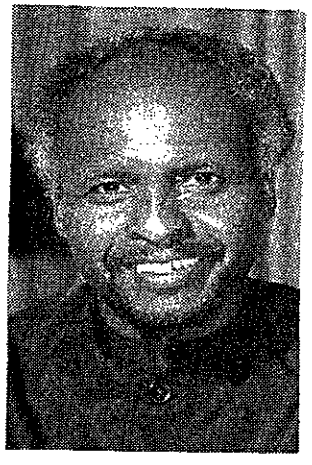
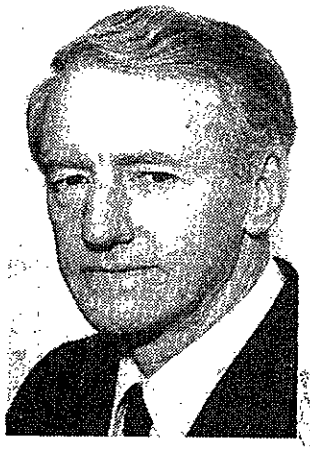


CANAAN BANANA



IAN SMITH

As the years roll on, a similarity is apparent between Mr Ian Smith, and a longstanding critic of his, Mr Eddie Cross, today managing director of the Beira Corridor Group Company. Mr Cross, who in 1970 was prosecuted and fined by Mr Smith's Ministry of Internal Affairs for campaigning (successfully) in the Tribal Trust Lands on behalf of the moderate, multi-racial Centre Party, shares Mr Smith's unhappy knack of being, at times, needlessly provocative and abrasive. Both men — now, as then, poles apart politically — make remarks that sometimes seem as shallow as Beira Harbour and a good deal more turgid.

But since the 1960s these two opponents have never wavered in their courage and sincerity. And these are qualities sadly scarce in modern Zimbabwe. If we get much more cowed and two-faced, I will only be able to recommend my South African visitors talk to two whites here. What they say will be totally contradictory but at least it will be their honest belief.

The Zanu(PF) establishment does indeed possess one good reason for shutting Mr Smith up: hearing Mr Smith say things it does not like does tend to inflame race relations, particularly when they are taken out of context and distorted by the official news media. South Africans will be familiar with this argument in another form: the old National Party claim that your English language press, particularly the greatly-lamented Rand Daily Mail, inflamed and fomented South Africa's racial problems.

When the new Zimbabwean constitutional framework was ratified last year (Mr Smith and all potential opposition having been bundled out of Parliament) Professor David Beach of the University of Zimbabwe sent a memorable submission to the then Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. Professor Beach, an unrivalled authority on the facts of pre-colonial history — as opposed to cherished myths — warned that if Zimbabweans adopted the full executive presidency proposals in the belief they were recreating the glories of the old Shona and Ndebele political systems, they would only have themselves to blame for what followed.

Professor Beach noted that the Ndebele King Lobengula, having won the 1870-72 civil war, gradually executed those he suspected might pose a threat to his rule, plus their families. By the time the whites arrived in 1890 he was beginning to kill off those who had helped him.

Professor Beach cited similar examples over 1 000 years of Shona history. He demonstrated an element of truth in the Western press caricature of the modern African "presidential monarchy."

"First, a president, is freely elected at independence in order to satisfy the needs of the people.

"Then, finding this to be impossible, the president secures his own position by bringing in a one party state in which it is virtually impossible to remove him, whatever the constitution may say.

"Then the president, simultaneously fed with flattery and increasingly suspicious of his juniors, removes likely threats from within the party.

"Finally the president loses so much support that the military moves in and, very often, the whole process starts again," writes Professor Beach.

Dr Zvobgo dismissed Professor Beach's warning with contempt, saying that the unique qualities of Zanu(PF) would ensure this did not happen. Two months later he was relegated from the cabinet to an obscure party appointment. In 1980 he had been seen as a likely successor to Mr Mugabe, the most formidable of his lieutenants.

Dr Zvobgo's political future is now anyone's guess, but the members of Zimbabwe's ethnic minorities should think very carefully — and honestly — before embroiling themselves in "The Politics of Hypocrisy."

Nkomo's party agrees to merger with Mugabe's

Talk of united front against South Africa

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's main opposition party agreed at the weekend to a merger with President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) party, moving him one step nearer his coveted goal of turning the country into a one-party state.

The opposition Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (Zapu) party of Mr Joshua Nkomo endorsed the merger idea at a one-day congress on Saturday.

The closed meeting ended well ahead of schedule, indicating that there was little or no opposition to the merger among the 6 000 delegates.

Mr Nkomo spoke at length on the merits of the unity pact he signed late last year with Mr Mugabe, saying it would bring peace and prosperity to Zimbabwe and result in a united front against South Africa and apartheid.

The Zapu delegates appear to have accepted the arguments favouring a merger with equanimity, pausing only for assurances that the two party structures would be merged "in toto".

There was no discussion at the Zapu meeting on how the party would be represented in the new joint central committee and politburo.

If Mr Nkomo already knows Mr Mugabe's plans on this issue he is not saying.

Neither is Mr Mugabe because he has a special unity congress of his own party next weekend, where the central committee and politburo ratios will be discussed.

Mr Nkomo's spokesmen say the party will not accept a merger which is clearly a simple take-over by the ruling Zanu-PF.

The real issue remains achieving agreement on the make-up of the two key party organs, the central committee and the all-powerful politburo and therefore allowing Mr Nkomo to convince his supporters he has achieved a fair deal.

Mr Nkomo indicated at the congress of his Zapu party on Saturday that there were serious differences in interpretation of the unity pact he signed with Zanu last year.

Mr Nkomo, seeking a unanimous vote of confidence in his decision to merge with President Mugabe's party, said he wanted to correct "a few misleading statements" published in the local press.

"Zapu and Zanu agreed to unite, to merge their two political parties and, therefore, it is wrong for anybody to say certain amendments will be made to accommodate Zapu members," he told some 10 000 cheering delegates.

"There is no question of accommodation by one or the other. It is us accommodating each other," he said.

Mr Nkomo was apparently referring to a statement made by the Zanu information secretary, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, after a central committee meeting which decided on Thursday to hold a congress on April 9 to ratify the unity pact.

Mr Shamuyarira, who is also foreign minister, was quoted by the local press as saying: "The special (Zanu) congress will deliberate on a number of things including the enlargement of the central committee to accommodate those coming from Zapu . . . "



MR NKOMO



MR MUGABE

Meanwhile, although unity remains a high priority in the minds of Zimbabwe's party leaders the increasing economic problems have begun to loom larger and will not necessarily be helped by party-political changes.

Government spokesmen and economic experts point increasingly to the slowing economy and steeply rising unemployment, the latter being regarded as a massive time-bomb that if not defused could obliterate any political peace achieved through unity.

Since independence in 1980 there has been little or no foreign or local investment with the result that new job levels have not exceeded 7 000 a year.

Economists contrast this with the steadily rising number of new job seekers on the market annually, currently standing at about 120 000.

The gloomy forecasts and dangers have prompted increasing calls from the private sector for relaxation of tight foreign exchange controls, a clear-cut and attractive investment code and changes to the labour laws.

No search for Aids doctor's patients

HARARE — Hospital authorities in Zimbabwe have not yet received formal requests to trace patients of the Zimbabwean surgeon, Dr David Collings, who died from Aids in Britain, a senior health official said yesterday.

The official at Mpilo hospital in Bulawayo, where the surgeon worked before leaving for Britain in February 1987, said the hospital had not received any official notification of Dr Collings' death.

"We are not making any attempt to trace his patients at present because we have not been asked," the official said.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, he said further queries on the case would be taken up by the health ministry in Harare after the Easter holiday.

Dr Collings, 30, who apparently contracted acquired immune deficiency syndrome while operating on infected patients in Zimbabwe, died at Exeter, in the west of England, last week.

His Zimbabwe-born wife, Dawn, 29, mother of their 18-month-old son Lloyde, had an estimated one-in-three chance of also being infected.

The case, which received widespread publicity in Britain, sparked new debate on whether doctors from Africa should be tested for Aids.

Press reports in Zimbabwe yesterday quoted the superintendent of Bulawayo Central Hospital, Mr Chad Tarumbwa, as saying Dr Collings also worked at the city's second largest hospital.

The Herald newspaper, published in Harare by the state-owned Mass Media Trust, said Mr Tarumbwa had received "numerous" calls from Britain where the case had raised many questions.

"I understand they are trying to trace all the hospitals he has worked at and probably the patients he has treated," Mr Tarumbwa said, but did not elaborate. He was not available for comment at his office yesterday.

Dr Collings obtained his medical degree in Britain in 1981 and returned to Mpilo hospital the following year.

He also worked for two years at Marondera General Hospital, about 90 kilometres east of Harare.

He moved to Britain to further his medical training and intended to return to Zimbabwe, colleagues said. — Sapa-AP

Zimbabwe's one-party dream set to be realised after Zanu-PF congress

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SMM

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans will watch with intense interest the next round in the move to unite the country's two main political parties now that Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu has given its blessing to the merger.

"A dream come true" was how Zapu publicity secretary Mr John Nkomo described the emotional ratification of the unity accord by 5 000 delegates at a special congress at the weekend.

This Saturday will see the matching special congress of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF party.

Barring unforeseen dramatic developments, approval will be given.

But a number of highly sensitive issues will now have to be dealt with, among them the enlargement of the 15-strong Politburo and the 90-member Central Committee of the ruling party to accommodate leading political figures from Zapu.

The Sunday Mail speculated that there would be a lot of jockeying by leaders from the merging parties for inclusion in these bodies.

"People should be realistic enough to accept that there cannot, and there will not be room for everyone at the top," the newspaper cautioned.

"Our advice to those whose hopes may be dashed is that they must put national interest before self-interest by not throwing a spanner into the works of unity in frustration."

Mr John Nkomo also warned that special care would have to be taken, adding that "nothing should be said or done by anyone to make the task of integration difficult".

UNDISPUTED LEADER

He said Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Mugabe would have to agree on the formula of integration but this should cause no problems unless people uttered "negative statements".

It has already been accepted that Mr Mugabe will be undisputed leader of the merged party, with Mr Joshua Nkomo sharing the deputy president's position with Mr Simon Muzenda, current deputy leader.

A vital element in the composition of the enlarged Politburo and Central Committee will be the maintenance of a tribal balance.

Because of their greater numbers, Shona-speaking members will predominate over Ndebele-speakers. But within the Shona grouping itself there are regional demands that have to be met if the machinery of the party is to run smoothly.

One issue that is exciting interest is how much attention will be paid to the Leadership Code that Zanu-PF adopted at its last congress in 1984 and which has been ignored by many of the people at the top.

Mr Mugabe warned recently that "the leadership has become a mockery and the confidence of the people in some leaders has waned".

Zimbabwean newspapers have said that the manner in which the code will be applied has become a test case for the leadership in the eyes of ordinary people who have seen the top politicians amassing private wealth in defiance of the code.

Although it has not been raised publicly, the question of Mr Joshua Nkomo's business interests, of which he has made no secret, will become a topic of conversation as the time approaches for his appointment to a leading position in Zanu-PF.

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DD 6/4/88 (362)

Zimbabwe — to deal with the rotten apples

HARARE — Zimbabweans begin an unusual exercise in soul-searching tomorrow to see if they believe the nation is adequately "dealing with the rotten apples" — the corrupted — of its society, the national news agency Ziana reports.

A two-day conference on bribery, fraud and corruption is to be opened in Harare by Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena.

Conference chairman, Mr Tom Mswaka, said yesterday one of the main purposes of the conference was to show that Zimbabwe, as a nation, must be seen to deal openly with the corrupted of society.

"They are completely unacceptable to Zimbabwe and this is what we want to demonstrate," he said.

The conference had not been called, he added, because fraud, bribery and corruption were rampant in Zimbabwe.

"This is not the case," he said. "But we must demonstrate our willingness to deal with these crimes and this conference gives a unique chance for Zimbabweans to put their heads together to discuss the situation."

Zimbabwe has had its fair share of major private and public sector scandals

But many Zimbabweans in influential government and private circles believe the country has demonstrated, through its courts and parliament, that, unlike other African nations, it is prepared to deal openly with corrupted individuals.

Despite this public concern with the level, in particular, of official corruption is regularly voiced

"Hardly a day passes without the media publishing a story or court case of bribery, corruption, fraud and theft," the conference brochure says.

"What is of greatest concern is the apparent increase in these crimes and the magnitude of financial losses incurred, and to a lesser extent the potential stigma that could be attached to a nation.

"Some nations appear to have accepted their scourge. Is Zimbabwe moving in the same direction?" Mr Mswaka said. — Sapa

Zimbabwean chief justice warns of rot of corruption

HARARE — Is Zimbabwe a corrupt country? The country's chief justice says no, though he warns the rot has started.

An advocate in private practice, on the other hand, says he has heard it described by a Western diplomat as the most corrupt country in Africa.

These were the conflicting views put to a conference in Harare on Tuesday on bribery, corruption, fraud and theft, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

The chief justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, said: "I know we have had cases involving corruption but they are not as many as in other countries."

He said the important issue was that once corruption began creeping in, the rot had started — and this was happening in Zimbabwe.

He told the 200 delegates that the condition of underdevelopment in many Third World countries created an environment in which crimes of corruption, bribery and fraud thrived.

People denied opportunities of making money before independence wanted to make up for this after independence.

POOR INVESTIGATIONS

He said after independence people who had had nothing of their own suddenly found themselves exposed to unrestricted opportunities.

There often seemed to a person little harm in taking 10 percent for every contract he handled, greasing palms with bribes to reach the top or juggling with figures to make money quickly, the chief justice said.

He pointed out that while unemployment, poverty and other social ills contributed to crime, multimillionaires were not uncommonly involved in fraud and corruption.

He cited the Guinness scandal and the fraud of a wealthy Wall Street insider as examples of this in developed countries.

Advocate Mr Adrian de Bourbon told delegates that, while he hoped the Western diplomat who had described Zimbabwe as the most corrupt country in Africa was exaggerating, corruption had reached frightening levels in Zimbabwe.

He said he believed only a tenth of the crimes of corruption came to the courts in Zimbabwe.

People brought to court for corruption often went free due to poor investigations by the police, inexperience on the part of prosecutors or lack of understanding on the part of magistrates.

Although sentences for dishonesty in Zimbabwe were often greater than for murder, judicial action had failed to prevent it.

SMUGGLING A WAY OF LIFE

"I feel there is a marked reluctance to have certain people prosecuted for bribery," he said.

Corruption permeated virtually all facets of society in Zimbabwe, from the man in the street who sold his car at five times the controlled price, to the rural trader who did not correctly reflect his turnover because he wanted to avoid paying tax.

He said smuggling was almost a way of life for Zimbabweans and was considered an acceptable business risk.

There was no social stigma attached to exchange control contraventions. Such contraventions could even be considered an asset by some businesses.

Up to a third of the tax the government should collect was estimated to be lost to the exchequer because of tax evasion and this was detrimental to the country as a whole. — Sapa.

day April 8, 1988

Six alleged SA spies appear in Harare court

HARARE — Two Britons, an Irishman, a Canadian and two white Zimbabweans, detained without charge as alleged South African spies for six months, have appeared in a Magistrate's Court here as a prelude to their trial, their attorneys said yesterday.

The six were denied bail when they were brought before a Harare magistrate on Wednesday, the lawyers, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said.

SECRET INFORMATION

They were not asked to plead.

They face charges under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act for allegedly supplying secret information to South Africa. The maximum penality is 25 years' imprisonment.

Those detained are Mr Jack Lewis-Walker (54), a senior civil servant and former provost marshal in the Rhodesian Air Force, and Ms Patricia Brown (53), both Britons who have been long-time residents of Zimbabwe.

The others are Irishman Mr Jeffrey Mee (45), Canadian Mr Dick Laban (50) and Zimbabweans Mr Ivor Harding (55) and his son Clive (25).

They were arrested last September after Mr Ivor Harding was allegedly found at the Beit Bridge border post adjoining South Africa with detailed information on Zimbabwe-based officials of the African National Congress.

The six accused were remanded in custody to April 20. No date was fixed for their trial, lawyers said.

A detainees' review tribunal in February recommended the release of Mr Lewis-Walker, ruling that he posed no threat to state security.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS HELD

But the government rejected the finding and ordered him back into detention, in the same Chikurubi maximum security prison on the outskirts of Harare, where his son Nigel was similarly detained with five other white Zimbabwe Air Force officers in 1982.

The six officers held at that time were acquitted of charges of helping to blow up most of Zimbabwe's combat planes for the South Africans.

But they were detained for a further four months under emergency power regulations during which time courts established they had been tortured. Released in December 1982, they were expelled to Britain. — Sapa-AP.

FOCUS

By ROBIN DREW, *Sowetan* Africa News Service, Harare.

Zimbabwe can look ahead with optimism

Sowetan 14/4/88

362

WHEN Zimbabwe enters its ninth year as an independent country next week (April 18), Mr Robert Mugabe will look back with a good deal of satisfaction on what was achieved in the past year.

Last April it was a different story: the country was in the grip of a savage drought, Zapu remained in opposition, white members of parliament were snarling at the government, dissident problems plagued Matabeleland.

Today all that is in the past. The euphoria of the unity pact signed by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Mugabe dominates everything.

There will be a plentiful harvest from the good rains and hopefully a boost for the foreign exchange supply from a much better looking tobacco crop.

There has been a dramatic improvement in the security situation in Matabeleland.

Mr Ian Smith and his vocal supporters in the Conservative Alliance are out of parliament.

And to top it all, Mr Mugabe himself occupies the powerful new post of executive president from where he will be able to preside over other changes still to come such as the introduction of a constitutional one-party state and an enlarged single-chamber parliament.

Economy

The blot on the horizon in the face of all this is the situation in South Africa.

Seen from Harare, Pretoria stands to blame for many of the difficulties still facing the country, the most pressing of which is the huge cost entailed in keeping thousands of troops in Mozambique and along the eastern border to counter incursions by the MNR.

Zimbabwe sees itself as a frontline state, committed to supporting where it can liberation movements trying to overthrow the Pretoria Government, and thus a target for destabilisation in one guise or another.

Take away apartheid, goes the argument, and all the money, time and effort could be devoted to developing the economy and improving the lot of the ordinary people.

On the home front there is no question that the most threatening development is the rapid growth in unemployment.

Within a year or two, 200000 new jobs will have to be created every year if all schoolleavers are to find work.

An impossible task everyone agrees, especially when faced with the reality that in the past five years only 35000 jobs were created.

A nationwide survey is being undertaken to see how best to tackle the problem and there is renewed talk of a more attractive investment code.



Mr ROBERT Mugabe



Mr JOSHUA Nkomo

But it is worth recalling that a year ago, Mr John Nkomo, then in opposition as a senior lieutenant in Zapu, challenged the government to open up the economy and be more pragmatic.

Blot

"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," he said then.

Today he occupies the key post of Labour Minister in the government and is overseeing the study which will look at, among other things, the sources and pattern of investment.

Many who have Zimbabwe's best interests at heart count on this realisation of the need for a dramatic attitude triumphing over the rhetoric of socialism which serves only to frighten investors away.

Recognition of the fact that Zimbabwe needs the backing of every competent person it can lay its hands on is one reason why the unity pact has been greeted so

Much remains to be done to translate the unity accord into a working document. There are differences of opinion about the composition of the central committee and the politburo, issues which will have to be settled before the business of merging the parties at provincial, district, branch and cell level can begin.

But at this stage there is no suggestion of a breakdown though the leaders constantly warn of the danger of negative statements.

As far as most whites in Zimbabwe are concerned, their main preoccupation remains with the government's conduct of the economy.

When the specially reserved white seats were abolished, the message went home clearly that their political influence, limited though it had been, was now virtually nil.

White faces remain in parliament, but the ordinary man would be hard put to name many of them.

Periodic shortages of essentials, inflation and black market purchases which erode his income, coupled with deep concern about rising crime and inadequate police protection, are the issues which are constantly debated among whites.

Most of the 100000 members of the white community see no option but to leave politics to their eight million black brothers and sisters.



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 486 days;**
- **Brian Sokutu, Eastern Cape freelance journalist, has been**

Conviction for racist talk

DID 144488
362

BULAWAYO — An off-duty immigration officer has made history by becoming the first black person to be convicted since independence on a charge of using racist insults to a white man.

Gabriel Mugoko, 27, was fined R230, (or two months jail), for telling a white policeman, special constabularly patrol officer, Mr Robert Bolton, he was the son of former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

He had pleaded not guilty to saying during an altercation outside a Bulawayo night club: "Do not touch me. You are not a policeman, but Smith's son."

The magistrate warned Mugoko that Zimbabwe's courts would deal mercilessly with anyone using racist or tribal insults.

More than a dozen whites have been heavily fined and given suspended jail terms since 1980 for abusing blacks. — DDC

Zimbabwe troop pullout possible

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government might soon withdraw troops from the western Matabeleland province because of a decline in rebel activity, Defence Minister Enos Nkala said yesterday.

Nkala said the decline followed the signing last December of an agreement to unite the ruling Zanu (PF) and former opposition (PF) Zapu parties.

"Recent developments point to a zero dissident activity in Matabeleland and we can think of withdrawing soldiers from the area and assisting Mozambique to maintain her independence and sovereignty," Nkala said.

An armed insurrection broke out in Matabeleland in 1982 after veteran politician Joshua Nkomo was fired from a coalition cabinet.

The government said then that (PF)Zapu, whose powerbase is in Matabeleland, was behind the rebellion, a charge denied by the party.

The two parties have now agreed to merge and work for the establishment of a one-party, socialist state run along Marxist-Leninist principles.

Zimbabwe has an estimated 12 000 troops in Mozambique helping the Maputo authorities in their 12-year-old war against Renamo rebels.

The Zimbabwean soldiers are also guarding their landlocked country's trade routes to Mozambique's Indian Ocean coast. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe sobering up

HARARE — Zimbabwe's consumption of hard liquor has dropped by almost 30% since independence eight years ago, Ziana the national news agency reports.

During the same period sales of clear beer have gone up 22%, a relatively modest increase of 2,75% yearly.

And a jolly old gin and tonic is rapidly establishing itself as a favourite tipple.

By any standards, despite the frequent admonitions by churchmen and politicians, Zimbabwe's per capita intake of liquor is modest.

Cameroon has the highest individual beer consumption on the continent or per capita consumption (pcc).

Cameroonians drink an average of 50*l* of beer annually for every man, woman and child in the country.

They are followed by SA with 42*l*.

Zimbabweans come in around the 14*l* pcc mark, which is really a mere trickle compared to the 145*l* of the Germans.

The change in Zimbabwean drinking habits is due to the rocketing costs of alcohol rather than abstinence. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE (362)

Rising smoke

Zimbabwe's 1988 tobacco sales have opened on an upbeat note, with prices 41% higher than at 1987's opening.

Last year was, of course, a disastrous year, when a large and poor quality crop sold at an average price of Zim218c/kg — down 30% on the record 1986 average. A better comparison is between this year's opening price of 270c/kg and that paid in 1986 (289c on the first day).

Growers are hoping for much higher prices through the rest of the sales season, which lasts until September. Price forecasts range from 320c/kg to 360c/kg. The previous record seasonal average was the 313c/kg of two years ago.

Prices are higher this year partly because it is a smaller crop — no more than 105m kg compared with 127m kg last year — but mainly because the 1988 crop is a high-quality one compared with last season's drought-stressed pickings.

Another factor is the general improvement in the world tobacco market over the past 18 months. There has been strong consumption growth — mainly in Third World countries — while manufacturers' inventories have declined.

Last year, the tobacco price rose 6% on the US market to US159c/lb (about US350c/kg). This underscores Zimbabwe's competitiveness because even if the industry achieves the hoped for average of Zim350c/kg — at the top end of the forecast spectrum — this would equate to little more than US205c/kg and a good 40% below last year's US price.

While growers are confident of substantially higher earnings this year, the medium-term outlook still causes concern. Costs have risen 260% since 1981, while the average price has increased 70%. The industry remained profitable during this period for two main reasons. First, growers were able to improve quality (until 1987) and increase yields. Second, the Zimbabwe dollar depreciated 58% against the US dollar, the currency in which tobacco is traded.

These factors allowed growers to earn good profits despite a stagnant world market for Virginia flue-cured leaf. But since 1985, the Zimbabwe dollar has barely depreciated against the US currency, undermining the industry's competitiveness to some extent.

Fortunately, the rate of cost inflation slowed to around 5% in 1987, thanks to the price and wage freeze. But with farm wages increasing more than 17% since March 1, and government edging towards relaxation of the price freeze, cost inflation will escalate this year.

It is estimated that at least 70% of the 1 400 growers made a loss last year. Many borrowed heavily from the banks and must now rebuild their capital base.

A problem on the marketing side is the anticipated reduction in South African purchases. Merchants say South Africans have been buying in Brazil this year, apparently because they believe it prudent to diversify their sources of supply, given Zimbabwe's frequently repeated support for economic sanctions. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL APRIL 15 1988

IES

Rhodesians battle for millions

Business Times Reporter

THE Zimbabwean Government is involved in a court battle over shares worth millions of rands.

In 1984, the Zimbabwean Government expropriated shares worth Z$200-million held by its citizens in SA companies.

Several Zimbabweans living in SA are resisting the expropriation. Some have pooled resources to fight the battle in SA courts.

In the three years since the expropriation, the value of the shares in contention has trebled in rand terms.

Joseph Edward Millwarde and Doris Anne Millwarde, now living in Cape Town, are suing Standard Chartered Nominees and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe over a parcel of shares worth Z$228 000 in 1984.

The Rand Supreme Court case is vital for many other Zimbabweans. It could establish a legal precedent.

Market value

Also cited as defendants in the action are Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Doornfontein Gold Mining Company, Anglo American Gold Investment Company, President Brand Mining Corporation and Free State Geduld Mines. The companies have not entered an appearance to defend.

The case was called on March 18 and was postponed to October 31.

The plaintiffs claim to be the beneficial owners of shares in Anglo American, Doornfontein, Amgold, President Brand and FS Geduld. They say they acquired the shares in terms of Rhodesian exchange control regulations of Rhodesia. The shares were registered in the name of Standard Chartered Nominees.

On April 27, 1984, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe told the Millwardes that it intended to seize the shares. They would be paid the market value of the shares. The acquisition was done in terms of an amendment to the exchange control regulations.

The Millwardes sought an interdict in May 1984 to restrain the defendants from expropriating the shares. The order was made final in September 1984, but the court directed that the shares be held in trust pending the main action.

Unlawful

In a supporting affidavit to the application, the Millwardes' daughter, Anna Louise Hudson, said her parents could not afford such a huge loss.

In papers before Mr Justice Kirk-Cohen, the Millwardes alleged that the proposed acquisition of their shares was confiscatory and unlawful — confiscatory because it would result in their losing their shares and unlawful because the amendment to the regulations had not been passed constitutionally.

They said: "Any compensation offered in Zimbabwean currency is inadequate, more particularly in that such currency is blocked and cannot be used outside the territorial limits of Zimbabwe and is valueless in respect of the purchase of any asset outside the territorial limits of Zimbabwe".

Pressures

They claimed that the Zimbabwean regulations were not recognised by SA courts.

They now seek an order declaring that they are the beneficial owners of the shares, and that neither Standard Chartered Nominees nor the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has any right to them.

In support of their original application for an interdict, the Millwardes attached a statement by Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, dated March 27, 1984.

The statement said: "Since the end of 1981, the economy of Zimbabwe has been subjected to severe pressures as a result not only of the impact of the world recession, but also of three years of the worst drought in the country's living memory.

"As a consequence of these pressures, the level of exports has declined by over 30% in real terms since the end of 1981. This has necessitated the taking of painful measures in order to ensure that the country has continued to be in a position to meet its external obligations and maintain an adequate level of foreign exchange availability ... Both the Government and the Reserve Bank have resorted to significant levels of external borrowing.

"The effects of these developments have been severe. The economy has experienced a progressive downturn since the beginning of 1982, and in 1983 real gross domestic product is estimated to have declined by about 3%. The recession has resulted in some decline in levels of employment and it has also meant that certain Government policy objectives have not been achieved.

Dr Chidzero said the "shares, at present valued at over Z$200-million form part of the foreign exchange resources of Zimbabwe, and since 1948, the country has had the right in terms of exchange control law and regulations to acquire these resources.

"In the present circum-

□ To Page 3

to qualify for benefits was raised from

Rand over four weeks

Mugabe gives Nkomo top government post

(362) bldoy 18/4/88

HARARE — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, in an effort to implement a unity accord with his former chief opposition party, has named veteran opposition leader Joshua Nkomo to a top ruling-party post.

Nkomo was appointed Interim Second Vice-President yesterday following a pact signed by Mugabe and the opposition chief last December to merge their two parties which had been fierce rivals since independence in 1980. — Sapa-Reuter.

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TODAY'S DAILY LISTING — Page 7

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● How to play — Page 7

Israeli premier accused on assassination

18/4/88.

JERUSALEM — A spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir refused to comment yesterday on reports that Shamir and two other high Israeli officials approved the assassination of the PLO's deputy commander.

NBC television, quoting unidentified sources, reported Saturday's assassination of Fatah military leader Khalil al-Wazir in Tunisia was a joint operation of Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad, and naval and army units.

(158) 3/day

His assassination touched off a wave of protests in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank on Saturday. At least 15 people were killed and up to 90 wounded in the bloodiest single day of Palestinian rioting since protests began.

The NBC report said the attack was approved by Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin after Fatah guerrillas hijacked a bus and killed three Israelis last month.

"This story has the same status as all the other stories like it which have been published, and we don't relate to any of them," spokesman Avi Pazner said.

NBC said Mossad had asked three times for permission to kill al-Wazir, but each time Israeli officials refused to give permission. That changed after the bus attack. — Sapa-AP.

KEY MARKET MOVEMENTS — APRIL 14 to APRIL 16 REUTERS

Gold	JSE	Previous	Latest	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
				All Gold | BD Indust | JSE Ov'll

Unity accord: Mugabe gives Nkomo top post

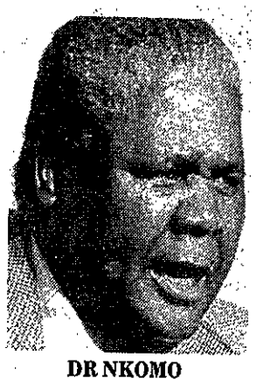
HARARE — The Zimbabwean President, Mr Robert Mugabe, moving to implement a unity accord with the country's former chief opposition party, has appointed Mr Joshua Nkomo to a top ruling party post.

Mr Nkomo was appointed interim second vice-president yesterday, following a pact signed by Mr Mugabe and the opposition chief last December to merge their two parties.

"We now have two deputy presidents to assist me — this structure is still an interim one until we are fully integrated," Mr Mugabe told a news conference in Harare on the eve Zimbabwe's eighth independence anniversary.

Political analysts said Mr Mugabe, who had been widely expected to name some PF-Zapu leaders to the Zanu-PF central committee before the anniversary, appeared to be taking a cautious line in implementing the accord.

He was authorised by a special April 9 Zanu-PF congress to create a second post of vice-president and to expand the central committee to make room for PF-Zapu leaders.



DR NKOMO



MR MUGABE

The leaders of the two parties share deep-rooted mutual suspicion.

At yesterday's news conference, Mr Mugabe announced the formation of three committees to integrate the two parties which formed a brief alliance in 1976 to fight a guerilla war against white minority rule in the then Rhodesia.

A presidential committee of himself and vice-presidents, Mr Simon Muzenda and Mr Nkomo, will oversee the merger.

Mr Muzenda has been party vice-president since the nationalist war which Zanu-PF waged from bases in neighbouring Mozambique.

He has been Mr Mugabe's number two in the government since independence.

Mr Mugabe also appointed a coordinating committee.

He named 10 people, five from each party, who will tour the country to supervise integration at grassroot level.

The December unity accord says the merged party would be called Zanu-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front).

It is to provide for integration of existing structures of PF-Zapu (Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union) and the ruling party.

PF-Zapu also approved the pact at an extraordinary congress earlier this month and authorised Mr Nkomo to work with Mr Mugabe for its full implementation.

The agreement binds the two parties to work for the establishment of a one-party socialist state administered along Marxist Leninist lines, Mr Mugabe's goal since he came to power.

— Sapa-RNS

See also P8

Mugabe accuses SA

Sowetan 19/4/88

HARARE — In a speech during the country's eighth anniversary of independence celebrations, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe yesterday accused South Africa of increasing its destabilisation campaign against neighbouring states and at the same time called on dissidents still active in Zimbabwe to surrender.

362

B/day

Sachs sees Press: goes to London for treatment

MAPUTO — Albie Sachs, the activist lawyer who lost an arm in the car bomb blast in Maputo on April 7, has left for London for further medical treatment, accompanied by members of his family.

Sachs will be fitted with an artificial right arm in London, reports the Mozambique news agency AIM.

His brother John and two sons, Alan, 18, and Michael, 16, who travelled from England to be with him after the bomb blast, were at his bedside at the weekend when Sachs gave a Press conference.

Sachs, who spoke of his links with the ANC, and gave his views on the assassination attempt and what motivated it, cannot be quoted in SA.

Surrounded by the crowd of relatives, nurses and journalists, Sachs took charge of the news conference, showing a remarkable liveliness for someone who had been so close to death less than a fortnight earlier. His right side was swathed in an enormous bandage.

On his head, face and torso could be seen dozens of small scars left by the shrapnel from the explosion. Although he had suffered constant pain and had difficulty in moving, his morale seemed to be high.

He could not use his right eye, which was still covered with congealed blood. His hearing had been slightly affected by the blast. His right arm, shattered in the explosion, was amputated above the elbow.

One of Sachs's long-standing colleagues in the Ministry of Justice, Gita Honwana, told reporters the ministry hoped Sachs would return "very soon" to Maputo.

"His contribution to the ministry's research department, and particularly to the creation of a system of people's justice, has still not finished", she said.

Mugabe slates SA's use of 'dirty tactics'

362 B/day 19/4/88

HARARE — SA was increasingly resorting to "dirty tactics" against its independent black neighbours because of its inability to contain the struggle for democracy within its own borders, President Robert Mugabe told Zimbabweans at celebrations marking the eighth anniversary of independence.

Zimbabwean security forces had proved well able to contain "the proxies of apartheid" during the past year and there had been a major improvement in the security situation with the signing of the unity accord with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The appointment of Nkomo, to the new post of Zanu (PF) second vice-president was announced at the weekend.

Mugabe said SA was resorting to "invasions, raids, bombings, clandestine operations and, worst of all, aiding and abetting puppet organisations". The latter included the Renamo and Unita.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

There had been an improvement in the Zimbabwean economy with recent good rains, but the weather and depressed world prices for Zimbabwean exports continued to hinder attempts to create jobs for the thousands qualifying through the greatly expanded school system.

Although his government had settled 40 000 peasant families on 27-million hectares of former white commercial farmland taken over since independence, he acknowledged environmental as well as financial constraints in pursuing the policy.

Zimbabwean Minister of Defence Enos Nkala yesterday reported major successes by Zimbabwean forces in defeating Renamo rebels along the "Limpopo corridor".

Nkala denied rumours of grievous Zimbabwean casualties in the prolonged Mozambican civil war. These rarely exceeded five a month, he said.

No independence visit for Harington

B/day 19/4/88 362

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Head of the South African Trade Mission in Harare Johan Viljoen was not allowed to see Odile Harington at Chikuburi maximum security prison yesterday, but warders promised to give her a parcel containing biltong, chocolates and pork pies to celebrate Zimbabwe's independence anniversary.

Viljoen said he found the approaches to Chikurubi jammed with thousands of relatives and friends when he went there in the hope of being allowed consular access to Harington, 27, serving a 25-year sentence for attempting to infiltrate the ANC.

Long-term prisoners are theoretically permitted a special food parcel and an extra visitor to celebrate the Zimbabwean independence holidays. Viljoen went to Chikurubi on the "off chance" after receiving no reply to repeated written requests to be granted special holiday access.

"I didn't get to see her, but I was allowed to leave a food parcel with the officer in charge of the women's section," said Viljoen. "She promised me Odile would get it."



3rd

Successes for Mugabe, but problems remain

362

19/4/88

Most whites see no option but to leave politics to their black compatriots, writes Robin Drew, Harare staffer of The Star's Africa News Service.

As Zimbabwe enters its ninth year as an independent country, Mr Robert Mugabe can look back with a good deal of satisfaction on what was achieved in the past year.

Last April it was a different story: the country was in the grip of a savage drought, Zapu remained in opposition, white Members of Parliament were snarling at the government, dissident problems plagued Matabeleland.

Today all that has gone. The euphoria of the unity pact signed by Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo dominates everything.

There will be a plentiful harvest from the good rains and hopefully a boost for the foreign exchange supply from a much better-looking tobacco crop.

More to come

There has been a dramatic improvement in the security situation in Matabeleland. Mr Ian Smith and his vocal supporters in the Conservative Alliance are out of parliament.

And to top it all, Mr Mugabe himself occupies the powerful new post of Executive President from where he will be able to preside over other changes still to come, such as the introduction of a constitutional one-party state and an enlarged single chamber parliament.

One blot on the horizon is the situation in South Africa. Seen from Harare, Pretoria stands to blame for many of the difficulties still facing the country, the most pressing of which is the huge cost entailed in keeping thousands of troops in Mozambique and along the eastern border to counter incursions by the MNR.

Zimbabwe sees itself as a front-line state, committed to supporting where it can liberation movements trying to overthrow the Pretoria Government, and thus a target for destabilisation in one guise or another.

Take away apartheid, goes the argument, and all the money, time and effort could be devoted to developing the economy and improving the lot of the ordinary people.

On the home front there is no question that the most threatening development is the rapid growth in unemployment. Within a year or two, 200 000 new jobs will have to be created every year if all school-leavers are to find work.

It's an impossible task, everyone agrees, especially in view of the reality that in the past five years only 35 000 jobs were created.

A nationwide survey is being undertaken to see how best to tackle the problem and there is renewed talk of a more attractive investment code.

But it is worth recalling that a year ago, Mr John Nkomo, then in opposition as a senior lieutenant in Zapu, challenged the government to open up the economy and be more pragmatic.

"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," he said.



Mugabe . . . more power.

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Recognition of the fact that Zimbabwe needs the backing of every competent person it can lay its hands on is one reason why the unity pact has been greeted so enthusiastically.

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Rising crime

For most whites in Zimbabwe, the main preoccupation remains with the Government's conduct of the economy.

When the specially reserved white seats were abolished, the message went home clearly that their political influence, limited though it had been, was now virtually nil. White faces remain in Parliament, but the ordinary man would be hard put to name many of them.

Periodic shortages of essentials, inflation and black market purchases which erode his income, coupled with deep concern about rising crime and inadequate police protection, are the issues which are constantly debated among whites.

Most of the 100 000 whites see no option but to leave politics to their 8 million black brothers and sisters.

(362) Bdom 19/4/88

Big gains for Zimbabwe's economy — Mugabe

HARARE — Although Zimbabwe's general economic performance was affected by local and international constraints in 1987, the country continued to make major gains in most sectors, President Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Addressing the nation on the country's 8th independence anniversary, Mugabe said the volume of output in the manufacturing sector rose 3,1% in spite of severe foreign exchange problems.

"The government is well aware that all our sectors have not done as much as they could, owing to a combination of local and international constraints that were in most cases beyond our control," he said.

Agriculture, Zimbabwe's mainstay, is just beginning to recover from a long spell of drought.

"It is pleasing to note that, notwithstanding the dry spell last year that adversely affected our beef industry, maize and tobacco, we still managed to make major scores in oilseed crops such as soya beans and sunflowers, each with a record 102 000 tons and 23 000 tons respectively," he said.

Even the beef industry, which operated under difficult conditions, still managed to net Z$35,5m in its exports.

More stable food production could be assured only if agriculture became less dependent on weather through irrigation dams and local farmers' schemes, he said. — Sapa.

● See Page 5

Holiday fare

HARARE — The head of the South African trade mission here, Mr Johan Viljoen, was not allowed to see Odile Harington at Chikuburi maximum security prison yesterday, but warders promised to give her a parcel containing biltong, chocolates and pork pies to celebrate Zimbabwe's independence anniversary. — DDC

DIO 20141858

High powered jets for Zimbabwe?

362

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — There has been considerable confusion here about Zimbabwean acquisition of high performance jets from Russia, following the Zimbabwean news media publication yesterday of pictures of Chinese-built J7 (MiG 21) fighters.

The fighters, acquired from Peking in an arms-for-tobacco deal three years ago, are nowhere near as sophisticated as the MiG 27 jets the Zimbabwean President, Mr Robert Mugabe, is understood to have considered purchasing direct from Moscow.

The photographs of the MiG 21s led to reports that the MiG 27s had arrived.

Costing up to R400 million for 15 aircraft, and necessitating the stationing of Soviet technicians in Zimbabwe, the MiG 27 acquisition is far from certain.

Military attaches have noticed the Chinese version of the MiG 21 flying in Zimbabwean skies on several occasions over the past year.

Although a formidable aircraft both in ground attack and close combat, its 1960s vintage design presents no threat to South African air superiority over the Transvaal.

Rebels gun down Catholic priest

Sowetan 24/4/88

362

HARARE — A German Catholic priest, Kilian Knoerl, was killed by rebels on Tuesday night at a mission school near Zimbabwe's border with Botswana, church sources said on Wednesday.

SAPA-REUTER

The church sources said another priest, Johannes Banning, was seriously injured in the attack at Empandeni, carried out a few hours after President Robert Mugabe announced an amnesty for rebels who surrendered their arms.

Police said they were investigating the report.

The rebels left a note behind and escaped in a mission vehicle, after setting another on fire. The contents of the note are not yet known.

Alight

The rebels later abandoned the vehicle on the border and set it alight, the sources added.

They said Knoerl was shot when he went out to help Banning who was assaulted with an axe.

Rebels have killed scores of missionaries, farmers and government workers and destroyed property in Zimbabwe's south-western Matabeleland and the central Midlands province since 1982 when an insurrection broke out in the two provinces.

Armed rebels hacked 16 white missionaries to death last November in the worst attack ever.

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SOUTHERN

Eight years on, capitalism thrives with Mugabe's style of socialism

(362) Bldg 21/4/88

PETER TAYLOR in Harare

ON THE eighth anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on Monday, blacks noisily celebrated another milestone in the socialist revolution while whites, in the fastness of their patio braais, raised many a tinkling glass to the capitalist status quo.

Only President Robert Mugabe, the Jesuit-trained Marxist with the perplexing blend of civility and ruthlessness, dreamy theorising and soil-between-the-toes pragmatism, could get away with such a performance.

A week ago, he set the seal on a one-party state, finally crushing all opposition. But he still has everyone guessing as to his true intentions.

Mugabe is in no doubt about the moral superiority of socialism. But Zimbabweans have turned out to possess embarrassingly Thatcherite inclinations.

Under his rigorous "leadership code," party officials are not allowed to own more than 50 ha, receive lecture fees of more than Z$300 a year, be seen drinking in a public place or be involved in business (except for chicken runs).

To Mugabe's intense annoyance, Zimbabwe's now-wealthy politicians have taken no notice of the code whatsoever. These double-standards are potentially combustible. But if there is discontent in the townships about 90 000 school-leavers a year chasing 7 000 jobs, it has not surfaced.

If any of Mugabe's parliamentary comrades are concerned that only the pharmaceutical industry has been nationalised since independence, they have kept it to themselves.

Compelling

If land-hunger is still as acute as ever in the rural areas, there have been no demonstrations. Land is, after all, what the bitter war which cost 27 000 lives was fought about.

Yet a third of Zimbabwe's land is still owned by 4 000 white farmers — a proportion that has hardly diminished since the days of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Coupled to this is another compelling statistic: at independence, Mugabe promised to resettle 162 000 peasant families within three years. But to date, only 40 000 have been relocated, often on schemes which are recognised even in official circles as disastrous.

Near Rusape, in the east of the country, I lunched with a farmer whose lifestyle — huge house, swimming pool, tennis courts — is not untypical.

"Smith led us to believe that if Mugabe gained power we would lose everything," he said as the cookboy brought in the roast beef. "But when we heard the way Mugabe was talking, we became happier and happier. We felt like royal game — we seemed so important to him."

Next to his own farm (tobacco, maize and cattle) is a resettlement farm and an agricultural co-operative (in the former, families have individual plots; in the latter, land is shared).

Stunted

Both were formerly white farms and both are now in a sorry state. The farmer's main cash crop — tobacco — was in the curing stage, so we took his pick-up truck to look at the maize. It stood perhaps three metres tall, the huge cobs bright yellow.

On the resettlement farm, the maize was half the size, the cobs stunted. Trees had been chopped down for sale as firewood, the stumps smeared with soil to make it look as though this agricultural vandalism had happened long ago. The tobacco barns had been torn down and the bricks used to make round huts. But everyone was happy because the rains had been good. There will be enough food to subsist.

In a parliamentary debate six weeks ago, a white MP told how the carefully-conserved wildlife on his own farm — 1 000 impala, 400 kudu and 150 zebra — had been slaughtered for food as soon as it was bought for resettlement.

Part of the problem is that African farmers are often ill-trained, with little idea of how to produce a cash crop. But there is also the awkward truth, pointed out by a black MP during the debate, that Africans tend to be more interested in owning land than farming it.

White farmers are aware, of course, that Mugabe soothes them on the one hand and talks socialism to blacks on the other. They seemed to find this reassuring, as though an element of duplicity was a recognisable quality in a politician.

But they worry about what happens after Mugabe, and whether, at some point in the future, the population explosion combined with drought will raise the land question again. Farming is a long-term business, but Mugabe is a long-term politician.

Bandits kill priest

D 10/2/14/88

362

HARARE — A German priest sacrificed his life on Tuesday night when he seized an axe and hit back at a member of a dissident gang who was attempting to hack the mission superior to death.

Brother Killian Knoerl, 58, a horticultural expert from Bavaria who had served with the Marianhill order in Africa for 28 years, was shot dead and the four-member gang fled in a stolen car.

Father Johannes Banning, 40, priest in charge of Empandeni mission, 25 km south of the Zimbabwe-Botswana border town of Plumtree, was rushed to hospital in Bulawayo for emergency surgery to his head, neck and shoulders. He was reported "out of danger" last night.

Police were combing the area for the gang all yesterday. — DDC

Priest killed in Zimbabwe

B/day 21/4/88 (36?)

HARARE — Government troops were combing farms in western Zimbabwe yesterday for four gunmen who shot dead a West German catholic priest and wounded another with an axe.

Father Killian Knoerl, 58, from Stuttgart, was slain at Empandeni Mission 20km from the Botswana border late on Tuesday, only hours after President Robert Mugabe announced a general amnesty for rebels operating in the western province of Matabeleland.

Police recovered a note left at the mission by the gunmen, but they did not immediately divulge its contents.

Catholic bishop Henry Karlen of Matabeleland visited the mission early yesterday.

He informed the church's secretariat Knoerl was apparently shot when he went to the rescue of fellow West German missionary Johannes Banning, 40, who was being attacked with an axe.

The priest, wounded in the head and neck, was rushed to Central Hospital in Bulawayo for emergency surgery.

Karlen said the gunmen arrived at the mission, run by the Marianhill Father's Missionary Organisation, after nightfall on Tuesday.

Armed with AK-47 semi-automatic assault rifles they ransacked staff houses for money, radios, watches, shoes and clothing.

After murdering Knoerl and injuring Banning, the bandits forced another priest, identified as Father Lucas, and an unidentified Asian teacher, to drive them to the Zimbabwe border with Botswana.

The two were later released and the getaway car burnt. The bandits also burnt two mission cars and one lorry before they left.

The bandits are reportedly still inside Zimbabwe, however, and the army is attempting to track them down.

Banning was reported to be in a stable condition after an operation yesterday morning.

The attack is the first on missionaries since the ruling Zanu-PF and Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu signed a unity agreement on December 22.

It was hoped peace could be achieved in troubled Matabeleland, where hundreds of people have been killed by bandits in the past six years. — Sapa.

CMC Times 24/10/88 (362)

Gunmen shoot priest, axe another at Zim mission

HARARE. — Government troops were combing farms in western Zimbabwe yesterday for four gunmen who shot dead a West German Roman Catholic priest and wounded another missionary with an axe.

Father Killian Knoerl, 58, from Stuttgart, was slain at Empandeni Mission, 20km from the Botswana border, late on Tuesday. He was shot when he went to the rescue of fellow West German missionary Father Johannes Banning, 40, who was being attacked with an axe. The badly wounded priest was taken to hospital in Bulawayo. — Sapa-AP

ZIMBABWE

Mine, all mine!

Following output growth of more than 17% last year, Zimbabwe's mining industry is forecasting even faster expansion in 1988.

Last year's mining growth came mainly from higher prices for most metals, but there was also a 4% increase in the volume of production which reached its highest levels since the late Seventies. Average prices were up more than 10%, with asbestos, ferrochrome, nickel, copper and gold all showing useful gains.

The most important mineral was gold, valued at Z$350m and the country's second-largest export after tobacco, which earned Z$450m in foreign exchange. Coal production increased more than 19% and the value of output 16% to Z$103m. Asbestos output rose 18% to 194 000 t, valued at Z$98m.

The main source of growth again this year will be higher prices but there is likely to be a further modest increase in production volumes. Major increases in gold production are in the pipeline, with the British-based Cluff Oil Group and the State-owned Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation both expanding output over the next 18 months. At current gold prices, these increases in output will result in a 50% rise in the value of gold production.

Last year's growth comes after a prolonged period of contraction in the industry. After doubling between 1964 and 1976, production volumes peaked out in that year, falling 12% by 1980. Production of some major minerals is still well below its peak levels of the Seventies.

Asbestos output in 1987 was 25% lower than in 1979. Copper, at 18 800 t, is running at less than half 1973 levels (51 000 t), while nickel production, which reached a peak of 16 700 t in 1977, is currently running at 10 400 t. Against this trend, gold production has increased 30% since independence in 1980 while coal ouput — spurred by opencast production at Wankie colliery for the Hwange thermal power station — has risen more than 50% to 4,6 Mt.

Apart from gold, where a number of small- and medium-scale projects are due to come on stream over the next 18 months, no major new mining investments are being undertaken at present. This suggests — again, with the exception of gold — that the surge in mining production is heavily dependent on buoyant world market prices which, most analysts believe, are unlikely to last much beyond the end of 1988.

But for the immediate future, the outlook is bright with annual production forecast to reach Z$1,1bn in value this year. ■

PID 2-3/4/88 (362)

Trouble brewing on set of Brink movie

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The film version of Dr André Brink's anti-apartheid novel A Dry White Season has become the centre of a racial row here, with black extras claiming that they get paid less than the owner of a dog which features in some sequences.

Earlier this month the filmmakers ran into trouble finding white extras, whose romance with the wide screen soon evaporated after a 12-hour-day of location shooting for which they were paid R28.

A squad of 30 white schoolboys were required to re-run the same try in a game of rugby from 7 am to 1 pm with further afternoon sessions, while 100 white spectators were required to applaud the try 18 times in succession.



DR BRINK

Donald Sutherland, of Mash fame; South African actress, Janet Suzman; and guest star Marlon Brando are the big names in the screen version of the Brink novel, which Metro Goldwyn-Meyer hope will gain from the momentum of interest generated by Sir Richard Attenborough's Cry freedom.

While some extras said "never again", those who had lent cars, which were given "TJ" number plates for background shots, were paid an additional R56 a day.

A film company spokesman denied that there were labour problems on the set, but trouble burst into the open yesterday when the Sunday Mail carried reports of black extras' anger over their R28-a-day fee.

They claimed they were due to be paid R187, but local whites in the production team had persuaded the French and American film makers that "black Zimbabweans did not need a lot of money for a living".

They also claimed that the dog was earning R392 a week.

A spokesman for the black extras told the Sunday Mail that the preferential rate given to the dog owner was "ironic in an organisation seeking to expose apartheid".

Two Zimbabwean policeman, who volunteered to provide security on location sets during their annual leave, have walked out because of alleged unfair treatment.

One of the shots involved the Oriel Government Secondary School being re-signposted "Dan Pienaar Seuns Hoerskool".

The Zimbabwean information ministry's principal liaison officer with visiting film companies, Miss Beverly Tilley, claimed that the Sunday Mail was damaging the country's film industry prospects by running the story.

Warning on population explosion

South Africa's population is growing at an alarming rate and unless action is taken immediately, there will be no real future for the country, believes Professor Pieter Haasbroek, chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Professor Haasbroek is to chair a seminar on population development to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Thursday.

He pointed out that if the present population growth rate was allowed to continue, South Africa's population would reach 47 million within 12 years.

South Africa doubled its population every 33 years, compared with the rest of the world which doubled its population every 41 years.

This meant that if a balance was to be maintained between population growth and natural resources, the birth rate would have to be limited to 2,1 children per family before the turn of the century. Otherwise this country would follow other African countries in poverty and total social decline, Professor Haasbroek said.

Professor J P Lange, chairman of the Council for Population Development, will be the main speaker at the seminar.

Zimbabwe cuts a link with past

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Another link with Zimbabwe's past has been cut. Harare City Council is to change the name of a city landmark, Cecil Square, to African Unity Square.

The park in the centre of the city opposite Parliament was the place where the Pioneer Column hoisted the Union Jack in 1890 to mark the white man's occupation of Mashonaland.

It was given the name Cecil Square in honour of the then British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, whose family name was Cecil.

Still standing in the square is the flagstaff and plinth paying tribute to the Pioneer Column which was raised by Cecil Rhodes.

At a council meeting last week, Mr John West was shouted down when he said there was no reason to change the name of Cecil Square, which had historic value.

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Beira traffic falls off

By Robin Drew

HARARE — Severe setbacks to the operation of the Beira Corridor as a route for Zimbabwean traffic are reported in the latest issue of the bulletin issued by the Beira Corridor Group.

Last year the port handled 2 million tons of cargo including fuel but this year there has been a decline.

For the past six weeks only one train a day, not always filled to capacity, has been running from Zimbabwe as against three to four trains a day being run last year.

The bulletin reports that Beira has been without electricity for extended "periods over the past four months which greatly aggravates the difficult operating and living conditions there".

Electric power was restored on March 16 but there was still a water shortage. Food and other shortages at the port have contributed to a marked decrease in labour productivity.

The bulletin reports that the resurfacing contract in the docks is 14 months behind schedule and the temporary container hard-standing area is only 15 percent complete.

About 60 to 70 percent of port handling equipment is out of order on average at any one time.

At the end of February only seven of the 20 cranes due for rehabilitation were complete but the contractor says the work will be completed by the end of the year.

The bulletin reports that cargo handling has been estremely erratic over the past 12 months. Some ships reported satisfactory levels but others very poor loading and discharge rates.

It quoted the instance of a charter contract for 2 500 tons of potash which allowed two days and 12 hours for discharge.

In the end it took nine days and 18 hours and the local companies paid $29 000 in demurrage.

Zapu in a new plea: Back unity plan

HARARE — Zimbabwe's former opposition party, Zapu, held a district rally yesterday and several central committee officials told members to support the agreement with Zanu (PF) for the integration of both parties.

The Ziana news agency said that at the rally in the Harare suburb of Mufakose, the officials urged party supporters to stop the politics of jealousy and envy because the nation was now one.

A Zapu central committee member and secretary for women's affairs, Mrs Ruth Chinamano said:

"We must see that unity succeeds so that even when President (Robert) Mugabe and Dr (Joshua) Nkomo die, they will be satisfied to have left a united nation."

Another central committee member, Mr Gilbert Gwenzi, said unity was for development.

BURY HATCHET

"Forget past strifes and start afresh, bury the hatchet and build Zimbabwe.

"We want unity. We should rally behind our leadership regardless of where they come from.

"It is the people who choose who should lead them. If it's Mugabe or Nkomo they want, the people would choose them," Mr Gwenzi said.

The officials criticised people opposed to unity, and described them as dissidents and enemies of Zimbabwe.

They also urged the government to look at the problems of resettlement, saying little had been done to cater for the needs of the common man who fought the liberation war.

The eastern-central provincial publicity and information secretary, Mr Reginald Mhlanga, urged supporters of other parties to attend each other's political rallies to enhance the spirit of unity. — Sapa.

Minister's non-existent school

ARGUS 25/10/88

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The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare

TOP Zimbabwean Government officials have hit out hard at some of their colleagues for bleeding the country dry for their own gain.

Mr Justin Nyoka, former Secretary for Information and now in charge of National Supplies, said Zimbabwe had fallen into the Third World pitfall of appointing heads of public bodies on criteria other than professional ability.

One fraud came to light when a Minister was asked to open a non-existent school.

The "ghost school" had been sited, planned and paid for with public funds which had found their way somewhere else.

The Secretary for Industry and Technology, Mr Sam Geza, said parastatal bodies had been regarded as fair game by some boards of management to create personal fortunes or as a launching pad for private business ventures.

"Plundering of the resources of these organisations by insiders at the top leads them to chronic sickness and in extreme circumstances bleeds them to death."

Zimbabwe's whites come under fire for failure to integrate

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Whites in Zimbabwe are coming under increasing pressure to attend national functions and political rallies.

Commentators on the State radio and in the national press drew attention to the small number of whites at this year's independence anniversary celebrations.

Interviewed on radio and television during the celebrations on April 18, the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, agreed with the questioner that the absence of whites should be condemned.

Dr Shamuyarira also criticised the Asian and coloured communities although he did add that there had been a better response by Zimbabwe's coloured people to calls to identify fully with the new State.

The Minister said the ruling party was concerned about the attitude of whites and intended to establish more branches in the wealthier suburbs.

It is not just in Harare that the failure of whites to attend major events has been criticised.

An editorial in a newspaper in the eastern border city of Mutare said, "The white community, unfortunately, seems still to believe that the policy of reconciliation means the government leaving them alone.

"They want to prosper in this little island of theirs while the rest of the country reels under the impact of the dwindling dollar."

WHITES REMAIN ALOOF

The paper said that, far from integrating themselves into Zimbabwean society, whites, by and large, remained aloof.

"It can surely not be because they believe themselves to be superior in any way to the rest of Zimbabwe. Granted they still hold most of the economic reins of power, granted too that their standard of living is still higher than that of people in Europe or even the United States," said the editorial.

The issue of white attendance has been raised before. There was bitter criticism by a writer in the *Herald* newspaper when whites were almost totally absent from a rally to mark the death of Mozambican leader Mr Samora Machel.

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo has also been loud in his criticism of the failure of whites to attend political rallies in support of unity. He has repeatedly stressed that the unity of his party with the ruling Zanu (PF) party should be seen not as a party political move but as a significant shift in uniting all the peoples of the country.

CONTROVERSIAL PLAY

Another talking point in Zimbabwe has been the decision of the State television service to screen a BBC television play, "Drums Along Balmoral Drive", which portrays the dilemma of a white family at the time of the transition from white to black rule.

The play, produced some years ago, shows how the father of the family whose son was killed by guerillas comes to terms with his new black boss, but how it is too much for his wife who chokes to death from an overdose of sleeping pills and alcohol.

Careful thought was obviously given to screening the play which, with its strong language and even stronger display of racialism, would not have been shown in Zimbabwe in the early years of independence for fear of opening old wounds.

But the campaign to get whites to display their loyalty publicly has had its critics who have also had their say.

In a letter published in the press, a former Conservative Alliance MP, Mr J C A Welman, said minority groups had not been invited to take part in the unity talks.

"How then can speakers now expect members of those left-out minority groups who were not considered and who differ and sometimes hold opposing political views to Zanu, to support enthusiastically rallies that announce a purely party political marriage between the two major parties?" he asked.

He said anyone propagating free enterprise, a multiple party parliament and freedom of expression and criticism, and who attended rallies for personal advantage, gave a false impression of support to an agreement which would lead to a most undemocratic one-party dictatorship.

Other whites interviewed by the national news agency, Ziana, maintained they supported unity but did not wish to give up their weekends of sport to attend political rallies.

A train leaves Beira — but it might never arrive at its destination

Corridor of hazard and destruction

Star 27/9/88 (362)

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa
News Service

BEIRA — The train leaving for the 300 km trip up the Beira Corridor to the Zimbabwe border leaves Beira's station dead on time at 7.30 am — but that is the last time it keeps to its timetable.

Train driver Mr Amerio Uihui (40) peers out of the only window of the cab not covered by slabs of steel armour-plate, and stops — it seems — for every group of 10 people or more waiting alongside the track.

The 100 km train trip up the corridor to Nhamatanda takes nearly five hours, and indicates the problems facing the project to modernise the line.

The Beira Corridor is a narrow belt of land connecting landlocked Zimbabwe with Beira.

A vast amount of Zimbabwean, British and European Economic Community money has been poured into the corridor to turn it into a viable alternative route to South African ports and railways for exports from Zimbabwe — and maybe in the future from Zambia and Zaire.

Inefficiency

At present, up to 12 000 Zimbabwean troops guard the corridor from disruption by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Latest reports indicate that the project is not achieving the results anticipated. Inefficiency and breakdowns have reduced the number of trains to one a day from four last year, leading to huge backlogs.

As the train meanders across the 40 km-wide flood-basin of the Pungwe River, the driver points out the wrecks of trains destroyed by MNR beside the track.

He laconically points out the spot where his train was once blown off the tracks by a mine. It has been attacked four times.

At every station he has to wait for the station master to give him written permission to enter the track ahead, an obsolete signalling system that has led to several accidents, and often he joins the passengers in haggling for dried fish and sugar-cane with some of the hundreds of pedlars who swamp the train every time it stops.

Disrepair

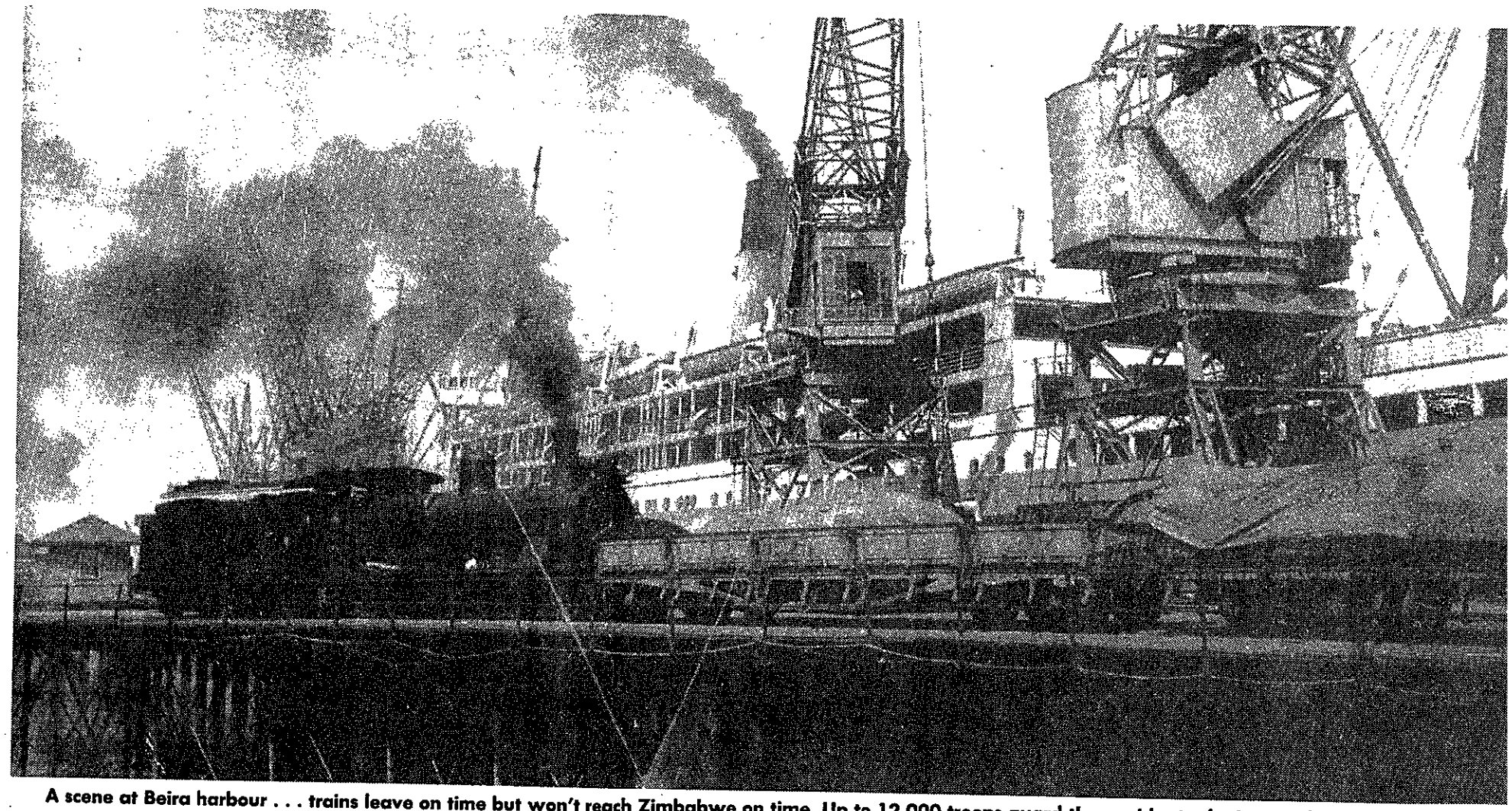
But while the railway line is in reasonably good shape, with evidence of on-going repairs and construction, the road running up the corridor is in a severe state of disrepair.

British engineers based in Beira oversee its rehabilitation, but they rely on materials being sent down the corridor by rail, and at present these are not arriving.

The oil pipeline in the corridor is one of the few things running efficiently — because it needs little maintainance. For most of its length the pipeline is buried more than 3 metres below ground, making sabotage difficult.

When I was in the area, a maintainance engineer told me that in the week past the MNR had made at least four attempts to sabotage the line, but though they dug large holes, they were unable to locate the pipe.

When they do locate the pipe and blast a hole, repair teams guarded by Zimbabwean army units can repair it in a matter of hours.



A scene at Beira harbour . . . trains leave on time but won't reach Zimbabwe on time. Up to 12 000 troops guard the corridor to the interior from MNR attacks.

Beira remains the linchpin of the whole corridor project, and it is here that the operation is breaking down.

Mr Abdul Majid, chief civil engineer in charge of the improvement programme for the docks, said in an interview that initial improvements to the 60-year-old docks to enable it to handle container and general traffic are scheduled to be finished by the end of August.

But in its latest bulletin, the Beira Corridor Authority says that the road resurfacing project in the harbour is 14 months behind schedule, and only 15 percent of the new container area has been completed.

A tour of the docks showed containers piled almost haphazardly in numerous locations. Dozens of huge forklifts stand rusting and unrepaired.

The bulletin says 60 to 70 percent of port handling equipment is out of order.

The major problem, according to Mr Majid, is that the docks, built in another era and never modified, are unable to handle modern containerised traffic and eventually will have to be completely demolished and rebuilt.

He said that by 1990, if construction gets back on schedule, the port should handle 35 000 containers, against the 10 000 it handled last year.

"Last year the port handled 1,9 million tons — as much as it had handled in the past 11 years. By 1995 we should be able to handle 5,5 million tons."

But right now the port is, in the words of a man who has to try to extract goods from it on a daily basis, "a mess".

He said: "The trouble is that the authorities are selling the port before the product is ready to be sold, so they are creating more problems than th[illegible]"

Whites under pressure in Zimbabwe

Sowetan 28/4/88 (362) Cont

WHITES in Zimbabwe are coming under increasing pressure to show their faces at national functions and political rallies.

Commentators on the state radio and in the national press drew attention to the absence once again of whites, apart from a handful, at this year's independence anniversary celebrations.

Interviewed on radio and television during the celebrations on April 18, the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, agreed with the questioner that the absence of whites should be condemned.

Dr Shamuyarira went further and took the Asian and coloured communities to task as well though he did add that there had been a ruling party was concerned about the attitude of whites and intended to establish more branches in the wealthier suburbs.

It is not just in Harare that the failure of whites to attend major events has been criticised.

An editorial in the newspaper in the eastern border city of Mutare said, "the white community, unfortunately, seems still to believe that the policy of reconciliation means the government leaving them alone.

"They want to prosper in this little island of theirs while the rest of the country reels under the impact of the dwindling dollar".

The paper said that far from integrating themselves completely into Zimbabwean society, whites remained by and large aloof.

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The issue of white attendance has been raised before. There was bitter criticism by a writer in the Herald newspaper when whites were almost totally absent from a rally to mark the death of the Mozambican leader, Samora Machel.

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However the campaign to get whites to display their loyalty publicly has also had its critics who have had their say as well.

In a letter published in the press, a former Conservative Alliance PM, Mr J C A Welman, said minority groups had not been invited to take part in the unity talks.

"How then can speakers now expect members of those left-out minority groups who were not considered and who differ and sometimes hold opposing political views to Zanu, to enthusiatically support rallies that announce a purely party political marriage between the two major parties?" he asked.

He said anyone propagating free enterprise, a multiple party parliament and freedom of expression and criticism, and who attended rallies for personal advantage, gave a false impression of support to an agreement which would lead to a most undemocratic one-party dictatorship.

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Mr JOSHUA Nkomo . . . leader of Zapu.

Sowetan
28-4-88

better response by coloureds in Zimbabwe to calls to identify fully with the new state.

The minister said the "It can surely not be because they believe themselves to be superior in any way to the rest of Zimbabwe. Granted they



Mr SAMORA Machel . . . remembered.

support of unity. He has repeatedly stressed that the unity of his party with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party should be seen not as a party political move but as a significant shift in uniting all the peoples of the country.

A talking point here also has been the decision of the State television service to screen a BBC television play, *Drums Along Balmoral Drive*, which portrays the dilemma of a white family at the time of the transition from white to black rule.

The play produced some years ago shows how the father of the family which lost a son killed by guerillas comes to terms with his new black boss, but how it is too much for his wife who chokes to death from an overdose of sleeping pills and alcohol.

Careful thought was obviously given to screening the play which, with its strong language and even stronger display of racialism, would not have been shown here in the early years of independence for fear of opening old wounds.

Harare A-G to decide on alleged saboteurs

Star 29/4/88 362

HARARE — The docket of a case involving six alleged saboteurs connected with bombings in Harare and Bulawayo had been sent to the attorney-general's office for his decision regarding prosecution, Zimbabwe's Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime), Mr Godwin Matika, said yesterday.

Mr Kevin John Woods (35), of Burnside, Bulawayo; Mr Michael Anthony Smith (34), of Balwearie Estates, Chakari; Mr Barry Desmond Bawden (30), of Kopje Ranch, Shangani; Mr Phillip Siziba Conjwayo (54), of Waterfalls, Harare; Mr Rory Burt Maguire (37), of Burnside, Bulawayo; and Mr Guy Thomas Bawden (32), of Borrowdale, Harare, are expected to appear in the Harare Magistrate's Court today for further remand.

They face an allegation of murder arising out of the death in Bulawayo on January 11 this year of a man killed in a bomb explosion. — Sapa.

Joint funding for Kariba project

Stes 3/5/08

HARARE — British and Japanese companies were co-operating to jointly fund the Kariba South power station extension project, Energy, Water Resources and Development Minister Kumbirai Kangai said yesterday.

Briefing newsmen on his recent visit to the United Kingdom, he said some of the British companies he had held discussions with during his visit had shown interest in his Ministry's energy projects.

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CONSULTANT ENGINEER

"Some companies are entering into a joint venture with Japan to provide funding for the Kariba South extension project and others," Mr Kangai said.

He did not give further details about the joint venture.

The Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority was still selecting a consultant engineer for the project under which two generators of 150 MW each would be installed, he said.

When completed, the project would boost Kariba South's generating capacity by 300 MW from its present 660 MW, the Minister said.

BID TO BOOST CAPACITY

The old generators at the station were also being upgraded to boost capacity by 75 MW.

During his 11-day visit, which was at the invitation of the British government, Mr Kangai also visited manufacturers of power generating equipment from which Zimbabwe buys some of its requirements.

He said he had discussed with these companies the problems encountered in maintaining their equipment. — Sapa.

SA masterminded murder and sabotage, book claims

Star 5/5/88

The Star's Africa News Service 362

South African agents have been accused in a new book of the gangland-style killing of Zimbabwe police officer Superintendent Eric Roberts in Bulawayo in 1982.

A chapter in the book, " Zimbabwe's Prospects ", edited by Colin Stoneman (published by Macmillan), suggests that former colleagues in the Rhodesian police murdered him because of his investigations into whites working against the Mugabe government.

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said last night that it was aware of the book but preferred not to comment until the allegations had been investigated more thoroughly.

Alleged South African destabilisation of Zimbabwe is dealt with in a chapter by journalist Joe Hanlon, who says that whites who stayed on when Zimbabwe became independent were, in South African eyes, traitors to their race and became particular targets.

He also claims that white farmers were targeted by dissidents using South African-supplied ammunition and that South Africa worked hard to widen the Zanu-Zapu split.

Of the sabotage of Zimbabwean Air Force planes in July 1982, he suggests an even more devious plan was put into effect.

The air force was still dominated by whites who had served Ian Smith but who were now serving the new government, says Mr Hanlon. This made them traitors to the white cause.

Some of these whites were blamed for the attack. Six were arrested and allegedly tortured before being acquitted and expelled from Zimbabwe.

"Most other whites left with them, which grounded the air force for the next three years..."

No Harare pardon for 'SA agents'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE

DETAILS of President Robert Mugabe's proposed amnesty for his former political opponents, which have been disclosed here, rule out any possibility of mercy for Matabeleland rebels who accepted help from South Africa's alleged front organization "Super Zapu".

Mr Mugabe's 1988 clemency order, published in a government gazette extraordinary, pardons dissidents, their collaborators and supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party who fled abroad, but specifically excludes "agents of foreign states and those who acted in the interests of foreign states".

Pretoria reportedly set up the shadowy "Super Zapu" in 1982 as part of its "destablization" strategy against the black frontline state neighbours, exploiting the breakup of Mr Mugabe's post-independence government of national unity.

Following the discovery of massive arms caches, Mr Nkomo had been sacked from the cabinet, taking his supporters in Zimbabwe's western Matabeleland provinces into the political wilderness until he signed a unity accord with Mr Mugabe on December 22, 1987.

To celebrate the unity pact, which saw Mr Nkomo restored to senior cabinet rank, Mr Mugabe announced a "general amnesty" on April 19. Spokesmen for the Ministry of Home Affairs have said an undisclosed number of former dissidents have already taken advantage of it to surrender themselves to police in Matabeleland.

A ministry statement listed 16 Zapu supporters who, it said, had been freed from detention under the state of emergency. Some had been in prison since June 1983.

Three of those named are currently on trial in the High Court, accused of conspiring with a former Rhodesian police inspector, now allegedly working for the South African security services, Mr Malcolm Calloway. Judia Ncube, Albert Nkomo and Debby Nyathi have pleaded not guilty to collecting shipments of arms from Calloway in 1982, at secret rendezvous points on the Transvaal-Botswana border, and smuggling them into Matabeleland.

Mr Justice Ebrahim was told this week their trial would continue in spite of the amnesty. Their detention orders had fallen away, but the judge was forbidden by ministerial certificate from granting them bail. If convicted, they could face the death penalty.

Among the estimated 100 dissidents still lurking in the Matabeleland bush is the notorious Morgan Tsango, who calls himself "Gayigusu" (Bush Beater) and is believed responsible for the massacre of 16 white missionaries and their families last November at Esigodini, 32km south of Bulawayo. Security sources say Gagigusu, a Zipra guerilla commander during the 1972-80 Rhodesian war, may have disqualified himself from Mr Mugabe's amnesty by flirting with "Super Zapu" elements in 1983-84 at the height of the Matabeleland unrest.

According to rural people in the province, sporadic incidents of violence are continuing, but on a reduced scale.

Zimbabwe amnesty rules out SA 'spies'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Agents of foreign states, who would include spies for South Africa and people "acting in the interest" of foreign states, are specifically excluded from the general amnesty in Zimbabwe which has been offered to dissidents, dissident collaborators and Zapu political fugitives.

The amnesty was announced last month and dissidents have until the end of this month to take up the offer of a free pardon.

FUGITIVES

A Government Gazette notice defines political fugitives as members or former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party who left Zimbabwe to avoid criminal proceedings for offences committed before April 19 to promote the objectives of Zapu.

Dissidents, the term given to rebels in Matabeleland who for the past five years have killed scores of people and destroyed government property and the homes and belongings of private individuals worth millions of rands, are offered a free pardon for any offence committed "for the purpose of promoting or furthering any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe".

SUBVERSION

Certain categories of prisoners serving jail sentences will also benefit from the amnesty, but it will not apply to people in jail for murder, armed robbery, rape, housebreaking, theft, fraud, bribery, corruption or for any offence involving Mandrax.

The amnesty will not apply to four alleged dissidents currently on trial in the High Court on charges of subversion, recruiting people for bandit training, and possessing arms of war.

A lawyer for two of the accused said defence counsel had met members of the government, including the then Acting President, Mr Simon Muzenda, after the amnesty announcement but had been told the four were not covered by the amnesty.

The lawyer, Mr Anale Matika, said he understood however that 13 other suspected dissidents, who had been held with the four accused, had been released.

The men whose trial will resume today are Mr Albert Nkomo, Mr Debby Nyathi, Mr Thembani Masonda and Mr Judia Ncube.

Mr Nkomo, the chief accused, is said by the State to have been in charge of dissident operations in Zimbabwe. He is a former Zipra combatant.

DD 10/5788

Zimbabwean court sets date for Harington's appeal

(362)

HARARE — The appeal of Odile Harington against her 25 year gaol term for attempting to infiltrate ANC ranks has been set by the Zimbabwean Supreme Court for October 10, a spokesman for the South African trade mission confirmed here yesterday.

Miss Harington, 27, who is the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor, was given the maximum sentence when she was convicted under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act in the High Court last November.

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, regretted he could not sentence her to be shot by firing squad, and refused her leave to appeal. This ruling was reversed in January by the Zimbabwean Supreme Court.

Her appeal is likely to rest on contentions from her defence counsel that her short lived spy mission caused no prejudice to Zimbabwe itself. Posing as a refugee from apartheid she crossed from South Africa in October 1986 and was lodged at an ANC house in Harare's Mabelreign suburb, where her cover was "blown" after two months.

She had given a Zimbabwean policeman an inadequately-sealed envelope of intelligence data to post for her.

The High Court judge refused to accept in mitigation of sentence her evidence of a prolongued ordeal of torture under interrogation, which she had reported to a Harare magistrate. It included sexual degradation and precipitated two suicide attempts.

It is believed that the Zimbabwean prison authorities have been keeping Miss Harington under 24 hour surveillance to stop any further bids at suicide and her cell light is kept on all the time.

As a maximum security prisoner she has been refused permission to study for a Unisa correspondence course, and spends her days trying to learn Shona from her guards.

The South African Government has denied there are any plans to exchange convicted ANC sympathisers Helena Passtoors and Marion Sparg for Harington. The latter was described at her trial as "not a Mata Hari, not a super-spy, but someone who is pathetically naive".

For the first three months of her sentence she was allowed no contact with the outside world but is now permitted one visitor a month. — DDC

Appeal by Odile delayed

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Supreme Court is not expected to hear the appeal by convicted South African spy, Odile Harington, until October.

Miss Harington, a 27-year-old Johannesburg woman, was sentenced last November to 25 years' jail for supplying information about the ANC to South African intelligence.

She admitted infiltrating the ANC in Harare by posing as a refugee but was caught after she gave a letter to a policeman to post to an address in South Africa.

She has been visited at the Chikurubi maximum security prison by her mother and the South African trade representative in Harare.

DID 11/5/88

Increase in Zimbabwe tonnage

CAPE TOWN — The traffic tonnage handled by South African harbours for Zimbabwe has sharply increased in recent years, but has steadily declined in the case of Zambia and Zaire.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, was replying to a question from Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP nominated).

Mr Louw said traffic tonnage handled for Zimbabwe had increase from 415 113 tons in 1983/84 to 541 368 tons in 1984/85 and 963 589 tons in 1986/87.

Figures during the corresponding years for Zambia were 238 095, 161 224 and 61 668.

In the case of Zaire tonnage dropped from 312 537 to 310 885 to 227 512. — DDC

Plans to deal with jobless

362
B/day
13/5/88

HARARE — Zimbabwe's plans to deal with its huge unemployment problem were spelled out yesterday by Labour Minister John Nkomo.

He told the first annual congress of the Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe that the problem was so big market forces alone were unlikely to be able to cope with the number of school-leavers coming on to the labour market each year.

He said he had been told this year alone would see at least 183 500 school-leavers chasing only 30 321 vacancies — putting 153 271 young people "out of the reach of employment".

Nkomo said: "The nature of the problem is such that it may require policy measures on three points."

These were:

☐ Expansion of formal-sector employment;

☐ Expansion of production and income in self-employment agricultural activities;

☐ Expansion of select productive and income-generating self-employment in (informal sector) urban and farm activities.

Short and medium-term solutions for unemployment included a proposal by the ministry for a wage subsidy or bonus payment to employers who created new jobs for school-leavers. — Sapa.

No petrol and malaria vehicles idle

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Three vehicles donated by South Africa to Swaziland's Ministry of Health to help in malaria control are not being used because the Ministry cannot afford the petrol.

The vehicles were donated several weeks ago by the South African Trade Mission in Mbabane, with the promise that the vehicles would be supplied with fuel as well.

However, according to Health Ministry Principal Secretary Mr Tim Zwane, the Ministry is still waiting for the fuel, and the trucks are not being used.

The Ministry reported recently that 12 people had died from malaria since May 1, bringing the year's death toll to 34.





JOSHUA Nkomo . . . trip to Botswana

Come back rebels told

HARARE — Zimbabwe's former chief opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, is to visit neighbouring Botswana this week to persuade Zimbabwean refugees there to return home.

The visit has been publicly linked to a unity agreement signed last year between his Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union (PF-Zapu) party and President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF).

Nkomo is now a senior minister in the Zimbabwe government which is eager to repatriate an estimated 3 000 Zimbabweans at Dukwe camp in northern Botswana.

Dissident leader gives himself up

Star 16/3/86 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A notorious dissident leader, Gayigusu, said to be the leader of the gang which hacked to death 16 whites including women and children at a mission farm in Matabeleland last November, has surrendered under Zimbabwe's amnesty terms.

The officer commanding the police in Matabeleland South said Gayigusu whose real name is Morgan Sango gave himself up on Saturday with nine other dissidents.

Dissidents who surrender before the end of this month are offered a free pardon for crimes committed for the purpose of promoting any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe".

The killers of the missionaries at the Communiuty of Reconciliation farms near Esigodini left a note saying they were fighting for liberation.

The then Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala named Gayigusu as the gang leader.

The dissidents were said to have been called to the farms by squatters who had been ordered off.

So far about 25 of the 100 dissidents believed to be operating in Matabeleland have taken advantage of the amnesty offer.

Leader of killer gang gives up

A NOTORIOUS dissident leader, Gayigusu, said to be the leader of the gang which hacked to death 16 whites including women and children at a mission farm in Matabeleland last November has surrendered under Zimbabwe's amnesty terms.

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Pardon

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The dissidents were said to have been called to the farms by squatters who had been ordered off the properties.

Dissident killer's amnesty plea arouses mixed feelings

Star 16/5/88

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The leader of the gang alleged to be responsible for the massacre of 16 white missionaries near Bulawayo last year has accepted an offer of amnesty from the Zimbabwean authorities.

Morgan Sango is reported to have accepted the offer made by President Robert Mugabe.

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'NEVER FORGIVE THEM'

The missionaries at the Born Again farm, who had allegedly fallen out with some farm workers over land rights, were herded into a hut and beheaded as they prayed.

A mission spokesman said this week that he did not believe the amnesty should apply to Sango.

However, Mrs Lilian Slade of Glamorgan, Wales, who lost her grandson, his wife and their three children in the attack, said although she would never forgive the killers, the matter should be laid to rest.

"I can't see the use in taking more lives. It won't bring our family back."

ENDING THE KILLINGS

362

Sowetan 18/8/88

SOWETAN Africa News Service

HARARE — The amnesty in Zimbabwe which will allow men who have murdered and plundered in Matebeleland to go free was a bitter pill to swallow but the only way to end the killing.

That was the reaction of former Royal Marine, Bill Kirby, leader of the small band of commercial farmers in Matebeleland, who have seen more than 70 members of the white community here slain by dissidents in the past six years.

Mr Kirby and others like him have mourned the deaths of their friends and lived on their nerves. But they have often called for a political solution and the unity agreement reached between Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo last December, paved the way for the events of the past few weeks.

The amnesty offers a free pardon to those who surrender themselves and their weapons to the authorities before the end of May for any offence committed before April 19, connected with their activities as dissidents and committed "for the purpose of promoting or furthering any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe."

Dissident collaborators are also offered a pardon as are fugitives who fled the country.

Amnesty

This month has seen scores of meetings around Matabeleland, some addressed by Joshua Nkomo himself, now a senior minister in Mr Mugabe's government but still president of Zapu.

It was in Zapu's name that countless atrocities were committed from 1982 up to the very day the amnesty was announced last month when a German-born priest was killed.

else is able to speak with sincerity in his appeals to them to take advantage of the amnesty.

For throughout the troubled years, Mr Nkomo has always avoided damning the dissidents themselves. "Misguided young men" was how he frequently referred to them.

And now he makes the point when he speaks to his audiences in Matabeleland that the men who must be accepted and indeed welcomed back are "our children, members of our families."

Meetings

At some meetings, small groups of dissidents have responded immediately, coming out of the crowd itself. In other districts, approaches have been made through third parties.

All appear to have been former guerillas who fought for Mr Nkomo's Zipra army against white rule in Rhodesia.

When Mr Nkomo was sacked from the first government of national unity in 1982, after the discovery of arms caches on Zapu property, Matabeleland's troubles began.

Savage

Perhaps the most savage incident was the hacking to death last November of 16 white men, women and children at two mission farms near Esigodini run by the Community of Reconciliation, an evangelical group of Christians, who had had problems with squatters.

Gayigusu was named as the leader of the gang and he is one of a score of dissidents who by the middle of the month had responded to the appeal to give themselves up.

Appeal

Like Mr Kirby, many Zimbabweans are torn in two by the amnesty offer. They appreciate that something more had to be done to restore peace than to call on the dissidents to come out of the bush. But the thought of allowing killers who acted with unspeakable brutality in some cases, to go free, repels them.

Joshua Nkomo has often condemned the actions of dissidents but he more than anybody

SOW: 18-05-88



MR JOSHUA Nkomo.

Zim pardon bitter pill for some people

Nkomo to see refugees

Star 18/8/88

HARARE — Mr Joshua Nkomo, senior Minister in the office of the president of Zimbabwe, is to address about 4 000 Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana today to try to convince them to return home. (362)

Mr Nkomo, who arrived in Francistown yesterday, held talks with a senior Botswanan Minister last night and will visit the refugee settlement today. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Notorious killer will get amnesty pardon

Star 19/5/88 362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government will treat Gayigusu, the notorious dissident killer, like any other dissident who has taken up the offer of a free pardon under the amnesty terms.

This was made clear today by a government spokesman who was asked if in view of the enormity of the crime committed by the gang said to have been led by Gayigusu, the amnesty would apply to him.

Last November the dissidents massacred 16 men, women and children at two mission farms in Matabeleland. The victims were taken singly into a room and hacked to death.

The spokesman said Gayigusu would be treated like any other dissident who had surrendered within the time limit allowed.

"That is what is meant by reconciliation," he said.

Gayigusu gave himself up last weekend at Kezi in southern Matabeleland and was taken to Gwanda where he was being treated for an axe wound to his right arm.

ATTACK

In church circles in Matabeleland there is speculation that the gang leader could have been injured in an attack on another mission station last month when a Roman Catholic German-born priest was killed.

That attack occurred on April 19, the day the amnesty was announced. Officially the pardon applies to crimes committed before April 19.

About 25 dissidents of the 100 believed to be at large in Matabeleland have surrendered under the amnesty.

In Bulawayo yesterday *The Chronicle* newspaper carried a picture of a former dissident, now dressed in a three-piece suit, who was in town with his wife to collect money owed to him by his former employer.

He had been a machine minder with National Foods before taking to the bush where he operated under the name Tambolenyoka.

"Call me Tensen Ndlovu," he insisted as he told a reporter that he had been received very well by the government and the public.

"I am a changed person," said Mr Ndlovu

Zimbabwe frees detained relatives of alleged SA spy

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The father, uncle and brother of one of Zimbabwe's most wanted men — the alleged South African agent, Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden — were released at the weekend, after nearly four months in detention under the state of emergency.

Mr John Bawden, 68, his son Gregory, 30, and his younger brother, Desmond, 61, were detained in January a few days after Mr Christopher Bawden crossed into South Africa.

Mr John Bawden's third son, Guy, and Mr Desmond Bawden's son, Barry, have been formally charged and have been remanded here in connection with allegations of espionage and of murdering the occupant of a car outside an African National Congress house in Bulawayo on January 11.

They are due to go on trial in November.

Friends of the family feared that Mr John, Mr Desmond and Mr Gregory Bawden were being held under the state of emergency in an attempt to compel Mr Christopher Bawden to return to Zimbabwe to face allegations of assisting South African "destabilisation" attacks on the state over a six year period.

He is alleged to have been involved in the blowing up of a R22 million depository of guerilla weaponry at Inkimo Garrison, outside Harare, in 1981; the sabotage of jet fighters at Thornhill Air Force Base in 1982; the bombing of the ruling Zanu (PF) party headquarters; and attacks on South African exiles connected with the ANC.

Mr Justice Blackie gave a ruling in the Bulawayo High Court that there were no reasonable grounds for concluding that Mr John, Mr Desmond and Mr Gregory Bawden knew of the activities of Mr Christopher Bawden, who is now thought to be in Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Blackie ordered their immediate release.

The three men had been held at Khami jail, outside Bulawayo, and at Chikurubi maximum security prison, Harare.

Legal precedents established in the case of two former customs officers, Mr Neil Harper and Mr John Austin, compel the Zimbabwean President Mr Robert Mugabe's security men to show reasonable grounds of suspicion against security detainees, who may theoretically be held without trial indefinitely, under the state of emergency.

DID 19/5/88

Malan warns Angola as Cubans advance

Daily Dispatch Correspondents

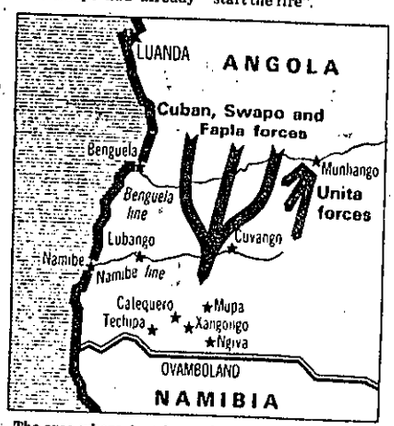
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned Angola again yesterday that the southward advance of Cuban troops had to stop — and he accused Zimbabwe of effectively "declaring war" on South Africa.

The Cuban troops were reported to be only 70 km from South West Africa/Namibia where they are massing with Swapo and Fapla forces at Ngiva, one of five assembly points close to the border.

Other concentrations of the combined Cuban-Swapo-Fapla elements are being established at Techipa, Xangongo, Catequero and Mupa.

Intelligence sources said yesterday it was not yet clear how many Cuban troops had already reached the five assembly points but earlier this week General Malan, said about a quarter of the 45 000 Cubans in Angola were involved in a push towards the south.

He warned that if it continued, the current Angolan peace negotiations would be pointless and that further Cuban advances — seen as "a sly attempt to strengthen their bargaining position" — could be the "spark to start the fire".



The area where Angolan and Cuban forces are moving towards southern Angolan bases.

General Malan said South Africa was well aware of the communist tactic to [illegible] tions as a [illegible] the conflic[illegible] same time [illegible] make milit[illegible] in the hope [illegible] Africa would [illegible] to endanger [illegible] talks.

Yesterday [illegible] again that the [illegible] vances had to [illegible]

It is under[illegible] large numbers [illegible] ban forces w[illegible] heading south [illegible] between the [illegible] and Benguela [illegible] lines with a lar[illegible] ber of troops [illegible] bango, which is [illegible] important air bas[illegible]

Intelligence [illegible] also indicated [illegible] Unita forces, whi[illegible] operating widely [illegible] tween the Benguel[illegible] Namibe lines, are [illegible] assing the Cuban [illegible] umns.

In a hard-hitt[illegible] speech during his [illegible] fence Vote in the Hou[illegible] of Assembly, Gener[illegible] Malan accused Zi[illegible] babwe of effectivel[illegible] "declaring war" o[illegible] South Africa and said the Mugabe government was increasingly involved in the "export of revolution and terrorism" to the Republic.

General Malan said that while South Africa was prepared to co-exist with its "marxist neighbours" it would fight all attempts to export revolution into the country.

"We will fight it in every imaginable manner, conventional and unconventional, if this is necessary," he said.

"While Mr Mugabe leaves no stone unturned in accusing South Africa of destabilisation and other horrendous deeds, his country's official policy includes moral, political and financial support for the ANC."

General Malan said the number of terrorist acts that could be traced back to Zimbabwe had increased by 52 per cent last year compared with 1986.

General Malan said that one of the "serious implications" of the Broederstroom discovery of advanced weapons was the evidence that they were brought in through Zimbabwe and Botswana.

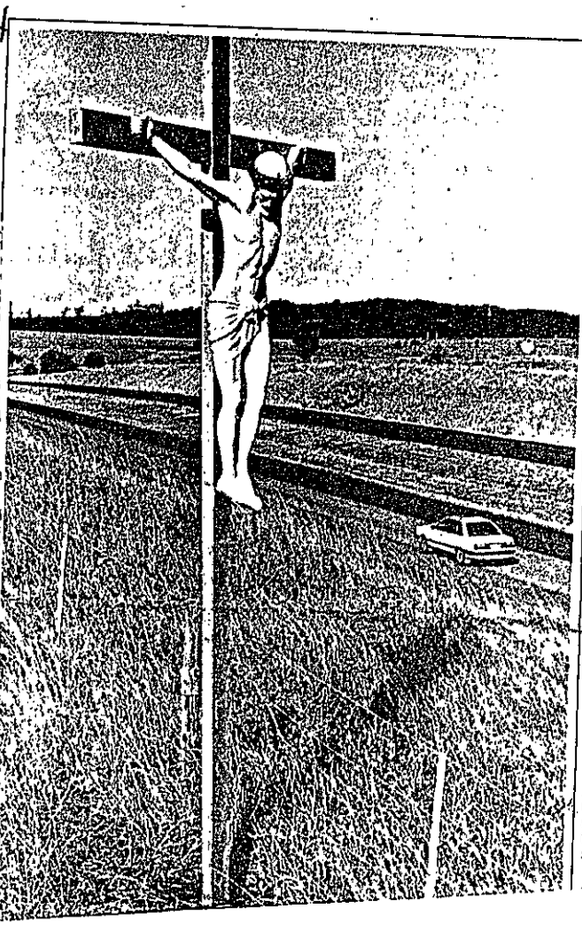
"Zimbabwe is indeed directly and indirectly involved in the export of revolution and terrorism to South Africa."

General Malan said that probably the best known of the militant statements made by Mr Mugabe was the Soweto Day speech on June 15, 1986 in which he said:

"The only language the Boer will understand is the language of the gun. A bullet for a bullet, they will understand that very easily. The Boers are afraid to die, they fear death. The more of them you kill, the nearer you get to your goal."

General Malan said: "If this is not a declaration of war, I would like to know how you declare war."

See also pages 7 and 11



Nigeria: SA team has quit Guinea

LAGOS — Nigeria announced yesterday that all seven South Africans working in Equatorial Guinea had left the country, following strong objections from the military government in Lagos.

Nigeria's ambassador in Malabo, Captain Festus Porbeni, said: "The leader of the South African team was the last to leave last Monday — as of now our anxiety is over."

The was no immediate confirmation of the Nigerian announcement from Equatorial Guinea itself.

Pretoria intervened publicly in the row on May 12 when the Department of Foreign Affairs assailed Nigeria for putting pressure on its neighbour to end valuable aid projects.

"South Africa is continuing discussions with Equatorial Guinea for the proposed continuation of the projects," the department said in a statement.

Meanwhile the Cul

Bitter pill that must be taken

STV 19/5/86 (362)

Robin Drew reports from Harare

The amnesty which will allow men who have murdered and plundered in Matabeleland to go free was a bitter pill to swallow but the only way to end the killing.

That was the reaction of former Royal Marine Bill Kirby, leader of the small band of commercial farmers in Matabeleland, who have seen more than 70 members of the white community there slain by dissidents in the past six years.

Mr Kirby and others like him have mourned the deaths of their friends and lived on their nerves. But they have often called for a political solution and the unity agreement reached between Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo last December paved the way for the events of the past few weeks.

The amnesty offers a free pardon to those who surrender themselves and their weapons to the authorities before the end of May for any offence committed before April 19 in connection with their activities as dissidents and committed "for the purpose of promoting or furthering any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe".

Dissident collaborators are also offered a pardon, as are fugivities who fled the country.

This month has seen scores of meetings around Matabeleland, some addressed by Joshua Nkomo himself, now a Senior Minister in Mr Mugabe's Government but still president of Zapu.

It was in Zapu's name that countless atrocities were committed from 1982 up to the very day the amnesty was announced last month when a German-born priest was killed.

Perhaps the most savage incident was the hacking to death last November of 16 white men, women and children at two mission farms near Esigodini run by the Community of Reconciliation, an evangelical group of Christians, who had had problems with squatters.

Gayigusu was named as the leader of the gang and he is one of a score of dissidents who by the middle of the month had responded to the appeal to give themselves up.

Like Mr Kirby, many Zimbabweans are torn in two by the amnesty offer. They appreciate that something more had to be done to restore peace than to call on the dissidents to come out of the bush. But the thought of allowing killers who acted with unspeakable brutality in some cases to go scot-free repels them.

'MISGUIDED'

Mr Nkomo has often condemned the actions of dissidents but he more than anybody else is able to speak with sincerity in his appeals to them to take advantage of the amnesty.

For throughout the troubled years Mr Nkomo has always avoided damning the dissidents themselves. "Misguided young men" was how he frequently referred to them.

And now he makes the point when he speaks to audiences in Matabeleland that the men who must be accepted and indeed welcomed back are "our children, members of our families".

The dissidents who have come out of the bush this month are the lucky ones. By August 1985, according to government figures, 600 "bandits" and collaborators had been killed.

By the end of that year more than 300 people had been killed by dissidents. Sometimes there was no apparent motive for the killing except to terrorise. In other cases dissidents were clearly following a strategy of trying to drive (and succeeding in certain areas) whites off the land which was then occupied by squatters. 'We are your liberators, not the government", was the message.

Officials of the ruling party were also targeted at times.

Matabeleland suffered as development schemes were shelved and Bulawayo stagnated.

Now there are signs at last that the dissident episode is ending. Officials are hopeful that as news spread that the amnesty is being observed, the surrender rate will grow. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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Parliament

Zimbabwe's 'war on SA'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, accused Zimbabwe of effectively "declaring war" on South Africa and said the Mugabe government was increasingly involved in the "export of revolution and terrorism" to the Republic.

It was clear that Zimbabwe planned to "extend and strengthen its support for the revolutionaries", he said.

While South Africa was prepared to co-exist with its "Marxist neighbours" it would fight all attempts to export revolution into the country.

"We will fight it (revolution) every imaginable manner, conventional and unconventional", he warned in a hard-hitting speech in the defence vote in the House of Assembly.

"While Mr Mugabe leaves no stone unturned in accusing South Africa of destabilization and other horrendous deeds, his country's official policy includes moral, political and financial support for the ANC.

"Clandestine military support and help, as well as transit facilities are given to the ANC," he said.

The number of terrorist acts that could be traced back to Zimbabwe had increased by 52% last year compared with 1986.

He said the weapons cache found in the Broederstroom raid last week had been brought in through Zimbabwe and Botswana.

There was also an ANC political-military regional committee in Zimbabwe which liaised with Cuba and the USSR and was responsible for "clandestine military activities" including intelligence and support action during infiltration attempts into South Africa.

Many ANC members were housed among the local population and the ANC had weapons' storage points in Harare from which they were smuggled into South Africa, he said.

General Malan quoted a speech Mr Mugabe made on Soweto Day in 1986 in which he said: "The only language the Boer will understand is the language of the gun. A bullet for a bullet, they will understand that very easily. The Borers are afraid to die, they fear death. The more of them you kill, the nearer you get to your goal."

General Malan said: "If this is not a declaration of war, I would like to know how you declare war."

Alleged 'spies for SA' in court again

Star 20/5/86 (362)

HARARE — Two Britons, a Canadian, an Irishman and two Zimbabweans who have been detained as alleged South African spies appeared in court this week. They were remanded in custody to June 20.

The prosecutor said the State needed more time to complete investigations.

The six accused face charges under the Official Secrets Act and, if convicted, could face a sentence of up to 25 years' jail.

They were detained under emergency regulations in September after Mr Ivor Harding (55), a Zimbabwean, was allegedly found at Beitbridge border post with information on Zimbabwe-based officials of the ANC.

The six allegedly carried out surveillance on the homes and vehicles of ANC, Pan-Africanist Congress officials and South African exiles in Zimbabwe for South African security services.

Several ANC officials have been killed in sabotage attacks allegedly mounted by South Africa in Zimbabwe and other black-ruled states during the past two years.

Among those detained are Mr Jack Lewis-Walker (54), a senior public servant and provost-marshal in the Rhodesian Air Force before independence in 1980; Briton Ms Patricia Brown (53); Canadian Mr Dick Laban (50); Zimbabwe-born Mr Jeffrey Mee (45), who holds an Irish passport; amd Mr Ivor Harding and his son Clive (25).

They previously appeared in court on April 20.

They were denied bail. — Sapa-AP

SHIPPING

Choppy seas ahead

Zimbabwe's entry into the field of commercial shipping looks leaky even before it sets sail.

The creation of Zimsor Shipping is intended to reduce dependence on South African ports and shippers by making use of Beira, in Mozambique. South African maritime interests, however, doubt it has much chance of success.

The government-backed line was set up with capital of Z$300 000. Even UK agent representative John Neary, who leaves London for Beira next month to get the line under way, concedes it is a speculative operation.

Nevertheless, his job is to try to win business and enable importers and exporters to make less use of South African ports

Zimsor plans initially to use a 4 500 t freighter to carry mainly agricultural exports. But the fact that Beira has a wharfside depth of only 6 m, suffers plant problems through lack of maintenance, and offers no repair or overhaul facilities, may lead to difficulties.

The poor state of Mozambican ports has in the past persuaded South African shipping operators to seek business in other, more convenient, waters.

At the same time, Mozambican ships visited Durban for overhaul — and there are suggestions that the new company may have to do the same, despite its stated intention of taking business from SA.

All this presupposes, of course, that Zimbabwean exports can reach Beira, and imports return safely. The rail link remains vulnerable to guerrilla attack despite heavy policing by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

Zimsor thus faces many problems before it can be called seaworthy. Whether it becomes profitable is another matter. Much may depend on how much of a loss Harare is prepared to bear in order to make a political point against SA. ■

Trouble in the air in Zimbabwe

DID 2015788

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MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

ıile Botswana stands ised to cash in on in- national airline traf- , now warily thinking moving away from uth Africa because of litical boycott fears, mbabwe's crisis-rid- n national airline has ce again been re- ced to a state of demo- lised uncertainty.

A year ago President obert Mugabe gave Mr hn Magowan his ecial backing to take er as chairman and ckle Air Zimbabwe's ronic problems of ismanagement. Last eek, Mr Magowan an- ounced his resignation, aving apparently con- uded his efforts were uitless.

Neighbouring Bo- wana has been moving eadily towards the)pen skies" policy hich Zimbabwe's tour- t industry moguls have een beseeching Presi- ent Mugabe's govern- ent to adopt here. Bo- wana has negotiated ith West Germany's ufthansa to launch a rankfort-Gaborone ser- ce, supplementing the uropean service ready agreed with rep- esentatives of British aledonian Airways, ortly to be taken over y British Airways.

Meanwhile Zim- abwe's ministry of ansport and airline hiefs have continued to vacillate about urgently needed aircraft replace- ments and other vital policy matters. The air- line's overweight budget and cabin staff have given rise to the bitter joke that Air Zimbabwe was the first world air- line to have wide-bodied air hostesses before it had acquired wide- bodiedjets.

"Hush kits" are now being fitted to its ageing 1960s vintage Boeing 707 airliners as an apparent stopgap measure. They were in imminent dan- ger of being barred from European airports as too noisy.

Since 1982 there have been innumerable re- ports that Air Zimbabwe was on the brink of buy- ing or hiring Lockheed Tri-stars, Boeing 747, DC 10s, European Airbuses and even Soviet Tupo- levs as part of a major aircraft deal that would include sophisticated supersonic interceptor fighters.

Each plan in turn has fallen through at the last minute, vetoed by politi- cal or financial consid- erations.

Because Air Zim- babwe's narrow-bodied jets cannot compete; air- lines with modern equipment have been barred by the ministry of transport from Zim- babwean skies, with the exception of British Air- ways on the London route, Air India (Bom- bay) and Quantas (Perth and Sydney).

The result has been massive losses of valu- able foreign exchange to Zimbabwe's potentially lucrative tourist indus- try, and dis-economies of scale due to reduced overall traffic on the European routes.

According to airline sources, negotiations are now taking place for Boeing 767s to be ac- quired within the next two years.

Last year, after long prevarication over re- placing venerable Boeing 720s and turbo- prop Viscounts, Air Zim- babwe bought three short-haul Boeing 737s, plus a British Aerospace 146 which will double as a special transport for President Mugabe, and short take-off 90 seat commercial airliner for Air Zimbabwe.

In view of the con- tinual possibility of the R46 million airliner be- ing requisitioned for government purposes, its incorporation in Air Zimbabwe schedules is a potential nightmare for timetable planners and passengers.

Hopes for Air Zim- babwe were raised in January when Dr Her- bert Ushewokunze was removed from his cabi- net portfolio as minister of transport. His at- tempts to impose his personality, prejudices and ideology on airline staff at all levels caused a wave of resignations among experienced ex- ecutives, aircrew and technicians. He was re- garded as a prime mover behind the policy of put- ting displays of Zimbab- wean national prestige before airline economi- cs, and was thought to be the inspirer of the proposed Tupolev pur- chase.

Dr Ushewokunze's ec- centricities extended to personal supervision of the design of an airline hostesses uniform, at the cost of several hun- dred thousand rands for specially imported ma- terials. With a kick pleat in national colours in the skirt, it gave rise to the jibe: "Open your legs and think of Zim- babwe".

Mr Magowan proved his managerial abilities as head of Zimbabwe's electricity supply com- mission and had been vice-chairman of Air Zimbabwe when he took over, with an apparent mandate to rectify abuses identified by the Justice Smith probe into mismanagement of para- statal bodies.

Staff of the airline, once the profit-making Air Rhodesia, were re- ported to be "most un- happy" with Mr Mago- wan's departure.

Among abuses identi- fied by Dr Ushewokunze himself before his de- parture was the issue of a total 21 829 completely free, complimentary Air Zimbabwe tickets in 1982-84.

An international air- line boycott of South Africa was a key ele- ment of the Common- wealth "sanctions pack- age", at one stage eagerly espoused by President Mugabe. It was abandoned last year when it became appar- ent it would only lead to a major diversion of flights and revenue to Botswana, at the ex- pense of Zimbabwean businessmen who needed to maintain es- sential links with South Africa.

Representatives of commerce and industry warned that partici- pation in the airline boycott would increase their costs, and there- fore the Zimbabwean cost of living, without isolating South Africa in any way.

In the meanwhile, the office of South African Airways has quietly re- opened in Harare, hav- ing been gutted by ri- oters in October 1986, and is doing a roaring trade.

While the staff of the Air Tanzania on the ground floor studiously ignore their upstairs neighbours, heavy grills have been installed at the entrance to the building and on the sec- ond floor landing to pre- vent any repetition of the mob assault which followed the death in an air crash of Mozambi- que's President Samora Machel.

● The chief executive and managing director of Zambia Airways, Cap- tain Godfrey Mulundika, disclosed in Harare this week that six southern African governments are toying with the idea of pooling their re- sources to buy wide-bod- ied jet airliners and op- erate them at optimum loads.

Captain Mulundika, in Harare for a tourist con- ference, disclosed that a feasibility report had been submitted to the governments of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania.

"It is a feasible com- mercial proposition and it is now for the govern- ments to take the politi- cal decision," he said.

The Zambians are known be unhappy with having 75 percent of 235 seats unoccupied to date on their newly acquired DC10, which inaugu- rated a service to the United States last month.

Veterans of the travel industry in Harare said the idea of inter-govern- mental airline co-opera- tion has always seemed inviting, but the sad his- tory of East African Air- ways, and the West Afri- can "Air Afrique" reveal major practical difficulties in sustaining joint ventures between debt-ridden third world states. Shared facilities suffer from competing notions of national pres- tige, and it is hard to identify where ultimate financial responsibility rests.

INDICATOR

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Aims and C

Harare gets R20m loan

HARARE — Zimbabwe will get a $20 million loan from the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) to import essential raw materials to enhance the production of export goods.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said the loan, which would be used for an export revolving fund, is repayable over four years has a 1,3 per cent interest and a grace period of two and half years. — Sapa

Five Air Zimbabwe managers demoted

GWERU (Zimbabwe) — Five Air Zimbabwe managers have been demoted, two others have resigned and an accounting manager has been suspended, the acting chairman of the Air Zimbabwe board, Mr Kennedy Manyika, said yesterday.

The crackdown on the officials followed a petition, signed by eight managers, concerning the general manager, Mr Fungai Musara, the national news agency, Ziana, reported.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Manyika said the managers had drawn up a document which contained some allegations against the general manager.

"The board carried out extensive investigations into all the allegations contained in the documents including other peripheral issues that had been raised during the investigations."

Individual interviews were also held to enable the eight managers to further elaborate their allegations or to substantiate them, he said.

"The board concluded that the managers had committed a very serious misdemeanour in that they had disregarded the procedures for airing grievances and failed to substantiate the allegation that they had made against the general manager."

Mr Manyika said the board viewed such disregard very seriously, as well as the fact that the petition had found its way to the Press before it could be considered.

"It was therefore resolved that they be demoted." — Sapa

See also P16

Sono gets the boot for Zimbabwe fund-raiser game

JOHANNESBURG — Jomo Sono, the South African soccer star, will not be playing in Sunday's second Kick-Aids fund-raising soccer match in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Sono will now not be playing in the star-studded and lucrative game, plus other games scheduled for Europe and the United States, following an International Federation of Football Associations (Fifa) directive.

And, according to the African News Organisation, the ANC and the PAC support the Sono ban. The ANC has nothing against Sono, but in terms of the intended total isolation of South Africa from the international sports arena, it does not matter that Sono is black, an ANC spokesman said.

The participation of individuals like Sono in international competition has to be condemned, said a PAC spokesman.

The Zimbabwe ban on Sono follows another Fifa ban, on three Zambian soccer players — John Butcher Mwanza, Albert Bwala and Philemon Mulala — for playing in South Africa.

Mwanza and Mulala are reported to have played for Kaiser Chiefs, and Bwala, who played for a Swazi club, allegedly played a game in South Africa under an assumed name. — Sapa

NEWS

Air Zimbabwe flies into a new crisis

Star 21/5/88

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HARARE — Air Zimbabwe, which has seen turbulent times since independence when management problems were worsened through ministerial interference, has now lost the managers of eight departments, including traffic operations.

The crisis at operational level follows the resignation last month of the chairman, Mr John Magowan, who quit quietly, saying he did not want to add to the adverse publicity surrounding the national carrier.

Board furious

In February, eight departmental heads signed a petition expressing no confidence in the general manager, Mr Fungai Musara.

The board of directors, furious that the petition had reached the newspapers, announced yesterday it had demoted five managers.

Two others had already resigned and the eighth is under suspension over a separate issue.

ROBIN DREW
SATURDAY STAR'S
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

The board said the departmental heads who signed the petition had committed a serious misdemeanour by disregarding procedure, and had failed to substantiate allegations made against the general manager.

The demoted bosses include the planning manager, the traffic operations manager, the head of electronic data processing and the accounts manager.

A committee of inquiry in 1986 revealed a shocking tale of mismanagement, nepotism, incompetence and deceit and led to the appointment of a new board and a new general manager.

But according to an airline source, the sorry tale continued and three months ago morale was said to be at rock bottom.

Then followed the petition slamming the general manager which has led to the latest crisis.

D/D23/5/88

Z'babwe not to extend amnesty deadline

(362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe will not extend its May 31 deadline for marauding rebels in the south western Matabeleland province to surrender, the domestic news agency, Ziana, quoted a government minister as saying yesterday.

"There is no reason whatsoever to extend the deadline because I am convinced that every dissident group has heard the message to lay down their arms and surrender themselves to the police and security forces," the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi, said.

The amnesty was announced on April 19 by President Robert Mugabe to bolster a merger pact between Zimbabwe's two main political parties and end a five year-old rebellion in Matabeleland and adjacent Midlands province.

But just a week before the deadline, only 30 of the estimated 100 rebels active in the provinces had accepted the amnesty, despite personal appeals from Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the minority PF-Zapu party.

The rebellion in the two provinces broke out in 1982 after Mr Mugabe sacked Mr Nkomo and his senior lieutenants from his coalition government after arms caches were found on PF-Zapu farms.

The rebels, mostly former fighters under Mr Nkomo in a nationalist guerilla war which led to independence in 1980, killed scores of people and destroyed state property worth millions of dollars between 1982 and 1987. — Sapa-RNS

ARGUS 23/5/86 362

Amnesty for terrorists

A bitter pill to swallow, but the only way to end slaughter in Zimbabwe

From ROBIN DREW of the Argus Africa News Service in Harare

THE amnesty in Zimbabwe, which will allow men who have murdered and plundered in Matabeleland to go free is a bitter pill to swallow but the only way to end the killing.

That was the reaction of former Royal Marine Bill Kirby, leader of the small band of commercial farmers in Matabeleland who have seen more than 70 members of the white community there murdered by dissidents in the past six years.

Mr Kirby and others like him have mourned the deaths of their friends and lived on their nerves. But they have often called for a political solution and the unity agreement reached between Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo last December paved the way for the events of the past few weeks.

The amnesty offers a pardon to those who surrender themselves and their weapons to the authorities before the end of May for any offence comitted before April 19 in connection with their activities as dissidents and committed "for the purpose of promoting or furthering any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe".

Dissident collaborators and fugivities who fled the country are also offered a pardon.

This month has seen scores of meetings in Matabeleland, some adressed by Mr Nkomo himself, now a senior Minister in Mr Mugabe's government but still president of Zapu. It was in Zapu's name that countless atrocities were committed from 1982 up to the very day the amnesty was announced last month when a German-born priest was killed.

Perhaps the most savage incident was the hacking to death last November of 16 white men, women and children at two mission farms near Esigodini run by the Community of Reconciliation, an evangelical group of Christians, who had had problems with squatters.

One Gayigusu, named as the leader of the gang, is one of a score of dissidents who by the middle of the month had responded to the appeal to give themselves up.

Like Mr Kirby, many Zimbabweans are torn in two by the amnesty offer. They appreciate that something more had to be done to restore peace than to call on the dissidents to come out of the bush. But the thought of allowing killers who acted with unspeakable brutality to go scot free repels them.

Mr Nkomo has often condemned the actions of dissidents, and he more than anybody is able to speak with sincerity in his appeals to them to take advantage of the amnesty.

For throughout the troubled years Mr Nkomo has alaways avoided damning the dissidents themselves. "Misguided young men" was how he frequently referred to them.

Now he makes the point when he speaks to his audiences in Matabeleland that the men who must be accepted and indeed welcomed back are "our children, members of our families ".

At some meetings small groups of dissidents have responded immediately, coming out of the crowd itself. In other districts approaches have been made through third parties.

All appear to have been former guerrillas who fought for Mr Nkomo's Zipra insurgents against white rule in Rhodesia.

When mr Nkomo was sacked from the first government of national unity in 1982 after the discovery of arms caches on Zapu property, Matabeleland's troubles began.

Fears of a Shona reprisal led to desertions by Ndebele soldiers from the national army. Other former combatants without jobs or prospects joined them in the bush.

The death toll mounted and with every killing of a white family the dissidents chalked up a victory as the world put the Mugabe government into the category marked "unstable ".

The tourist industry all but collapsed when six foreigners were kidnapped while travelling from the Victoria Falls to Bulawayo.

And when the government unleashed the highly politicised North Korean-trained 5 Brigade, Mr Mugabe's reputation was damaged further as reports of brutalities and murders by the soldiers attracted international attention.

The dissidents who have come out of the bush this month are the lucky ones. By August, 1985, according to government figures, 600 "bandits and collaborators" had been killed. By the end of that year more than 300 people had been killed by dissidents with 21 people massacred in one outrage at a kraal.

Sometimes there was no apparent motive for the killing except to terrorise. In other cases dissidents were clearly following a strategy of trying to drive (and succeeding in certain areas) whites off the land which was then occupied by squatters. "We are your liberators; not the government," was the message.

Officials of the ruling party were also targeted at times. As a consequence Matabeleland was deprived as development schemes were shelved and Bulawayo stagnated.

Now there are signs that the dissident episode is ending. Officials hope that as news spreads that the amnesty is being observed, the surrender rate will grow.

In any case, those remaining will have a much harder time without the support of the rural people, who by now must be convinced that unity is a genuine exercise.

Rio Tinto expansion obstructed

(362) Star 23/5/88

HARARE — Rio Tinto chairman Douglas Sagonda says that, as a multi-national company, efforts to expand in Zimbabwe were being obstructed by the government, reports the official news agency Ziana.

He told the annual meeting of shareholders of Rio Tinto, which is in the forefront of gold mining in Zimbabwe, that despite various drawbacks, "our balance sheet is healthy and we can use our initiative and resources to grow".

But he went on: "It is, however, with some regret that as a multi-national company we are unduly hampered in our efforts to grow because of government action.

"We cannot take over local companies or acquire a stake of more than 15 percent in such a company without foreign investment committee approval, even though we can demonstrate very good reasons why this would result in benefit both to our customers and the nation.

"Against this background it is somewhat ironic that government allows us to earn only five percent on our surplus funds, a negative real return of approximately 10 percent," said Mr Sagonda.

He said Zimbabwe continued to expand public ownership and develop central control of the economy using scarce foreign exchange.

"If we wish to attract badly needed foreign capital, create more employment, raise the living standards and address the many social problems which face us as a developing nation, we can hardly afford to penalise or neglect companies that have demonstrated in the past that they are capable of achieving success in these objectives while remaining responsible, concerned citizens of Zimbabwe," he said.— Sapa.

Zimbabwe lifts price freeze

HARARE — Zimbabwe has lifted a year-old freeze on prices to boost the ailing economy.

The move is certain to draw criticism from trade unions who argue that most workers are paid below the poverty datum line.

The announcement means manufacturers, retailers, utilities and landowners will be able immediately to raise prices, fees and commercial rents by five percent. Private rents remain under state control.

The lifting of the freeze comes three months after the government suspended controls over wage hikes, allowing minimum paychecks to be boosted by 15 percent.

Curbs on wage and price increases were imposed a year ago to halt inflation, then running at about 20 percent. — Sapa-AP

(36.2) B/day 23/5/88

Zimbabwe faces severe shortages of cars and spares

HARARE — Gearboxes, front-end bearings, tyres and import licences dominate dinner conversation at the tables of Zimbabwe's wealthier blacks and whites.

How to obtain and maintain vehicles: the obsessive discussion reflects an explosion of demand for cars as the government has cut foreign currency allocations for private vehicles in the past few years.

The country's "povo" (ordinary people) make do with antiquated, crowded and poorly maintained buses which pose as much danger to passengers as to other road-users.

Streets in Harare, which are wide enough to turn a span of 18 oxen, have a 1950s look. Ancient Morris Minors putter along, their leather and woodwork in mint condition.

Cars have become more than a means of locomotion. "I could buy my house three times over for the price of my Mercedes," says a Bulawayo businessman.

Motorists claim they are the principal victims of a government squeeze on non-essential imports aimed at channelling scarce foreign currency into debt repayments and supplies for export industries.

Business organisations say the government's military commitment in neighbouring Mozambique, where an estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are helping fight rightwing rebels, is also draining foreign exchange.

Cuts in currency allocations have crippled the country's two vehicle assembly plants, which in 1982 produced 12 000 cars from kits. This year, says the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), only 2 000 were assembled.

"The estimated demand for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles here is 20 000 a year, so we are looking at an annual shortfall of 18 000," says CZI economist Mike Humphry.

The critical shortage has led to rich pickings for some. A resident returning after two years abroad can bring in a new Mercedes, which might cost $30 000, duty free.

After two years, or earlier if he is prepared to pay the 86% import duty, the vehicle will sell for anything up to Z$250 000 ($150 000).

This will buy a large property with a swimming pool and tennis court in the exclusive suburbs, or a small farm outside the capital.

Although the government has tried to curtail profiteering on car sales, with price controls for new vehicles, there is little it can do about the grey market, with mark-ups generally at 300%.

Dealers who have to offset large overheads say because of poor volume of trade they must sell under the counter to make up losses. They have demanded that the sales tax they pay be extended to cover private transactions.

The government is now allowing those who cannot pay local prices to use their holiday allowances of foreign currency to buy cheap second-hand cars outside the country.

In SA and Botswana, cars that might otherwise be scrapped are snapped up by Zimbabweans. A family of four can bring in a vehicle worth up to Z$2 000 without an import licence.

When the would-be motorist has finally obtained a vehicle, he faces the problem of how to run and maintain it.

Zimbabwe's fuel prices are among the highest in the world and the variety of imported cars has created a problem of spare parts, which are simply unavailable for all but five or six models.

All but a few of Zimbabwe's 225 000 vehicles are over five years old, but they actually appreciate in value. A 1963 VW Beetle, which might be considered a collector's item elsewhere, will easily fetch Z$3 000 — triple the price of four or five years ago.

Car theft is rife — even Justice Minister Emmerson Munangagwa's official car was stolen as he was addressing a conference on crime in Harare in March. — Reuter.

NGK faces stern opposition at Harare synod

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

The Reformed Ecumenical Synod, an ecumenical body with 35 members from the Reformed and Presbyterian traditions, meets in Harare soon. Proceedings at the gathering could be stormy.

The meeting of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES) in Harare next week may prove to be stormy.

One of three major members, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), is bound to face opposition from its sister black and coloured churches, the NGK in Afrika (NGKA) and the NG Sendingkerk (NGSK), led respectively by the Rev Sam Buti and Dr Allan Boesak.

Four years ago in Chicago, the RES denounced the support of apartheid as a sin and while it did not excommunicate the white NGK and the Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid-Afrika (GK), these churches were compelled to respond officially to the RES on their positions in regard to government policy.

Both the NGK and the GK did so by the required time, but almost ended their membership at their last synods. The NGK did not manage to obtain a two-thirds majority and remains a member. The GK took the decision to stay a member pending the outcome of the Harare synod.

The NGK and the GK deny that they support apartheid and refuse to accept the charge of being guilty of heresy as had been decided in Chicago.

Both the NGK and GK, despite opposition in the RES to the support they are seen to have for official government policy, are also, with other members, in deadlock with the Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (Reformed Churches in the Netherlands — GKN) due to the latter's view on homosexuality. There are also other doctrinal differences.

The GKN will have to inform RES members why it is not prepared to comply with the request from the Chicago meeting that it withdraws a pastoral letter on homosexuality. The GKN not only accepts practising homosexuals as members, but also allows homosexuals to become office bearers in the church.

South African and other reformed churches elsewhere have for some time been concerned about liberal tendencies of the GKN theology. With the Dutch opposition to apartheid, relations between South African reformed churches and the GKN have been stretched to breaking point.

The outcome of the Harare synod decisions on the GKN's approval of homosexuality will be crucial to the continued membership of the NGK and GK.

The NGK also faces renewed opposition from the NGKA and NGSK, which are trying to force the NGK to accept a unified NG church regardless of race.

The Reformed Ecumenical Synod, a cautious and relatively conservative body, tries to steer clear of controversy, but its continued existence has been precarious due to the major rift between the NGK and GKN.

These two major members with the Christian Reformed Church in America between them carry 70 percent of the financial burden of the RES.

Zimbabwe eases freeze on prices

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A 5 percent hike in the cost of just about everything in Zimbabwe except for essentials such as bread, milk, meat and mealie meal is expected following the partial lifting of the price freeze which has been in force since last June.

The government has limited increaes to 5 percent and business must still justify these increases within a month.

Applications for steeper increases must be approved first. Relaxation of the price freeze applies to services and to commercial rents.

Controlled prices for fuel, beef, sugar, maize meal, bread, dairy products, vegetable oil, fertilisers and cement will remain for the time being.

The government introduced a wage and price freeze in the middle of last year in an effort to halt inflation.

The wage freeze was lifted in March when increases of up to 15 percent were allowed for lower-paid workers. The freeze still applies to people earning more than Zim$45 000 (R57 000) a year.

Open buses: NP 'takes CP view'

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Mr Danie van Zyl, leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg City Council, has been accused of standing with one foot in the Conservative Party because of his refusal to desegragate buses in the city.

The accusation came from Mrs Claire Quail, Progressive Federal Party councillor for Norwood, who said the Department of Transport had refuted his argument that he was not empowered to open buses to all races.

"The department stated in a letter to me that it supports the policy where operators and local authorities run desegregated routes as is already being done in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

"I was advised to approach Mr van Zyl's Transportation Committee to apply for a permit to include black passengers on the Waverley route as a demonstration project.

"Clearly he is misleading us because he consistently argues this is not within the terms of reference of his committee."

Mr van Zyl said: "Buses are already integrated for coloureds, whites and Indians, but we supply a separate 50 percent cheaper service for blacks.

"The DoT is running a trial project on three routes and it would be foolish of me to interfere by suggesting they start another project in Waverley before the final report is out.

"But if you ask me if I am prepared to open the service to my ward the answer is 'no' as we have a big problem with underprivileged people who use the buses. The women would feel threatened and I am not prepared to insult people."

Zimbabwe cancels film on Aids

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Aids awareness campaign has received a serious setback with the cancellation by the government of a film which was on the point of being shot after many months of research and preparation.

Last October the government welcomed the move by a local film company to make the mini-feature in the form of a fictional story aimed specifically at the rural community.

According to the producer, Ms Edwina Spicer, both the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Health were consulted while the script was being written.

Minor changes were requested and made.

But 48 hours before shooting was to start, the government withdrew its permission for the film to be made.

Disagreement over the script was said to be the reason but Ms Spicer said that after offering to rewrite it with ministry guidance, the company was told the film was not wanted and therefore rewriting was unnecessary.

More than 70 filmmakers and actors were to have taken part in the production which had already cost R60 000.

The national news agency, Ziana, said it understood that the film might have been cancelled because it had an all-black cast which, it was felt, could have reinforced Western media reports that Aids started in Africa.

This allegation seems to incense people here and has contributed to the sensitivity surrouinding information about the extent of Aids cases.

Interviewed on television recently, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, denied that his ministry was suppressing information.

He said two years ago the figure stood at 380 and this would be updated because the government was bound to submit the number of cases to the World Health Organisation.

The first cases in Zimbabwe were diagnosed in 1985 and at the beginning of this year 100 deaths were reported to have occurred.

A senior official in the Miniustry of Health estimated that 250 000 Zimbabweans had been infected with the Aids virus.

This figure was arrived at from a statistical model.

There was anger in Zimbabwe, reflected in newspaper articles and in letters published here, at reports from Britain concerning the death of Dr David Collings, who died in England from Aids.

The Zimbabwean-born doctor had gone to Britain early in 1987 and died in April this year with reports suggesting that he had contracted Aids while practising medicine in Zimbabwe.

The reaction here was: "Why blame us? He could equally have contracted the disease in Britain."

...except phi-

...should be addressed to Dr Job...



Former guerillas . . . abandoned.

40 000 ex-combatants lose out in Zimbabwe

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From CAROLINE ALLEN of Reuters in Harare

HIS old iron barrow laden with sacks and boxes, Mike Nemgomasha pushes his way between the roaring, smokey buses and the seething crowds at Harare's Mbare Musika terminus.

The carts earn the porters about R14 a week, less than half the minimum wage.

"I came from camps in Mozambique in 1981, my family at Rusape all died in the war and I had no land. I came here two years ago to find work to support my wife and two children," Mr Nemgomasha said.

Like thousands of other former combatants, he prefers the hard and dangerous market work to unemployment in the countryside.

The plight of nearly 40 000 former guerillas of the two black organisations which secured independence in 1980 has been highlighted in Zimbabwe's Parliament.

Members acknowledged that the guerillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla) and Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra) had been largely abandoned in the post-independence scramble for material success and political influence.

"The promises made during the liberation struggle, the questions that they asked during their training and in camps — none have borne any fruit whatsoever. Promises, empty promises. Financially they have received a pittance," said Major-General Jevan Maseko, a former guerrilla commander and now an MP.

After independence three forces — two guerrilla and the Rhodesian regular army, a total of 145 000 men — were honed down to form the 45 000-strong Zimbabwe National Army. Those demobilised were given about R150 a month for two years as severance pay.

"Their social battle after independence was more depressing for them than the military engagements before," commented Paul Themba Nyathi of the Zimbabwe Project, which helps former insurgents who form co-operatives.

Local authorities employ a few thousand as local police and some have government posts as drivers and messengers.

The estimated 3 000 co-operatives formed by guerillas who pooled their severance pay were hailed as the logical consequence of a "socialist armed struggle" — but many have collapsed for lack of managerial and financial skills, credit facilities or simply under-capitalisation.

Ex-combatants maintain they never asked for handouts, nor expected political changes overnight, but view with bitterness their former adversaries comfortably established while they still struggle, handicapped by their lack of education.

Black soldiers who served in the former Rhodesian army have been looked after with pensions and benefit, say the ex-guerillas, from a bias favouring conventional training, especially under British-sponsored programmes.

"Those (former Rhodesian) soldiers laugh at us, ask us where our war has got us now," says James Godo, 35, who left Rhodesia in 1977 to join guerrilla camps in Mozambique.

When a new 5 000-strong brigade was formed in 1986 it was school-leavers and not guerillas who were recruited.

One MP suggested ex-guerillas should receive pensions backdated to the time when they shouldered arms, but the government, wary of fraudulent claims, has made no promises. Prospects outside the military structures are little better.

Anticipating the post-independence boom in the private security industry, white officers resigned from the forces, taking hand-picked men from their units for better-paying jobs in companies.

Mr Nyathi says that in the white-dominated private sector, ex-guerillas are regarded at best as unreliable and sometimes still as "terrs" (terrorists) and a source of labour unrest. But disabled ex-combatants are sometimes given sheltered "showcase employment" such as manning switchboards.

An embarrassing disclosure to Parliament was that some former guerillas had sought employment in South African mines.

Letters to local magazines show how independent-minded women guerillas are now considered a threat in Zimbabwe's fiercely patriarchal society, and both men and women insurgents are looked down on by contemporaries who studied abroad during the conflict instead of taking up arms.

The parliamentary debate has nudged the national conscience and exposed official unease over thousands of highly politicised, unfulfilled former guerillas "roaming the streets".

'Mine exploration needs more funds'

(362) 21/5/88. Bday

ZIMBABWE — More investment was needed in mining exploration to expand production and achieve export output targets, mining experts said at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines last week.

Professor Keith Viewing, head of the institute of mining research at the University of Zimbabwe, said the industry needed double the Z$20m earmarked for exploration this year.

"Clearly, there is a shortfall of investment in mineral exploration," Viewing told the more than 200 delegates at the congress.

The government's five-year development plan projects real growth of 17,4% a year in mineral exports between 1986-90.

Production

Last year the country exported minerals worth more than Z$1bn, a 17% increase on the previous year due mainly to strong metal prices.

But mining experts say such growth in value needs to be supported by increased production, also needed to create jobs for the growing ranks of unemployed.

"For more mines to be found and developed, the sector needs investment ... of the order of hundreds of millions of dollars a year," said John Hollaway, a mining consultant.

Viewing said gold production, for example, was lagging behind planned targets.

The economic blueprint envisages doubling of output to more than 30 ton by 1990.

"New mines, and the (current) expansion of others, will provide an additional 2,7 tons of new gold by 1990.

"The shortfall in 1988 is seven tons and in 1990 it will be 12 tons — greater than present and planned output," he added.

It cost Z$35m to open a new opencast gold mine to produce 1,5 tons a year for about five years, Viewing said.

"Thus another eight such mines need to be in operation by 1990, each with a lead time of at least two years," he said.

To attract the necessary local investment, Hollaway urged the government to provide incentives and ease some controls on investment capital.

He said rules governing recruitment of expatriates should be eased and multinational firms encouraged to invest.

"The time has come to encourage them to invest rather than regarding such investment as economic imperialism," he said.

"A company that is putting its funds at risk ... should be able to spend this money on whoever they want to employ," said Hollaway, citing a shortage of experienced geologists.

The government discourages recruitment of expatriates and has to approve all such appointments.

He also suggested the use of the stock exchange to raise capital and the setting up of a unit trust type mechanism for investment in small speculative companies.

Hollaway said disbursement of foreign shareholders' funds blocked in local banks by exchange controls should be speeded up to provide investment capital.

Foreign-owned firms are allowed to remit abroad only 25% of after-tax profits and the government last year allowed firms to invest such funds in approved projects.

"Nearly a year after the first announcement (on blocked funds), there has been no discernible benefit to the mining industry," the consultant said.

Discounting

To woo foreign investment, he suggested that Zimbabwe should offer gold exploration equity swaps — a variation of South America's debt discounting system — to encourage gold exploration.

"This variation requires that blocked funds acquired at a discount should be employed only for the high risk stage of mining development," Hollaway said.

"We could also use the World Bank's multilateral investment agency — set up to provide insurance for investments in developing countries — to provide insurance against, say, a devaluation of more than 20% over the period of exploration investment."

A minerals commission to process all investment projects should be established, he added. — Reuter

More Zimbabwean dissidents take up offer of amnesty

362
Star 31/5/88

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's gamble in offering an amnesty to rebels appears to be paying off with the surrender of more than 50 armed "dissidents" in 24 hours.

Police and government officials said 41 rebels gave themselves up at Nkayi in northern Matabeleland on Sunday.

Sixteen more surrendered yesterday in Plumtree, near the Botswana border.

The amnesty offer made by President Mugabe on April 19 expires at midnight tonight. The government has ruled out any extension and said any rebels who do not surrender by the deadline will be hunted down.

The latest batch to lay down their weapons brought the number of rebels to have accepted the government's offer to 94, out of an estimated total of about 100.

"I am sure now the others will come out, I am positive," a senior security official told reporters yesterday.

The Nkayi group was the largest to give itself up and the first to surrender in northern Matabeleland, where the rebels' mistrust of government intentions has run deeper than elsewhere.

The rebels, armed with AK-47 automatic weapons, have made large areas of Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands province unsafe for the past five years, killing dozens of white farmers and government officials.

The worst single killing was last November when a group of dissidents, led by a man named Gayigusu, hacked to death 16 white members of a Christian community, including two babies.

Gayigusu was among the dissidents who surrendered early this month. One white farmer described the offer of an amnesty as a bitter pill to swallow, but said it was the government's only way to bring peace back to the region.

The dissidents are the remnants of a wider insurgency which originated in the post-independence struggle for power between Zimbabwe's two main political movements, Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF and Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu.

Most of the rebels were former guerillas loyal to Mr Nkomo who took to the bush after their leader was sacked by Mr Mugabe from government in 1982 and accused of planning a coup.

Church groups accused the army's Fifth Brigade of committing atrocities against civilians in trying to put down the rebellion, which Mr Nkomo later clearly disowned.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo agreed in December to merge their two parties, paving the way for the amnesty.

Mr Nkomo, now a senior Minister in Mugabe's government, has thrown his prestige into the balance in Matabeleland by urging dissidents and their supporters to accept the amnesty. — Reuter.

91 surrender under amnesty

Govt embarrassed by case of missing Zapu

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government has been embarrassed in the midst of its moves to bury the hatchet between the ruling Zanu (PF) and former Zapu opposition party by the start of a court case arising from the disappearance in January 1985 of nine Zapu members.

The Roman Catholic Church is assisting relatives of the nine, all small-scale commercial farmers from the Silobela area of the Zimbabwean Midlands, to seek a High Court order forcing the authorities to disclose their as-yet unknown fate or their whereabouts.

Their counsel, Mr Dermaird Carter, said he would seek to prove "the abductors were members of the security forces or employees of the state".

HARARE. — With one day to go before their deadline expires a total of 91 anti-government rebels had surrendered yesterday under a government amnesty which gives them a free pardon, officials said.

Almost all the armed Zimbabwe dissidents in the Plumtree area are believed to have surrendered in terms of the amnesty.

The national news agency Ziana reports that three more rebels were expected to surrender last night.

According to police sources, two of them have shown resistance and cocked their rifles when police approached them recently to discuss their surrender.

So far 100 dissidents have surrendered to the authorities.

Twenty-one reported to police in Plumtree today. In northern Matabeleland, 41 surrendered at Nkayi on Sunday night.

Police said a group of 15 rebels surrendered themselves and their weapons yesterday at Plumtree on the southern border with Botswana. — Sapa and UPI

'Church must pursue peace'

By Carina Le Grange

Star 31/5/86 (2b)

HARARE — The mission of the church includes the pursuit of peace with justice, the general secretary of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES) said here at the weekend.

Dr Paul Schrotenboer of the United Faith delivered the closing address of the Conference on Theology, Evangelism and Youth held before the RES Synod, and convened every four years, which started yesterday.

"Our mission includes the pursuit of peace with justice, of showing mercy for the poor, and of working for justice in the international economic order.

"It also includes assuring social resonsibility in all its forms," he said.

"The impact of the gospel on social problems has been a theme of reformed churches long before others gave it a thought.

"But our theory must transform both sinful people and oppressive social structures to comply with God's requirements for reconciliation, justice and peace," he said.

'Reverse racism' triggers unease

Star 11/6/88

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Robin Drew reports from Harare

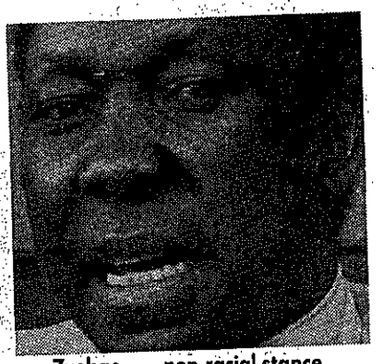
Black Zimbabweans, white Zimbabweans or plain old ordinary Zimbabweans?

Officially all citizens here are Zimbabweans with no colour label. The Government's policy as spelt out by former Justice Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo favours the non-racial approach.

"It is not a multiracial policy," he said when the special seats for whites were removed from Parliament. "We are not going to make special provision for different races. But whatever we do will reflect our non-racial stand."

But eight years after independence, the labels are still in evidence with the current debate focusing on the apparent reluctance of whites to turn out for political rallies and at functions to mark days of national importance.

The matter was first given prominence by Mr Joshua Nkomo, who has been at pains to stress that the unity pact he signed with President Mugabe signified far more than the merging of two parties. It was, he maintained, a beacon lighting the unification of the people of all political persuasions and colours.



Zvobgo . . . non-racial stance.

But white faces at unity rallies are a rare sight and earlier this month a senior Zapu official, Mr Norman Mabhena, accused the whites of being "unwavering fence sitters".

A fence is not the best place to sit, said Mr Mabhena. One has to be inside or outside. Fence sitters reminded him of the colonial days.

Whites in Zimbabwe are outnumbered by about 80 to one, but their economic clout does not reflect this and no doubt contributes to the attention paid to the community as such.

The attacks have made some people uneasy. One, in a letter given prominence in the *Herald* newspaper, warned that whites were being alienated because they were continually being singled out for criticism on the basis of skin colour.

The writer, S D Spooner of Bulawayo, appealed to the Government and to responsible people everywhere to stop racial categorisation.

Sports bodies were being asked why there were not more blacks in their teams, there was still talk of black advancement and official correspondence insisted on certain jobs being filled by people of a certain skin colour.

"Let's base our society on true non-racialism, merit in sport and the workplace, and on loyalty and patriotism," was his plea.

Another letter writer, who chose the nom de plume "Shaken Minority", said political leaders were practising racialism in reverse.

The letter said: "It took you, as victims, eight long years to realise what you fought for and to rally behind the Government.

"Many of our kith and kin, missionaries and farmers minding their own affairs, were massacred during a free Zimbabwe.

"We have our trials and tribulations and are still overcoming the hurt and left-overs of the diehards that have long left the country."

Leave the minority groups alone and let those who stayed work hard in their own way, he appealed. —

Zimbabwe church group moves to left

Star 1/6/84 (362)

By Carina La Grange
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — A new direction to the left was taken by the Reform Ecumenical Synod (RES) when it elected as president the Reverend Clarence Boomsma of the Christian Reformed Church in America (CRC) yesterday.

Mr Boomsma, who has a conciliatory approach but who is expected to favour Third World concerns, succeeds the conservative Reverend John Galbraith of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church in America (OPC).

Mr Galbraith was voted out of his position after having served three terms of office.

While the OPC opposes apartheid, it is not as involved with discussion on the issue with the Afrikaans reformed churches as Mr Boomsma of the CRC.

Minister walks out of Communion service

Star 1/6/88

By Carina le Grange
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Dr Nico Smith of the black Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika (NGKA) on Monday night walked out of the Communion service which served as the opening ceremony of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES) in Harare.

Dr Smith said the sacredness of Holy Communion would be affected by members of the different NG churches participating while "unbrotherly" attitudes existed.



Dr Nico Smith ... "unbrotherly attitudes".

CRITICISM

He referred to the NGK executive committee's recent criticism of Dr Allan Boesak and Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The sharp attack against Dr Boesak was made without any prior discussion with Dr Boesak and Dr Smith found this unacceptable.

Dr Boesak, of the coloured NG Sendingkerk, and the Reverend Sam Buti, moderator of the NGKA, were not at the opening but are expected later in the week.

The Rev Willem Velema of the Christian Reform Church in the Netherlands attended the service but did not take Communion in protest against the position of the the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands (RCN) on homosexuality.

Four churches, one from America, one from the Netherlands, the Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa, and the Reformed Church of New Zealand want the RCN to leave the RES because of the RCN's stand on homosexuality.

● A delegate from Nigeria, the Rev Philemon Binge (49) was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. It is believed he died from a heart attack.

Refugees going back home

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Sowetan 1/6/88

GABORONE — Some 378 Zimbabwean refugees have registered for repatriation since the Zimbabwe senior minister in the office of the president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, addressed the 3 678 refugees at a settlement camp on May 18.

The settlement commandant, Mr Edison Madibela, disclosed this in an interview this week.— Sapa.

'Dissidents' surrender

(362) Star 11 Jan 88

HARARE — Twelve more "dissidents" gave themselves up to authorities in Bulawayo's rural south district yesterday.

This brought to 113 the total who have surrendered so far under the government's amnesty, a police spokesman said.

The 12 gave themselves up just 12 hours before the amnesty was due to expire.

They came in after the Member of Parliament for Mzingwane, Mr Thenjiwe Lesabe, addressed them in Matobo, about 35 km south of Bulawayo.

This district was one of the hardest hit by dissidents and its national park was apparently closed because of them. — Sapa.

'Come home' says Nkomo

Sowetan 2/6/88 (362)

GABORONE — About 378 Zimbabwean refugees have registered for repatriation since the Zimbabwe Senior Minister in the Office of the President, Dr Joshua Nkomo, addressed the 3 678 Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe settlement in Northern Botswana on May 18.

The settlement commandant, Mr Edison Madibela, disclosed this in an interview with the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) yesterday.

The refugees will be repatriated in batches of 250 and the first group will hopefully depart this week.

Mr Madibela, however, said more refugees continue to register although not in such big numbers as in the first few days after Dr Nkomo's address.

In his speech, Dr Nkomo, who was accompanied by Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Mr Sydney Sekeremayi assured



Mr JOSHUA Nkomo

Zimbabwean refugees that peace was now prevailing in Zimbabwe.

He appealed to them not to turn themselves into professional refugees but return home and participate in the development of their country with other Zimbabweans.

ZIMBABWE

Partly thawed

Three months after relaxing the wage freeze imposed last June, Zimbabwe has eased the price freeze with the announcement that firms may increase prices by up to 5%.

Predictably, this has gone over in business like the proverbial lead balloon. Managers say costs have risen by three or even four times that amount in the past 18 months.

The new regulations require companies to justify price increases in a written statement; government reserves the right to cancel any increase it thinks unjustified. This is seen as little more than political rhetoric, since there is no way the overstretched Ministry of Trade and Commerce will be able to scrutinise carefully thousands of written submissions it will receive in the next few weeks.

More serious is the requirement that firms which want increases of more than 5% must submit detailed applications and await a ministerial ruling. Executives believe this will mean prolonged delays; applications submitted in mid-1988 will not be adjudicated until sometime next year.

Prices of controlled products — such as basic necessities — are also not affected and will not change until the minister agrees.

It was always obvious that government would find it much more difficult to dismantle the price freeze than to impose it, but the administrative chaos likely to result from the latest move has depressed businessmen at a time when the economy seems set for a period of strong growth, thanks to buoyant farm production, excellent tobacco prices and the boom in base minerals. Stockbrokers say share prices, which rose by more than 80% in the 15 months to April, have gone into decline.

Nor is there any comfort for government from trade unions, which complain that price rises will erode their February pay award (more than 15% for the lowest paid) and predict that by the end of the year, real wages will be no higher than before. They have history on their side, since real wages have been falling since 1982.

This harsh political reality encouraged the administration to keep as tight a rein on prices as possible. But, with State corporations demanding major price increases if they are to reduce operating losses and many companies warning that they need price hikes of at least 15% to remain profitable, the stage is set for rapid inflation in the second half-year.

The freeze virtually halved inflation, from more than 14% last May to 8% in the first quarter of 1988. But by the final quarter, inflation is likely to be in the region of 15%.

In the heart of the country: Two AK-47s at the door

3 - 9/6/88

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PETER WELLMAN visits the strife-ravaged Zimbabwe south in the final week of the amnesty for dissidents

FATHER Neil Pierce loves the stars in the clear African sky, but he closes the curtains on them every time the sun goes down.

Inside, he is at comfort on his sofa, ale in hand, as he was in the Swan, his local pub in Huddersfield, north England, 20 years ago.

Outside, two policemen in camouflage check their AK-47s for the night watch.

Pierce is headmaster of Cyrene Mission School, an Anglican institution in the heart of Zimbabwe's dissident country. On 12 000 acres of flat, open farmland, it seems peacefully rural, 10km away from the nearest town, Figtree.

The policemen give the lie to the illusion: young, fit and alert, they never move without their rifles, the butts of which have the scratched and worn look that comes from hard use rather than target practice.

Police have guarded the mission since dissidents shot up the school bus at the end of 1986, wounding the driver.

Pierce hopes President Robert Mugabe's April amnesty offer to dissidents will bring peace to an area where several white farmers have been killed.

But the priest is not putting too much faith in dissidents who have killed and maimed thousands of Zimbabweans since independence from Britain in 1980.

The dissidents were supporters of opposition leader Dr Joshua Nkomo during the eight-year independence war. Instead of enjoying the peace, they went to war against their own people and the white farmers in their southern Matabeleland province.

The amnesty follows last December's unity accord between Mugabe and Nkomo.

Pierce said of the amnesty: "It is a good idea, it seems to be working — initially, at least.

"We have hopes, but we remain on guard on official advice.

"The main dissident leader here, a man called Nason, has surrendered and we are grateful for that."

Because of the police guard and remaining uncertainty, Pierce insisted I stay the night. A favourite dissident tactic has been after-dark shootouts on the 32km main road to Bulawayo.

His wife, Christine, 39, from Durham, always prepares a large meal for afternoon visitors who prefer not to run the AK gauntlet back to town.

The house has the wide verandah and whitewash that is typical of white settler communities. It is pleasant to sit there and watch the sun go down over the tranquil bushveld.

But then it is inside for the night, behind curtains on police advice.

Pierce sometimes cheats, going out for a stroll in the grounds under the stars, but he never strays far from his home.

Born in New Zealand, he did not choose Zimbabwe. "I wept when I read *Cry the beloved country*, Alan Paton's famous liberal book on South Africa. I was determined to go there.

"When I was offered a job in Smith's Rhodesia, I was reluctant. Bishop Trevor Huddlestone (veteran British anti-apartheid campaigner) persuaded me to go.

"Christine and I arrived in Bulawayo in 1975, when the war was hotting up. We were expecting loneliness.

"You could call me a democratic Western European socialist. But we were relieved to find some progressives among the white community," he said.

Several months ago he was transferred to Cyrene, a mission started in the 1930s by Cannon Ned Peterson, a visionary priest and London-trained artist who built an exceptionally beautiful school chapel. Inside and out, its whitewashed walls are alive with exquisite, brightly coloured religious murals. Generations of pupils trained at Cyrene's thriving art school have added to Peterson's work.

Pierce aims at the Christian teaching of loving God, respecting yourself, loving your fellows and self-reliance. With 1 200 applications for 408 places at the school, competition is fierce, but, he says, no worthwhile boy is turned away. "The boys are so keen to learn," he says.

He has big plans for the school farm, including wildlife ranching.

Now it all depends on the success of the amnesty.

Over a hundred surrender

WHEN Zimbabwe's six-week amnesty offer to dissidents expired at midnight on Wednesday, 113 ex- fighters surrendered. The amnesty has been a success, said Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi.

He urged those who had given themselves up to show police where they had hidden weapons, which "could be dangerous if left in the bush." Earlier, he warned that any dissidents at large after the deadline would be hunted down mercilessly.

Said one Western diplomat: "The amnesty is good news as part of unity progress between President Robert Mugabe and (former opposition leader) Dr Joshua Nkomo. "The number that surrendered cannot be seen as disappointing, but of course some hard-core rebels may still be out in the bush."

Zimbabwean economy set for 5% growth

HARARE — The outlook for the Zimbabwean economy in 1988 is positive, with growth of about 5% forecast, the latest Reserve Bank quarterly economic review said.

Preliminary agricultural forecasts indicated an expected increased output of most major crops, and moderate growth in the mining and manufacturing sector was also anticipated.

Foreign exchange constraints would, however, hamper further manufacturing growth, except where output was geared towards exports.

While the focus had been on ensuring industrial companies became more export-oriented, mining, traditional agriculture and more recently horticulture were now also being included. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe whites 'refuse to adjust'

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has criticised Zimbabwe's prosperous white minority and accused it of displaying arrogance towards blacks and failing to adjust to a changed society.

Whites awoke yesterday to find Mr Mugabe's remarks broadcast in main news bulletins and splashed on the front page of the *Sunday Mail*, Zimbabwe's biggest-selling newspaper.

Mr Mugabe was speaking on Friday in New York to black American journalists, who asked him if his government worried about the disloyalty of some of the white community.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

"Yes we do — to a very great extent," Mr Mugabe replied, according to a report by national news agency Ziana.

"We feel we have bent ourselves over backwards, and stretched our hand of friendship and reconciliation in their direction, and that their response has not been as complete as we would have wanted it to be," he said.

"We do not know what we can do. At the beginning of our independence we gave them a choice. Those who wanted to live with us are free to do so. We are not going to go back to the past and start harassing them because of past sins."

Mr Mugabe said that eight years — the period since Zimbabwe's independence — was quite a long time for anyone to adjust.

He criticised white parents who tried to keep their children in what he called a "cultural, political and social laager."

"They resent going to the same schools as blacks. They will not allow their children to participate in public events like celebrations for our independence anniversary. There is that reluctance and indifference."

He said some whites, used to years of having the whip hand over blacks, were "still in a state of shock and cannot adjust".

Mr Mugabe's comments followed similar recent criticisms by members of his Zanu-PF party, which said whites were still sitting on the fence and failing to identify with the new mood of national unity generated by the merger of Zimbabwe's two leading black political parties. — Sapa-Reuter.

Wankie Colliery earns less, but pays same

Star 6/6/88 362

Zimbabwe-based Wankie Colliery has held its dividend at 12,5 Zimbabwean cents, despite a drop in earnings a share from 47,5c to 36,6c in the year to February.

Results show coal sales substantially up at 4,5 million tons (3,4 million tons), but coke sales down 70 percent at 51 914 tons (167 888 tons).

Pre-tax profit declined to Z$17,5 million (Z$21,5 million) and attributable earnings were off at Z$11,8 million (Z$15,0 million).

The directors says: "The calculation of earnings per share is based on earnings as shown and the weighted average of 47,8 million shares (1987: 45,3 million shares) in issue during the year. For purposes of calculating the number of shares, effect has been given to the special rights attaching to the 'A' ordinary shares.

"No tax is payable as the company has an assessed loss.

"Coal sales in the 12 months to February were a record, with strong demand for all grades being experienced in Zimbabwe, particularly coal for the Hwange power station. Coke sales, however, were 69,6 percent down, compared with last year due to a substantial fall in exports. Since the commissioning of the new coke ovens, the company has stepped up its efforts to re-establish this market.

"The board has declared final dividends of 7,5c on the ordinary shares and of 10c on the 'A' ordinary shares. These dividends absorb Z$3,6 million and are payable in Zimbabwe currency on or about July 19 1988 to shareholders registered in the books of the company on June 23 1988.

"Tax at the rate of 20 percent will be deducted from the dividends where applicable." — Sapa.

UN urged to 'remove threat to peace'

Star 6/6/88

SA possesses nuclear weapons — Mugabe

NEW YORK — South Africa has nuclear weapons and a strategic motive for using them, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has told the United Nations.

The only possible targets for these weapons were blacks, "a people the racist Pretoria regime has historically treated as sub-humans", he said in prepared remarks to a UN special session on disarmament.

Mr Mugabe is chairman of the Non-aligned Movement.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, the State President's Office and the Atomic Energy Corporation declined to comment.

Mr Mugabe said that, according to reports over several years, South Africa had a nuclear potential. Pretoria had introduced nuclear weapons into Africa, thwarting African leaders' efforts to have the continent declared a nuclear-free zone.

"The regime that possesses those weapons, South Africa, has not only the strategic motive to want to use such weapons at some stage, but also practises a racist doctrine which will serve to erase any psychological inhibitions against using those weapons," Mr Mugabe said.

"Is it not ironic that those Western states which proclaim their commitment to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons with such vigour, turn out to be the ones to have given a nuclear capability to South Africa, a state that has refused to sign the non-proliferation treaty or to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency standards?"

Mr Mugabe deplored the failure of the UN Security Council to respond to a 1986 call by leaders of the Non-aligned Movement for measures to meet the danger posed by a nuclear South Africa.

"We urge that body again from this podium to act to remove this threat to international peace and security," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe call-up

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe's youth — male and female — would "soon" be called up for national service which would be compulsory, top Zimbabwean officials said yesterday.

Political Affairs (National Service) Deputy Minister Jevan Maseko said national service would cover six months of compulsory military training and thereafter "unemployed youth would be trained in other various skills such as carpentry, home economics or other technical disciplines and those interested would continue to serve in the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) as regular soldiers". — Sapa.

B Day 7/6/88

(362)

Catholics in Africa agree to observe June 16, Namibia Day

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Soweto
8/6/88

HARARE — Catholic bishops, clergy and laity from throughout Africa agreed to observe South Africa day on June 16, the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprisings, and Namibia Day on May 4, the anniversary of the Kassinga Massacre, when they met in Lesotho last week.

The occasion was the first Catholic Pan-African seminar on justice and peace, arranged by the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar, which groups together bishops conferences throughout the continent, *Ziana* news agency reports.

Seventy bishops, priests, religious sisters and laypeople attended the seminar, according to a Press release issued in Harare yesterday by the Catholic church.

The delegation from Zimbabwe was led by Bishop Patrick Mutume. Other members were Fr John Coleman, Fr Frans Timmermans, Sr Marlene Scholz, Fr Ted Rogers, Justice and Peace Commission chairman Mike Auret and Justice and Peace Commission director Nicholas Ndebele.

"A very positive note was struck when the situation in Zimbabwe since independence was brought to the attention of the delegates.

"They appreciated the programme of reconciliation introduced at independence and, even more, the fact that it was still holding and that new initiatives had been taken recently in this area.

Deplore

"They also appreciated the fact that Zimbabwe was very concerned about rights and justice for its people and especially that women's rights were being strenghtened," the statement said.

The meeting took place in Roma from May 29 to June 3 and deplored the injustice, violence, exploitation, misery and poverty it said were prevalent in many parts of Africa.

Delegates resolved to work against all forms of racialism, particularly apartheid in South Africa, and with this in mind undertook to observe Namibia Day and South Africa Day.

They resolved to "develop a church that addressed itself effectively to issues of justice and peace in Africa." — Sapa.

Special prayers for SA

Soweto 8/6/88

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HARARE — The Catholic Justice and Peace Commission would like to see prayers offered for South Africa in Zimbabwe's Catholic churches on June 16, the anniversary of the Soweto uprisings.

Justice and Peace Commission director Nicholas Ndebele told the *Ziana* news agency yesterday that the commission would write to parishes asking for special prayers for South Africa at masses on that day.

Mr Ndebele was among the Zimbabwean delegates to a seminar on justice and peace in Lesotho last week which was attended by about 70 Catholic bishops, clergy, religious and laity from throughout Africa.

The delegation from Zimbabwe was led by Bishop Patrick Mutume, secretary general of the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference and episcopal secretary of the Inter-regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa (Imbisa).

One of the resolutions passed at the meeting was to observe June 16 as South Africa Day and May 4, the anniversary of the Kassinga Massacre of more than 700 Namibian refugees in Angola, as Namibia Day.

Mr Ndebele said there was not sufficient time for the commission to organise many activities for South Africa Day this year.

A report would be made to the bishops' conference with a view to more being done to mark the occasion next year. — Sapa.

Last chance for dissidents

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government is offering a special "last chance" amnesty to the six remaining dissidents thought to be hiding in Matabeleland.

Home Affairs secretary Ernest Tsomondo has told local people to pass word to the six — all known by name by security authorities — that they will not be prosecuted for their part in the 1982-87 unrest even though President Robert Mugabe's April 19 amnesty offer expired at midnight on May 31.

He said: "We are appealing to them to think quickly and seriously about this unofficial amnesty before the government loses its temper.

"Security operations are no longer being mounted against them because there is no indication the dissidents are committing any atrocities. We are leaving them like that for the moment and are still calling them to come back."

A total of 114 dissidents laid down their arms between April 19 and May 31.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ry Jasinowski, chief econo- Sapa Reuter.

per share.— Sapa.

Mugabe's party buys into Tregor Industries

Sev 16/6/87

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Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu(PF) party has moved deeper into the country's private enterprise sector with the takeover of a large slice of one of the country's biggest manufacturing companies and the acquisition of a major auto-engineering works.

Business sources confirmed yesterday that Zidco Holdings, a company jointly owed by the party and an unknown London-based company and managed by a pair of expatriate Indian businessmen, had bought a 40 percent stake in Treger Industries and the entire shareholding of the Mike Appel organisation.

One of Tregers' subsidiaries, Monarch Products, dominates a large slice of the South African luggage market with its exports. In December it won a battle with the South African Board of Trade which had earlier stopped its exports by placing a crippling "dumping" tariff on all Monarch's goods.

Treger is reported to have assets of R12 million. The price of the new acquisitions could not be ascertained.

The Mike Appel organisation has operations in Harare and Bulawayo and trades in auto-engineering, engine specialist work and general dealing.

Zidco Holdings, under the chairmanship of a Cabinet minister, Dr Frederick Shava, now has majority shares in Zimbabwe's Woolworths chain and Consolidated Textiles, a major textile exporter, as well as a variety of shareholdings in an airline caterer, a printing company which has since taken over the production of Parliament's Hansard, a large Harare curio shop, farms and properties.

In March, Mr Enos Nkala, Zanu(PF)'s Secretary for Finance, was quoted here as saying that the party's commercial operations were "on behalf of the people".

Last year Zidco Holdings made a profit of R2,25 million and Nkala said the acquisition of Woolworths and Consolidated Textile would push it up to R5 million.

Registration bid gets support

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Sowetan 10/6/88

HARARE — Two women's organisations said proposals to register prostitutes must be considered together with the current social and economic factors which promote prostitution.

The Women's Action Group (WAG) and the Association of Women's Clubs (AWC) told *Ziana* news agency that, although they supported calls for the registration of prostitutes, they envisaged difficulty in implementing such a programme.

Active

"It is difficult to register women if they will end up in jails, re-education centres or detention. The underlying social and economic factors must be looked into if people are going to register willingly," said a WAG spokeswoman.

The WAG, which represents a large number of urban-based women, became particularly active about four years ago when hundreds of women were rounded up in Zimbabwe cities under a major swoop on prostitutes.

The AWC draws its membership from women's clubs.

"Women are sometimes harassed on suspicion of prostitution, so they are not likely to volunteer registration because they may end up being arrested," said the WAG.

Prostitutes

Both organisations felt male prostitutes should also be registered.

They were responding to calls by Zimbabwean parliamentarians for prostitutes to be registered and be regularly examined medically.

Presenting a number of recommendations for consideration by the Government, the parliamentarians, who ended their sixth workshop in Gweru on provincial development last week, said: "All prostitutes should be registered and regularly medically examined to avoid the spread of STD (sexually transmitted diseases)."

Women's organisations said the current Aids scare created a situation for people to review their entire social behaviour.

Laws

"It is interesting to hear such sentiments coming from our members of Parliament because they are the ones who make the laws. But, they should not isolate prostitution from a whole range of other social problems," said the AWC. — Sapa.

Nobody spotted 286 kg giant's SA link

HARARE — A British heavyweight wrestling champion fought here to raise money for President Robert Mugabe's ruling party in violation of a ban on sportsmen who have competed in South Africa, *The Herald* newspaper reported yesterday.

The 286 kg wrestler, known only by his ring name Giant Haystacks, battled with South African heavyweight champion Jan Wilkins in South Africa in February 1986, said the paper, which is owned by the state-controlled Mass Media Trust.

Under the international ban on sporting links with South Africa, sportsmen who have competed there are automatically barred from Zimbabwe.

But Giant Haystacks was officially invited to Zimbabwe along with other British wrestlers by Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) to help raise funds for a new R20 million party headquarters in Harare.

Giant Haystacks toured the country with the other fighters from May 27 to June 1.

The Herald said his name was not included in a blacklist of entertainers and sportsmen who have performed in South Africa, compiled by the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Committee.

Zimbabwe, a vocal critic of Pretoria's racial policies, is among UN member nations which complies with the UN boycott, although South Africa is a major trading partner.

The Herald quoted Mr Richard Hondo, secretary of the Zimbabwe Boxing and Wrestling Control Board, as saying local officials did not know Giant Haystacks had fought in South Africa.

"If we did we certainly would not have allowed him to compete," Mr Hondo said.

Mr Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the British-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, told *The Herald* he would submit Giant Haystacks' name for the updated blacklist to be published later this year.

— Associated Press

Matabeleland gang leader gives himself up

16/5/88
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Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — A notorious dissident leader, "Gayigusu", said to be the leader of the gang which hacked to death 16 whites including women and children at a mission farm in Matabeleland in November has surrendered under Zimbabwe's amnesty terms.

The officer commanding police in Matabeleland South said Gayigusu, whose real name is Morgan Sango, gave himself up at the weekend with nine other dissidents.

FREE PARDON

Dissidents who surrendered before the end of this month were offered a free pardon for crimes committed for the purpose of promoting "any objective relating to the form or mode of government of Zimbabwe."

The killers of the missionaries at the Community of Reconciliation farms near Esigodini left a note saying they were "fighting for liberation".

The then Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, named Gayigusu as the gang leader.

The dissidents were said to have been called to the farms by squatters who had been ordered off the properties.

A number of the squatters have appeared in court on murder chages.

There were two survivors of the massacres, 13-year-old Laura Russell who saw her mother killed, and six-year-old Matthew Marais.

Thousands eager to join Zimbabwe army

Star 17/6/88 (362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Thousands of young men converged on the headquarters of the Zimbabwe army's Two Brigade in Harare this week trying to be one of the lucky few to obtain work in the army.

Advertisements in the press last week called for recruits between 18 and 22 years old with school-leaving qualifications to present themselves at one of four military establishments today around the country. Further recruiting will take place at five other establishments on Monday.

It was estimated that some 5 000 hopeful young men arrived at Cranborne Barracks, Two Brigade's headquarters. Similar numbers were expected in the three other centres.

Secretary for Defence Mr Willard Chiwewe was quoted by Ziana, the national news agency, as saying the army was looking for 1 000 new recruits to replace men lost to the 42 000-strong army through retirement, resignation and desertion during the last two years. "We are not forming a new brigade," he added.

Observers point out that the qualifications required — five passes at Grade C level in the British-based Cambridge O-level system — represent only a small part of Zimbabwe's school-leavers. Only an estimated 20 percent of O-level entrants pass their examinations.

Over 152 000 pupils wrote their O-levels last year and the bulk of these are expected to join the rapidly growing ranks of the unemployed, estimated to run to 24 percent of the population by 1990.

Dissidents say they will fight

Star 18/6/88.

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SATURDAY STAR AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

HARARE — Dissidents who surrendered in Zimbabwe's six-week amnesty which ended on May 31 have threatened to "go back to the bush" and resume fighting if the government does not provide them with jobs and meet a list of other demands.

The threat emerged at a meeting this week between a group of 64 dissidents and senior government officials at Gwanda police station 100 km south of Bulawayo, according to yesterday's *Chronicle*.

The group was due to have been taken to Bulawayo from where they would be sent to their homes, but refused to go.

"If we are not assured of our socio-economic destiny, nothing will stop us from going back into the bush," one of their commanders, Naison "Sibakhulule" Dube, was quoted as saying.

During the 5½-year war in western Zimbabwe, Dube was known to be the leader of a gang of dissidents that harassed white farmers around the Figtree area, 70 km west of Bulawayo.

The Chronicle also quoted Dube as saying that some of their weapons — which they were required to hand over to police — were still hidden in the bush.

The dissidents told Matabeleland South Provincial Governor Mr Mark Dube that demands they made at the time of their surrender — which included that Zimbabwe should withdraw its troops from Mozambique and establish a "true" Marxist-Leninist state — had not been met, nor had they been assured of getting work. They demanded that a senior Cabinet Minister address them.

A total of 114 dissidents surrendered during and after the amnesty, a number described as accounting for "nearly all" of them.

Zimbabwe imposes purchase import ban

HARARE — From today, Zimbabweans can no longer bring into the country motor vehicles, motorcycles, photocopiers, cash registers, telex and fax machines, computers and office typewriters without an import licence, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

Members of a family will also be unable, as previously, to accumulate the Z$500 (R400) worth of goods each is allowed to bring in without a licence up to a value of Z$3 000 (R2 400). The ceiling now is Z$900 (R720) and this can only be accumulated by a husband and wife.

Regulations issued today in a Government Gazette extraordinary repeal earlier regulations allowing travellers from one family, including dependant children under 18 years of age, to accumulate their Z$500 (R400) worth of goods up to a value of Z$3 000 (R2 400).

Instead, the new regulations say: "A husband and wife travelling together may aggregate their allowance up to a total value not exceeding nine hundred dollars."

The new regulations, which come into effect immediately, will put an end to the large number of Zimbabweans going to Botswana and South Africa to bring in cars.

Last year, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Mr Bernard Chidzero, increased the value of goods travellers could bring into the country without an import licence from Z$200 (R160) to Z$500 (R400).

This was followed by a government announcement that families could combine their Z$500 (R400) allowances up to a maximum of Z$3 000 (R2 400).

With second-hand car prices inflated in Zimbabwe, many people took advantage of the concession to travel to South Africa and Botswana to buy cars.

Many of the other items now prohibited from importation without a licence were also popular purchases for Zimbabwean travellers. — Sapa.

Star 22/1/88 p6 362

Call to 'unite'

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Defence Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, yesterday proposed that the Frontline states pool their defence and security resources to defend themselves against SA.

"I personally do not see any faster economic development nor any strong defence . . . in our states . . . without our having to pool together our defence and security resources." — Sapa.

Court reinstates airline managers

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwean High Court yesterday ordered the reinstatement with full pay of five divisional managers of the troubled national airline, Air Zimbabwe, who were fired after signing a statement of no confidence in GM Fungai Musara.

Justice Wilson Sandura ruled their dismissal was illegal.

The latest crisis at the debt-ridden airline saw the resignation of the chairman, John Magowan, appointed last year by President Robert Mugabe with a supposed mandate to end chronic mismanagement and malpractices.

After Magowan's departure from the board, Ministry of Transport heads stepped in to reinstate Musara, it was disclosed in court.

Meanwhile, the exodus of pilots, technicians and executives continues, and Air Zimbabwe still awaits a decision on acquisition of wide-bodied jet airliners, whose absence is throttling a potentially lucrative tourist industry.

Because of the chaos at the national airline, Zimbabwe lags far behind Botswana in preparations to exploit a possible international airline boycott of SA

Picture wrong, apology follows

SATURDAY STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

HARARE — *The Herald*, Zimbabwe's fervently pro-government daily newspaper, has made an unreserved apology to a former white Rhodesian vigilante.

On Thursday the paper carried a front page picture of Mr Barry Bawden, arrested in January with five other former Rhodesian security force members in connection with bombing attacks.

Unfortunately, *The Herald* identified Mr Bawden as Rory Maguire, the Bulawayo businessman found guilty on Tuesday in the Harare regional court of assisting and failing to report enemy agents.

"Our report no doubt led readers to understand that he (Mr Bawden) had pleaded guilty and been convicted" of Maguire's offences, *The Herald* said. "We are glad to take this opportunity of correcting our error and we apologise to Mr Bawden for any embarrassment or distress caused to him by the publication."

SA-Zimbabwe talks urged

By DON JACOBS: Harare

HIGH-level military talks between Zimbabwe and South Africa are essential to defuse a potentially dangerous situation along the Limpopo, according to the outgoing head of SA's trade mission, Johan Viljoen.

Appealing this week for an immediate re-start of talks between the two governments, he said: "It is in the obvious interests of both countries to defuse the situation developing on the security front."

Mr Viljoen, 52, who has been appointed SA's ambassador to Israel, said Pretoria's informal contacts with the Zimbabwe National Army had stopped after May 19, 1986, when SA commandos raided ANC targets in Harare.

"It is vital that the talks be revived," he said, referring to Pretoria's recent claims of ANC infiltration from Zimbabwe and Defence Minister Magnus Malan's warning of possible "hot pursuit" SADF raids.

Mr Viljoen has occupied one of SA's hottest diplomatic seats since January 1986, watching over SA's interests in Zimbabwe in the face of President Robert Mugabe's refusal to maintain formal diplomatic ties.

The SA mission in Harare is accredited to Zimbabwe's ministry of trade and commerce — which Mr Viljoen believes could jeopardise communication between the two governments in a crisis.

"Getting messages across has sometimes degenerated into a slanging match in the Press," he said.

The hardest part of serving in Harare, he said, was being bombarded with anti-South African propaganda — while commercial contacts and goodwill acts went unpublicised.

"Hardly a day passes when we're not accused of destablising our neighbours.

"But it is SA that's being destablised.

"Zimbabwe has been in the forefront of the sanctions campaign against us since 1986. And there's ANC infiltration into SA from here — that's real destablisation."

Zimbabwean guilty of helping SA attacks on ANC

A WHITE businessman was found guilty in Harare on Tuesday of helping and failing to report South African agents who attacked Zimbabwe's two main cities in 1986 and early this year.

Rory Maguire, 37, was the first of six men held in a February security swoop to stand trial. He pleaded guilty to both charges under Zimbabwe's Law and Order legislation.

The charges stem from commando raids on buildings used by the ANC in Harare and Bulawayo.

Still awaiting trial are Kevin Woods, 35, Michael Anthony Smith, 34, Barry Desmond Bawden, 30, Guy Thomas Bawden, 32, and Phillip Masiza, 54.

All six were detained after a car bomb in January wrecked a Bulawayo house used by ANC members, killing one person.

Maguire admitted some of the detained men had used his business premises and telephone, but denied any knowledge of their subversive activities.

He said he had driven Christopher Bawden, who has since fled to South Africa, and Smith to Bulawayo airport to fetch two cars used later in an attack on ANC buildings in Harare on May 19, 1986.

"I did not know at the time that the vehicles were going to be used against Zimbabwe," he said.

Maguire said the Harare raid was carried out by Woods, Smith, Christopher Bawden and special agents secretly flown in from South Africa, quoting Woods as the source of this information.

Woods is a former member of the Central Intelligence Organisation Zimbabwe's secret service.

Maguire told Magistrate Colin Ratcliffe: "It was very difficult for me to go and report a senior member of the CIO on the basis of what he had told me."

He also said Woods had warned him to keep his mouth shut, "otherwise it would not be too healthy for me".

The bearded garage proprietor also admitted making two visits to South Africa in 1986.

In mitigation, Maguire, who has offered to turn State witness against those he incriminated, said: "Zimbabwe is my home. I am sorry for what I have done."

The hearing continued this week with the State challenging Maguire's mitigation plea. – Sapa

Help for dissidents

Sowetan 27/6/88

BULAWAYO — Senior minister, Joshua Nkomo yesterday chaired a meeting discussing possible rehabilitative measures for former dissidents following their reluctance to return to their homes after the amnesty.

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The 115 former dissidents were reported to have said they were finding it difficult to live with the communal people because the people were hostile towards them, *Ziana* news agency reported.— Sapa.

HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH DIVISION*

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Aims and Objectives:
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Current Programmes:
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ZIMBABWE - GENERAL
1988
[redacted] - [redacted]
July - Dec.

'Shock' news

HARARE — A Zimbabwe intelligence officer who last week was sentenced to death for murdering a prisoner he was interrogating is among 75 people who are to be freed under a special presidential amnesty.

A number of other former members of the security forces under sentence of death or serving prison terms will also be released.

Unity

Shock news of the release broke yesterday morning in Zimbabwean newspapers which did not source their information.

The Central Intelligence Organisation officer who was given the death sentence in Bulawayo last week was Robert Masikini (27), who shot dead in a detention centre a man who was suspected of being a bandit.

When he convicted Masikini, Mr Justice Muchechetere said the Central Intelligence Organisation had interfered in the police investigation and appeared to condone unlawful and improper activities.

Bid by SA agents to free five 'foiled'

3/7/88 S/Times

ZIMBABWE is reported to have foiled a bid by South African agents to "spring" five people charged with planning bomb attacks against ANC targets.

Five more people have been picked up in a swoop after the abortive snatch.

Details of the raid are still sketchy but it appears it was planned for June 30 but called off after Zimbabwean officials rumbled it.

Last night South Africa's trade mission in Harare said it had heard "rumours" of the raid and was making inquiries.

The sources said a team of South African commandos was preparing to free the five arrested alleged South African spies on

By PETA THORNYCROFT

their way to court from Chikurubi maximum security prison in the eastern part of the city.

Escape

They said a helicopter of the Zimbabwean air force picked up the South Africans from a firing range near the prison and flew them to a private airstrip near Kwekwe, south of Harare.

From there they escaped to South Africa in a low-flying light plane together with the pilot of the helicopter, who was believed to be a white Zimbabwean officer.

Police and Government officials in Harare refused all comment on the report.

The five men are expected to face charges carrying the death penalty of blowing up five ANC targets in Harare and Bulawayo.

They are Kevin Woods, Michael Smith, Barry Bawden, Guy Bawden and Philip Conjwayo.

A sixth member of the group, Rory Maguire, has said he will give evidence against the other five and is currently awaiting sentence before the Harare Regional Court on lesser charges of failing to report the presence of South African agents and assisting them.

No date has been set for the trial of the other five.

'Fifth column' fears revived in Harare

Star 4/7/88 (362)

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Fears are being revived of a "fifth column" among whites still in Zimbabwe's armed forces, following the disclosure that a serving white officer in the air force was involved in last week's abortive attempt to free alleged South African agents from Chikurubi prison.

By yesterday evening the Zimbabwean government had maintained strict silence on the affair but from various sources it was learnt that Flight Lieutenant Gary Kane, described by friends as a disgruntled loner, stole an air force Augusta Bell helicopter from the new Sarum airbase in Harare with the intention of using it to ferry the freed men to an airstrip near Kwekwe 200 km away.

Intelligence sources said it appeared that the operation started to go wrong on Wednesday when two people, who tried to enter Zimbabwe from Botswana through Kazangula in the extreme north-west of the country, were intercepted.

While details of what took place are not known, it is believed that one of the men has gone back to Gaborone, and it was decided to call off the operation.

It was apparently intended to hold up the prison van, taking the men to court for a remand hearing, but something went wrong and the hijack did not take place.

However, sources said a car with weapons and teargas canisters had been found in the region of Chikurubi Prison, which is set in rolling farmland north-east of the capital.

Instead, Lieutenant Kane reportedly flew the helicopter to the airstrip, with one passenger (said by some to be a woman), where they boarded a Dakota aircraft and flew south.

WOUNDED

At the airstrip Lieutenant Kane shot up the helicopter, and a child is believed to have been wounded.

In the clamp on any official information, rumours abound. In diplomatic circles it was said the security forces were still searching for members of the raiding party, but it was also claimed that four "commandos" had been caught.

Certainly, some acquaintances of Lieutenant Kane have been rounded up.

Milk, beef set to rise in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans are going to have to pay more for their milk and beef.

The wholesale price of beef from the Cold Storage Commission is to go up by 22,5 percent. Producers are to get 7,5 percent more.

Retail price increases have not been set yet.

Milk is to go up in stages to bring the retail price to 39c a bottle before the end of the year.

Sk Times 4/7/88

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'SA rescue attempt foiled in Zimbabwe'

HARARE. — Zimbabwe foiled a South African attempt last week to rescue five men awaiting trial for bomb attacks against ANC targets, sources familiar with the incident said on Saturday.

The failed raid appears to have caused a grave crisis in relations between the two countries.

The Zimbabwean authorities have blacked out all news and the SA departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence have denied all knowledge of the raid.

A stolen Zimbabwean Air Force Augusta-Bell helictopter was seen hovering near Chikurubi Prison on the outskirts of Harare on Thursday.

Western diplomats say Zimbabwean security forces appear to have foiled an attempt by its pilot and lone passenger — a woman — to rendezvous with a unit of SA commandos on the ground. The fate of the commandos is not known.

The aim was apparently to free Guy and Barry Bawden, Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo — former members of the Rhodesian security forces — who were on their way to Harare Magistrate's Court for a routine remand hearing, the sources said.

Zimbabwean police reportedly found an abandoned car in the vicinity of Cleveland Rifle Range, close to Chikurubi Prison, containing weaponry and gas canisters.

The helicopter flew 200km to a subsidiary airstrip near Redcliff, in the Midlands, where it made a safe landing and the pilot set fire to it with gunfire.

An African child was injured by ricocheting bullets, sources say.

The pilot and his woman passenger then boarded a DC 3 Dakota which had entered Zimbabwean airspace described as a commercial charter flight. It was last seen flying southwards.

The Zimbabwean air force is understood to be seeking Lieutenant Gary Kane, 26, a Zimbabwean-born officer who enlisted after independence in 1980 and served with the air force on combat operations in Mozambique. His father is thought to be Mr Nigel Kane, a retired broadcasting personality with Rhodesia Television, now living in SA.

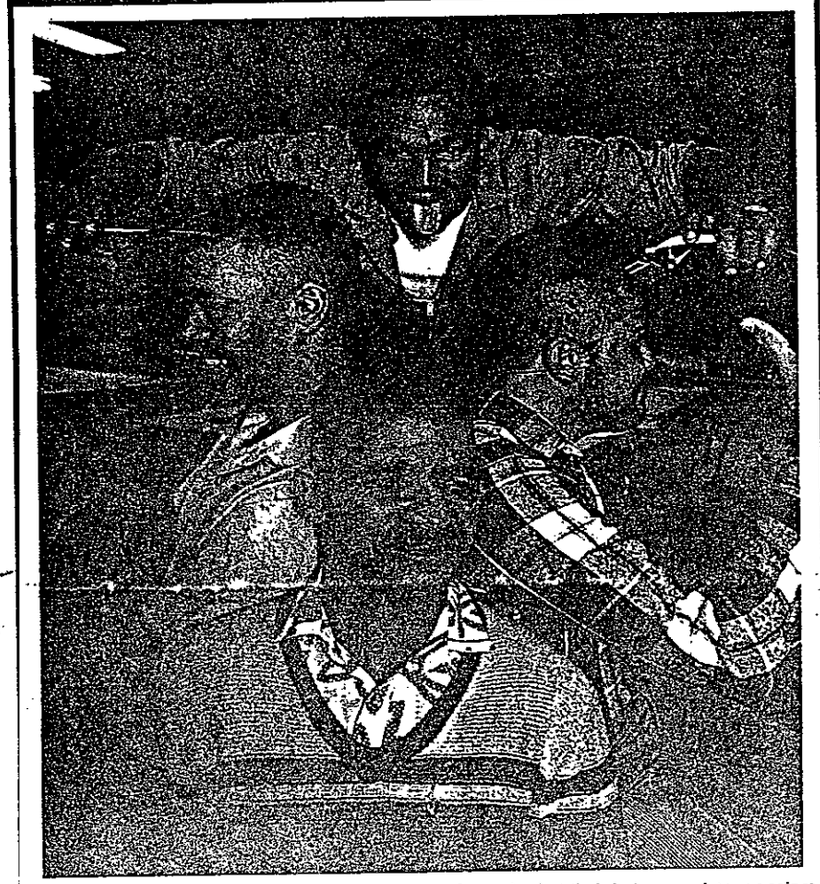
Zimbabwean security police have taken several people into detention since the incident.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria said: "Although it is not policy to react to unsourced reports like this, we nonetheless deny that any so-called SA commandos had anything to do with this so-called incident." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

SA 'commando' held in Harare

Cape Times 5/7/88 362

WP cost them their hair



The Western Province rugby fans who bet their hair on a victory against

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwe last night claimed to have captured a South African commando and said a young Zimbabwe Air Force officer had defected to South Africa.

The Zimbabwe government also said its security forces were searching for five more South African commandos.

It said the air force officer fled the country after a failed attempt to rescue five alleged South African agents who are on trial for murder and sabotage.

Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, lifted a four-day news blackout at a press conference last night in which he gave first official details of the raid in which an 11-year-old Zimbabwean girl was wounded.

The South African commandos had aimed to free five Zimbabwean citizens — Mr Guy Bawden, 32, Mr Barry Bawden, 30, Mr Kevin Woods, 35, Mr Michael Smith, 34, and Mr Philip Conjwayo, 54 — as they were being ferried from Chikurubi maximum-security prison to Harare Magistrate's Court for a routine remand hearing on Thursday morning, he said.

Sixth man arrested

The five, all former members of the Rhodesian security forces, were detained in January after a man was killed in a car-bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo. If convicted they face the death penalty.

A sixth man, Rory Burt Maguire, who was arrested with the five, has already been convicted of failing to report the presence of SA saboteurs and is expected to be sentenced next week. He has offered to turn state witness against the five.

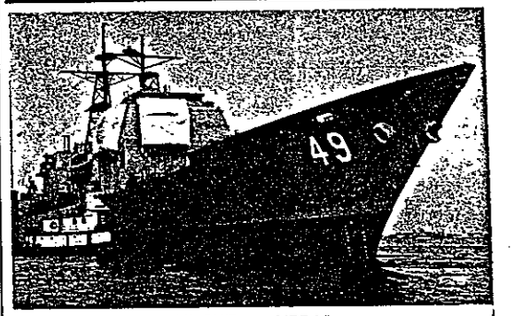
Dr Sekeremayi said that last week "two dubious characters" had attempted to enter Zimbabwe at the remote Kazungula border post in the extreme north-west. When suspicious immigration officers called police the men fled into the night, climbing a security fence. A man was later detained in Botswana.

On Thursday morning, said Dr Sekeremayi, Air-Lieutenant Gary Kane, 23, a Zimbabwean-born air force officer, booked out a Zimbabwean Air Force Augusta-Bell helicopter from Harare's New Sarum air force base for a training flight.

After flying the helicopter 220km south, Lt Kane destroyed it with gunfire and wounded an 11-year-old girl. He fled to South Africa in a light aircraft. The girl is now recovering in hospital in Harare after emergency surgery.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force said last night that the SADF had already "denied that members of the SADF had been involved in the alleged incident".

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the department could not comment because they had received "no official communication from the government of Zimbabwe".



MISSILE SHIP ... USS Vincennes

Ayatollah urges war against US

NICOSIA. — Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urged Iranians yesterday to join an all-out war against America and its allies.

"We should all rush to the fronts for a fully-fledged war against America and its surrogates," the ayatollah said in his first reaction to the US downing of an Iranian airliner on Sunday.

The United States faced widespread criticism from friends and foes yesterday and Western diplomats in Beirut said they feared American and British hostages held in the Lebanese capital were at greater risk.

Diplomats in the Gulf said they believed international dismay at the attack could increase domestic pressure for America's 30 or so warships in the region to be pulled out or at least reduced.

Many congressmen are expected to call tomorrow for US president Mr Ronald Reagan to invoke the War Powers Act, which would allow the House and Senate to vote within 60 days on withdrawing the fleet.

The United States has not yet formally apologized to Iran. But Mr Reagan, scoffing at Iranian charges that the US intentionally shot down a passenger jet, said yesterday that the attack was "an understandable accident" that does not justify withdrawing US forces from the Persian Gulf.

But as Iran continued to pull victims' bodies from the gulf, the president sidestepped questions about compensating their families.

"I've ordered an investigation and I'm going to wait until I hear the result," he said.

Tehran Radio said at least 168 bodies had been pulled from the Strait of Hormuz.

Shippers said merchant vessels in the Gulf, passageway for one-sixth of the Western world's oil, were moving normally again yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

How did US ship make mistake? — Page 4

WOMAN

Violence stems from childhood

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Sowetan 5/7/88

HARARE — Wife beating — some have accepted it as part of their married life and to others it is a sign of caring.

Wife beating was traditionally accepted as a man's way of either disciplining his erring wife or proving his manhood.

The acting principal of the school of social work in Harare, Mr Edwin Kaseke, told reporters today that some wife-beating problems stemmed from a childhood marred with violence.

"A child learns what he lives. Some children grow up in families where the father is always beating the mother and they come to accept that as the normal way for a man to punish his wife or to assert himself," he said.

Mr Keseke said the environment in which children grew up was a very important part of their future.

"The parents are the model from which children learn how to behave."

When women complained to their parents about how their husbands treated them, they were advised to stay married, because they had children.

Weekly

Mr Kaseke said some women, even if beaten on a weekly basis, would not consider divorcing their husbands.

He said this was because some women were afraid of being ostracised by their families, losing their prestige in the "married girls" circle or starting a new life alone.

"Some women will continue to suffer in silence because they are afraid of the reactions of the outside world if they break up with their partners. There are also those women who are so emotionally dependant on their husbands — they feel bonded and are afraid to make a clean break.

"While people might take it for granted that a woman who accepts beatings has no-one to blame but herself, it should also be remembered that this woman does not live in a vacuum. She lives in a society — a society which might ridicule her or look at her with a jaundiced eye because she is divorced.

"Her married friends are going to avoid her because they are afraid she might hunt down their husbands," he said.

Mr Kaseke said some women also found it economically viable to stay in a bad marriage.

Alimony

If the woman is not working, it would be difficult to get a job even with qualifications, and it was difficult to survive on alimony.

He also pointed out that despite urbanisation and a break in traditions, most black women would seek family counselling before going to an outsider for help.

He said until such time as women could manage their own lives even at the risk of being ostracised, considering divorce would be difficult for African women.

Mr Kaseke said some men beat their wives out of frustration. In some cases, it was because a man had failed to measure up to his partner's or his own expectations either at work of in the home.

He said because of this a man might resort to violence as a refuge. Lack of faith in each other also induced wife beating.

"It is difficult for a married man to retain respect and love for his wife when he is trying to impress a new woman.

"Our society has become so permissive that the closeness of a family unit is obscure.

"There is no way one can equally distribute love between more than one partner. You are now giving half measures and to cover up for your lack of interest in the wife you resort to beating her up," he said.

Mr Kaseke pointed out that some partners were not flexible enough. What most couples did not realise was that marriage was give and take — it was full of compromises and every partner had to bend a little at one time or another.

He also said there was a need for couples to seek marriage guidance before taking the vows.

"Every marriage has its own problems but some couples fare better because of the way they deal with problems."

It was necessary to enforce traditional norms wherever they would help save a marriage, Mr Kaseke said — Sapa.



Shoppers thronged the "Le Classique" hair boutique in the Kine Centre, Johannesburg, when the salon offered free hairdos to all men and women who entered the salon.

Heavy security at spy trial

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Stringent precautions were taken by heavily armed Zimbabwean police and para-military units yesterday when six alleged South African spies were brought from Chikurubi maximum-security prison to the Magistrate's Court here for a remand hearing.

Mr Simon Bull, speaking on behalf of laywers representing Messrs Ivor and Clive Harding, Mr Richard Laban, Mr Geoffrey Mee, Mrs Patricia Brown and Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, protested to the presiding magistrate, Mr. Albert Mnkandla, about the overcrowded prison truck in which they had travelled.

Mr Bull said it had been so crammed with prisoners after stopping at Harare Central Prison that warders had difficulty closing the doors and it swayed dangerously. Mr Mnkandla promised to make a personal inspection before it left on the return journey.

The six face charges of spying on the African National Congress.

On Thursday the Zimbabwean security forces foiled an attempt to free five other alleged South African agents awaiting trial for security offences, as they were being brought to the Magistrate's Court from Chikurubi prison.

SA commando arrested

HARARE — One South African commando was arrested and a white group captain in the air force of Zimbabwe defected to South Africa last week after an attempt to rescue five accused South African saboteurs was foiled, Security Minister Sydney Sekeramayi said in Harare yesterday.

Vehicles, hand grenades, military uniforms similar to those used by the Zimbabwe national army, weapons and radio communications equipment were recovered after the unsuccessful mission by an unknown number of South African commandos last Thursday, the national news agency, *Ziana,* quoted him as saying.

Group Captain Garry Cane, who on Thursday morning stole an air force Augusta Bell helicopter from Harare's new Sarum Base with the intention of using it as a getaway aircraft, was flown out of the country in another aircraft parked at the private Zisco airstrip in Kwekwe, in the midlands.

Mr Sekeramayi told newsmen: "The commandos involved are South African and it must be assumed that their operations had the sanction of the South African Government".

He said a formal protest would be lodged with the South African authorities.

The South African Government denied any involvement in the rescue bid.

Harare blames SA for jail break attempt

362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Minister of State for Security Dr Sydney Sekeramayi last night blamed "elements of South Africa's security forces" for the aborted operation to try to free alleged South African agents in the country.

It was the Zimbabwe government's first official comment on the matter.

Dr Sekeramayi confirmed that one member of the group of "commandos" had been caught.

The man was picked up after fleeing from custody at Kazangula border post in north-western Zimbabwe.

He and a companion — who escaped — had been detained at the border post because they appeared to be of "dubious character", said the Minister.

They were handed over to the police, but got away, climbed a fence and swam a river.

The Minister said it had to be assumed that other elements of the South African security forces were still at large in Zimbabwe.

Only one of the group had been uplifted with a helicopter stolen by a serving Zimbabwe Air Force officer named Gary Kane, he said. He and a passenger flew to Zisco airstrip near Kwekwe, and from there to South Africa in an aircraft — either a Dakota or a light plane.

Mr Sekeramayi said in statement said it was "obvious" South Africa was to blame.

Weapons found

There had previously been an unsuccessful attempt to free the alleged South African agents when they were taken from Chikurubi Prison to court for remand.

Hired vehicles and weapons had been recovered.

The Minister added that an 11-year-old girl, who was injured when Mr Kane fired 19 bullets into the helicopter before abandoning it, was recovering in hospital.

Two Irish nurses who hitched a lift in Botswana got caught up the dramatic rescue attempt.

They were held for questioning for a few days, but are now thought to be on holiday somewhere in Zimbabwe.

Defence seeks trial date for SA 'spies'

HARARE — A Harare provincial magistrate yesterday asked the state to indicate the trial date for six alleged South African spies.

Mr Albert Mkandla made the request after hearing an application by a defence lawyer seeking an assurance from the state that his client and five others would be told of their trial date on July 18.

In the dock sat Mr Ivor Duncan Harding (45), his son Mr Clive Andrew Harding (20), Mr Jeffrey Lyn Mee (45), Mr Richard Henry Labon (51), Mr John Ernest Lewis-Walker (55), and Mrs Patricia Evelyn Grace Brown (50). — Sapa.

Heat is on Zimbabwe whites over defection

ARGUS 6/7/88 (362) Cont

THE divided loyalties of Zimbabwe's white minority are once again up for debate after the spectacular defection of a young white air force officer.

Gary Kane, a helicopter pilot, was the key figure in a plot to rescue six alleged South African agents, according to Security Minister Sydney Sekeremayi, who disclosed details of the unsuccessful operation.

Mr Sekeremayi identified Kane as group captain, but white Zimbabweans who knew him said Kane, who joined the air force in 1982 as a cadet, was in fact a flight lieutenant.

The objective of the June 30 attempt was to free the six men, held since January in connection with bomb attacks on the African National Congress (ANC), as they travelled from prison to a court hearing in Harare.

The young officer took off from New Sarum air force base near Harare on June 30 without a co-pilot or engineer in an Augusta Bell helicopter.

When the rescue bid was called off — apparently because of tight Zimbabwean security on the road between Chikurubi prison and the court — Kane took off from a firing range with one other person.

He flew to an airstrip near Kwekwe, 160km south of Harare, and riddled the helicopter with bullets from an AK-47 automatic weapon before taking off in an aircraft for South Africa, the minister said.

Mr Sekeremayi hinted that Zimbabwe was likely to review the loyalty of its remaining white officers after Kane's defection.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Harare

"Obviously confidence in some of the officers is very shaken," he said. "It is very difficult to tell on the face of somebody that this one is loyal, and for how long, and that this one is disloyal, and for how long. It is a very tricky situation."

Between 30 and 40 whites are still serving in the Zimbabwe air force, about 10 of them pilots. After independence the air force, heavily reliant on white expertise, received a devastating blow when saboteurs destroyed 13 aircraft at Thornhill base near Gweru in July, 1982.

Six white officers were arrested and later acquitted but expelled from the country. The departure of many other whites did more to damage the air force than the loss of the aircraft, according to some analysts.

Zimbabwe's white community now numbers about 100 000 among more than eight million blacks compared with 250 000 before independence in 1980. It still dominates the private business sector.

Most of those who left, hostile to the idea of a black government, sought refuge in South Africa, including an estimated 5 000 people who had served in the Rhodesian security services or in such units as the Rhodesian Light Infantry or the Selous Scouts.

The group which Zimbabwe says South Africa tried to rescue last week, headed by Kevin Woods, a former senior member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), is said by the state to have be attacking ANC targets since 1981.

Some whites who have remained in Zimbabwe a bitter and afraid that evidence of treachery when t group comes to trial will cast suspicion on all whit "Now they can tar us all with the same brush," o Harare white woman commented.

Others, more sympathetic to the arrested men, fe they should benefit from the recent amnesty for bla rebels in Matabeleland and for police and soldie guilty of atrocities there.

The government faces an impossible task in chec ing the loyalties of the white community.

Many whites have relatives and business conne tions in South Africa and travel there on shoppi trips, although they tend to distrust the Afrikane and shudder when they see South Africa's racial te sions. "Give me (President Robert) Mugabe rath than P W Botha any day," is a common remark.

Mr Mugabe made reconciliation with the whites central theme when he took office in 1980.

Tensions have eased markedly since the politic demise of former Rhodesian prime minister Ia Smith and his allies when parliamentary seats r served for whites were abolished last year.

In their place Mr Mugabe has brought in a sprir kling of more moderate white faces in parliamen There are two white junior ministers and one ful minister, Chris Andersen, who is responsible for th civil service.

Ex-dissidents threaten to go back to the bush

ARGUS 6-9-88

FOR years they led the lives of outlaws in the bush of Matabeleland.

They killed, raped, stole and burnt. There was a political motive behind much of their activity — to bring down the government of Mr Robert Mugabe and instal Mr Joshua Nkomo — but there was also a good deal of plain banditry.

Recently 113 of the dissidents took advantage of the government's amnesty to mark the unity pact between the parties of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo and the return to the cabinet of the veteran politician from Matabeleland.

The amnesty programme was hailed as 100 percent successful. Newspapers and television made much of the dreadlocked, strangely garbed groups being welcomed back by officials of the government and senior officers in charge of the security forces who had been hunting them down.

However, the second part of the operation — to return them to normal life — is causing the government some embarrassment.

Why should they be given special treatment? ask some unemployed ex-combatants who did not take to the bush.

On several occasions the dissidents, who have been cared for at police stations (though they are free to go), have threatened to go back to the bush where they say they have more weapons cached.

Among their "demands" have been the release of all captured dissidents, the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique and a total commitment by the government to the "liberation of South Africa".

"Ex-bandit arrogance" was how these suggestions were described by the local Press, which published cartoons to reinforce reports that the former dissidents would not be welcomed in their home districts. Some of them went back to police stations complaining about their reception.

A high-powered group of ministers, provincial governors and representatives of non-governmental organisations have met to map out a programme of rehabilitation.

This was folowed by an appeal by the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace to people to welcome the ex-dissidents as prodigal sons. The commission warned that a spark could once more set rural Matabeleland ablaze.

It said the men had been in the bush for years and were psychologically not ready to come into normal society.

Extensive rehabilitation was required, but the commission believed the ex-dissidents wanted to start a new life, did not want to be associated with guns or warfare in the future and would welcome a chance to start co-operatives. — Argus African News Service.

Failed 'SA mission' to free prisoners described in court

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A bizarre story of an alleged South African mission to rescue six men from a Zimbabwe jail has emerged from the court appearance here of one of the two men said to have been involved, and from an official Botswana account of his arrest at a roadblock near Gaborone.

The two accounts tell of two men trying to enter Zimbabwe to take part in the alleged rescue attempt of six "South African agents" from jail last week.

According to the accounts, the two men fled when their car was searched at the Kazangula border post, dived into the Zambezi and escaped by swimming to Botswana.

CHARTERED AIRCRAFT

Some days later they are alleged to have landed at Gaborone in a chartered aircraft.

They were then spotted by soldiers attempting to walk around a roadblock on the Tlokweng road near the South African border about 10pm on June 28.

In the darkness one of the men escaped as the soldiers refrained from opening fire in case they hit other people.

The Botswana Government confirmed it had handed the arrested man to Zimbabwe.

It said he was believed to be a member of a South African "commando group" that was supposed to have made an attempt to rescue six men held in Zimbabwe on charges of sabotage and bombing attacks.

When he appeared in court here yesterday, he was identified as Mr Dennis Charles Behan, 40, of Sandton Sun Hotel, Johannesburg.

He was not asked to plead to an allegation of committing an act of terrorism.

Mr Yunus Omerjee of the Attorney-General's department told the court that a search of Mr Behan's car uncovered communication equipment hidden in false compartments which would have been used to co-ordinate the attack and rescue of the "agents".

Magistrate Mr Jefta Makhaza asked Mr Behan, who was in leg-irons, if he had any complaints about his treatment by the police.

He replied quietly: "No sir."

● See page 13.

Man 'helped' agents of SA — guard at trial

HARARE. — Armed police guards were introduced for the first time at the Harare Regional Court when the trial of a Bulawayo businessman, Rory Burt Maguire, resumed.

Maguire, who pleaded guilty to two counts of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act by helping South African agents and failing to report their presence to the police, was remanded until July 14 for sentence.

Urging the court to impose a severe sentence yesterday, Mr Yunus Omerjee of the Attorney-General's office, said Zimbabweans must realise that in order to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country, they were obliged to report the presence of enemy agents.

He added: "The success, in part, of the South African agents in acts of armed aggression and destabilisation is attributable to the accused and others like him. For without such assistance enemy agents are rendered almost ineffective."

Mr John Sayce, representing Maguire, urged the magistrate, Mr Colin Ratcliffe, to find that Maguire showed contrition and was sorry for his involvement.

He also asked the magistrate to put on record the fact that there were two armed guards in the courtroom.

Mr Omerjee said the plot was to have taken place at the time when five other accused were to have appeared on remand in the Magistrate's Court on Thursday last week, while the accused were at court.

"The security agents are extremely concerned with this turn of events," he said. — Sapa.

AL and CAPE 80c (71c + 9c tax) (362) B/day 6/7/88. A TIM

Manacled 'SA commando leader' in court

HARARE — A man alleged to have been the commander of the group of SA commandos, who made an abortive attempt last week to free alleged SA agents before being arrested in Botswana, appeared in a Zimbabwe court yesterday charged with espionage.

The man, Denis Charles Behan, 38, a Briton, was brought to the Harare Magistrate's Court handcuffed and in leg-irons, under heavy guard by Zimbabwean police and paramilitary units.

Security sources said he was arrested in Botswana. Yunus Omerjee of the Attorney-General's office said he was re-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

turned to Zimbabwe from a "friendly neighbouring country" last Saturday, while his colleague managed to escape capture.

Behan, who was not asked to plead, has been remanded to July 19 on espionage charges which could carry the death penalty.

Omerjee yesterday read a statement alleging Behan, detained on June 28 near the Kazungula border post — close to the common border of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Namibia — led the failed attempt to free Guy and Barry Bawden, Philip Conjwayo, Kevin Woods and Michael Smith.

The five, due for trial on charges of murder and espionage, were to have been "sprung" as a convoy took them last Thursday from prison to the Harare Magistrate's Court for a remand hearing.

Omerjee said when Behan came to trial under section 50 of Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act, it would be alleged he was the leader of a

● To Page 2

'SA commando leader' in court in chains

(362) B/day 6/7/88

● From Page 1

group with the task of entering Zimbabwe from SA surreptitiously at different points to force the release of Zimbabweans awaiting trial.

"The accused in this matter was, with a colleague, acting on the instructions of SA military intelligence," said Omerjee.

Harare security sources say another five members of the raiding party are still being sought.

SAPA reports seven heavily armed police took up positions inside a Harare courtroom where the sixth man of the arrested group, Roger Maguire, accused of being a Pretoria agent, appeared on security charges yesterday.

Maguire has pleaded guilty to helping and failing to report SA agents, and has offered to turn state's evidence against the other five arrested with him in January.

Sowetan 6/7/88

Commando leader

362

HARARE — A man described as the leader of a South African commando group tasked with penetrating Zimbabwe to spring accused South African agents from prison shuffled into a courtroom in leg irons in Harare yesterday.

Dennis Charles Behan (40), whose address was given as Sandton Sun Hotel, Johannesburg, was remanded in custody for a fortnight.

He was not asked to plead to an allegation of committing an act of terrorism, a crime which carries the death penalty.

His appearance in court follows the dramatic events of last week when a daring attempt was launched to free six men in custody on charges of sabotage and bombing attacks.

SA 'commander' in Harare court

CAPE Times 6/7/88 362

HARARE. — A Briton alleged to be the leader of an abortive South African raid into Zimbabwe to free prisoners, appeared in court here yesterday and was remanded for two weeks.

Named as Denis Charles Behan, the man replied "No sir" twice when the magistrate asked him if he had any complaints or anything to say.

Mr Behan, held under Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act, was not asked to enter a plea to a formal charge. He declined the offer of a defence lawyer and was unrepresented.

State prosecutor Mr Yunus Omerjee alleged that Mr Behan, who gave his address as the Sandton Sun hotel in Johannesburg, was the commander of a South African commando group whose task was to enter Zimbabwe surreptitiously to rescue South African agents accused of sabotage and bombing attacks against ANC facilities in Zimbabwe.

Mr Behan's British nationality was not mentioned in court but was confirmed by the British High Commission. A High Commission official visited him before his court appearance.

"We confirm we have been informed of Behan's detention by the Zimbabwean authorities and a consular officer saw him today," a spokesman said.

A source close to the case said Mr Behan's personal details were still being checked but he appeared to have been born in Britain and to hold British nationality only.

Aged around 40, Mr Behan was wearing a dirty light blue open-necked shirt, a dark blue pullover, grey cord trousers and brown shoes. He looked unkempt, with a week's growth of beard.

Mr Omerjee said Mr Behan and a colleague who drove into Zimbabwe with him at Kazungula border post on June 28, were acting on the orders of South African military intelligence.

On Monday Zimbabwe accused South Africa of trying to free six men accused of working as agents for Pretoria in an unsuccessful operation on June 30.

Key figure

Security Minister Mr Sydney Sekeremayi said a white Zimbabwean air force pilot, who was a key figure in the plan, stole a helicopter and later escaped to South Africa by plane. Zimbabwe is still hunting for other members of the commando group.

Mr Behan listened impassively as Mr Omerjee told regional magistrate Mr Tadius Karwi that when challenged at the frontier, he and his companion "ran off, scaled the fence at the border post, leapt into the Zambezi River and swam away from Zimbabwe".

Kazungula is where the westernmost point of Zimbabwe borders Botswana, Zambia and the South African-controlled Caprivi Strip in Namibia.

The pair made their way to "a friendly neighbouring country" — believed to be Botswana — where Mr Behan was captured and returned to Zimbabwe on July 2. His colleague escaped, the prosecutor said.

Mr Omerjee said Mr Behan's vehicle contained sophisticated communications equipment hidden in false compartments, intended to co-ordinate the rescue operation, which would if successful have brought the freed prisoners to Namibia.

Security was relatively light for Mr Behan's court appearance.

Earlier in the same courthouse, heavily armed police were on guard for the appearance of Mr Rory Maguire, one of the men whom Zimbabwe says the South Africans were trying to rescue.

Mr Maguire, who has pleaded guilty to aiding and failing to report South African agents, will learn his sentence on July 14.

Mr Omerjee, calling for a severe sentence, said: "Zimbabwe is under perpetual threat of armed aggression from a belligerent neighbour."

He rejected defence pleas for mitigation, arguing that a stiff penalty was needed to deter other Zimbabweans who might fail to report South African agents.

Mr Maguire, a 37-year-old Bulawayo garage proprietor, has offered to turn state witness. — Sapa-Reuter

(362)

Behan faces trial under Smith law

The Star's Africa News Service Star 7/7/75

HARARE — A law framed during the Rhodesian era to counter terrorism will form the basis of the charge to be laid against the man described as the leader of a South African commando group being held in Zimbabwe.

The State alleges that Denis Charles Behan, who made a surprise appearance in court on Tuesday, had tried to enter Zimbabwe to lead a rescue attempt aimed at freeing suspected South African agents from custody using forcible means.

Mr Behan was not asked to plead, but the court heard that he was to be accused of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The relevant section deals with acts of terrorism or sabotage, the definition of which is very wide and includes any act "likely to cause serious bodily injury or endanger the safety of anyone within Zimbabwe".

The law, drawn up by Mr Ian Smith's government, says that anyone who, after November 17 1967, with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) or in a neighbouring territory, commits any act of terrorism or sabotage shall be liable to be sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life.

An attempt to commit the offence is treated as if the offence had been committed.

The court heard that vehicles with weapons which were to be used in the rescue operation had been recovered and the prosecutor said it was very likely that people would have been injured had the planned attack taken place.

Mr Behan was remanded for two weeks after telling the magistrate he had nothing to say. Proceedings had taken place *in camera* to confirm a statement he made to police.

Zim whites angry

Sowetan 8/7/81

HARARE — Zimbabwean whites are maddened and disgusted at the action of other whites in South Africa and Zimbabwe in trying to free alleged South African agents.

This was said by a white MP, Mr Henry Elsworth, an Independent and former supporter of Mr Ian Smith, who said whites were sick and tired of the involvement of other members of the community in such incidents.

Mr Elsworth said it was understandable that whites were now being treated with suspicion and hostility at roadblocks.

Justice Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, formerly in charge of state security, said acts of disloyalty especially by white members of the armed forces shook the government's confidence in the white community.

Stop these dirty tricks, says MP

Star 8/7/88

The Star's Africa News Service

(362)

HARARE — Zimbabwean whites are maddened and disgusted at the action of other whites in South Africa and Zimbabwe in trying to free alleged South African agents, according to white MP Mr Henry Elsworth.

The independent member and former supporter of Mr Ian Smith said whites were sick and tired of the involvement of other members of the community in such incidents.

Mr Elsworth said it was understandable that whites were now being treated with suspicion and hostility at roadblocks.

He added that some people had been detained but they had asked that he not make a fuss about it because they understood the reaction.

Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa said acts of disloyalty, especially by white members of the armed forces, shook the government's confidence in the white community.

WORLD WATCH

Mission Impossible: How Zim rescue attempt went wrong

A BULLET-holed helicopter lies on a desolate airfield near Zimbabwe's main steelworks and a little girl lies wounded in hospital.

Gary Kane's messmates in Harare's southern suburbs are briefly arrested, but released within hours.

Zimbabwe accuses South Africa of launching a madcap scheme to free five men charged with bombing ANC targets in Zimbabwe. South Africa denies it. There are arrests, recriminations, disappearances.

By week's end Zimbabwean authorities claimed they had patched together the remarkable events which began on a chilly Thursday morning, June 30, at Zimbabwe's New Sarum air base.

■■■

The first actor in the drama is Flight Lieutenant Kane.

It was he who allegedly shot up both the chopper and the girl. He was recruited into Zimbabwe's air force after independence, a visible display of reconciliation between blacks and whites after the Rhodesian war.

According to Security Minister Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Kane has made it almost impossible to trust the few remaining whites in the country's security forces.



PETA THORNYCROFT sketches the background to a remarkable but botched attempt to spring five Zimbabwean whites being held in Harare as "South African agents". Flight Lieutenant Gary Kane (left) is said by the Zimbabwean Government to have been at the centre of the plot.

Kane served his country well for a while. He saw long and heavy action in Mozambique against the South African-backed Renamo rebels. But he was grounded. He hadn't handled it emotionally.

He is alleged to have told his black superiors: "This is your war, not mine."

Perhaps it was then the seeds of his defection were sown.

He got up early that Thursday morning and went to the New Sarum military base near Harare's international airport. At 7am he signed out an Augusta-Bell chopper.

He asked for two extra drums of fuel, but his request was refused.

The good-looking 26-year-old, who was described this week by those who knew him as a "rather strange chap" even in his teens, flew the short hop to the Cleveland range, where the Zimbabwe National Army carries out exercises.

There he waited.

Cut now to Chikurubi maximum security prison, a grey and glass fortress in Harare from which nobody has ever escaped.

The five alleged South African spies in what looks like being the most sensational trial in Ssouthern Africa in decades, had been to court that day, remanded once again until the end of the month.

■■■

They were arrested early this year in Bulawayo on charges of being part of a South African team responsible for bombing attacks against ANC targets which had resulted in at least one death.

Two of them — Guy and Barry Bawden — are brothers, part of a family of subsistence ranchers in Matabeleland. Not your traditional rich cattlemen, the Bawdens lived a much simpler life. They didn't have enough land for a large herd of beef animals.

Their brother Kitt Bawden had fled to South Africa days before their arrest. Although he lives in South Africa, he had made many trips to his former home.

Also in the heavily armed prisons van and also charged was Phillip Conway, originally a South African, who had spent many years in Rhodesia and then Zimbabwe. He was a former member of the war-time police.

Kevin Woods, also accused, was one of those who, at the end of hostilities, opted to stay on in Zimbabwe. He became a senior member of the Central Intelligence Organisation which he quit shortly before he was arrested.

And Michael Smith, a tough, good-looking blond, had been a Selous Scout. The scouts were an extraordinary band of wild men who carried out most of the "dirty tricks" of the Rhodesian war.

After appearing for remand, the five men, presumably unaware of the drama surrounding them on the outside, were driven back to Chikurubi maximum security prison on the eastern side of the city.

Zimbabwean authorities claim they now know the conspirators' plans.

The attack group, allegedly South African commandos, were to have intercepted the convoy carrying the prisoners between court and Chikurubi, used weapons and gas to overcome the guards and hurried the prisoners off to Kane's waiting helicopter.

From there they were to have flown to an airstrip at a steelworks in the Midlands, close to the main military base at Thornhill, where they were to have boarded a waiting civilian aircraft to spirit them out of the country.

But something went wrong. The Zimb weans got wind of the plan and the consp tors called it off. It was every man himself and they dispersed.

Back now to Lieutenant Kane at Cleveland range.

During mid-afternoon, Kane was joined a white woman, said by the Zimbabwean be a South African commando. This won probably brough news that the operation been aborted.

The chopper headed for the remote strip near the steelworks where the civil aircraft was waiting to take them to refu

■■■

Meanwhile, Kane's colleagues at N Sarum had issued a "cause of alarm" cause the chopper had been out for so l

Kane landed near Zisco Steel. A curi child had wandered on to the airfield, one would like to believe that even in treachery Kane shot her by accident.

He had an automatic weapon with him. emptied a magazine into the chopper to able it, and the girl was shot in the stoma

He boarded a plane, believed to have b signed in as a mining char

Sunday Times
10-07-88

aircraft.

Such aircraft come in and out of the country quite regularly. It took off and flew to South Africa. Kane and his woman companion disappears from the story.

But that is not the end. Next day came new revelations. Cut now to neighbouring Botswana.

Mr Charles Dennis Behan (who might have had a number of aliases, according to the Botswana government) and a Mr Jim Maguire had tried to enter Zimbabwe from Botswana on June 28 through the Kazungula border post.

Behan and Maguire were questioned by the Zimbabwean authorities. According to official information, they became alarmed, leapt over the border fence into the Zambezi River and swam across to Botswana.

In their vehicle were found explosives, ammunition and sophisticated telecommunications equipment hidden in false compartments.

The astonished Zimbabwean authorities tipped off their opposite numbers across the fence and the Botswana police immediately launched a search.

The two men presumably split up, because Maguire escaped. Behan is believed to have hitched a ride in a light aircraft to Gaborone. He was arrested before he could cross by car into South Africa.

■ ■ ■

He was handed over to the Zimbabwean authorities.

He looked weary, but tough. His clothes had clearly been worn for a few days. He refused the services of a lawyer, even after being pressed by the authorities.

He was visited by staff of the British High Commission, but more or less told them he didn't need their help either. He says he has been well treated.

The hearing to confirm his warned and cautioned statement was held in camera.

This Thursday, the sixth man detained in Bulawayo, Mr Rory Maguire, will be sentenced. It is not known whether Mr Jim Maguire, who evaded arrest in Botswana, is related.

Rory Maguire was not at Chikurubi at the time of the "rescue" mission, but at a more central prison. He has confessed to having helped the five and will give evidence against his former comrades at their trial.

The Zimbabwean government believes it has in custody men who will not only take the lid off South Africa's operations in Zimbabwe. If they are found guilty, one or two of them could become the first whites in Zimbabwe to be sentenced to death for politically motivated crimes.

The trials will continue. But the security will be tighter.

Reckless ex-Rhodies blamed for go-it-alone rescue escapade that flopped

EXPOSED: THE CRAZY GANG!

S/T news 10/7/85

Woman in topless snaps storm goes into hiding

By JANINE LAZARUS

A GLAMOROUS boutique owner has gone into hiding after being granted a temporary interdict forbidding her wealthy town clerk husband from distributing semi-nude photographs of her.

"She's distraught and doesn't want to speak to anybody," said the brother of Mrs Leatitia Botha from behind closed doors in a wealthy Pretoria suburb yesterday.

Mr Justice Esselen interdicted Mr Phillip Lodewyk Botha, 36, in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week from publishing topless pictures of his wife taken in a hotel room in Mauritius during their honeymoon.

Mr Botha, son of an NGK minister, has until August 9 to show why a permanent interdict, including an order of costs, should not be granted against him.

"I'll be opposing it in the strongest possible terms," said Mr Botha shortly before leaving for Margate on holiday. "The court has only heard one side of the story."

In papers before court, Mrs Botha said she left the family home in the affluent Midrand suburb of President Park in May to stay with her brother in Verwoerdburg. Life with her husband



By DON JACOBS in Harare and DE WET POTGIETER in Pretoria

A RENEGADE group of former Zimbabwean policemen now based in Pretoria were behind the botched attempt to spring five compatriots held in a Harare prison.

The group — dubbed the "Crazy Gang" — once had links to South African authorities but apparently launched their madcap escapade to rescue friends and relatives off their own bat.

Furious South African security sources claimed this week that Pretoria's intelligence network in Zimbabwe could be damaged because of the exploit.

"It's about time these heroes realised the Rhodesian bush war is long over and gone," one source told the Sunday Times.

The group, whose names are known to the Sunday Times, served in various Rhodesian police and military units before being recruited after Prime Minister Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe.

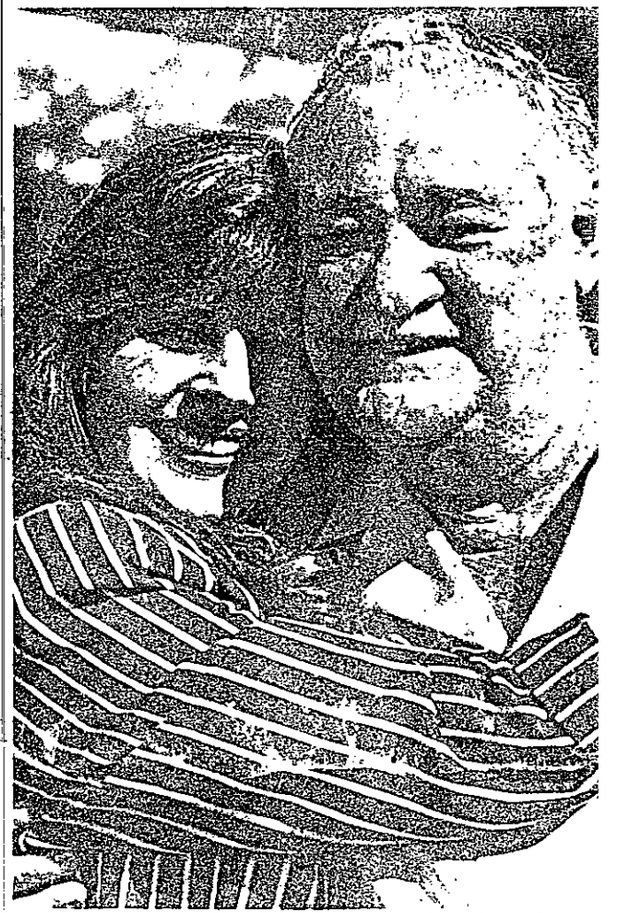
But, official sources now claim, the group engaged in private operations through the

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE
See Page 11

wide network of expatriate Rhodesians and their families still living in Zimbabwe.

These clandestine activities reportedly culminated in the abortive snatch job last week in which they tried to release friends and, in one case, a relative.

The attempt has severely embarrassed the South African Government — which has officially denied involvement with the plot — and further increased tensions with Zim-



A kiss and hug from Miss SA, Janine Botbyl, for million winner C

Sunday Times, served in various Rhodesian police and military units before being recruited after Prime Minister Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe.

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The attempt has severely embarrassed the South African Government — which has officially denied involvement with the plot — and further increased tensions with Zimbabwe.

The A-Team type plan involved the freeing of five Zimbabweans facing charges of taking part in bombing attacks on ANC targets in Harare on South Africa's behalf.

The accused are cousins Barry and Guy Bawden, Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo.

Cancelled

Initial plans involved the ambushing of the armoured vehicle transporting the prisoners between Chikurubi maximum security prison and the magistrate's courts.

An attack group armed with automatic weapons and gas would then have overcome the guards and hustled the prisoners to the nearby Cleveland rifle range.

There a Zimbabwean Air Force Augusta Bell helicopter, stolen by deserter Lieutenant Gary Kane, was to have picked them up and flown them to an isolated airstrip in the Midlands.

There the group were to have transferred to a Dakota aircraft, brought in under the guise of a mining charter, which would have flown them all to South Africa.

The operation was timed for last Thursday but was called off when, it is alleged, one of the co-conspirators, Briton Charles Behan, was arrested by Botswanan authorities and handed over to the Zimbabweans.

Another conspirator — named as Maguire and believed to be related to one of the prisoners — escaped back into South Africa.

The route used by the convoy carrying the prisoners was also considered too heavily guarded.

Behan had escaped from Zimbabwe only days previously after his car, packed with weapons and explosives, was stopped and searched.

Kane and an unidentified woman conspirator fled in the Dakota to South Africa and have since gone to ground.

Strain

This week facets of the personality of the 22-year-old Zimbabwean pilot defector began to emerge.

One of Kane's friends in Harare yesterday described him as "headstrong and immature".

"I think he got involved in this exploit because he is that sort of young man who feels sorry for people," said the friend.

He said Gary was only five when his mother Anne married Rhodesian television personality Mr Roy Kane.

The couple had two daughters, Tove, 17, and Alisa, 12, of their own before the marriage broke up 10 years ago.

□ To Page 2

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A kiss and hug

Blast a hockey club

By JANINE LAZ

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PICK

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**THE contents of this issue
the Sunday Times have bee
restricted in terms of th
emergency regulations.**

P.T.O.

Police called in to stop fight in church

Star 11/7/88

362

HARARE — Riot squad police had to be called in to stop a "fierce fight" among congregation members at the St Luke's Rugare Catholic church in Gweru's Mkoba suburb yesterday, a news agency reported.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's national agency, said that for "some time now" worshippers had been involved in a dispute over the appointment of Father Antony Gwatiringa as the priest in charge of St Luke's Rugare.

Father Gwatiringa replaced Father Alex Stoffel who was recently transferred to another parish.

However, Mr Gwatiringa became unpopular with a section of the congregation who have levelled various allegations against him.

Some members of the congregation walked into the church as Father Gwatiringa conducted Mass, holding placards which read: "We will fight until Gwatiringa is gone forever"; "Idle minds are the devil's workshop" and "We don't like him".

Tempers flared and fighting erupted among worshippers, Ziana said.

Police, armed with teargas canisters, shields and crash helmets were called in to stop the fight.

Several worshippers were arrested and are now helping police with investigations. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's maize stocks a record

HARARE — Zimbabwe's maize stocks stood at a record 1,8 million tons at the end of March last year and the intake for the year was the third- largest ever handled by the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), national news agency Ziana reports. The GMB report for the year to March 1987 says although wheat and oilseeds deliveries were higher than expected, they still could not meet local demand.

The GMB continued to establish grain collection points countrywide and 56 were opened in the 1986/87 year.

"To cushion the effects of low world market prices, the GMB concentrated its sales effort on the regional overland market, but even here significant reductions in export realisations were suffered." — Sapa.

9114 Times 12/7/88 362

Couple in court over 'commandos'

HARARE. — Two white Zimbabweans appeared before a magistrate yesterday on charges of failing to report the presence of South African commandos.

It was alleged that the commandos had tried to spring five alleged South African agents from prison. The plot was foiled, according to a government statement made last week.

The prosecutor, Mr Abdul Umerji, told provincial magistrate Mr Albert Mkandla that Mr Robert Downey, 35, and his wife, Kathleen Gail, 33, planned the rescue of the five alleged South African agents from the Chikurubi prison.

The couple, represented by Mr Richard Phillips, appeared in court to have the statements they made to the police confirmed in camera.

Mr Umerji initially asked the court to remand the couple until Friday to enable the state to get a ministerial certificate barring them bail. But Mr Phillips objected, preferring them to be brought in tomorrow. The magistrate remanded them until tomorrow.

Mr Umerji said that on June 9, South African agents or saboteurs met at the couple's residence, where plans to rescue Mr Michael Anthony Smith and four others from Chikurubi prison were made.

He said both were aware of the South African agents' mission in Zimbabwe but did not report to the authorities.

When asked by the court if they had any complaints against the police, both said they had none.

Mr Smith, Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Barry Desmond Bawden, Mr Phillip Masiza Conjwayo and Mr Thomas Bawden are in custody facing charges of murder and contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act, a law which was enacted by the old Rhodesian government under Mr Ian Smith.

They were arrested in connection with attacks on properties of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in Zimbabwe.

HARARE. — A South African, alleged to have brought into Zimbabwe a bomb that exploded in Harare, killing a Zimbabwean citizen, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court today.

The case was postponed until July 25.

Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia, 52, whose address is given in the court record as Matsabela Location, South Africa, appeared in connection with allegations of contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The state alleges that Mr Lesia was responsible for the death of Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza who died as a result of an explosion at Earls Court, Harare, on May 11. — Sapa

Jailbreak plot — two in court

HARARE. — Two white Zimbabweans appeared before a Harare magistrate on allegations of failing to report the presence of South African commandos whose attempt to free five alleged South African agents from prison was foiled by security forces last week.

Prosecutor Mr Abdul Umerji told provincial magistrate Mr Albert Mkandla that Robert Downey, 35, and his wife Kathleen Gail, 33, planned the rescue of the five alleged South African agents from the Chikurubi Prison.

The couple, represented by Mr Richard Phillips, appeared in court yesterday to have the statements they made to the police confirmed in camera.

OBJECTION

Mr Umerji initially asked the court to remand the couple until Friday to enable the State to get a ministerial certificate refusing them bail. But Mr Phillips objected, preferring them to be brought in tomorrow. The magistrate acceded.

Mr Umerji said that on June 9 South African agents or saboteurs met at the couple's house at 17 Murray Bisset Close, Belvedere, where plans to rescue Michael Anthony Smith and four others from Chikurubi Prison were made.

He said both were aware of the South African agents' mission in Zimbabwe, but did not report to the authorities.

When asked by the court if they had any complaints against the police, both said they had none.

ANC PROPERTY

Smith, Kevin Woods, Barry Desmond Bawden, Phillip Masiza Conjwayo and Thomas Bawden are in custody on allegations of murder and contravening the Law and Order Maintenace Act.

They were arrested in connection with attacks on properties of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in Zimbabwe.

The State alleges they attacked five ANC properties, four in Harare and one in Bulawayo, where a man was killed in an explosion in January. — Sapa.

Mugabe pardons vicious killers

TWO naked couples were trussed up face-to-face and bayonetted in their backs five times before being shot.

Subsequently, a judge, condemning the killers to death, described the slayings as the most brutal and bizarre ever committed in independent Zimbabwe.

Now the killers have been freed.

The killings happened in 1983 in the Matabeleland province which shares borders with South Africa and Botswana.

As the terrified, trussed-up black victims awaited their deaths in a ghoulish face-to-face embrace, bayonets were plunged into their bodies.

The government-issue weapons were shoved through the backs of two members of the tied-up foursome and stopped about 5cm inside their facing partners' stomachs.

In the next round in this orgy, the murderers pushed their bayonets in from the other side.

Decree

This ritual was repeatd five times, until eventually the two couples who had endured the appalling merry-go-round of bayonetting were shot dead.

The killers were convicted and sentenced to hang.

Then a presidential decree commuted their death sentences to life.

362

Times

By PETA THORNYCROFT in Harare

This week President Robert Mugabe pardoned them under an amnesty and set them free.

They were among 71 others to be released in an unprecedented and extraordinary pardon which has caused controversy and anxiety in some quarters.

Mr Mike Auret, chairman of Zimbabwe's most prominent human rights organisation, The Catholic Commission For Justice And Peace, is appalled at the latest amnesty, not by the mercy shown, but because he believes the released men must be sent for psychiatric treatment to prepare them for normal life.

He says no society should be inflicted with men like those being freed unconditionally, but he also says he is unclear whether the government has made any plans for them.

Mr Auret, who represents an organisation which led human rights opposition to Rhodesian atrocities during the seven-year bush war which ended white minority rule, and then opposed human rights abuses after independence from Britain in 1980 said:

"Former dissidents such as those pardoned by the president earlier this year, a move we heartily welcomed, could have been expected to commit murder. But members of the army and other law enforcement officers are trained to protect life, not kill. That is why the two situations are different."

Terror

Former rebels in the Matabeleland province have just ended their five-year reign of terror by giving themselves up following the presidential pardon.

Mercy came following a remarkable political rapprochement — unity between the two main black political parties which had been at loggerheads since 1982 and had been uneasy allies against the Rhodesians.

It has become clear since Mr Mugabe's amnesty for former rebels who killed hundreds of black civilians and about 80 whites, including 16 Christians and their children axed to deaths last November, that there was no organised plan to take up Mr Mugabe's offer to rehabilitate men who kept a province on a war footing for five years.

Nor would it appear from public announcements to date that anything has been planned for those jailed by Mugabe for killing suspected collaborators or former dissidents.

Accused appears

Sowetan 12/7/88

HARARE — A South African alleged to have brought into Zimbabwe a bomb that exploded in Harare, killing a Zimbabwean citizen, appeared briefly in the Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Ziana, the national news agency, reports that the case was postponed until July 25. (362)

Leslie Johannes Lesia (52), whose address is given in the court record as 4173 Mulateti Street, Matsabela Location, South Africa, appeared in connection with allegations of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. — Sapa.

SILVERTON

Couple in court over 'failing to report SA commandos'

(362) Star 12/7/88

HARARE — A white Zimbabwean couple appeared before a Harare magistrate yesterday on allegations of failing to report the presence of South African commandos in the country. An attempt by the commandos to free five alleged South African agents from prison was foiled by security forces last week, Ziana reports.

The prosecutor, Mr Abdul Umerji, told provincial magistrate Mr Albert Mkandla that Mr Robert Downey (35) and his wife Kathleen Gail (33) planned the rescue of the five alleged South African agents from the Chikurubi prison.

The couple, represented by Mr Richard Phillips, appeared in court to have the statements they made to the police confirmed in camera.

Mr Umerji asked the court to remand the couple until Friday to enable the state to get a ministerial certificate barring them bail. But Mr Phillips objected, preferring them to be brought in again tomorrow, which the magistrate allowed.

Mr Umerji said that on June 9, South African agents or saboteurs met at the couple's residence in Murray Bisset Close, Belvedere, where plans were made to rescue Mr Michael Anthony Smith and others from Chikurubi Prison.

He said the couple were aware of the South African agents' mission in Zimbabwe but did not report to the authorities.

Mr Smith, Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Barry Desmond Bawden, Mr Phillip Masiza Conjwayo and Mr Thomas Bawden are in custody on allegations of murder and contravening the Law and Order Maintenace Act.

They were arrested in connection with attacks on properties of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The State is alleging that they attacked five ANC properties, four in Harare and one in Bulawayo where a man was killed in an explosion in January. — Sapa.

SHOWBIZ

Zimbabwe's new arts code

Soweton 13/7/88

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HARARE — The National Arts Council of Zimbabwe has introduced regulations governing the promotion of foreign musicians in the country, the director, Dr Tafataona Mahoso, said.

Interviewed on the weekly television programme *The Nation,* he said with the new regulations, it would be almost impossible to have "fiascos" experienced during the tours of Gregory Isaacs and the South African religious group, Holy Spirits, earlier this year, *Ziana* news agency reports.

Asked why South African musicians were allowed to perform in Zimbabwe while sports people were banned, he said some musicians were anti-apartheid and had to be allowed in the country.

"There are liberation movements in South Africa and they know the needs of the movement. We go to them and we ask are they (the musicians) friends or enemies of the movement."

Dr Mahoso said apartheid was a war on African culture and it was necessary to allow those who were against the system to come into the country as they would help educate the oppressors in South Africa.

"It is necessary to support those people who carry the message of anti-fascism in South Africa," he said.

He said since the directive of the Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture in February, there had never been any problems with the promotion of foreign musicians in Zimbabwe.

"We have introduced these requirements to make sure that anyone who promotes has a capacity to promote."

Dr Mahoso said it was now required that a promoter have official offices and a physical address, that he produces a registration certificate if it is a company and that he be recommended by a national arts organisation or an established promoter.

He said in the past promoters used to disappear, adding that the regulations would enable the country to locate the promoters.

On the general sponsorship of cultural groups, he said the council was helping more rural groups than before, adding that future funding would be based on the performance of the groups and the people

— Sapa



Lining up for R65 000 in prizes

THE Miss Soweto finalists were paraded before an invited audience at Shareworld in Crown Mines at the weekend during the launch of Eskamel Miss Black South Africa '88 which received a whooping R65 000 sponsorship. The Miss Soweto finals take place at Shareworld on July 29. The Miss Black South Africa takes place at Shareworld on December 2.

Emergency is renewed

HARARE — The House of Assembly voted unanimously yesterday to extend the state of emergency in Zimbabwe for a further six months, said Ziana.

Several speakers referred to the threat to Zimbabwean security by South Africa, which appeared to be the major reason for renewing the state of emergency.

South Africa was using Britons to commit sabotage in Zimbabwe, it was alleged in the House. — Sapa-Reuter.

7 years' hard labour for helping SA 'agent'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Armed policemen standing on either side of him in the dock, Bulawayo businessman Rory Maguire, 37, was today sentenced to seven years jail "with labour" for failing to report South African saboteurs.

The magistrate, Mr Colin Ratcliffe, said the bearded Maguire gave tacit support to agents of a powerful neighbour which, while not at war with Zimbabwe, was at odds with it.

Maguire was one of six people arrested after the bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo in January when a man was killed.

The magistrate said he appreciated that Maguire had pleaded guilty, had shown unequivocal contrition and had agreed to be a State witness in the trial of the other five.

NATIONAL INTEREST

But in the national interest the public must be deterred from withholding information or aiding saboteurs.

South Africa, he said, had to rely for the success of its sabotage operations on help from Zimbabweans.

The court found that Maguire's fear of reprisal played some part in his failure to report the saboteurs, but his main aim in not doing so was to protect his friend, Kevin Woods, a former Central Intelligence Organisation officer who is an accused awaiting trial.

The court rejected that Maguire had been totally opposed to what Woods and the others had been doing but accepted that at times he had been an accomplice.

PASSIVE SYMPATHY

He had shown indifference or passive sympathy to the actions of the others and therein lay his moral blameworthiness. He had been prepared to do favours for people he knew to be saboteurs.

Maguire's sister sobbed as sentence was passed. His wife and parents, who have been following the trial, were not in court today.

Maguire had been charged with failing to report the agents and of helping them.

The magistrate treated both counts as one for the purpose of sentence.

ZIMBABWE BUSINESS

Gaining confidence

Business confidence is picking up in Zimbabwe, according to one recent study.

After last year's strong improvement, there were further modest gains in business sentiment in the first half of 1988, according to the University of Zimbabwe's latest business opinion survey.

It says business optimism has nearly doubled in the past year from 15,6% of respondents to more than 29%. Industrialists are more optimistic than at any time since December 1985.

The survey finds 47% of the sample expect increased production and sales in the second half of 1988 — a five percentage point rise on the reading last December. Less than 13% expect sales to fall, the lowest reading in nearly three years. However, the survey warns of two consequences: increased import demand and strong inflation.

Capacity utilisation in Zimbabwe industry improved in the six months to June 1988 and a further increase to 72% in the current half-year is expected. But the survey still finds more than 61% of respondents are operating below target capacity.

It warns of a slight increase in the rate of cost inflation from 12,3% six months ago to 12,6%. However, the accompanying report believes this could be an underestimate, given the general 5% price rise announced in May.

Because most respondents replied to the survey before the price rise, industrialists are generally gloomy about profits. More than 62% of the sample expect profit margins to be squeezed in the current half-year — the highest ratio in four years.

The worst news comes on the employment and investment fronts. Investment intentions have deteriorated again, declining to their lowest level in three years. Only 47% of respondents — compared with 60% six months ago — say they have plans to invest in new capacity.

With 76% expecting unchanged employment levels and 13% predicting reductions, only 11% plan to take on more workers.

The survey also finds some tightening of skills availability, with more than half the sample — the highest number in seven years — saying they are "slightly affected" by a shortage of skills, especially technical production and maintenance personnel. This tends to support evidence of an increase in white emigration.

The university says industrial growth accelerated in the first quarter of 1988 from 2,3% annual growth last year to more than 4%, but it warns sustained growth will not occur without substantially increased investment and "a marked loosening" of the foreign exchange constraint. There is nothing new in these sentiments but they contrast with the much more complacent attitude of organised industry in Zimbabwe.

The university says ad hoc programmes like the established supplementary import allocation system should not be seen as ends in themselves but as a bridge to a better system of allocating scarce foreign exchange.

A government working party started work last month on a trade liberalisation report — suggesting that possibly this time the government really is serious about the need for fundamental change in the economy. ■

ZIMBABWE

Budget bind

After three years of standstill budgets, Zimbabweans expect few changes in that to be presented on July 28 by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero.

As in the past three years, Chidzero has little room for manoeuvre. He is hemmed in by expenditure on debt service, defence, education and subsidies that will absorb some 60% of total spending. With Zimbabweans already among the highest-taxed people in the world, there is little scope for tax hikes.

So what can he do? He must try to keep the budget deficit close to — if not below — the psychologically important Z$1bn. Last year he budgeted for a deficit of just under $1bn. Because the pay freeze kept spending in check until March — nine months through the year — and corporate profits and taxes have been buoyant, he may come close to that, especially since underspending on capital investment is likely to have been significant.

But keeping the deficit close to $1bn in 1988-1989 will be a great deal tougher. The March pay award will add $150m to government spending, while the war in Mozambique, re-equipment of the military, continued rapid growth in school enrolments and an ever-higher debt-service burden will push up total spending by a forecast 20%.

Revenue growth should also be strong — but not enough to hold the deficit at current levels without some increases in taxes and some reduction in subsidies.

The obvious target is the subsidy bill. Last month's increase in beef and milk prices may turn out to be the first shot in the campaign. Last year some $225m was committed to food subsidies. But Chidzero will need to go further than higher food prices, and impose increased railway rates, electricity tariffs and air fares.

On the tax side, he is unlikely to make many changes. Among the most likely targets is alcohol, left alone in 1987 and due for a small excise increase, if only to keep pace with inflation.

All of which suggests that July 28 is not going to be a very exciting day; but businessmen who scrutinise Chidzero's statements closely, always hoping for some shift in government policy towards *perestroika*, will watch anxiously for a firm commitment to structural reform of the economy.

There are some hopes too that he will announce changes to the investment guidelines, which have succeeded in deterring rather than encouraging new investment. In a country where unemployment has doubled in seven years and threatens to do so again by 1991, the need for a massive boost to investment confidence has never been greater. ■

7 years' jail for Maguire

ANC Trial 15/7/88 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A Bulawayo garage owner, Rory Burt Maguire, 37, was yesterday jailed for seven years for helping and failing to report the presence of South African sabotage squads hitting African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwean-born Maguire is the first white to be convicted since independence under Section 51 of the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The same act was used to prosecute thousands of tribespeople for shielding African nationalist guerillas during the Rhodesian bush war and, more recently, for co-operating with anti-government dissidents in Matabeleland.

Regional magistrate Mr Colin Ratcliffe said Maguire's moral blameworthiness was much higher than that of a simple villager who had to make a difficult and dangerous journey to a police station to report dissidents.

"In the national interest the public must be deterred from withholding information from the authorities, and giving assistance to saboteurs," said Mr Ratcliffe.

"There is a justifiable distinction between supporting a disorganized gang of marauding thugs and assisting or failing to report a highly organized group of professional saboteurs working for a foreign power." While South Africa was not at war with Zimbabwe it was a "powerful and hostile neighbour" totally opposed to it.

Fatal bombing

Maguire could have warned the authorities in 1986 that a former Central Intelligence Organization officer, Mr Kevin John Woods, 35, was a double agent for the South Africans and thereby prevented the fatal bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo, on January 11 this year, Mr Ratcliffe said.

He found that Maguire was an unwitting accomplice to the May 19, 1986, South African raid on ANC targets in Harare, helping Mr Woods ferry vehicles from Bulawayo Airport.

Mr Ratcliffe accepted that fear of possible South African reprisals, as well as friendship for Mr Woods, deterred Maguire from reporting him.

Man goes to jail for harbouring SA agents

HARARE — Bulawayo businessman Rory Burt Maguire was jailed for seven years yesterday morning for failing to report, and assisting, "South African saboteurs," the *Ziana* national news agency has reported.

The Harare Regional Court magistrate, Mr Collin Ratcliffe, treated both counts as one for purpose of sentencing.

Maguire (37), proprietor of Mactec (Pty) Ltd of Bulawayo, was convicted by Mr Ratcliffe on June 21 after pleading guilty to two counts of contravening a section of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The court heard that Maguire harboured Kevin John Woods and Michael Antony Smith, both suspected of being South African agents, and helped them carry out attacks on African National Congress (ANC) establishments in Zimbabwe between May 1986 and January this year.

Arrested

Maguire was arrested in February with former Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation officer Kevin Woods (35), Michael Anthony Smith (34), Barry Desmond Bawden (30), Guy Thomas Bawden (32) and former Rhodesian Special Branch officer Phillip Masiza Conjwayo (54) after a bomb explosion in Bulawayo earlier in the year in which one person was killed. — Sapa.

362

Zimbabwe's economy stays shut

MICHAEL HARTNACK
in Harare

ZIMBABWE'S top industrialists believe 1988 is going to be the make-or-break year for the country's economic future.

If a start is not made immediately on liberalising the mass of regulations covering price control, labour relations and foreign exchange, there will be no hope of obtaining either foreign or domestic investment; the hundreds of thousands of certificated school-leavers now walking the streets will continue to be jobless, business leaders warned at the annual congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe (CZI) at Victoria Falls earlier this month.

An array of distinguished international speakers and Zimbabwe private sector chiefs — black as well as white — urged Predident Robert Mugabe's government to note the world-wide trend away from state-control so private initiative could stimulate growth.

But the principal official spokesman at the congress, Minister of Industry and Technology Dr Callistus Ndlovu, still insisted: "What we would like to have is control over the economy."

Speaker after speaker on the government side — including Mugabe, who paid a brief visit to open the congress — stressed that multinational corporations and private sector investors generally would only be welcome under strict conditions which made them the junior partners of the state in the economy.

Mugabe's top public service adviser on sanctions and on diversion of Zimbabwean trade away from SA, Christopher Ushewokunze, intervened with the oft-stated official conviction that leading multinational corporations are secretly sabotaging development.

Mugabe showed that despite talk of a gradual and cautious "liberalisation" he still leans towards Marxist dogma, with its definition of profits as "what is left over after all other costs of production have been met".

"Government would like to see a situation where entrepreneurs use their profits for further investment, strengthening their operations and improving the welfare of their workers," said Mugabe.

But observers agreed that the problem of liberalisation of the Zimbabwean economy has less to do with Marxist economic theory than with the ruling Zanu (PF) party's obsession with consolidating its power over every sphere of national life.

"Bureaucracy rather than the socialist philosophy is, in my view, inhibiting industrial development, and this unfortunate situation must be corrected," said Ariston Chambati, a retired veteran of African nationalist politics whose directorship portfolio includes the chairmanship of the TA group of companies.

Chambati noted a recent statement by senior Zanu (PF) party administrator Nelson Mawema that future appointments to public service positions would not be on the basis of merit but on candidates' political backgrounds. "If that is the truth, then all we can do is pray," said Chambati.

Minister of Labour John Nkomo told the congress that government would not grant employers' and trade unions' appeals to be allowed free collective bargaining. Nkomo said state prescription of minimum wage rates and supervision of hire and fire procedures was essential to protect workers, but some economists see this as yet another reflection of the ruling party's determination to retain the final say in job patronage, even down to humble factory-floor levels.

Mugabe faces mutiny in the ranks

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's government came in for an unprecedented public lambasting from within its own ranks this week.

The leadership was slammed as corrupt and incompetent by two political personalities whose words have been given wide publicity.

In the House of Assembly the attack came from firebrand Mr Edgar Tekere, a former close associate of Mr Mugabe, who was sidelined a year ago when he was removed unceremoniously from the chairmanship of the Manicaland province of the ruling party.

The politburo decided that Mr Tekere, once a Cabinet Minister and secretary-general of the party, was incapable of reforming and unable to fulfill his responsibilities.

Mr Tekere, who retains considerable popular support, has been quiet most of the time since then but, this week, he let fly with a bitter attack on the performance of the government.

Charging that there were far too many Ministers, Mr Tekere said the President was being badly advised.

Among the leaders, he said, were sharks who had taken advantage of the system to commit crimes and enrich themselves.

He announced his strong opposition to the proposed one-party state which would lead to more corruption, nepotism and inefficiency.

He said the people had had enough of the law being flouted in the name of the President's office and there had been attempts to interfere with judges.

HARD WORDS

Mr Tekere's attack in the Lower House was preceded by hard words in the Senate from Major Angeline Tongogara, widow of the charismatic wartime leader of the Zanla guerilla army who died in a road accident in Mozambique on his way home to Zimbabwe shortly before independence.

Accusing Ministers and senior officials of malpractice, Major Tongogara asked if it were not true that corruption started in Parliament. Party officials were amassing wealth despite the Leadership Code which supposedly barred them from doing so.

She said no top leaders could proclaim innocence and she demanded they stop deceiving the people.

She touched a raw nerve when she said ex-combatants were leading wretched lives but they were the real liberators of the country.

The harsh words from two people whose revolutionary record cannot be challenged will cause a stir in political circles and among the people.

Mr Tekere sprang to international prominence when, while still a Cabinet Minister soon after independence, he was charged with the murder of a white farmer. He was acquitted on a split decision and dropped from the Cabinet.

Later, he was axed from the post of party secretary-general because of his criticism of the leadership and his accusation that the revolution had been hijacked.

He came back into the political limelight three years later when he was elected Manicaland chairman and, at the party's crucial 1984 congress, he was elected overwhelmingly to the central committee by popular vote.

He once styled himself a political gangster and admitted to being fond of a drink or two. But he won a libel action in the courts when a local newspaper attacked his personal lifestyle.

Kinnock: Guns won't change SA

HARARE. — British opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday rejected a military solution as a means of forcing South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies.

"A military conflict between Britain and South Africa would be a disaster," he said before leaving here for Mozambique on the fourth leg of a two-week tour of Southern African states.

"The implementation of economic, political and military sanctions against Pretoria — with no exemptions — will achieve the desired effect," Mr Kinnock said.

And at a dinner given in his honour on Thursday night, Mr Kinnock made a powerful plea for more British aid to the frontline states.

The dinner was also the venue of an embarrassing diplomatic faux pas.

After Mr Kinnock's speech, the US Ambassador to Harare, Mr James Rawlings, rose to leave with many other guests, believing the function over. However, he left before an unscheduled speech by visiting Cuban politburo member Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes.



Mr Neil Kinnock

His action was misinterpreted by the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, who accused the Americans of deliberately insulting the Cuban envoy.

Mr Rawlings yesterday denied that he had deliberately snubbed Mr Risquet. — UPI

Gunpoint detention at airstrip

Kinnock in angry protest to Mugabe

Star 18/7/88 362



Confrontation . . . a Zimbabwe soldier orders Mr Neil Kinnock and his wife into a room at an air force base near Mutare.

The Star's Africa News Service
Harare

British opposition Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock plans a "strong protest" to President Robert Mugabe over the detention at gunpoint of himself and his party at an airstrip in eastern Zimbabwe yesterday.

Mr Kinnock told journalists after being held by soldiers in a small hut at Grand Reef military airport near the eastern border city of Mutare that he did not "appreciate being threatened by people with guns".

He is seeing Mr Mugabe later today for a scheduled meeting at the end of his nine-day visit to the Frontline states. The incident was not reported in Zimbabwe's press, but Zimbabwean officials at the scene apologised to Mr Kinnock.

In the incident, a lance-corporal brandishing an AK-47 assault rifle herded the Labour leader, his wife Glenys and his party, consisting of three Labour Party officials and a dozen accompanying journalists, into a tiny airport terminal and refused to let them out for an hour.

Mr Kinnock angrily argued with a corporal in camouflage fatigues, saying he would lodge an official protest. At one point, the soldier and Mr Kinnock swore at each other. Mr Kinnock told the soldier: "You are in trouble."

No one at the airport in Mutare recognised the Kinnocks as they flew in from Mozambique. Because of a mix-up, the welcoming party, including the provincial governor and British High Commissioner Mr Ramsay Melhuish, had been told to go to another airport 35 km away.

'Escape committee'

The Kinnocks and their party arrived at dusk. Mutare is close to the border and Mozambique rebels have launched attacks in the area, so the nervous Zimbabwean military moved in when Mr Kinnock's Zimbabwe Air Force plane arrived, Sapa-AP reports.

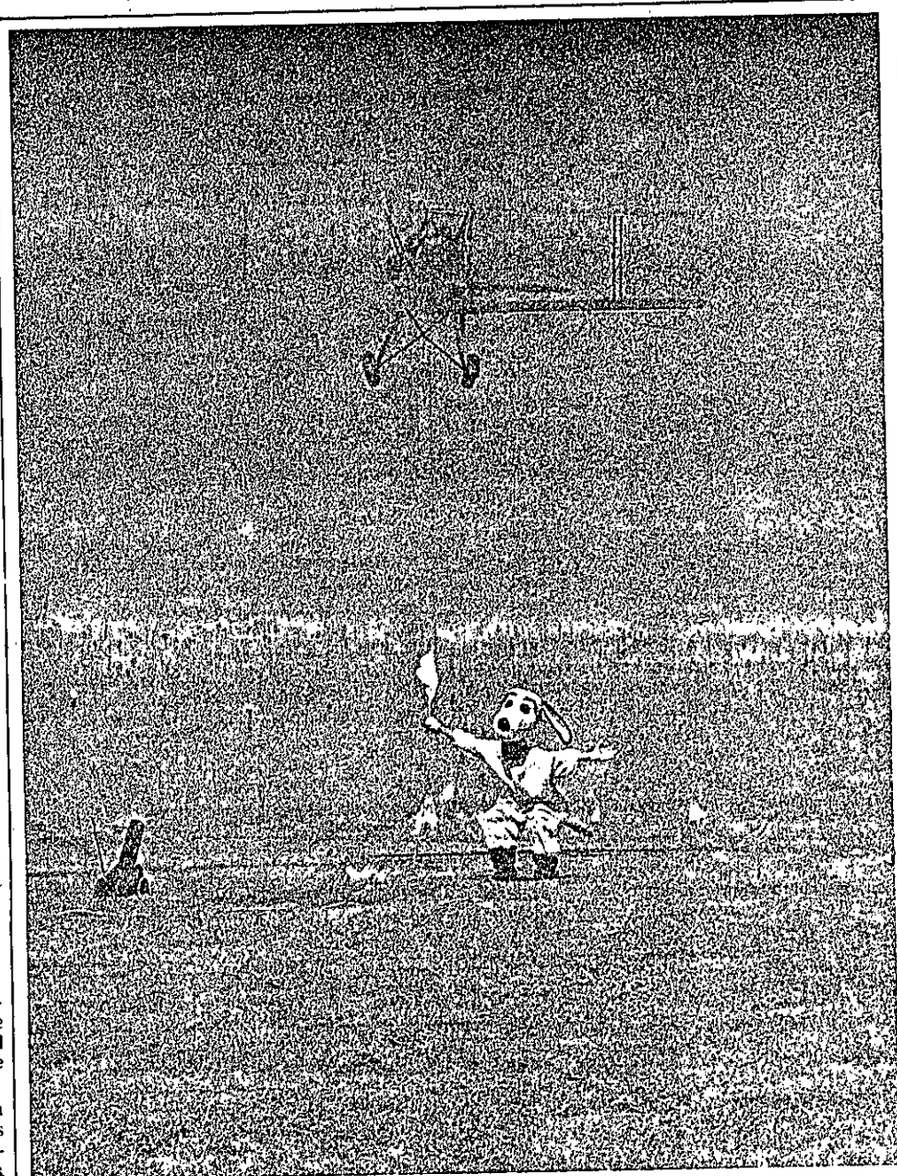
The party found themselves being held in a small room. At first Mr Kinnock joked: "Let's form an escape committee." There was an impromptu singing of "Jerusalem" to raise spirits, but then the opposition leader's temper began fraying.

Mr Kinnock said he understood the reasons for tight security and was not upset by the mix-up. But he said he was "steaming" over the soldier's rudeness.

After the incident, Kinnock's party and British High Commission officials refused further comment and drove to Nyanga, a mountain resort 282 km north-east of Harare where the official party met them and apologised.

Soldiers routinely guard civilian and military airstrips in Zimbabwe. This surveillance has been increased since the June 30 theft of a Zimbabwe Air Force helicopter for an abortive attempt to rescue alleged South African agents from jail.

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said the incident "all appears to have been a hiccup. Mr Kinnock and the party are now continuing with their programmes".



Snoopy (John van Duyn) fights off the Red Baron (Brian Zeederberg) at The Star Air Show at Grand Central Airport on Saturday. See Page 5. ● Picture by Sean Woods.

Mandela's 70th birthday is celebrated worldwide

Star 18/7/88

Public celebrations marking the 70th birthday of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela are being held in many countries today.

Mandela has been in prison for 26 years after being jailed for life when he was convicted of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Birthday greetings have poured in from around the world.

His wife, Winnie, called off a special visit to her husband, saying she would not accept special privileges from the Government.

Japan, South Africa's biggest trading partner, has also called for the unconditional release of Mandela.

There has been no official comment from the White House.

Yesterday, tens of thousands of dem-

Time to free him — Beeld

18/7/88 Star

Political Reporter

The Government-supporting Nasionale Pers morning newspaper in the Transvaal, *Beeld*, today called on the Government to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Briti... Oper... TV t...

The Britis... will be tele... between ... 5.45 pm ... Highlight... play will ... "Topsport"

Two str... European Faldo and ... teros at ... Anne's, ... er Zimba... Price says ... hard ... feat in t... years ago.

Price, ... with six ... blew it ... American ... take the ...

"The ... me in 1989 ... the 13th, ... sure I was ... he said ... made me ... work har...

He ... felt in ... game ... knew he ...

● See P...

Talks

An inter... of wild ... Africa ... the week...

Dele... States, ...

Trial date to be set for 'SA spies'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Six whites alleged to have spied on the ANC for the SA government were yesterday promised a trial date would be set at their next appearance before a magistrate on August 1.

Ivor Harding, 55, his son Clive, 25, Patricia Brown, 40, Jack Lewis-Walker, 54, Geoffrey Mee, 38, and Richard Laban, 52, have been in detention since September.

Under newly gazetted rules, the remand hearing for Mee and Laban was held in Harare Central Prison, where they are being held, and for the the other four at Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, scene of their detention.

The proceedings were held in prison offices. Members of the public and the media were barred.

Regulations permitting courts to convene in prisons were gazetted after an abortive attempt to rescue five other alleged SA agents as they were being taken from Chikurbi to Harare Magistrate's Court for a remand hearing on June 30.

Star 19/7/88

Zimbabwe frees SA journalists

HARARE — Two South African journalists, a British journalist and their pilot have been released after being detained in Zimbabwe.

The Ziana news agency reports that a government spokesman said the four had been detained in connection with a June 30 attempt by South African commandos to rescue alleged South African saboteurs awaiting trial in Zimbabwe.

Detained were Mr David Beresford of the *Guardian*, London, Mr Spokes Mashiyane and Mr Carlo Guidozzi, South African-based, and a Zimbabwean pilot living in South Africa, Mr Casey Wilford. (362)

The journalists were covering the visit by British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock and were arrested on Sunday when their aircraft, owned by a South African charter company, landed in Zimbabwe.

17/7/88

Spy courts are moved inside jails

Zimbabwe gets jitters over SA rescue attempts

Star 19/7/88

(362)

Star

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Alarm over the threat of South African attempts to rescue detained alleged spies and saboteurs has forced Zimbabwean authorities to hold legal proceedings inside the jails where suspects are being held.

A Harare magistrate, a state prosecutor and defence lawyers yesterday held hearings for six alleged spies, all whites and either citizens or long term residents, inside two separate prisons in Harare.

Irish citizen Mr Jeffrey Mee and Canadian Mr Dick Laban were remanded to appear again in a fortnight in a hearing at Harare central police station.

The court personnel then drove 20 km to Chikurubi prison on the outskirts of Harare where Britons Ms Patrica Brown and Mr Jack Lewis Walker and Zimbabweans Mr Ivor Harding and his son, Clive, were similarly remanded on charges of carrying out surveillance on the African National Congress.

Journalists attempting to attend the hearings were turned away, prison officials saying they had received "strict instructions" not to permit the press "in any circumstances".

Last week, regulations were published in terms of the nearly 23-year-old state of emergency permitting courts to sit in prisons, in the wake of an aborted attempt on June 29 to rescue five whites and a black Zimbabwean charged with responsibility for a series of bombings, sabotage and assassination attempts in Zimbabwe.

A Zimbabwean Air Force helicopter stolen by a white pilot, Gary Kane, was subsequenty ditched and wrecked by him shortly before he was picked up at a country airfield by an unidentified aircraft and flown to South Africa.

Zimbabwe govt apologises

Kinnock puts all the blame on SA

(362)
Star 19/7/88

HARARE — Mr Neil Kinnock, the British Labour Party leader, said yesterday his brief detention and the one-day arrest of three foreign journalists in Zimbabwe on Sunday evening revealed the rising fears in Zimbabwe of penetration by South African agents.

Zimbabwe president Mr Robert Mugabe and the Defence Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, apologised yesterday for the treatment of Mr Kinnock, his wife Glenys, three aides and 11 journalists, which the Labour leader called "an inconvenient, irritating experience".

'Under pressure'

"This is precisely the sort of treatment that can occur when young soldiers are under pressure," he said at the end of his 10-day tour of southern Africa.

Despite the controversy, he called on Britain to increase support for the region's black-ruled nations and repeated his commitment to economic sanctions against South Africa.

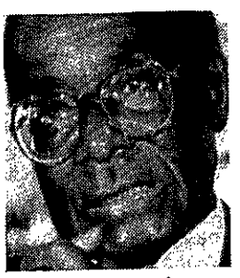
Soon after several young soldiers detained Mr Kinnock at an air strip in the border town of Mutare, police in Harare arrested a British journalist, two South African cameramen, and a Zimbabwean pilot.

The four were released yesterday afternoon.

The detentions followed army orders to all airports to be on special alert after the theft of an Air Force helicopter by a white Zimbabwean pilot.

This was part of the failed attempt on June 30 to rescue five Zimbabweans jailed in January on charges of murder and spying on the African National Congress for South Africa.

"We live in an area where one doesn't know what will happen in the next minute," Mr Nkala said yesterday after apologising for Mr Kinnock's detention.



President Mugabe ... sorry.



Mr Neil Kinnock ... "irritating experience."

The incident started when Zimbabwean Air Force pilots, ferrying Mr Kinnock from Mozambique to Zimbabwe, decided to land at Mutare instead of the Grand Reef airstrip 40 km away, because of failing light.

A lance corporal rudely ordered Mr Kinnock's party to remain in a blockhouse after they landed.

● The Zimbabwean army also apologised to Mr Kinnock and his party for the incident.

Some of the men involved in Mr Kinnock's abuse at the remote airstrip, and the brigadier in charge of the district, have made their apologies.

Brigadier Paradzai Zimonte said: "We are all very sorry for what happened to Mr Kinnock. It should never have taken place."

Then Bishop Joshua Dhobe, the governor of Manicaland province in which the incident occurred, gave a full public apology.

Mr Kinnock — who returns to Britain tomorrow — responded by hugging the bishop and saying: "It is already forgotten." — The Independent, The Star's Africa News Service.

ARGUS 19/7/88

SA unionist joins 'world's most eminent'

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — A South African trade union leader's name appears in the latest addition of *The International Who's Who*, published here.

With the entry Mr Matamela Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, joins 18 000 others in what is described as "the established source of information on the world's most eminent men and women".

Other new South African entries include the Minister of Justice, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and the Rev Winston Ndungane, executive officer of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

Also listed is Mr Edward Perkins, US Ambassador to South Africa.

The International Who's Who is edited by Cape Town-born Mr Richard Fitzwilliams.

Zimbabweans apologise for holding Kinnock

ARGUS 19/7/88

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government and army have apologised to British opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock and his frontline states tour party, who were held at gunpoint for an hour by troops on Sunday.

The day after armed soldiers had threatened and abused Mr Kinnock at a remote airstrip, some of the men involved and the brigadier in charge of the district went to apologise to him.

Brigadier Paradzai Zimonte said yesterday: "We are all very sorry for what happened to Mr Kinnock. It should never have taken place."

Bishop Joshua Dhobe, governor of Manicalan province, in which the incident happened, issued a public apology.

Mr Kinnock, who returns to Britain today, responded by hugging the bishop and saying: "It is already forgotten."



Mr Neil Kinnock

● The Southern Africa correspondent of Britain's Guardian newspaper, two South African television crewmen and a pilot accompanying the tour were arrested on Sunday night.

A Worldwide Television News (WTN) representative here said Mr David Beresford of the Guardian, South African-based WTN crewmen Mr Spokes Mashiyane and Mr Carlo Guidozzi and a Zimbabwean pilot living in South Africa, Mr Casey Wilford, had been arrested at Harare airport.

He said a release order signed by deputy police commissioner Mr Godwin Mabika was issued to the law and order branch of the Zimbabwe police this morning.

But the four had since been taken into the custody of the Central Intelligence Organisation, a department controlled by President Robert Mugabe's office.

The WTN representative said he believed Mr Wilford's name had been recognised by immigration officials who knew police wanted to question him. His passengers were taken in for questioning at the same time.

He said police had seemed "satisfied" with their explanations. He expected the four to be released today.

The Lotus 1.2.3 Course

Silence ARGUS

Reporters and a pilot held for flight violation

HARARE — Three foreign journalists and the pilot of their charter aircraft who were detained for violating Zimbabwe's aviation regulations on Sunday, were released yesterday.

A government spokesman said the four had been detained in connection with a June 30 attempt by South African commandos to rescue alleged South African saboteurs awaiting trial in Zimbabwe.

He said their detention had nothing to do with the visit of the British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock, and that the pilot had been in Zimbabwe at the time of the unsuccessful rescue mission and that it was necessary to question him. — Sapa

Kinnock blames SA for arrest

Cape Times 19/7/88 (362)

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

MUTARE, Zimbabwe. — British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock last night threw the blame on South Africa for his detention at gunpoint at Mutare on Sunday night.

He said the frontline states' "sensitivity on security matters stemmed from the violence perpetrated against them by the apartheid system" in South Africa.

Mr Kinnock and his party, including his wife Glenys, three aides and 12 journalists, were held after their plane landed at Mutare airfield instead of Grand Reef, where an official welcoming party waited.

Nervous soldiers guarding the small airport less than 10km from the Mozambique border herded the party unceremoniously into a small hut beside the runway.

According to eyewitnesses, a militiaman told Mr Kinnock to go into the hut and said: "Get in there, we don't want any ... ups."

Mr Kinnock replied in a similar vein.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala, said the People's Militia troops at the airstrip were not expecting the arrival of the 20-seater plane from Mozambique, where Mr Kinnock had been to visit a refugee camp.

Penned inside the small room with soldiers patrolling in the dark outside, the Labour leader at first joked about forming an escape committee. But later, his temper clearly fraying, he told a Zimbabwean lieutenant: "I can understand the sensitivity, but I don't like being abused. And I don't like being threatened by people with guns."

The party was not released until the official welcoming party turned up.

Mr Kinnock said he accepted the apologies given him by President Robert Mugabe at their meeting yesterday.

He repeated his demand for Britain to join in a campaign of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Kinnock said Zimbabwe government officials had told him that three newsmen and a pilot who had been arrested in Harare on Sunday night were to be released. Two of those arrested were Johannesburg-based newsmen for Worldwide Television News.

Some of Britain's mass-circulation newspapers yesterday revelled in the Labour leader's discomfiture. The Sun quoted right-wing Conservative MP Terry Dicks as saying: "Perhaps now he'll keep his Welsh mouth shut about the evils of South Africa and talk about the evils of these frontline states."

By KARL MAIER, *The Independent*, Harare

The spies who plague Zimbabwe

Many agents from South Africa

THE driver eased his car into the overgrown road in Zimbabwe's southern city of Bulawayo and stopped at the back of a house used by the African National Congress. The men who had hired him from a local employment agency had instructed him to honk three times. As he did, the vehicle exploded in a ball of fire. The driver died instantly.

The detonation of that car bomb, on January 11, 1988, has exposed a major South African spy network in Zimbabwe. It led to the arrest of six Zimbabweans, five white and one black, on charges of murder and spying for South Africa. The authorities say the six had been responsible for a series of sabotage operations and assassinations since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain in 1980.

Late last month a commando group — including at least one Briton — working for South African military intelligence bungled an attempt to rescue the alleged agents as they were driven from Chikurubi maximum security prison to a magistrate's court in Harare.

FOCUS

Raid

The raid's sole accomplishment was to wreck an air force helicopter stolen by a young white Zimbabwean air lieutenant, and left an 11-year-old girl lying on the ground with gunshot wounds in the stomach. It did, however, bolster Tuesday's successful plea in Parliament by President Robert Mugabe's government for an extension of the state of emergency which has been in force for nearly 23 years.

Since the bungled raid the authorities have arrested at least three more people, including a Briton resident in Johannesburg and a white couple with dual British-Zimbabwean citizenship whose home in Harare's smart Belvedere suburb was allegedly used as a meeting place for the plotters. The Briton, Denis Charles Beahan, from Manchester, was an alleged leader of the failed rescue attempt, who panicked at a border post at Kazungula, in western Zimbabwe, scaled a security fence and swam the Zambezi River, only to be apprehended by Botswana police on the other side.

War

It seems that for the alleged saboteurs, the war between black nationalist guerillas and the white minority Rhodesian government never ended. Barry Bawden (30), was a member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, Guy Bawden (32), served in a territorial unit before being injured by a land mine. The one who got away to South Africa after he reportedly detonated the car bomb in Bulawayo, Christopher "Kit" Bawden, was a former Selous Scout. The Bawden's ancestors were among the first whites who came to Zimbabwe at the end of the last century, setting up farms in the Shangani area east of Bulawayo where, nearly 90 years later, police found arms caches earmarked for sabotage.

The spy ring's sole black, Philip Conjwayo (54), served in Rhodesia's special branch. Michael Smith fought with the Rhodesian Special Air Service (SAS).

That Zimbabwe's security forces remain infiltrated by South African agents eight years after independence is made clear by the case of the fifth detainee, Kevin Woods, who was a senior member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation in Bulawayo until last year.

The sixth, Rory Maguire, was a 37-year-old garage owner in Bulawayo who appears to have been swept into a whirlpool of conspiracy from which he could not escape. He has turned State's evidence, was convicted on June 21 of failing to report his knowledge of the spy network, and has been sentenced to seven years' jail.

Maguire befriended Mr Woods five years ago in Bulawayo. They used to meet at the municipal sports centre, a favourite watering hole for whites. At a bar in Pretoria in 1986, Maguire said Mr Woods introduced him to several South African agents, including Gray Branfield and Alex West, both former Rhodesian special branch officers.

After a row Maguire had subsequently parted with Mr Woods, Mr Branfield reportedly told him that if he squealed to the Zimbabwean authorities "I would end up with a hole in my head."

Like the prisoners he tried to free Mr Beahan, the Briton, was once part of the Rhodesian military apparatus.

He had been a British paratrooper before coming to Rhodesia in the mid-1970 to fight with the SAS. At independence he, too, went to South Africa, where he is believed to have linked up with the chief of staff's intelligence arm. His latest job, before the rescue operation was to head security for an hotel in Johannesburg.

In the wake of the failed rescue attempt, the white couple arrested last week, Terence and Kathleen Downey, were reportedly preparing to leave for South Africa. Blood ties appear to explain their involvement. Kathleen (33), is the sister of one of the original six detainees, 34-year-old Michael Smith, whose wife Eileen stayed in the Downey home whenever she came up from Bulawayo to visit her husband in Chikuburi.

It was at the Downey home on June 19, legal sources say, that Eileen Smith conspired with her friend, air lieutenant Gary Kane, a disgruntled young pilot who stole the Augusta Bell helicopter at 7am on June 30 which was to be used in the rescue.

A week before the attempt, Eileen Smith flew to Britain.

Lieutenant Kane's role has cast a shadow of suspicion over the whites still serving in Zimbabwe's security forces. At independence, an estimated 5000 black and white members of the security forces fled to South Africa, but many stayed behind. Since then, some have "gone south", often after spectacular sabotage operations, such as the bombing of the ruling Zanu-PF headquarters in Harare in 1981, in which seven people died, and the destruction of a quarter of Zimbabwe's jet fighters at Thorn Hill air base in July 1982.

Kinnock blames SA for his detention

HARARE — British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock last night blamed SA for his detention at gunpoint at Mutare airstrip on Sunday night and for the arrest of three newsmen and a pilot.

Kinnock said the Frontline states' "sensitivity" on security matters stemmed from the violence perpetrated against them by the apartheid system.

He said: "To a minor extent I have had personal experience (of that sensitivity)."

Kinnock, who returned to London last night, said he had accepted President

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Robert Mugabe's apologies for the incident, given during Kinnock's courtesy call on the President earlier yesterday.

SAPA reports Mugabe told Kinnock Zimbabwe would make "a public statement of apology" over the incident.

Kinnock said there was a danger the incident would overshadow what he considered were the more consequential aspects of his 10-day visit.

He also repeated his demand for Britain to join a campaign of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, which he was confident could end apartheid in SA.

He also urged extended British logistical and training support to Frontline states defence forces, to help them defeat SA destabilisation.

Meanwhile, in London, the gunpoint detention of Kinnock was given front-page splash treatment in many British newspapers yesterday.

Some Conservative MPs said the incident was a lesson to Kinnock in the realities of black Africa.

● See Page 3 and Comment on Page 6

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Greens chief wants tough action

HARARE — A member of the West German Federal Parliament yesterday described the Bonn government's South African policy as "disastrous and immoral".

The leader of the Greens Party Parliamentary Committee on Southern Africa, Mrs Ursula Eid, said West Germany's continued co-operation with South Africa was regrettable.

She said that while Germany was implementing the limited package of sanctions adopted by the European Economic Community (EEC), the Greens Party felt the country had to take the lead in advocating and imposing mandatory sanctions on Pretoria.

"The EEC has adopted specific sanctions like the ban on new investment and the import of South African steel and Krugerrands, but this is only a marginal amount of the whole business between Europe and South Africa," she said.

Mrs Eid is on a two-nation tour to assess the situation in Southern Africa and possible ways of solving the region's problems. She leaves for Lusaka on Sunday.

She said the Greens Party, which has 44 of the 519 seats in the Federal Parliament, was pushing the government to ban South African Airways from flying to West Germany and the introduction of Lufthansa, the German airline, flights to Frontline states.

Mrs Eid said developed countries had to take the lead in imposing sanctions and increasing economic support for the SADCC and Frontline states as they were vulnerable. — Sapa.

Gunpoint incident reaction

UK press puts knock in Kinnock

LONDON — Britain's Labour Opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock returned home yesterday to find himself lampooned by the generally Conservative press for losing his cool during his brief detention at gunpoint on the Zimbabwean border.

The Times said in an editorial: "The reports of the aspiring British Prime Minister falling into a rage and replying in four-letter terms to a corporal who had used them to him does not inspire confidence — and does not suggest the self-control expected."

Mr Kinnock's enforced 90-minute wait in a small room at Mutare Airport in eastern Zimbabwe on Sunday and his angry outburst at a gun-toting soldier generated big publicity in Britain.

Political columnists contrasted the red-haired Welshman's fiery reaction with the cool style of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose nickname is the "Iron Lady".

"If that's how he reacts to a minor inconvenience, what would he do if something serious happened ?" one critic asked, summing up a wide range of political comment.

OVERSHADOWED

The incident overshadowed his 10-day tour of southern Africa and led to splash front-page headlines in the British popular press that read in unison: "Kinnock held at gunpoint".

Accounts of how Kinnock traded curses with the soldier turned the press against him.

Yesterday's headlines read: "The Trials of Calamity Kinnock", "Hothead Kinnock" and "The boyo who never seems to grow up".

Ruling Conservative Party members of Parliament had a field day in the House of Commons on Monday, poking fun at Mr Kinnock's difficulties so often that Speaker Bernard Weatherill rebuked them, saying he would not let proceedings be reduced to farce.

Mr Kinnock has tried to play down the incident, saying he understood the reasons for tight security. But members of Parliament in London and newspapers attacked his behaviour.

They focused on his outburst at the soldier and a reported remark that he was so angry "steam is coming out of my ears".

Some newspapers ran cartoons depicting a steaming Kinnock in a cannibal's cooking pot.

The tabloid *Star* speculated what Mrs Thatcher would have done in his place, concluding she would have given the soldier an icy stare and told him: "Put that thing away." — Sapa-Reuter.



British Opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock, after the steam had stopped coming out of his ears over his detention at gunpoint, chats to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe who apologised for the incident.

Swaziland 'needs SA trade'

MBABANE — A prominent American economist, Professor Richard Weckstein, has warned of the dangers to Swaziland should it end its trade relations with South Africa.

The professor, on a short visit to Swaziland under the US Agency for International Development Programme, gave the warning on Monday at a press conference before he embarked on a series of lectures to government officials and business leaders on privatisation.

Professor Weckstein warned that if the existing trade links between Swaziland and South Africa were ever cut, Swaziland's economy would suffer badly while South Africa would feel none of the effects.

He also backed Swaziland's stand on sanctions on South Africa, which he said would result in the costs being far greater than the gains.

A delegation, which included the Swazi Foreign Minister Senator George Mamba, left Mbabane on Monday for talks with SA Government Ministers in Pretoria, according to informed sources. — Sapa.

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Alleged SA raider appears at hearing

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The man alleged to have been the commander of a South African raider unit assigned to free five prisoners from Chikurubi Prison appeared yesterday at a special hearing inside Harare Central Prison.

The venue was intended to frustrate further rescue bids.

Mr Denis Charles Beahan, 38, a former paratrooper in the British and Rhodesian armies and said to be a serving member of a South African reconnaissance battalion, was not asked to plead when he appeared before magistrate Mr Jefta Makhaza and was remanded in custody to August 2.

Mr Beahan, known as "Sammy", was detained by Botswana police on June 26 after swimming the Zambezi in an attempt to escape interrogation by the Zimbabwean authorities at Kazungula border post.

A companion is thought to have escaped into the Caprivi Strip.

Mr Beahan faces charges of entering Zimbabwe in a car with espionage equipment hidden in secret panels and intended for use in an attempt to rescue five alleged South African agents: Barry and Guy Bawden, Kevin Woods, Phillip Conjwayo and Michael Smith.

The five, who are due to stand trial for espionage and murder, were to have been freed by the raiders as they were being transported from Chikurubi to a court in Harare, for a routine remand hearing, on June 30.

Star Times 20/7/88

Father sees spy daughter in jail

Own Correspondent 362

HARARE. — Dr Jack Harington, father of self-confessed spy Odile Harington, was allowed a 20 minute interview with his daughter at Chikurubi maximum security prison yesterday.

A spokesman for the South African trade mission in Harare said Dr Harington reported he "found her in a better state than he thought possible".

An SA diplomat who saw the 28-year-old arts graduate in April expressed concern about her mental health.

Dr Harington, who returned by bus to Johannesburg yesterday, reported that his daughter complained about the general level of prison noise in her cell.

He was allowed to give her a parcel of reading material.

Her appeal against her conviction and sentence is due to be heard by the Zimbabwean Supreme Court on October 10.

Magistrate told that SA man was tortured in jail

SSV 21/7/88

The Star's Africa News Service (362)

HARARE — A Johannesburg man, Mr Denis Charles Behan, allegedly sent to Zimbabwe by South African military intelligence to free South African agents from prison, had been tortured during interrogation, a magistrate is reported to have been told.

Correspondents in Harare have been barred from attending security case hearings taking place in prisons under a system introduced this week.

A report in a local newspaper said Mr Behan appeared before a regional magistrate at the Harare Central Prison on Tuesday and was remanded to August 23.

At a hearing earlier this month — with the press present — the State said Mr Behan tried to enter Zimbabwe at the Kazangula border post to lead a commando mission to rescue accused South African agents awaiting trial.

NO KNOWLEDGE

At Tuesday's hearing, the local newspaper said, a lawyer for Mr Behan claimed that his client had been subjected to severe torture.

Mr Abdul Umerji, for the State, reportedly said he had no knowledge of Mr Behan's being refused representation, of being tortured and of the claim that he was jailed under stringent conditions with little bedding and exercise.

The magistrate, Mr Jefta Makhaza, ruled that the venue was legal as rules for such hearings had been gazetted.

He said he would bring the allegations of ill-treatment to the attention of the officer in charge of the prison.

Dead or alive, party fees must still be paid

Star 21/7/88

HARARE — Dead or alive, contributions to Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party must still be paid, it seems.

According to a local newspaper report yesterday, a family in a Harare suburb was prevented from arranging the funeral of their mother until they had paid about R12 owed by the woman for her party membership.

The Zanu (PF) Secretary for Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who is Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, said he was shocked and deplored the action of the party officials.

Botswana pays Harare $44,7m

GABORONE — Botswana had paid Zimbabwe $44,7m as compensation for assets involved in its takeover of the railway running from SA through Botswana to Zimbabwe, it was reported yesterday.

Zimbabwe had run the 640km line through eastern Botswana since the 1890s, when it was built as part of a planned route linking Cape Town and Cairo.

A takeover of the railway was first mooted 12 years ago, but negotiations were shelved for the duration of the Zimbabwean war. — Sapa.

B/day 21/7/88

Zim govt apologises

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government and army have apologised to Mr Neil Kinnock and his party who were held at gunpoint for an hour by troops last Sunday.

The day after armed soldiers had threatened and abused the Labour leader at a remote airstrip, some of the men involved and the brigadier in charge of the district went to apologise.

The view from Harare

Zimbabwe's Public Service Minister Chris Anderson is the only white member of Robert Mugabe's Cabinet; he also served as a member of Ian Smith's pre-independence government. Anderson spoke to the *FM* in Harare last weekend

***FM:* What are the prospects for peace in Angola?**

Anderson: Speaking as an individual living in this region, I am delighted at the progress that has been made with the peace talks. SA appears to appreciate the futility of its involvement in Angola and a tremendous resistance is emerging among whites who are concerned that Angola could become SA's Vietnam.

But this argument might have been applied at any point over the past few years. Why is it applicable now?

I can't help thinking this is due to the fighting which has just taken place; particularly as a result of the reported air superiority which the Cubans and Angolans have achieved. There is an appreciation that, as sophisticated and heavily armed as it may be, the SA Defence Force is not simply moving into a defenceless area.

So the balance of power has shifted?

I would think so. This is what is being said by the Angolans and Cubans and what Neil Kinnock (the British Labour Party leader, speaking in Harare last Thursday night) said.

What are the prospects of government contacts at ministerial level between SA and Zimbabwe?

I am not mandated to talk about this, but would say these are difficult because of the implications involved.

What would you say are Zimbabwe's chief problems at the moment?

For whites, the fears of victimisation following independence have been largely overcome. We don't have too much racial tension now. This is unfortunately severely dented, though, when we have incidents such as the one (the attempt to free security detainees) we had recently with whites in our security forces. This has very unhappy consequences indeed for other whites who work with them and the white community at large.

But there remains a great deal of concern about how we are going to overcome some of our more fundamental problems — such as the shortage of foreign currency (see ***Economy***) and the ability of the manufacturing sector to replace machinery and import the materials required to produce what they are capable of producing. At a personal level there are fears of shortages on the shelves and great concern about replacements for motor cars — new cars or spares. Unemployment is an area of very great concern, though this is not a problem peculiar to us and people are devising ways to overcome it.

About 50% of your government's current expenditure is devoted to salaries and wages for the civil service and this is now regarded as unacceptably high. Why did this situation develop and what are you doing about it?

Within the first five years of independence the government did all that could be expected of it to redress the imbalances in social services which were provided to different sectors of the community. One of the consequences was that the civil service grew from a pre-independence figure of 49 000 to some 155 000 currently. But there is a limit to the extent to which government can continue to pour money into these areas and, therefore, if it is to address other issues and provide facilities for employment of future generations, it would have to reassign priorities.

Where deficiencies in social services remain it will now be for the communities concerned to resort to self-help. We simply cannot continue at the present rate of growth.

Is it the general view that the promise of international support once majority rule was secured has not materialised?

There was great hope that a political solution would be followed by a great influx of capital from entrepreneurs and international companies. This has not materialised for a variety of reasons, chiefly because we are a risk area — Africa is a risk area.

There's also a question of the extent to which the ministries concerned wish to have that capital. Plainly they want it in areas where it is needed and not if it will result later in an outflow of currency.

There has been some concern about the lack of an investment code, which is something which is being addressed. In the public sector we've had a lot of money from aid agencies which has taken varying forms.

Does this experience suggest that were settlement of the Angolan war to lead to independence in Namibia, one should not assume a major inflow of development capital to that country?

Perhaps. You see, you still have the trauma which is caused to the whole region by the SA position. At best, continued tension is likely. At worst, there will be other incidents between neighbouring countries creating cross-border tensions.

Peace in Angola and independence in Nambia could result in economic assistance being made available by the sponsors of these very agreements. It is a matter for the Americans to decide what sort of assistance they wish to make available and to whom. I'm sure a country like Namibia would get a great deal of sympathetic attention as far as public funds are concerned from external sources. Whether it would get the same sort of assistance with private investment is questionable because investors would say there are still problems in SA.

ZIMBABWE (362) FM 22/7/88

The social burden

Latest official statistics show there are 2,8m children at school in Zimbabwe, compared to about 800 000 before the Mugabe government came to power in 1980. The commitment to bring compulsory education to all its citizens, chiefly in rural areas badly neglected under white rule, has substantially raised literacy levels, increased standards of health and hygiene and reduced infant mortality

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rates. But the advances have been gained at considerable expense and a ballooning public service wage bill.

Under the Smith government, the country's civil service numbered 49 000. Today more than 155 000 people (excluding those employed by public corporations, local government and the armed forces) are on the government payroll. As a consequence, the State now spends more than 50% of its current expenditure on wages and salaries, compared to 30% before 1980. And more than half of this payroll, according to the Cabinet minister responsible, Chris Anderson (**See Face to Face**), goes to teachers.

The Zimbabwean civil service was overhauled by a presidential directive which decreed that the composition of the new service should more accurately reflect population ratios in the country. Simultaneously, the accent was placed on developing services in rural areas and to its traditional law-enforcement and revenue-collecting role was added far greater control over the country's economy. Politically there was a need for these developments, Anderson told the *FM*, but the financial burden was now cause for concern. "We are now looking at ways to reduce the size of the public service," he said.

The admission will bring little comfort to parents concerned that despite the massive commitment to expanding education facilities, much remains to be done. As a result of a programme to enforce school attendance throughout the country, pupil teacher ratios have risen from around 25:1 to 50:1 in more extreme cases and more affluent whites accordingly prefer to send their children to private schools or schools in SA.

As a result, the most popular perk offered by employers as a means of evading a wage freeze imposed by government is an undertaking to pay for the private education of their employees' children. ■

ZIMBABWE (362) FM 22/7/88

Forex restricts trade

Zimbabwe's chronic shortage of foreign exchange has reached a point where the supply of basic goods and services in the economy is in danger of being disrupted.

For long-suffering Zimbabwean businessmen, the annual congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) at Victoria Falls earlier this month, provided a venue to vent their frustrations.

Replying to delegates, Enos Nkala, chairman of the ruling Zanu (PF) party economic committee, said a "critical debate" had begun on economic policy. Minister of Industry and Technology Callistus Ndlovu added the Zimbabwean government was "squarely" facing up to trade liberalisation.

There can be no doubt that remedies to the forex shortages are urgently required, as the following reports, extracted at random from the pages of a single issue of Zimbabwe's *Financial Gazette*, illustrate:

☐ Bulawayo-based importers of borehole drilling equipment, Warrap Borehole Drilling, have been denied foreign currency allowances for imports this year by the Secretary for Trade and Commerce "because we have had good rains, therefore these tools are not really essential;"

☐ Oxygen Industries (Oxyco) has advised customers that the shortage of carbide to manufacture acetylene gas has reached crisis proportions since its foreign currency allocation had been "cut to ribbons." Stocks would be exhausted by the end of the month;

☐ Zimbabwe Allots Ltd reports that "in common with the rest of the mining industry," there is a shortage of forex for importing essential spares to maintain efficient operations. Though after-tax profit rose to ZD$16,7m from ZD$7,1m for the year ended March 31, the group was suffering a "critical shortage of rock drill spares;" and

☐ Bulawayo-based United Portland Cement reports that demand has outstripped supply "and we can't get forex to buy new equipment."

President Robert Mugabe acknowleged at the opening of the $30m Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration that the shortage of building materials was hindering government and private construction projects.

At a consumer level, shortages of basics such as batteries, new motor cars and vehicle spares has long been acute. As a result, the second-hand market in vehicles has boomed. Most advertisers in the smalls columns of the *Herald* newspaper invite "highest cash offers". Among the prices quoted: 1976 Mercedes 230/4 ($49 000); 1982 BMW 520i ($50 000) and 1982 Toyota Corolla 1.8 SE Liftback ($45 000). Prices are often above those originally paid.

Underlining the gravity of the problem, a 300 t consignment of perchloroethylene (according to Bulawayo-based Ames Chemicals), arrived just in time to avoid a shutdown of dry-cleaning services in Zimbabwe. Supplies, imported from Germany in a counter-trade deal, would last for a year if carefully rationed.

Foreign currency allocations to businessmen in Zimbabwe are now running at some 25% of what they were 10 years ago at the height of the bush war. Government response has been to urge import substitution and barter deals, but the severity of the problem has evidently persuaded socialist ideologues within the party hierarchy to reconsider economic policy.

Among the reasons for the shortage of foreign exchange which has prompted strict controls over imports, are:

☐ A major increase in the debt-servicing ratio, now said to be around 40% of forex earnings (international loans raised since independence were used to introduce basic services to neglected rural areas and were not income-generating);

☐ Declines in international commodity prices and hence export incomes; and

☐ An estimated cost of $1m-$2m/day on Zimbabwe's aid to Mozambique, an issue which is attracting the increasing ire of the private sector.

For the Zimbabwean government, the noble objectives of introducing basic services in rural areas and raising literacy in the country — the civil service has grown from around 49 000 to 155 000 and some 2,8m children are said to be at school today compared with fewer than 800 000 before independence — must now clearly be reconciled with economic reality. ■

Ian Smith's salary appeal is postponed

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Supreme Court postponed indefinitely yesterday the hearing of an appeal by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith about his salary as an MP.

Ziana, the national news agency, reported that Mr Smith, the former leader of the Conservative Alliance, instituted legal proceedings to claim about six months' salary and allowances which he lost after he was suspended from the House of Assembly in April last year for allegedly making racist remarks while on a visit to South Africa.

The High Court rejected his claim in December. Now the Supreme Court has ruled that the action should be heard before a full Bench because it touched on the constitution, but one of the judges is abroad and nothing can be done until he returns. — Sapa.

Promotion over Kinnock?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Zimbabwean lance corporal who held Labour leader Neil Kinnock at gunpoint is likely to be promoted, it is reported in London.

The *Sunday Express* said the young soldier had won praise from his officers for his handling of the incident.

The lance corporal detained Mr Kinnock, his wife Glenys, three aides and a party of journalists after their plane landed mistakenly at Mutare instead of at another airport nearby where a welcoming party was waiting.

An angry Mr Kinnock asked that action be taken against the soldier.

The *Sunday Express* quotes a senior officer from the Zimbabwean Army's 3 Brigade as saying the soldier's "swift and firm" action was worthy of high praise.

"He was under extreme provocation from one member of the group in particular and was even threatened.

"He is a very good soldier and the way he handled this incident marks him down for quick promotion."

The officer said 3 Brigade had been on alert after a white flight lieutenant had stolen a helicopter and flown to South Africa last month. The situation in Mutare was therefore tense.

President Robert Mugabe has apologised to Mr Kinnock.

Abandoned babies: plea to parents

By Melanie Gosling

The Boksburg Social Welfare Office is appealing to parents of two abandoned babies to get in touch with them.

Two East Rand families want to adopt two abandoned babies — but are not legally allowed to do so until the babies have been declared officially abandoned.

In the first case, about three weeks ago, a little girl was found in a plastic bag in an open veld in Geluksdal near Brakpan. Doctors estimated her to be about four hours old when she was found.

"The family who found her want to adopt her," Sister Eunan, head of the Boksburg Social Welfare Office, told The Star.

In another recent incident, a boy about six months old was found by a Mr van der Merwe of 54 Third Street, Alberton.

"He's living with a family who want to adopt him but the magistrate has said we have to advertise in a newspaper asking the parents of both babies to contact us. If they don't, he can declare the babies officially abandoned and they can then legally be adopted," Sister Eunan said.

The parents of the babies should telephone Sister Eunan at 524-749 during office hours at 680-6086 after hours.

TODAY'S NEWS

Good harvests boost Zimbabwe's growth

Star 25/7/88 (362)

HARARE — The Zimbabwean economy is set for 6 percent growth this year after an excellent agricultural season, says Ziana, the official news agency.

According to this month's edition of the Standard Chartered Bank's economic bulletin, quoted by Ziana, agriculture is spearheading the upturn, although this year the mining industry will provide a major boost.

"The value of agricultural production is forecast to increase more than 40 percent to Z$1,95 billion, which would translate into a 3 percent increase in real gross domestic product."

The bulletin says value added in agriculture has been at its lowest level since 1980 and almost 25 percent below its 1985 peak.

"However, even with this strong recovery, agriculture would still fail to regain its 1985/6 levels."

Increased gold volumes, higher prices for nickel and copper and improved markets and prices for asbestos and ferrochrome are likely to increase mining output more than 20 percent.

Standard Chartered says the price freeze lifted earlier this year achieved limited success in bringing down the rate of consumer inflation. Added to this, sharp rises are expected in the second half of this year.

Consumer inflation stood at 14 percent when the freeze was imposed in mid-1987 and at just over 8 percent in the first four months of this year.

"However, only limited satisfaction can be drawn from this experience since not only is the underlying inflation rate of 8 percent far too high for comfort, but it is clear that price increases will accelerate in the second half of the year," says the bulletin.

The annual inflation rate, which slowed to 11,8 percent in 1987 from 14,2 percent in 1986, is unlikely to fall below 7,5 percent in mid-year before rebounding sharply in the second half of the year.

"As the 5 percent general price award starts to filter through into the price index, so inflation will intensify and can be expected to exceed 12 percent by the end of the year."

The bulletin says much depends on the extent of expected delays in approving price increases beyond the 5 percent already announced. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's big problem

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FOCUS

HARARE — When black Zimbabweans took up arms to fight the white settler system, the major problem was the imbalance in the allocation of land, with more than 80 percent of the population restricted to overcrowded and arid areas of the country.

At independence in 1980, a very ambitious resettlement programme was announced which would have redressed and satisfied the land hunger of the indigenous black majority.

Alongside it a radical land reform programme for the rural areas was introduced to raise standards of living and make access to social services affordable.

The resettlement programme struggled in the first four years and in 1984 the then prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, appointed eight governors with the specific task of co-ordinating development in their respective provinces.

Both the resettlement and land reform programmes fell under these senior government officers.

Four years on, the governors still have a daunting task to convince the very beneficiaries of these programmes of the need to involve themselves in the identification of projects, project planning and implementation.

The department of Rural Development says about 44 200 families have been resettled in different types of schemes on farms acquired by the government.

"In terms of the targets for resettlement, a great deal still remains to be done — approximately 126 000 families out of 162 000 still have to be resettled," says the Zanu (PF) deputy secretary for production and former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moven Mahachi.

In a detailed report on the resettlement programme, he says the first five-year national development plan envisages the resettlement of 75 000 families at a rate of 15 000 a year.

This requires 750 000 ha of land at not less than ZD34,5 million.

He says the purchase of farms for resettlement purposes is hindered by lack of funds and where land is available there is no money to finance the infrastructural development.

Mr Mahachi says although the government is still acquiring more farms, "it has to be borne in mind that land ... is not a limitless resource that can be shared indefinitely among our population.

"We need to focus our attention and efforts on the communal lands as both overcrowded areas and places where productivity and growth can be generated".

There are differing views on the success of resettlement, but on the whole the programme has not satisfied the initial problem of land hunger.

The rate of resettlement has been much slower than planned. Meanwhile, the rural areas have to be reorganised to sustain the increasing population, especially since the land in some areas has become totally useless due to over-population and over-use.

The Mashonaland east provincial administrator, Mr Martin Mukwehwa, says the idea of planned villages was only accepted in one of eight districts.

Programme

This poses problems with infrastructure developments designed for villages planned in accordance with the land reform programme.

In some areas people oppose planned villages because they fear a reduction of livestock, cherished as a source of wealth in the rural areas, as well as reduction in the size of household plots.

Architect of the Mwenezi district programme and current district administrator of Mutoko, Mr Kumurai Mugoni, believes with the right approach these problems and others like disputes on village borders can be solved and the programme implemented.

He says at Mutoko agro-based industries have been planned, a granite tile manufacturing company approved and potential processors of local products are being pursued.

The land re-organisation programme has led to the creation of a game farming enterprise. Game products are expected to be processed at Mutoko, Mr Mugoni says.

He contends that employment can be generated if people have basic skills.

"The rural housing programme can employ a lot of people, but many have no skills," he says.

He says the rural economy must be based on agriculture and mineral resources.

Many of the districts which have not perfected the land reform programme will have to wait for such projects.

Meanwhile, low standards of living and unemployment continue to plague the rural people.

Masvingo province reports more than 80 percent success on the programme while the Midlands claims about 50 percent.

The rest of the country has not benefitted substantially from the reform programme.

On the standards of living and creation of employment, Mashonaland west provincial planning officer, Mr Samuel Chimuti, says there is a need to change development priorities.

He says less than three percent of the population on communal lands live at government-created "growth points".

"Statistics indicate that growth points are still not absorbing rural-to-urban migrants and they are not significant population centres as initially envisaged," he says.

Mr Chimuti says about 27 000 people are employed at growth points throughout the country, compared with more than 844 000 people in the non-agricultural sector unfulfilled.

The private sector has only created about 8 000 jobs at growth points which is one percent of the national number of non-agricultural jobs.

"This is hopeless — eight years after independence the contribution of growth points to employment should be higher than this," Mr Chimuti says.

He blames the reluctance of the private sector to invest in growth points, on lack of appropriate infrastructure, lack of security and ignorance on the part of investors about the existence of financial institutions such as the Urban Development Corporation, Small Enterprises Development Corporation and the Zimbabwe Development Bank.

Their purpose includes assisting industrial and business development at growth points.

He says the attention being given to growth points can achieve

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A BLACK Zimbabwean farmer ... but there's not enough land for everybody.



desired result if focused on small and medium size towns in commercial farming areas.

"They offer better incentives for industrial decentralisation and could easily become regional employment centres," he says.

"The emphasis on communal areas will not address the broader issues of employment generation and national economic development," Mr Chimuti says.

While some progress has been made in redressing imbalances in the distribution of land, access to social services and employment opportunities, the rate at which they are being provided falls far below expectations.

The priorities for development in Zimbabwe should be given a critical second look. — Sapa.

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

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Anger over Zimbabwean demo

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Black university students' decision to champion former Cabinet Minister Edgar Tekere to highlight their discontent with nepotism, corruption and high living has drawn a belated but angry reaction from The Herald.

A demonstration by 900 students a week ago, intended to mark jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday, boomeranged on Zimbabwe when the protesters speedily left the SA mission and went to parliament and Herald House chanting Tekere's name.

An elderly white woman, Vera Broughton, had a car window broken by the demonstrators.

They tore up copies of The Herald, which is controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust, for denying front-page coverage to Tekere's July 15 parliamentary attack on Zanu (PF) for "degenerating from its original aim of establishing a one-party state".

Tekere said: "We have demonstrated at the top level of leadership that we have sharks who have chewed up the leadership code" (outlawing amassing of personal fortunes).

The students invaded Herald House and abused newsroom staff because Senior Minister for Political Affairs Maurice Nyagumbo was given front-page space to rebuke Tekere, who was Zanu (PF) secretary general during the guerrilla war.

Tekere was sacked from the cabinet after his acquittal on a legal technicality on a charge of murdering a white farmer in 1980. In April 1987 he was dismissed as Zanu (PF) provincial chairman in Manicaland.

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26/7/88

Death to all spies, raiders, says Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister

HARARE — The death penalty should be made mandatory for all spies and armed commandos found guilty of threatening the security of Zimbabwe, Political Affairs Minister Mr Eddison Zvobgo has told Parliament.

Mr Zvobgo said that keeping such prisoners in jail for many years was expensive, the national news agency Ziana reported.

"I suggest that the death penalty be made mandatory in all these cases," he added.

The former Minister of Justice added that life imprisonment was a mockery in the judicial system because convicts served between 14 and 20 years and were released on parole.



Mr Zvobgo

The courts should be empowered to pass sentences on anyone found guilty of severe crimes warranting a life sentence in terms of years, or use the unambiguous term "for the rest of his natural life", he said.

The criminal law needed reform, particularly security legislation.

"Our procedural law needs to be demystified and stripped of its insane formalism."

People should be allowed to defend their rights without having to hire lawyers, because what was important was justice and not "the archaic forms and the recitations required by our present law of civil procedure". — Sapa.

Slogans not enough, Mr Mugabe

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Star 28/7/85

By ROBIN DREW, The Star's Africa News Service

Mr Robert Mugabe's supposed commitment to socialism is coming under fire by leaders who say Zimbabwe needs to establish free trade to cushion rocketing unemployment.

HARARE — From all sides the Government of President Robert Mugabe is coming under fire for its handling of the economy, corruption, and the hypocrisy surrounding the ruling party's supposed commitment to socialism.

Parliament has been the forum for the criticism, despite "advice" from Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, senior Minister of Political Affairs in the President's Office, that the party's central committee would be a better place to air grievances.

The latest attack has come from Dr Edison Zvobgo, who was dropped from the cabinet in the reshuffle which followed the unity pact with Mr Nkomo, but still holds ministerial rank.

Dr Zvobgo widely regarded as one of the most articulate and politically experienced ministers was bitterly critical of his colleagues in government this week.

He accused other ministers of hiding behind the president's coat tails and runninmg away from urgent issues.

Dr Zvobgo echoed criticism of the socialist policies which used to be expressed by Mr Ian Smith and his supporters when they had seats in the House.

The time had come, said Dr Zvobgo, to wake up and realise that slogans would not pay the rent or buy a meal.

The country could not afford all it was spending on education and appointing committees and initiating studies would not provide jobs.

"Soaring prices, soaring wages, enforced employment, stifling regulations, a complicated myriad of bureaucratic committees in government, timid foreign investment policies and more, all these guarantee that the unemployment problem will be intractable," he charged.

Dr Zvobgo, who had several run-ins with Mr Mugabe before the president dropped him from the Cabinet, called for the establishment of free trade zones and free trade centres to attract developers.

"This country is living on borrowed time," he said, "and sooner or later the deficit is going to be called".

Criticisms like this coming from people who were at the centre of affairs when Zimbabwe shaped its economic policies cannot be ignored.

Dr Zvobgo was barracked in the House during his verbal attack, but his views are reported prominently on the front page of the local *Herald* newspaper.

Independent white members who owe their seats in Parliament to Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party have also been speaking out.

Mr Henry Elsworth, who was put back into Parliament as a non-constituency member after the specially reserved white seats were abolished, warned that the government would not survive unless it solved the worsening unemployment problem.

He told an attentive House that unemployment was reaching horrific proportions and conditions had to be be created to promote external investment.

Government ministers and party leaders have also been coming under fire in the Senate for amassing wealth and for losing touch with the people.

'Don't send me back there'

Harare court told of 'terrible' jail conditions

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Conditions in Khami prison in Bulawayo were terrible, 20-year-old Wayne Arthur Haskins told a magistrate at a specially convened court hearing in the Chikurubi prison complex here yesterday.

Mr Haskins, along with a domestic worker, Mr White Phiri, have been detained since January 19 when they were arrested after a bomb attack on an ANC property. This was their first court appearance.

They are accused of failing to report the presence of South African agents and of being in possession of weapons and explosives found at a house in Blane Road, Bulawayo, which had been rented by a South African agent who is now in SA. Mr Haskins and Mr Phiri were living at the property.

Mr Haskins, tall and bearded, told the magistrate that when first arrested he had been hit in the face with a radio aerial, and had been punched and kicked. A tooth had been chipped and this had been attended to when he was sent to the Chikurubi.

When told he would be remanded for a further two weeks when he would appear before a magistrate at Khami prison, Mr Haskins asked not to be sent back there. "I do not know how anyone can survive in that prison. The food is terrible — I would not have given it to my dog."

Slept like sardines

He said people on remand were locked up for 16-20 hours a day. They slept, on dirty rags, like sardines packed together on the floors. Requests for more clothing were refused and he had to sleep naked.

About 100 men were given only about five minutes to wash themselves under five showers.

He had been there for six or seven weeks before being sent to Chikurubi.

The magistrate, Mr Albert Mkandla, promised to take the matter up urgently with the provincial magistrate in Bulawayo but said he could not accede to the request that Mr Haskins not be sent there.

The hearing was held in a makeshift courtroom in a building housing a prison officers' canteen and school classrooms for children of prison staff.

In the same courtroom a Harare woman, Mrs Kathleen Gail Downey, who is in custody on charges of failing to report the presence of South African agents, was remanded for another fortnight. She was brought to the hearing handcuffed to two warders.

Reporters were allowed to attend the two hearings and also one at the prison officers' club where Mrs Downey's husband, Robert, was also remanded for another two weeks.

The court was told their two children, Barry (5) and Michael (3), were being cared for in Harare and that it was hoped to send them to their grandparents.

Zimbabwe wages war on aids

3.62 Sowetan 28/7/88

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Minister of Health Dr Felix Muchemwa, said this week Aids was on the increase in Zimbabwe and called for the use of all available resources to combat the killer desease.

Ziana, the national news agency, reported that he was addressing the opening session of a two-day donor's meeting in Harare on the Zimbabwe medium term programme for the prevention and control of Aids. Dr Muchemwa said confirmed cases had increased from five in 1985 to 119 in 1988.

"Given that confirmed cases have increased from five in 1985 to 119 in 1988, one can see the problem is growing significantly.

"It is quite obvious therefore that we are faced with an increasing problem which calls for the marshalling of all the resources available to us to combat this disease," he said.

He called on the international community to approach the problem scientifically.

"The Aids problem can only be solved by mature and serious-minded scientists whose vision remains unclouded by prejudice and preconceived ideas.

"Zimbabwe has resisted all calls to voice opinions on various unproven hypothesis, and to publish speculative data on unconfirmed cases because we believe that the Aids problem will not be solved by rumour mongers, speculators and rabble rousers."

Developing countries experienced problems during their efforts to collect data on Aids. Data collection on Aids and the HIV virus was hampered by factors such as the newness of the disease which made it difficult to confirm.

It was difficult to estimate or even guess the extent of the Aids situation in Zimbabwe.

"In our situation we completely acknowledge that figures of confirmed cases alone do not tell the full story on the seriousness or potential seriousness of the Aids problem in Zimbabwe.

"The impact of Aids on socio-economic development in general is such that even those individuals, who are not infected by the virus, are indirectly going to be affected adversely because of the significant financial and manpower depletion which Aids can incur," he said.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the World Health Organisation and other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations (Ango's), members of the diplomatic corps and senior government officials. — Sapa.



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Transport projects hit by SA sabotage, says lecturer

HARARE — Lack of skilled manpower, outdated infrastructures and sabotage by SA had resulted in fewer than 20 of the proposed 207 Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference transport projects being completed by 1987, Zimbabwe University lecturer Daniel Tevera said.

Last year the 207 SADCC transport and communications projects costing US$4,2bn included development of civil aviation, ports and water transport, roads and railways, telecommunications, postal services and metereology, Tevera said in the June issue of the Zimbabwe Science News.

In spite of inadequate skilled manpower, infrastructures and problems of sabotage, rehabilitation had begun on the Nacala route from Lilongwe (Malawi) to the Mozambican coast, and Malawi was already using this route for exports, he said.

The Tazara route, which carried about 45% of Zambia's import and export trade via Dar es Salaam, was facing serious financial problems.

"At the beginning of 1987, the chairman of the Tazara board of directors reported that a further US$179,63m was required to complete the rehabilitation exercise," he said.

The line was pivotal as an alternative to southern routes for Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The Beira Corridor project, upgrading rail and road routes from Mutare to Beira and the port facility itself, would require US$351m.

Tevera judged SADCC transport projects to have little impact in promoting regional integration.

"Axes of integration should be developed by providing linking routes, for example, between Tanzania and Mozambique and between Angola and Zambia," he said. — Sapa.

(362) B/day 29/7/88

Education gets lion's share in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwe's new budget, announced yesterday by Senior Minister Bernard Chidzero, has jumped by almost 17% to a record Z$6,052bn (87-88: Z$5,173bn).

Education continues to get the lion's share of the budget, with a massive Z$212,7m — about 27% — increase over last year, bringing the total education vote to just short of Z$1bn.

There was only one education ministry when last year's appropriation of Z$783,9m was allocated, a Z$22m increase over the previous year.

The unity accord between the ruling Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu parties brought in a new Cabinet which resulted in the restructuring of the education arrangements into the Primary and Secondary Education Ministry and the Higher Education Ministry.

The Primary and Secondary Education Ministry has been allocated Z$846,744m and the Higher Education Ministry, which deals with the University of Zimbabwe and the various polytechnic institutes, gets Z$150m.

Together, these votes give education a whopping Z$996 744 000.

Since independence in 1980, education has always been given the biggest budgetary allocation, followed since 1983 by the defence vote.

Once again defence gets the second biggest slice of the cake with an allocation of Z$768,254m (Z$720,091).

This is a modest increase of just under 7%.

Leaping into third place on the allocations table is the Public Construction and National Housing Ministry with a vote of Z$371,5m (Z$312,732). — Sapa.

Harare silent on Kinnock 'captor'

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Lance-corporal to corporal or lance-corporal to private? Mum's the word as far as the Zimbabwe government is concerned.

When asked whether the soldier who kept British Opposition leader Neil Kinnock and party locked up for an hour at an airport near Mutare would be promoted or disciplined, the Zimbabwe authorities declined to say.

London's *Sunday Express*, however, reported last week that the soldier had been promoted for his action.

Recalling that President Mugabe and several of his Ministers had explained the circumstances surrounding the incident to Mr Kinnock and the public, a spokesman said:

"As far as we are concerned we have nothing more to say."

Security

Defence Minister Enos Nkala said in an official statement after the incident that it occurred shortly after an unauthorised aircraft landed at another airfield to fetch alleged South African-sponsored saboteurs.

"And so when the aircraft carrying Mr Kinnock made an unscheduled landing at Mutare, there was tight security all round.

"I would have wished to thank the troops involved for their vigilance, but regret that in their vigilance, they caused inconvenience to the leader of the British Labour Party."

The Government spokesman declined to identify the lance-corporal in charge or give any details about his military service.

to be R200.

postponed on Monday to February 15, next year.

licemen were wounded in the clash. – Ano

Tembisa pupils, parents to meet on class boycott

3/1/88 Press

By SIBUSISO MABASO and LULAMA LUTI

PUPILS at eight Tembisa high schools will hold a meeting on Sunday to brief their parents on the class boycott, which has entered its second week.

The meeting is a sequel to one last Friday at which pupils decided not to go back to classes until two of their colleagues facing charges of public violence were released.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, James McNeil, said two youths who were not pupils at Tembisa high school were arrested on Wednesday after running onto school premises after being pursued by the police.

In the ensuing melee stones were thrown at a police vehicle and two pupils were arrested, said McNeil.

He said a group of youths moved from school to school allegedly attempting to disrupt normal schooling.

Zimbabweans must arm themselves against MNR

3/1/88 C/Press 362

CP Correspondent

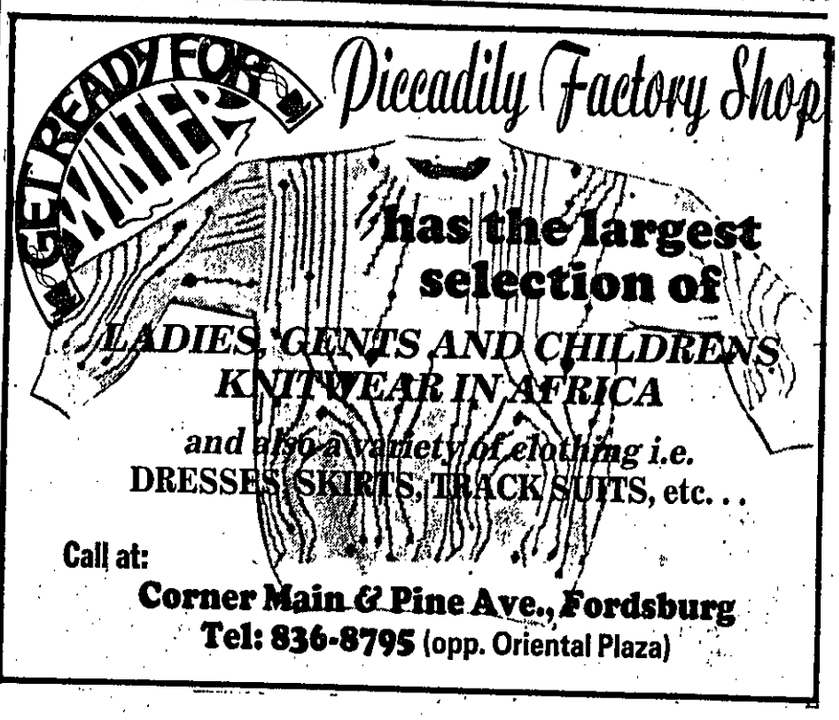
YOUTHS in Zimbabwe's Eastern border areas should undergo military training to safeguard villagers from MNR attacks, Zimbabwe Senator Chief Charumbira said in Harare this week.

Charumbira said some families in the Chirudzi area were sleeping in the bush or migrating to safer areas because of persistant bandit attacks.

"I proposed that all youths in these areas be taught how to handle guns so they can protect their homes.

"In addition, people should be encouraged to settle in villages as the present dispersed settlement pattern makes it difficult to protect them," Charumbira said.

Political comment and Newsbills by K. Sibiya. Headlines and sub-editing by F. Alberts, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext, Johannesburg.



WORLD WATCH

My night in a Zim police cell

(362)

ently her use of both her professional name and her married name, which is entered in her passport.

"It was a genuine mistake," Joy said. "They did apologise to me.

"They (the CIO) said people were using two names and perhaps this was what was worrying them. We heard they thought South African agents often used the name Cooper."

Miss Louise Lombard, chairman of the Cecchetti Society of Southern Africa (a ballet body) said she had been "horrified" to hear the news of Joy's arrest.

Miss Lombard said the secretary of the society in Harare, Mrs Dawn Saunders, had informed her on Thursday that Joy had been detained and later released.

Scare

On June 30 an abortive attempt was made to free five alleged South African agents held in Chikurbi maximum security prison.

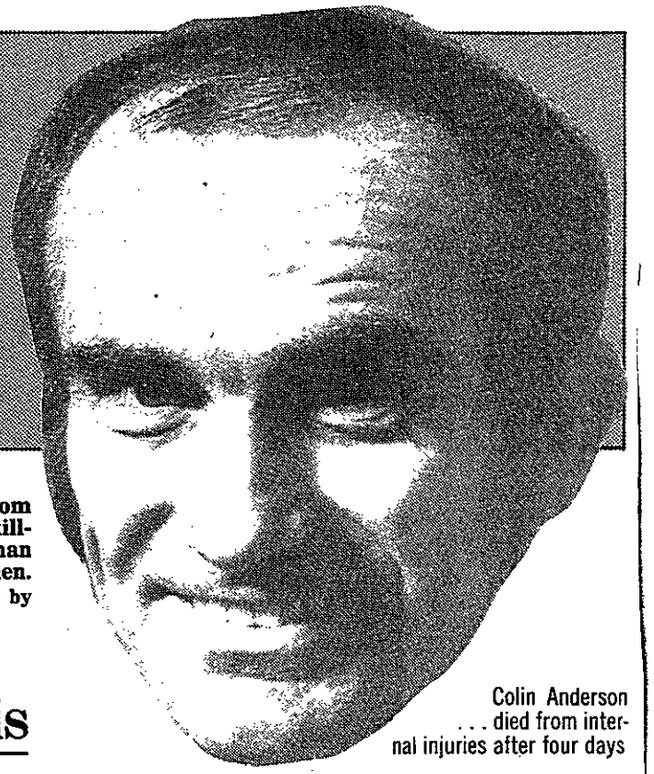
The ensuing security scare also "netted" one famous detainee — British Opposition leader Neil Kinnock who damaged his election chances by a swearing match with a Zimbabwean army corporal at an airfield.

Mrs Saunders had learned of Joy's detention when she went to her hotel at 8am. She made a desperate appeal to the Minister of State for National Scholarships, Senator Joe Culverwell, a ballet enthusiast.

"He came (to the police station) straight away, but the CIO had already realised their mistake by the time he

Cont - 9

JAIL DEATH ACCUSED WALK FREE



Colin Anderson
... died from internal injuries after four days

By DON JACOBS: Harare

A WOMAN who received a personal assurance from President Robert Mugabe that her twin brother's killers would be brought to justice saw a senior policeman and a secret service agent walk from court free men.

A Bulawayo magistrate found they were indemnified by President Mugabe's recent amnesty and need not stand trial for the culpable homicide at Easter in 1986 of crippled former social worker, Mr Colin Anderson, 47.

He was savagely interrogated in a Beit Bridge cell during his arrest.

"I am bitter and angry about it," said Harare receptionist Mrs Meryl Harrison.

"This was a prolonged assault over four hours and he took four days to die."

British High Commission officials are investigating the case.

Joke

Mrs Harrinson began a personal crusade to bring her twin brother's killers to justice soon after his death from internal injuries in Bulawayo's Mpilo Hospital.

He had been hitch-hiking his way from Harare to Johannesburg, where she then lived, when he went into a Beit Bridge bar for a drink.

He was detained over a jocular remark that he was an agent of the feared Central Intelligence Organisation.

Mugabe breaks his promise

Crippled by a severe spinal deformity, the happy-go-lucky joker "couldn't have fought his way out of a paper bag," said Meryl.

After her return home to Zimbabwe two years ago she received a message via a senior police officer that Mr Mugabe "sent his personal condolences and he will see personally that these men are brought to justice".

Beit Bridge police chief inspector Misheck Zvavashakwe and CIO commander Blessing Zumidza were formally charged with murder and remanded — with full pay and allowances — to Chikurubi Prison outside Harare.

But a few months later Mrs Harrison hired a lawyer when she learned the pair had been released on bail and the charges had been watered down to culpable homicide.

A doctor who treated her dying brother had told her: "This was not the work of back-street thugs, but that of men who have been trained to assault without leaving a mark."

Dismay

Mrs Harrison said: "Police told my lawyer it wasn't in my interests to know why the charges had been dropped to culpable homicide."

When she heard the accused pair would finally come to trial last Monday she travelled to Bulawayo for the hearing.

She was dismayed to hear regional magistrate Mr Paddington Garwe announce that the presidential amnesty covered the charges.

Zvavashakwe and Zumidza are understood to have returned to their security duties.

Lawyers have told Mrs Harrison she stands little chance of being able to sue them for civil damages since her brother, who had been unemployed for some time, did not support her.

Some 200 members of the security forces, accused of crimes and atrocities against civilians, are said to have been freed since the amnesty.

Sunday Times
31-07-88

By DON JACOBS in Harare and IVOR CREWS in Johannesburg

ONE OF South Africa's top ballet teachers fell victim to Zimbabwe's spy mania this week.

She spent a terrifying night in police cells in Harare after being detained by the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Mrs Joy Robson, 51, of Germiston, was awakened shortly before midnight on Tuesday and taken from her hotel without being allowed to inform her family or friends.

"I was petrified," she said.

But Mrs Robson — known internationally by her maiden name, Cooper — was released the next morning and refused to cancel her trip opting to stay and adjudicate in Harare.

"I felt very strongly that I had to stay on. It was my duty to the children who have worked for over a year for these examinations," she said at Zimbabwe's National Ballet headquarters.

Agents thought ballet teacher was a SA spy

Terrified

Joy Cooper needed great courage when she was taken into detention a long way from her husband and three daughters in South Africa without a friend or lawyer aware of her fate.

The security men were courteous, but she was terrified while being taken down long dark corridors, questioned at length, then put in a cell with common criminals.

What sent the CIO dancing around in a tizz was, apparently, a telephone call from Mrs Joy Saunders, a friend in Johannesburg.

Mrs Saunders had been trying to get through to Mrs Robson for days, but the lines were down.

"I got there," said Mrs Saunders.

Joy said she thought hotel revellers were to blame when she was awakened by banging on her bedroom door late on Tuesday night.

She made the two agents produce their warrant cards before letting them into the room. They were polite, but insisted she come with them.

Hysterical

"I was hysterical because the thought of leaving the hotel with nobody knowing where I was terrified me," she said.

She was put in a police van and taken to Harare central police station where, after a long questioning session, she made a statement and was handed over to uniformed police.

They took away her jacket, jersey, socks and shoes despite the intense cold and put her in a cell where three women prisoners were huddled on the floor.

A young black prisoner said: "You're here because you're a South African. I come here often because I shoplift."

Mrs Robson said eventually she was taken to an office "where a rather large fat man sat behind a desk. I explained why I had two names and he said I could go."

Grim warning over socialism for Zimbabwe

ROBIN DREW reports from Harare

FROM all sides the government of President Robert Mugabe is coming under fire for its handling of the economy, corruption and the hypocrisy surrounding the ruling Zanu party's supposed commitment to socialism.

Parliament has been the forum for the criticism despite "advice" from Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Senior Minister of Political Affairs in the President's Office, that the party's central committee would be a better place to air grievances.

The latest attack on many aspects of the government's policy has come from Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who was dropped from the Cabinet in the reshuffle which came after the unity pact with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu but who still holds ministerial rank and who is concerned with party matters and implementing the unity accord.

Dr Zvobgo, widely regarded as one of the most articulate and politically experienced Ministers, was bitterly critical of of his colleagues in the government. He accused other Ministers of hiding behind the Mr Mugabe and running away from urgent issues.

His attack came after that by another prominent politician and former close associate of Mr Mugabe's, the firebrand Edgar Tekere.

Dr Zvobgo echoed criticism of the socialist policies which used to be expressed by Mr Ian Smith and his supporters when they had seats in the House of Assembly.

The time had come, said Dr Zvobgo, to wake up and realise that slogans would not pay the rent or buy a meal. The country could not afford all it was spending on education. Appointing committees and initiating studies would not provide jobs.

"Soaring prices, soaring wages, enforced employment, stifling regulations, complicated myriad bureaucratic committees in government, timid foreign investment policies and more — all these guarantee that the unemployment problem will be intractable," said the Minister, sounding more like a member of the opposition.

Dr Zvobgo , who had several run-ins with Mr Mugabe before the president dropped him from the Cabinet, called for the establishment of free trade zones and free trade centres to attract developers .

He said the country must resist the temptation to borrow blindly and live beyond its means.

"This country is living on borrowed time and sooner or later the deficit is going to be called."

Centre of affairs

Criticism like this — coming from people who were at the centre of affairs when the Zimbabwe government shaped its economic policies — cannot be ignored.

Dr Zvobgo was barracked in the House during his attack, but his views were reported prominently on the front page of the government-controlled Herald paper.

Independent white MPs, who owe their seats in Parliament to Mr Mugabe's party, have also been speaking out.

Mr Henry Elsworth, who was returned to Parliament as a non-constituency member after the specially reserved white seats were abolished, warned that the government would not survive for long unless it solved the worsening unemployment problem.

External investment

He told an attentive House that unemployment was reaching "horrific" proportions. Conditions must be created to promote external investment.

Ministers and party leaders have also been coming unde fire in the Senate for amassing wealth and losing touch with people.

Backbenchers said the president and the country's socialist principles were getting a bad name.

People were asking why Mr Mugabe had surrounded himself with certain individuals. — Argus Africa News Service.

Spy charges dropped, but six still jailed

MICHAEL HARTACK

HARARE — A diplomatic row may be brewing between Britain and Zimbabwe over the continued detention of six whites who yesterday had spying charges dropped "for lack of evidence" after nearly a year in jail.

And a spokesman for the detainees, Ivor Duncan Harding, said they were being victimised for the abortive June 30 bid to free five other alleged South African agents.

"We were not the ones to be rescued and were in no way involved," Harding told provincial magistrate Albert Mkandla at a special hearing in the grounds of Chikurubi maximum security prison.

Mkandla said but for the detention orders signed by Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi, the six would be free to go after withdrawal of all charges under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act. They were alleged to have gathered information of ANC members for SA intelligence, but were never asked to plead.

The six are: Harding and his son Clive, both Zimbabwean; Britons Patricia Grace Brown and Jack Lewis Walker; Canadian Richard Laban; and Irishman Jeffrey Mee.

Lawyers are understood to be making an urgent appeal to the authorities for their release.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Kevin Davie. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

Spy charges dropped, but six still in jail

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A diplomatic row may be brewing between Britain and Zimbabwe over the continuing detention of six whites who yesterday had spying charges dropped "for lack of evidence" after nearly a year in prison.

The six are to remain in custody until the government decides their fate.

A spokesman for the detainees, Mr Ivor Duncan Harding, said they were being victimized for the unsuccessful June 30 bid to free five other alleged South African agents.

"We were not the ones to be rescued and were in no way involved," Mr Harding told provincial magistrate Mr Albert Mkandla at a special hearing in the grounds of Chikurubi maximum-security prison.

"Yet we are being punished," he said.

Visits from friends and relatives had been severely restricted, all cell furniture had been removed "and I am afraid people are going to have trouble with piles", complained Mr Harding.

Books and radios had also been confiscated, he said.

Mr Mkandla said that but for the detention orders signed by Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi, the six would be free to go, following withdrawal of all charges under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

The six were alleged to have gathered information on African National Congress members for South African intelligence. They were never asked to plead.

The six are: Mr Harding and his son Clive, 26, both Zimbabwean citizens.

Two British passport holders, Mrs Patricia Grace Brown, 40, and Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, 55.

A Canadian Mr Richard Laban, 52, and an Irish passport holder Mr Jeffrey Mee, 46, both of whom worked as technicians for the Zimbabwean Post Office. Mr Harding was employed in post office security.

Squadron Leader Lewis-Walker, a retired provost marshal of the Rhodesian Air Force who was working as a senior civil servant at the time of his detention last September, is the father of Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, one of the "Thornhill officers" whose trial and detention in 1982-84 aroused an international human-rights outcry.

British investigate transfer of SA 'spy'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A spokesman for the British High Commission here yesterday confirmed that diplomats are investigating the possible illegal extradition of a former British army paratrooper, Mr Denis Charles "Sammy" Beahan, 40, from Botswana to Zimbabwe on July 2.

No extradition treaty exists between Botswana and Zimbabwe but Mr Beahan, who is alleged here to have been working for SA Military Intelligence, was handed over without legal process to the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization following his arrest near Kazungula.

The question of illegal movements of detained British subjects across international boundaries has already been raised in the case of Olivia Forsythe, who security sources say was detained in Lusaka in 1986.

She was taken — apparently illegally — to an ANC camp in Angola.

Mugabe's party showing some capitalist flair

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) party has established a holding company to control several multi-million dollar commercial enterprises.

Enos Nkala, Finance Secretary in the 15-member Politburo of the avowedly socialist party, was named chairman of the Zimbazwe National Holding Corporation.

Nkala, a former Finance Minister, who is now Defence Minister in Mugabe's government, told reporters the corporation acquired shareholdings in farms, a textile company, a real estate business and a trading organization.

It also acquired a controlling interest in departmental stores in Zimbabwe, sold by the international Woolworth group.

LIQUOR STORES

Nkala gave no indication of the value of the ruling party's investments but said they included 50 percent shareholdings in two duty-free liquor stores and Zimbabwe's only airline servicing and catering business.

Most of the multi-million dollar enterprises were established in the Wstern-style economy of the former Rhodesia before it became Zimbabwe in 1980.

In 1980, Mugabe's ruling party vowed to lead the nation on a path it described as being guided by Marxist-Leninist principles.

No steps were taken to nationalise large-scale businesses or farms in the agriculture-based economy but the party adopted a leadership code which limits party officials to owning one home and bars them from owning private businesses or earning secondary incomes.

Most party leaders, including Cabinet ministers, own businesses and more than one home.

Nkala said that several Cabinet ministers and politburo and party central committee members were appointed to sit on the board of directors of the party's new holding company.

FAIR COMPETITION

Party enterprises would rely on their management skills to compete fairly in Zimbabwe's mixed economy "without exercising political muscles," Nkala said.

He disclaimed suggestions that the party's business acquisitions were at odds with its socialist aims.

"We cannot preach socialism without being seen to be productive," he said. "We have to live by example. Socialism does not mean loafing or doing nothing." — Sapa-AP

CM Trust 5/8/88

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Ties with SA agents shocks Zim farm leader

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The leader of Zimbabwe's 8 000 white farmers, who were once the backbone of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front, has moved to distance them from whites who recently collaborated with alleged South African agents in espionage and sabotage attacks.

With prominent members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party publicly calling for a re-examination of President Robert Mugabe's policy of reconciliation with the remaining 90 000 indigenous whites, the outgoing president of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU), Mr Bob Rutherford, yesterday said the incidents must be strongly condemned.

"I must record our extreme shock and disgust that there are members of the community who are enticed — or do so of their own accord — to involve themselves in acts against the state as witnessed by the attempt to spring from custody those alleged to be responsible," Mr Rutherford told the annual congress of the CFU in Harare.

"Those who cannot accept the new order of developing Zimbabwe would do us and themselves a favour by leaving the country and allowing us to get on with the business of making Zimbabwe a success," he added.

One or two CFU office-bearers thumped their chairs in approval, but most of the 200 delegates listened in silence.

The latest criticism of the white community here came from the senior Minister for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

Another minister also criticized white attitudes. The Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Resettlement, Mr David Karimanzira, said at the congress's opening he was disturbed to hear some farmers had allowed "the enemy" to use their airstrips.

Farmers were always the first to suffer in political instability and unrest, warned Mr Karimanzira.

"We should therefore not allow the enemy to penetrate our ranks and cause division and discord," he said.

The new South African trade commissioner in Harare, Mr Nico Nel, was among the invited guests who heard Mr Rutherford and Mr Karimanzira speak.

Sources close to the congress report that at a closed session on Wednesday, the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Ernest Kadungure, told farmers the security situation in Matabeleland and the Midlands had improved dramatically since the December 22 Unity Accord and the amnesty exercised in May.

No quick economic solution for Zimbabwe

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe's Finance Minister is faced with the tough problem of balancing the need for foreign investment with the desire for local control.

HARARE — The man who, after Mr Robert Mugabe, is in a position to exercise the greatest influence on the direction the Zimbabwean economy will take, bears as much resemblance to a Marxist as Mr Pik Botha does.

Dr Bernard Chidzero, the 61-year-old urbane scholar, political scientist, international economist and administrator, holds the key post of Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development in the President's Office.

Dr Chidzero, son of a Malawian farmworker who came to the then Southern Rhodesia where Bernard was born, matriculated at Marianhill in Natal after early schooling at a Marist Brothers College, which also has President Mugabe as an "old boy".

TOP UNITED NATIONS POST

He majored in psychology at Roma University College in Lesotho and went on to study at Canada's McGill University where he gained a doctorate with a thesis on the political development of the then Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

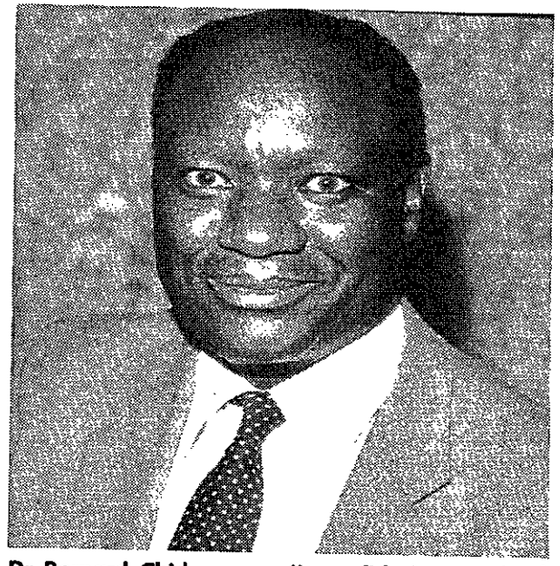
From there he went to Oxford with the intention of taking up a post at the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a dream which was thwarted when his appointment to the staff was withdrawn after his marriage to a white French Canadian girl.

Instead he took up a post with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and later became deputy secretary-general of the UN Trade and Development Conference.

Chatting this week in Harare with reporters about his budget and plans for Zimbabwe's "perestroika", Dr Chidzero said it was possible that there were psychological obstacles which had made potential investors reluctant to commit themselves.

"People should realise that first and foremost we are nationalists and realists," he said, shooting his cuffs with a laugh and saying: "Look, there is nothing up our sleeves."

It was clear from his remarks that a great deal of thinking and re-thinking is going on in party and



Dr Bernard Chidzero . . . "consolidating a mixed economy with a socialist streak".

government circles about how best to deal with the major problems of a billion-dollar budget deficit and galloping unemployment.

"A moment for reflection" was how the Finance Minister put it.

The democratic process might be the best but it is the slowest, and he freely admitted there were differing points of view on matters such as investment, the extent of subsidies, spending on social subjects and so on.

Zimbabwe's problem is that while it appreciates the need for foreign investment, one of the cornerstones of the first black government's economic policy was to reduce the extent of external control.

Balancing the need for foreign investment and the wish for local control and the desire to stem the flow of profits out of the country is proving very difficult, but Dr Chidzero said he hoped by the end of the year to have a new package available to encourage both local and foreign investors.

On government's participation in business, he said, a working relationship was evolving.

Did the current review indicate a consolidation or a dilution of the socialist philosophy avowed by the government?

ATTEMPT TO REDUCE BUDGET DEFICIT

He replied: "We are consolidating a mixed economy with a strong socialist streak. We want for our people jobs, homes, medical facilities, schools . . . everything that adds up to a better life."

Dr Chidzero said the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank seemed to understand Zimbabwe's position.

"We are in step," he said, though he wouldn't say completely in step.

In their terms Zimbabwe is not heavily borrowed. They want Zimbabwe to move faster by cutting subsidies and reducing the budget deficit, but the international bodies did not have to deal with the political realities faced by the government.

It is clear, then, that there is going to be no dramatic turnaround in Zimbabwe's conduct of the economy. In Dr Chidzero's words: "There are no quick solutions, no panaceas."

But at some stage he has got to find the fiscal knife sharp enough to cut down spending on education and subsidies, or the ruinous path which he himself warned of will be the road on which Zimbabwe finds itself.

Star (362) 5/8/88

ZIMBABWE

Slow-go budget

As widely predicted, Zimbabwe's 1988 budget turned out to be much of a standstill affair, yet again.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero imposed an extra Z$73m (US$40m) new taxes, primarily 3c on a bottle of beer and 3c on a packet of 10 cigarettes. He also increased duty on petrol by 10c/*l* and on diesel fuel by 5c/*l*, but since these will be absorbed by the State-owned oil company, Noczim, retail prices will be held.

Innovations include a proposal to tax windfall profits of financial institutions. This will enable him to tap profits from last year's reduction from 9% to 5% in interest paid on the surplus funds of foreign firms — which substantially cut banks' cost of funds.

Far more important are the new investment incentives. Capital equipment imported for approved new projects will be free of sales and import taxes, while foreign companies may now import machinery rather than financial capital for new projects. There is also a promise to give incentive payments — based on turnover and employment creation — to firms with new projects.

Bad news was that the budget deficit will increase more than 28% this year to a record Z$1,15bn. Total spending will increase 14,5% while revenue will rise a forecast 11%. The deficit is to be financed primarily from domestic borrowings, including a Z$350m increase in government's bank overdraft. Since government is also planning to issue short-term government stocks, the impact on the money supply, and consequently inflation, is likely to be substantial.

There is little change in the pattern of spending: education, defence, debt service and subsidies absorb 60% of the total.

The minister has come in for sharp criticism for his failure to move on the subsidy front, with subsidies put at more than Z$630m or some 6% of GDP. Main beneficiaries are the railways, the State-owned Zimbabwe Iron & Steel company and the agricultural marketing authority.

Critics complain that — on two counts — Chidzero failed to take the bull by the horns. First, the escalating deficit will send unfortunate signals to the international business and financial community and, secondly, the return to a "promises, promises" syndrome.

The minister repeated his commitment to trade liberalisation and insisted that structured change in the economy is imperative. But Zimbabweans have heard these promises before: what they want is action. ■

JOHNNY MASEKO IN LESOTHO

Views from the village



Down to earth press

ZIMBABWE. — A second attempt is being made to set up rural newspapers in Zimbabwe.

The first of eight, the Chaminuka News, has just been launched — a twice-a-month eight-page tabloid printed on newsprint and selling for 10 cents.

It is the first publication in the country to be put together on the latest desktop publishing system.

The project is funded by the Dutch government through its Graphic Media Development Centre in The Hague and is run by Zimbabwe's Mass Media Trust, a semi-government autonomous body which is in charge of the country's main media.

Chaminuka News will circulate throughout Mashonaland East, one of the eight provinces. It is in English with some pages in the local language, Shona, and it carries advertisements.

Reports in the first issue included one on the introduction of the oil-producing Macadamia tree in one district; the opening of a new civic centre; guidelines on starting a co-operative; and how to use chemicals safely.

Essentially, the rural newspapers are aimed at people who do not have access to the big dailies that cover major urban events.

The editorial in the first issue said: "This will be truly a community paper. We will carry news about the people, events and developments in the province."

One page carries views from people about the paper. One said: "Most of the activities in this province receive little attention from the national newspaper like the Herald and the Sunday Mail. We hope Chaminuka News will fill the gap."

Another said: "I would prefer the paper to be 55 percent Shona and 45 percent English so that it benefits the rural people who can't speak English."

The newspaper project depends on a continuing flow of funds from the sponsors. Otherwise the papers would fold as did their forerunners within a few months of their launch in 1983.

Those papers failed because of a lack of finance, a lack of professional guidance and proper training for reporters, and a shortage of newsprint.

Tim Nyahunzvi, head of the print journalism department at the Harare-based Institute of Mass Communication, says the papers folded because they were run by part-time workers who were underpaid — and "journalism is a very demanding profession".

A 24-page study made in Harare has analysed the first failure. Seventy percent of Zimbabwe's population live in the rural areas and the report advises the government that the way to establish a common base with the masses is through newspapers tailored to meet their needs.

Experts believe the process of decolonisation in Africa will not be complete until all the people are served by newspapers and magazines that are relevant to the needs and aspirations of the various areas.

Rural folk want a newspaper in a language they can best understand. In Zimbawe the literacy rate is higher than in most African countries, but two million out of the nine million population could be semi-literate or illiterate.

The need for a rural press is in line with the quest for a new international information order. Some people might complain that these papers will express only government policy. The major newspapers in Zimbabwe, which come under the Mass Media Trust, have been accused of being too partisan.

On the other hand, the country has several independent publications — the privately-owned Financial Gazette, the Roman Catholic monthly Moto, and the ever popular and sensational weekly Kwayedza, which is published in two major vernaculars, Shona and Sindebele.

Kwayedza circulation has continued to rise ever since its launch a few years ago.- *GEMINI NEWS SERVICE.*

ENGLISH '88

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Whites should not be trusted – Zanu

(362)

C/Press 7/8/88

CP Correspondent

ZIMBABWE's policy of reconciliation should be reviewed because some of the country's white citizens have abused it, according to the official organ of the Zanu (PF) party, *Zimbabwe News*.

The latest issue of the publication said although white Zimbabweans should not be considered disloyal on face value, the government had to be very selective in trusting them. President Robert Mugabe has pursued a policy of reconciliation since independence in 1980.

"The party should now review the policy of reconciliation in the light of the experiences of the last eight years.

"The majority of the remaining white citizens and residents have been loyal and have made a solid contribution to the development of our country.

"We should not tar them all with the same brush as the traitors. But, just as much as we should not tar them all with the same brush, we should also be selective in our acceptance of them and reposing trust in them," it said.

The paper also called for greater scrutiny of citizenship applications by foreigners.

"Citizenship and residence should be earned over a long period. Applications for citizenship and residence should be scrutinised more carefully than in the past.

"Deeds of sale for immovable property should also be carefully scrutinised."

The paper's comment follows the recent defection to SA by an airforce pilot after an abortive attempt to spring six whites from detention. The prisoners face sabotage charges.

"We are utterly dismayed that the main beneficiaries from this policy (reconciliation), namely the white citizens of Zimbabwe are the ones who are undermining that policy. For the past eight years, many of them have not identified with the new order.

Political comment and Newsbills by K. Sibiya. Headlines and sub-editing by F. Alberts, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext, Johannesburg.

'Ziana the chief culprit'

Malan lashes Harare stance on insurgents

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

LOUIS TRICHARDT — Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan has accused Zimbabwe of giving insurgents a "cloak of respectability" and assisting them with propaganda aimed at sowing uncertainty among South Africans.

Speaking in Louis Trichardt at a parade of the Soutpansberg Comman-

do, General Malan said Zimbabwe's propaganda machine, the Ziana news agency, was spearheading a vicious campaign against South Africa.

"Zimbabwe and others, trying to create the impression that only the terrorist can bring peace, must take note that security comes first for South Africa — that is why we work day and night to track down terrorists and destroy their hideouts."

Referring to Angola, General Malan claimed that Marxist propaganda sources had tried to sell the idea that South Africa, in supporting Unita, had suffered heavy defeats in recent battles.

He said: "Nothing is further from the truth. Their loss of lives side totalled 10 000 to our 31."

Rumours

The general added that the truth had overtaken all the lies, and even Dr Fidel Castro had been forced to blame the Russians for the heavy defeats of the Cuban and Angolan Fapla forces.

He said there was a danger that South Africans could become victims of rumour, propaganda and gossip.

He reminded the Soutpansberg Commando of its responsibility to protect the country's northern borders.

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11/8/88 B/Day

RUSSELL

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It is also alleged Thibi's hands were then bound with wire before petrol was thrown over him, a tyre put on him and he was set alight.

The group was disturbed before they could complete the attack, the State alleges, and Thibi died a few days later.

The 20-year-old witness said the group did not do anything to him and they ran away when soldiers arrived.

Under cross-examination he said he did not seek help from the driver of a vehicle the group asked for petrol.

The trial continues.

Haskins still detained

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's detainee review tribunal has recommended the unconditional release of a 20-year-old Bulawayo man accused of helping SA agents.

But Wayne Haskins, who has been in custody for seven months, will not be freed because the authorities are still considering criminal charges against him.

Haskins is alleged to have looked after a house in Bulawayo for Christopher Bawden, who fled to SA two days after a man was killed in a car bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo on January 11.

...B/2

Trial date nears for SA-linked Zimbabweans

HARARE — A Harare couple, who allegedly failed to report the presence of SA commandos in Zimbabwe, were yesterday remanded until August 23.

Terence Robert Downey, 35, and his wife, Kathleen Gail, 33, appeared separately.

Wayne Arthur Haskins, 20, of Bulawayo, was remanded to August 24 on the same charges and for allegedly possessing arms of war.

□ A Zimbabwean, Barry Desmond Bawden, alleged to have been an SA saboteur, is to be indicted soon to appear in the High Court for involvement in attacks on ANC establishments in Harare.

Yunus Omerjee, of the attorney-general's office, said Guy Bawden would separately face trial in the High Court soon.

Three other alleged SA agents, Kevin John Woods, 35, Michael Anthony Woods, 34, and Phillip Masiza Conjwayo, 54, have been committed to trial in the High Court on charges of murder arising out of an explosion near a Bulawayo house in which a man was killed. — Sapa

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[redacted]

Zimbabwe poised to honour its heroes

BY ROBIN DREW

Many of the men and women Zimbabweans hailed as heroes of the struggle for independence lie in shallow unmarked graves in the bush. Others lie in Harare's "Heroes' Acre". This week all will be honoured by their countrymen.

HARARE — This week, tens of thousands of Zimbabweans will gather at their national shrine on the outskirts of Harare to honour the heroes who died in the cause of liberation.

Dominating "Heroes' Acre", designed by North Korean artists and still to get its finishing touches, is a 40 m high tower bearing a symbolic eternal flame.

The monument, which has so far cost about R16 million, is the burial place of 10 heroes, some of whom died after independence, but who played significant roles in wresting Zimbabwe from white rule.



Herbert Chitepo.

It is estimated that between 30 000 and 40 000 people died in the bitter struggle which lasted some 15 years.

Many lie in shallow unmarked graves in the bush. The bones of hundreds of others lie at the bottom of mineshafts.

But what of the "freedom fighters" who survived the war?

Periodically the fate of the ex-combatants comes up for debate and accusations fly that yesterday's heroes have become today's forgotten men.



George Silundika.

For perhaps 15 000 or more who are without jobs, they may well feel this is true.

But for thousands of others, the coming of peace created opportunities that might have been denied them forever.

They were among the 35 000 demobilised ex-combatants who were given a new start in life.

Some ended up as Members of Parliament, some became Ministers. Nearly 3 000 underwent technical and commercial training, others took their demob pay of R5 000 and formed collective ventures of which about half are still going.

More than 40 000 ex-combatants are in government employment, serving in the army or other branches of the security forces, in the civil service in jobs ranging from orderlies to magistrates or Permanent Secretaries heading ministries.

A number of scholarship funds were started to encourage ex-combatants to further their studies abroad.

More than 4 000 former guerilla fighters went back to school.

Now in an effort to reduce the ranks of the unemployed ex-combatants, the government may provide special subsidies to parastatals and private concerns which employ enough of them to number more than five per cent of their labour force.

● Whites have been urged to attend this year's Heroes' Day ceremonies to show their loyalty to the new order.

The official guide to the striking monument, with its granite slabs, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and murals depicting the revolution, says it was built to honour the heroes.

They include national leaders, freedom fighters and dedicated supporters of the national liberation whose activities contributed to the final victory of declaring independence on April 8 1980.

Secondly, the heroes include contemprary and future sons and daughters of Zimbabwe whose commitment to the new nation will justify their burial at this sacred spot. Buried there at present are: Leopold Takawira, Herbert Chitepo, Josiah Tongogara, Jason Moyo, George Silundika, Rekayi Tangwena, Masotsha Ndlovu, Robson Manyika, Simon Mazoodze, and Josiah Chinamano.

Zimbabwe warns white 'collaborators'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe yesterday warned Zimbabwe's remaining 90 000 whites his government planned swift, ruthless action against those caught collaborating with South African "destabilisation".

Addressing a heroes day ceremony for guerrillas who fell fighting to end white rule in the former Rhodesia, Mugabe regretted that the policy of reconciliation he promulgated on coming to power in 1980 appeared not to have been accepted by all.

"There are still some among us who have decided to throw this magnanimous gesture right back in the government's face," he said.

"I have in mind some of those who have decided to team up with the South African racist regime in order to destabilise this country through subversion and sabotage."

A total of 16 whites are currently being held in Zimbabwean prisons in connection with alleged SA espionage acts — most of them aimed at the ANC. Three blacks are also detained awaiting trial, two of them originally from SA.

"We cannot go on forever tolerating the bigotted racists in our midst who aid and abet our enemies for a few pieces of silver," Mugabe said.

12/8/88

FALCON

Capex burden

Activities: *Gold mining in Zimbabwe.*
Control: *Afex Corporation owns 26,1% of the equity.*
Chairman and managing director: *R G Stephens.*
Capital structure: *19,97m ords of 50c. Market capitalisation: R24m.*
Share market: *Price: 120c. Yields: 5,6% on dividend; 33,8% on earnings; PE ratio, 3,0; cover, 6,1. 12-month high, 150c; low, 120c. Trading volume last quarter, 21 000 shares.*
Financial: *Year to March 31.*

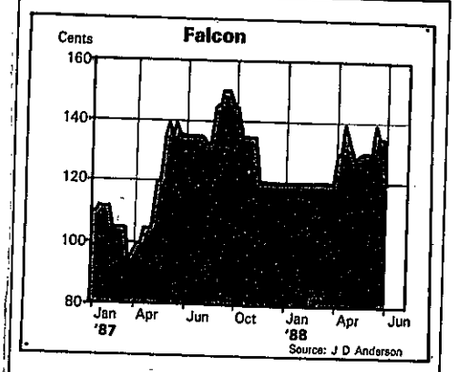
	'85	'86	'87	'88
Tons milled (000)**	355	383	398	372
Working profit (Z$m)	6,6	6,2	7,1	5,7
Capital exp. (Z$m)	3,3	4,3	6,0	4,2
Earnings (Zc)†	27,7	31,9	35,5	30,4
Dividends (Zc)†	10	10	10	5

** Dalny and Venice mines only
† Adjusted for 9-for-1 bonus issue on April 6 1988

Falcon has wasted little time confirming the more pessimistic aspects of chairman Roy Stephens's forecast. The Dalny mine has extended the loss of the March quarter while the Venice mine slipped perilously close to break-even — and there seems little prospect of an improvement which will allow an early resumption of dividend payments.

The two mines' problems present the company's foreign owners with something of a dilemma. Zimbabwe only allows dividends totalling 25% of taxed profit to be externalised. While the mines were profitable but spending heavily on capital projects the restriction had no effect. Last year the final dividend was passed as Dalny slipped into losses and as unavoidable capital expenditure was incurred.

This year comparatively heavy capital expenditure will be inescapable. At Dalny considerable development is needed over the next 18 months to re-establish the mine's lower levels as full producing units, while at Venice profits will be fully absorbed by capital spending. Dalny is budgeted to spend Z$3m on a sands processing plant and a further Z$5,7m on shaft sinking and development. How this will be financed is another matter. At the end of March Falcon had net current assets of only Z$2,9m while sharply lower recovery grades at Dalny imply the mine will continue to generate losses for the next few quarters.



Stephens is eager for help from the State in the form of a higher guaranteed minimum gold price. It seems a vain hope. At present Zimbabwe guarantees its gold miners a floor price of Z$650/oz, but Falcon made a net loss of Z$658 000 in this year's June quarter, so it is hard to envisage the Zimbabwean government agreeing to a floor-price increase which would render Dalny profitable at its present grades. The upshot is that Falcon can probably borrow to make good any cash flow shortfall. But this, in turn, implies that dividends will take second place to debt repayment as and when Dalny's operations return to profits.

In April the mine made a 9-for-1 bonus issue of shares, lifting the number of issued shares to 19,97m from their previous 1,997m. However, the enhanced marketability does not compensate for the poor immediate dividend outlook.

Jim Jones

Desperate bid to free TV bomb suspect

Sunday Times Reporter

THE family of a black South African murder suspect being held in Zimbabwe is desperately trying to raise cash to obtain legal assistance for him.

Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia, 51, of Bloemfontein, is being held in the maximum security Chikurubi Prison, outside Harare.

He's awaiting trial charged with murdering the wife of an ANC official with a bomb placed in a TV at her home on May 11 1987.

Sources said Mr Lesia claimed he was abducted, detained illegally, tortured and framed.

His impoverished family in Botshabelo, Bloemfontein, have heard no word from him since he left his home on May 5 1987.

Before leaving his family Mr Lesia told his wife, Leah, and children Gordon, Joseph, Hugh and Maud that he was going to Johannesburg to find a sponsor for his dream — a school for black children where they could learn ballet, gymnastics, body building and dancing.

"We never saw him again," said Hugh, 25, who, along with his brother Joseph and sister Maud are jobless. His mother and eldest brother suppport the family.

"The first we heard were Press reports that he was in jail.

"But we haven't the money to obtain proper legal assistance," said Hugh.

The family now lives in terror, with members fearing they will become victims of a political vendetta.

To protect her family, Mrs Lesia refused to comment.

"We don't know why our father is in prison," said Hugh.

"He was never interested in politics and has never been in trouble before.

Loved

"He is a good man, a man who loved his family very much."

They have received no letters and heard no word from their father who, prior to his capture, ran an arts and crafts shop in Botshabelo.

"The problem is that we don't know who to contact for help," Hugh said.

"We go to people, follow up leads, but we have heard nothing. We are preparing for the worst."

There is little food and no coal at the Lesia's humble home, where they live with their grandmother, Maude, and Hugh's children.

"It broke our hearts when we heard that our father had been tortured. Why are black people doing this to him?" asked Hugh.

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African leadership prize for intellectual Mugabe

CP Correspondent

THE New York-based Hunger Project has honoured President Robert Mugabe as "one of the intellectual giants of the African continent".

A statement from the organisation said the President had improved the general quality of life of Zimbabweans since independence in 1980.

The Hunger Project, which chose Mugabe as the 1988 winner of the Africa Prize for Leadership, said he introduced policies that made Zimbabwean agriculture the biggest success story in Africa.

"President Mugabe is internationally-respected as one of the intellectual giants of the African continent. He has achieved a high degree of racial harmony which few could have predicted would follow Zimbabwe's violent struggle for independence.

"He has empowered the black majority to achieve rapid economic gains while retaining the talents and productivity of the white minority. The success of this policy was dramatically demonstrated by a nett influx of 1 000 white farm families into Zimbabwe in 1985," said the statement.

The Africa Prize for Leadership is an initiative of the Hunger Project to annually honour a distinguished African who exhibits exceptional leadership in bringing about a sustainable end to hunger nationally, regionally and continentally.

The prize is intended to focus world attention on the importance of African leadership and the commitment and contributions of African leaders to their people's economic and social advancement.

Mugabe is expected to receive the prize, which carries a R250 000 cash award, at a ceremony in New York on September 15.

Last year's prize was jointly awarded to Senegal's President Abdou Diouf and the director of the centre of insect physiology and ecology in Nairobi and founding president of the African Academy of Sciences, Prof Thomas Odhiambo.

"While food shortages continue to threaten many countries south of the Sahara, the Southern Africa nation of Zimbabwe stands out as an exception. Zimbabwe is not only self-suffiencient in its staple food, maize, but exports much of its surplus to other African countries," said the statement.



Pres Mugabe . . 'intellectual giant'.

Besides agriculture, the statement said, public health and education had improved tremendously in Zimbabwe. The infant mortality rate had dropped by almost half since 1979, primary school enrolment had tripled and secondary school enrolment had increased five-fold.

B/Day (362) 18/8/88

CONDOMS REDUCING ZIMBABWE'S FERTILITY RATE

HARARE — Zimbabweans use more contraceptives than any other African country south of the Sahara, according to the Department of Finance and Development.

So says a quarterly publication of the IMF and the World Bank, the national news agency Ziana reports.

"Not surprisingly, Zimbabwe is the only African country to experience a demonstrable decline in fertility rate," it says.

The publication cited education, urbanisation, rising per capita income and improved health as the major factors for the drop in fertility levels.

"Health has also improved, life expectancy at birth has risen and the infant mortality rate has reportedly fallen to 70 per 1 000 live births from 100 in 1965.

"Government policy has played a crucial role in the widespread adoption of family planning.

"The government has taken steps to build a consensus about the legitimacy of family planning," the publication says.

Education had been used skilfully in secondary schools and colleges to promote family planning programmes.

"Most important, the government has maintained and strengthened its programmes for delivery of family planning services", according to the report.

"Its attitude is that family planning services are an essential part of regular government-sponsored maternal and child health care," the publication maintains. — Sapa.

SA learnt of detainee 'year after his arrest'

Sowetan 362 17/8/88

THE South African trade representative in Harare only learnt of the detention of Mr Leslie Lesia of Bloemfontein, on murder charges in Zimbabwe, "more than a year after his arrest," the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the Department said it wished to elucidate its role in the matter, following reports in the *Sunday Times* on August 7 and 14.

The *Sunday Times* reported Mr Lesia was being held in the maximum security Chikurubi Prison outside Harare on charges of murdering the wife of an ANC official by placing a bomb in a TV set at her home on May 11 last year.

It said Mr Lesia's "impoverished" family of Botshabelo, Bloemfontein, were "desperately trying to raise cash to obtain legal assistance for him".

The family said Mr Lesia left Bloemfontein for Johannesburg on May 5 last year and they did not hear from him until the Press reported that he was in jail in Zimbabwe.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said the South African trade representative in Harare heard of Mr Lesia's plight in May this year, more than a year after his arrest.

He applied for, and on July 12 was granted, consular access to Mr Lesia by the Zimbabwean authorities.

"Thereafter, through the mediation of the Department of Foreign Affairs, contact was made with his attorneys who, in turn, contacted the Lesia family," the statement said.

"The department has already expressed to the Zimbabwean authorities its distress at not being informed earlier of the detention of a South African citizen and, as it is understood his family have no funds available to pay for legal fees, has also requested the Zimbabwean authorities to consider granting him pro deo legal facilities." — Sapa.

Battle to get legal fees



ANC post lost

THE African National Congress said yesterday former United Democratic Front member, Steve Tshwete has lost his post as political commissar of the organisation's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Leaders

SOUTH Africa's jailed political leaders, Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng, have been nominated for the United Nation's Human Rights Award.

Nelson Mandela, of the ANC, was nominated by Mr Stanislav Chernichenko, human rights expert from the Soviet Union and Zephania Mothopeng was nominated by Mr Aidid Ilkahanaf, expert

Woman poisoned

A PREGNANT typist who was poisoned when she ate a chocolate sent to a Swellendam lawyer has been re-admitted to hospital.

TCP spell

Whites face trial over bomb raids on ANC offices

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Three white Zimbabweans are to stand trial in November for the bombing of two ANC properties in Harare in May 1986.

The High Court yesterday committed Mr Kevin Woods (35), Mr Michael Anthony Smith (34) and Mr Barry Bawden (30) to trial.

They were arrested after the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January. Mr Woods and Mr Smith have already been indicted for trial in October on a murder charge in connection with the blast.

The State claims that, in the Harare incidents, the three men acted in concert with South African saboteurs. The charge they face carries the death penalty.

At the time of one attack on an ANC office in Harare, Mr Woods was a serving officer in Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation.

The venues for the trials have not been announced yet because of the abortive attempt to get the men out of prison. Prosecutor Mr Yunus Omerjee said no chances would be taken with security arrangements.

KEPT IN CUSTODY

Four other people who face charges connected with alleged South African sabotage incidents, or the abortive rescue bid, were remanded in custody yesterday.

They were Mr Guy Bawden; Mr Terence Downey and his wife Kathleen, who are accused of failing to report the presence of South African agents; and Mr Denis (Sammy) Behan, who is claimed by the prosecution to have been the commander of a South African commando squad in the abortive prison break.

Mr Behan (40) has been in custody since June. He was arrested in Botswana after fleeing from a Zimbabwean border post.

Last week he was visited by his fiancee, Ms Barbel Fabianeck, who flew up from Johannesburg.

Mr Behan's lawyer has complained that she was allowed to visit him only once and that requests for a second visit were ignored.

The court heard that remand prisoners are allowed one visit a week — and if Ms Fabianeck returns to Harare, she can see him again.

Three charged in Zimbabwe with helping SA attackers

HARARE — Three white Zimbabweans were charged in court yesterday with assisting SA troops in attacks on guerrilla facilities in Harare.

Kevin John Woods, 35, Michael Anthony Smith, 34, and Barry Bawden, 30, are accused of collaborating with SA commandos in a 1986 machinegun and bomb attack on a downtown office of the ANC.

Attackers also detonated a bomb at a house occupied by ANC officials in the Harare suburb of Ashdown Park after raking the building with machinegun fire on May 19, 1986.

At a special court hearing at Chikurubi maximum security prison yesterday, magistrate Chinembiri Bhunu ordered the three to appear in the Harare High Court on November 14 on charges under Zimbabwe security laws carrying a maximum penalty of the death sentence.

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Bombing

Smith and Woods, a former officer in Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, are already due to appear in the High Court on October 12 on separate murder and terrorism charges relating to a car bombing.

□ Charles Dennis Beahan, facing allegations of being the commander of a group of SA saboteurs whose attempt to spring five South Africans held at Chikurubi prison was foiled by Zimbabwean authorities, was yesterday remanded until September 20.

Beahan's lawyer, Robin Hartley, complained to the court that his client's fiancee had been refused regular visits to prison.

Yunus Omerjee, of the Attorney-General's office, said visiting times were regulated by prison regulations which allowed visits once a week. — Sapa-AP

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Zimbabwe moves in on MNR bandits

HARARE. — Zimbabwean troops have mounted sweeping operations against Renamo bandits along the border with Mozambique, Zimbabwe defence minister Mr Enos Nkala said yesterday.

He said in parliament that though the operations would cause temporary inconvenience to people living along the border, the onslaught was beginning to produce the desired effect.

"Because of our operation successes against the South African-sponsored Renamo bandits, gangs of these bandits have started a campaign of terror, murder, robbery, arson and rape against Zimbabweans living along our common border with Mozambique.

"I wish to assure this house that our commanders are quite aware of the nature of the enemy tactics and have mounted more sweeping operations to clear the bandits from our border areas," he said.

"We are encouraged in our efforts by our belief that while this discomfort will be temporary, the peace and stability we want to bring to our people will be lasting."

He appealed to people to co-operate with the security forces, saying that through sharing information there could be no enemy that could not be eliminated. — Sapa

Zimbabwe gets its life-line to the sea

Zimbabwe's rail link to the sea, wrecked by Renamo, will open again soon. **PAUL FAUVET** reports from Maputo

A KEY Mozambican railway line will this year be reopened to international traffic after a four-year closure, Mozambican officials promise.

The Limpopo line — which runs for 534km from the Zimbabwean border to the port of Maputo — has been effectively closed since 1984.

Its closure was partly due to the appalling condition of stretches of the track, and partly to repeated attacks by rebels of the South African backed Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

For landlocked Zimbabwe, the Limpopo line is even more important than the Beira Corridor in central Mozambique.

The mountainous terrain through which the Beira Corridor passes limits the size of trains that can use it. The Limpopo line runs across flat countryside and has no steep gradients or sharp curves. Longer and heavier trains can therefore use it.

And Maputo is a far larger port than Beira, with better facilities for bulk cargoes.

With both the Limpopo and Beira lines open to traffic, Zimbabwe should be able to dispense almost entirely with using South African ports for its trade. The Limpopo line can also serve Zambia, Botswana and even Zaire.

Britain has committed 14-million pounds to emergency rehabilitation of the worst stretches of the line. National Railways of Zimbabwe was contracted to relay the 60km of track nearest the border, which had received almost no maintenance since the line was first built in the 1950s.

This section has been completed, and work is underway on 80km at the the Maputo end and on improvements to the rail system inside the port.

A further 60-million dollars was pledged at a donors' conference for the line held in Maputo in July. Railway officials expect further donations will push this figure up to 100-million dollars.

The main donors include Canada, West Germany and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) — but perhaps more politically significant is the offer of 5.8-million Pulas (about three million dollars, from Botswana.

This is the first time one member of SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) has invested in infrastructure in the territory of another member.

Botswana has offered enough concrete sleepers from a Botswanan factory for 100km of track. The country points out its factory does not have spare capacity — every sleeper produced could be used on Botswana's own railway upgrading programme.

But Botswana had chosen to prioritise the Limpopo line and delay work on its own network.

Maputo is closer to parts of Botswana than are South African ports: but that is not the real reason.

The Limpopo line will free Botswana from a dangerous dependence on routes through South Africa. It means Botswana has a viable alternative if South Africa ever closes the border.

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Dunlop to open new factory

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ailing tyre industry will receive a big boost next year when Dunlop, the country's only manufacturer, opens a second factory in Bulawayo, Ziana reports.

The Bulawayo-based company would commission a Z$10m plant to manufacture steel belted truck tyres for the first time in the country, general marketing manager Arthur Ngangira said yesterday.

"The facility will enable the factory to manufacture a higher performance truck tyre to meet the requirements of larger, faster vehicles running on a road system varying from gravel surfaces to high speed truck roads," Ngangira said initial production at the new plant would be limited to the 1100 x 20 size of truck tyre.

Ngangira said the new plant would increase Zimbabwean Dunlop employment significantly from 1 300. — Sapa.

Dissecting the anatomy of a war . . .

362 Sowetan 26/8/88

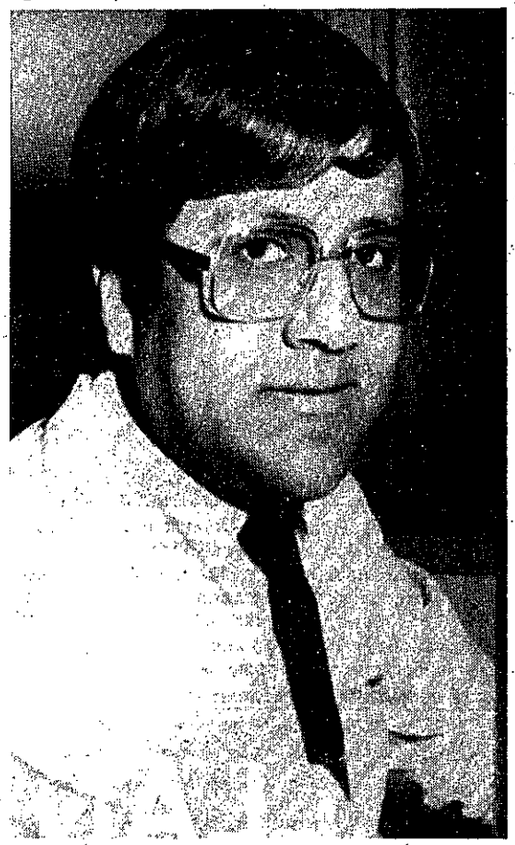
Study to come out as book

A HIGHLY scholarly investigation into the insurgency strategy of the Zimbabwe National Union during the Rhodesian war, written by a South African author, is to be released as a book by the black publishing house, Skotaville Publishers.

By MOKGADI PELA

The academic research, which took Paresh Pandya three years of investigation, has earned him an MA degree from the University of South Africa. He specialised in strategic studies, thus becoming the first black to obtain such qualifications.

The book, to be known as *Mao Tse-Tung and Chimurenga*, is an analysis of Mao's strategy of protracted warfare. The book has rare footage of Zimbabwe guerillas.



PARESH Pandya's highly scholarly investigation is to be published as a book.

Movement

Zanu was the liberation movement led by Robert Mugabe, who became Prime Minister after independence in 1980. He is now the President of Zimbabwe.

Pandya's research took him to Zimbabwe where he spoke with Mugabe and Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo.

The book deals with the revolutionary strategy of Zanu and its military wing the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla).

Pandya looks at how Zanu established its bases, organised the liberation movement, mobilised, politicised and conscientised the people and waged the guerilla campaign.

He says that in Zimbabwe bases were organised on the north-eastern and eastern borders and in Mozambique.

"To some extent the revolution was assisted by churches, women and children, especially in the poverty-stricken rural areas," says Pandya.

Some of the pictures in the 300-page volume show children, called the "Mujibos" relay information to the guerillas in the bush and combatants in liberated zones as the war progressed.

The book has been meticulously researched and gives insight into revolutionary strategies — a rare glimpse of the theory of insurgent warfare by Zanu.

Mao Tse-Tung and Chimurenga is soon to be released and will retail at R20,95.

Zimbabwe to get R125-m in US aid

HARARE — The United States has resumed aid to Zimbabwe which it suspended two years ago following a diplomatic row.

US Ambassador Mr James Rawlings signed an agreement with Senior Finance Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero yesterday, granting Zimbabwe R125 million for small farm development.

The grant is the first new aid disbursement by the US to Zimbabwe since the cut-off provoked by Harare's criticism of American policy on South Africa.

It is part of R425 million the US has pledged in new aid to Zimbabwe over the next three years.

"Political relations between our governments have improved over the past two years," Mr Rawlings said after the signing ceremony. "Today's signing would not have taken place in the atmosphere of two years ago."

The US was Zimbabwe's largest single aid donor until 1986 when a Zimbabwe government minister sharply attacked Washington's policy of quiet diplomacy with South Africa at an American independence anniversary party.

The US demanded an apology but Zimbabwe refused.

Last April Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe was ready to co-operate with Washington despite "fundamental differences" on southern Africa, the Middle East, Central America and Afghanistan. — Sapa-Reuter.

SA 'spy' appeals against Harare court sentence

A SELF-confessed South African spy, described by a Zimbabwe High Court judge as "unrepentant and determined", has appealed to the Harare Supreme Court against a 25-year jail sentence imposed on her in November last year.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency, reports that the appeal of Odile Eone Harrington, 28, is due to be heard before the Chief Justice, Judge Dumbutshena, and judges of appeal, Judge McNally and Judge Korsah, on October 10.

Harrington was convicted by the Judge President, Judge Wilson Sandura, of contravening a section of the Official Secrets Act in that she unlawfully and for purposes prejudicial to the safety or interest of Zimbabwe, obtained information from members of the ANC which she transmitted to the South African Military Intelligence.

Among the documents she obtained and passed on to her masters were discussion papers on apartheid and names and addresses of certain officials of the ANC resident in Harare, Ziana reported.

In her statement to the police, Harrington said: "I was sent to Zimbabwe by South African intelligence agents with the express and only purpose of becoming the courier of the ANC.

"If I had met the two agents in Zimbabwe as I was supposed to, I would probably have been told to spy on ANC members or infiltrate the organisation.

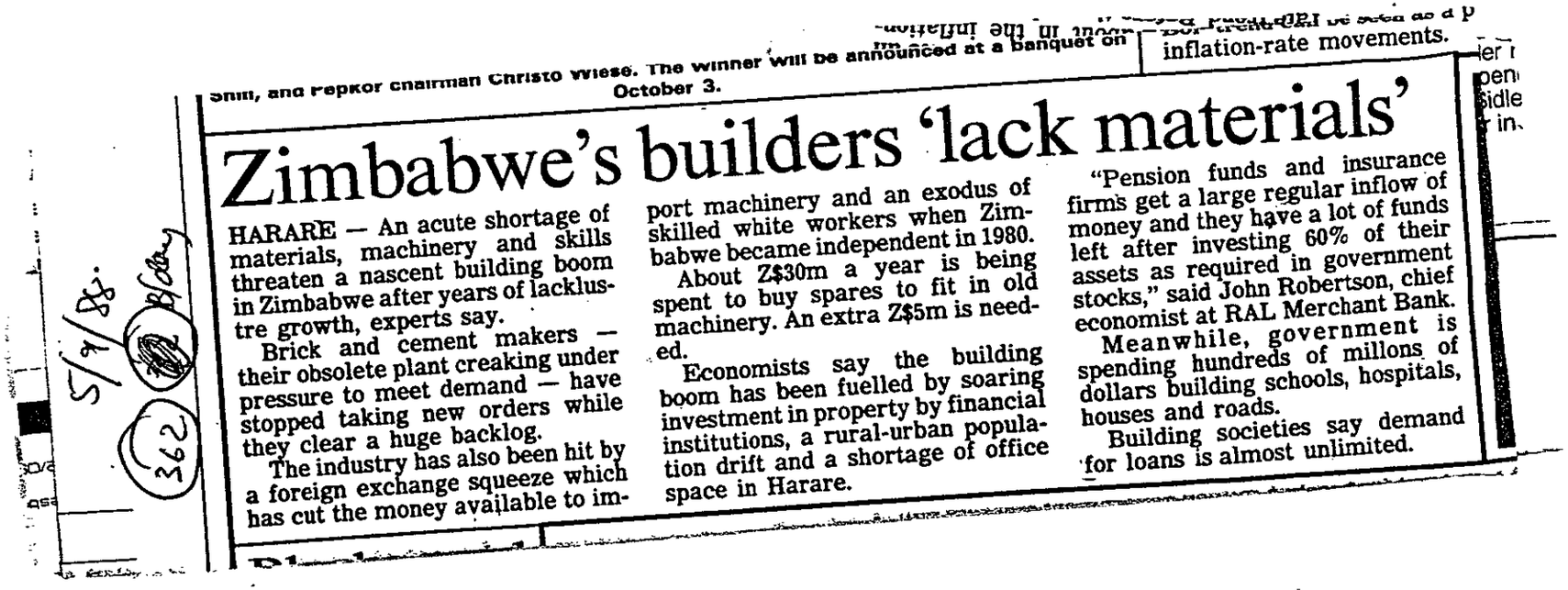
"I would of my own free will have sent any information regarding anything I knew about the ANC – people, places or anything else – but during my initial preparation I was not sent to do this, but only to become a courier of the ANC."

Other appeals to be heard during the next Supreme Court sessions, which open on September 19, and which are expected to arouse public interest, are those of former police commissioner, Wiridzayi Rodwell Nguruve, and former assistant general manager (administration) of the National Railways of Zimbabwe Khumbukayi Peter Nemapare.

Nguruve's appeal against conviction and seven-year-imprisonment for theft of Mandrax tablets is due to be argued on October 19.

Nemapare is appealing against a 42 months' imprisonment for contravening the Prevention of Corruption Act by selling five NRZ-owned houses in Botswana without proper authority.

The appeal is to be heard on October 24 or 25. – Sapa



Shill, and Pepkor chairman Christo Wiese. The winner will be announced at a banquet on October 3.

inflation-rate movements.

Zimbabwe's builders 'lack materials'

HARARE — An acute shortage of materials, machinery and skills threaten a nascent building boom in Zimbabwe after years of lacklustre growth, experts say.

Brick and cement makers — their obsolete plant creaking under pressure to meet demand — have stopped taking new orders while they clear a huge backlog.

The industry has also been hit by a foreign exchange squeeze which has cut the money available to import machinery and an exodus of skilled white workers when Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

About Z$30m a year is being spent to buy spares to fit in old machinery. An extra Z$5m is needed.

Economists say the building boom has been fuelled by soaring investment in property by financial institutions, a rural-urban population drift and a shortage of office space in Harare.

"Pension funds and insurance firms get a large regular inflow of money and they have a lot of funds left after investing 60% of their assets as required in government stocks," said John Robertson, chief economist at RAL Merchant Bank.

Meanwhile, government is spending hundreds of millons of dollars building schools, hospitals, houses and roads.

Building societies say demand for loans is almost unlimited.

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Harare court withdraws charge against Downeys

HARARE. — The state yesterday withdrew allegations against a Harare couple of failing to report the presence of South African commandos in Zimbabwe, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Mr Terence Robert Downey, 35, and his wife, Kathleen Gail, 33, faced allegations of failing to report to the authorities the presence of SA commandos whose attempt to spring alleged South African saboteurs from Harare's Chikurubi Maximum Prison in June was foiled by security forces.

The chief law officer in the Attorney-General's office, Mr Yunus Omerjee, told provincial magistrate Mr Albert Mkandla that the state had perused the docket of the case and came up with a view that it contained insufficient evidence to justify the prosecution. The magistrate pointed out to the Downeys that a withdrawal before plea was not an acquittal. — Sapa

Zimbabwe's handling of squatters under fire

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By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe's current anti-squatter campaign has been accused of creating more problems than it is solving.

HARARE — The police and local authorities in Zimbabwe are coming under fire for their rough handling of squatters in a campaign to move people off land where they are living illegally.

Huts have been burnt down in a number of settlements across the country and squads of labourers have been brought in to destroy brick-built houses.

In Parliament recently, white MP Mr John Landau, once Chief Whip under Mr Ian Smith, said he was amazed that after eight years of independence under black rule he could come across groups of people stranded at the roadside with all their possessions after being chased away by police.

In one operation in an eastern district last week, families whose homes had been destroyed, said they had been given assurances by a former Minister of Lands that they could stay on a farm which had been abandoned during the guerilla war by its former white owner.

Officials say people are not moved without being given prior warning, but the families at this settlement claimed the tough police action came without warning.

One hundred and fifty traditional huts were burnt down and picks and hammers were used to break down brick houses.

The issue has been examined by Zimbabwe's biggest newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, which said the anti-squatter campaign was creating more problems than it was solving. It said it appreciated that the government had to be firm in dealing with illegal settlement which disrupted the planned resettlement of people in need.

Squatters had sometimes disrupted production on State or privately-owned land.

The paper praised the official stance on the full utilisation of land.

But it asked: "What logic is there in evicting people from land which they are alleged to occupy illegally only to create a social problem when these same people become virtual destitutes and a burden on the State?"

It criticised the timing of anti-squatter campaigns ahead of the planting season, asked how the displaced families would feed themselves and called for a humane approach to the critical issue of land which, it said, was inextricably linked to the struggle for independence.

So far about 40 000 families have been resettled on land bought by the government from former white owners. This is only about a quarter of the number it had intended to resettle.

There have been problems because of delays in land use planning and now, it is being said, because of the spiralling prices demanded by sellers.

Recently Mr Joshua Nkomo, a senior Minister in Mr Robert Mugabe's government, said the country might lose patience with some white farmers who were holding it to ransom over land needed for resettlement.

Zimbabwean soldiers in huge racket

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HARARE — Bribery and corruption may have cost Zimbabwe's army millions of dollars.

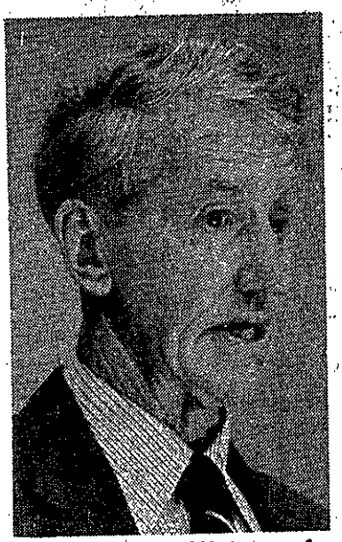
A parliamentary committee says that spare parts for army vehicles found their way into the black market in huge quantities.

The committee was told that one garage alone had been found with army spares valued at nearly R2 million.

The report reveals that last year 149 soldiers were detained for investigation when a base workshop was closed down.

A police officer told the committee that members of the army had been bribed by garage owners to cover up the swindle.

Harsh SA sanctions would harm Zimbabwe, says Smith



Former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith.

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, has warned that a new round of economic sanctions against South Africa would ruin Zimbabwe's economy and cause wide damage in the region.

Mr Smith, in Washington to warn members of the US Congress and other policymakers about the dangers of harming on South Africa economically, said that, if the pressure became too great, South Africa would not allow Zimbabwe's exports to move through its ports while it was being denied trade because of Western sanctions.

The latest sanctions threat to South Africa — the comprehensive Dellums Bill which goes far further than current US sanctions — faces an uncertain future this year.

It has been approved by the US House of Representatives and by a US Senate panel that deals with foreign relations, but there are indications that it will be killed either by a Senate filibuster mounted by conservatives, or by a presidential veto.

However, the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, Mr Michael Dukakis, has repeatedly declared his support for the Bill and liberals say they will re-introduce it next year.

Mr Smith praised the SA Government for withdrawing its troops from Angola and said the West should insist that Cuba pull its troops out too.

Star

Zimbabwe extends a helping hand

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Even as peace moves in southern Africa continue, African countries in the region are struggling to reduce dependence on their white-ruled neighbour. Transport is a key sector — like the Limpopo railway which runs from the Mozambican capital to the Zimbabwean border. JEREMY HARDING has been travelling the line to assess the extent of the rehabilitation programme being carried out under protection of a security screen provided by troops from the two nations.

MOZAMBIQUE. — After years of dereliction, there are new signs of life in the small town of Mapai in southern Mozambique. Most of them are centred on the railway station, where old diesel locomotives, previously confined to sidings, are at last pulling trucks 80 kilometres up the railway to the Zimbabwean border.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers move up and down the town and a team of 200 workers from National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) has been based there for several months.

Sometimes an unofficial passenger service runs to the border. This has meant freedom of movement for Mozambicans living around Mapai for the first time in years. The station has been crowded, even on days when the chances of a lift to the border are remote.

Facelift

Mapai's welcome facelift is part of a much larger and more ambitious plan to rehabilitate the whole of the Limpopo railway. The line runs for 530 kilometres from the Mozambican capital Maputo, on the Indian Ocean, through the Limpopo valley and up to the Zimbabwean border at Chicualacuala.

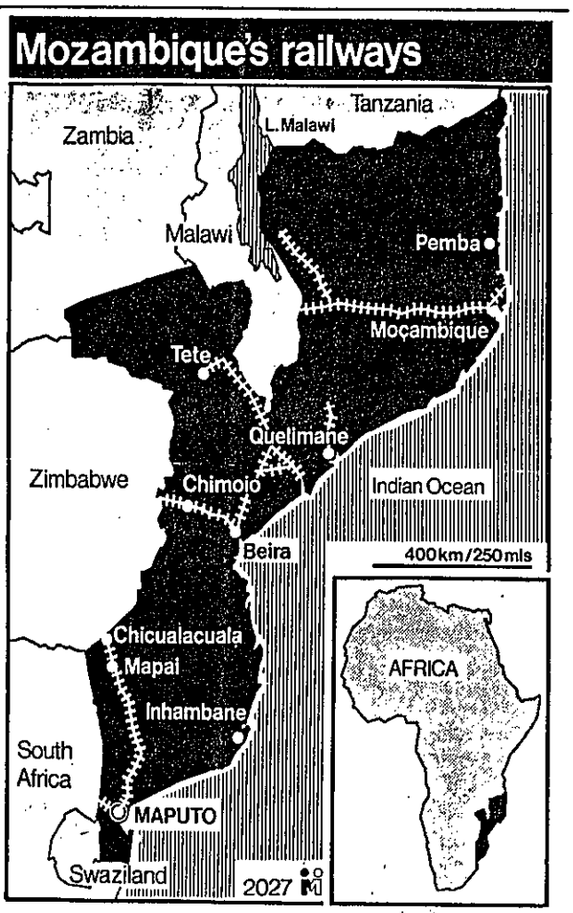
The Limpopo line is regarded as a vital rail link by the Southern African Development Coordination Coference (SADCC), a nine-member grouping of southern African states seeking to reduce their trade and transport dependence on South Africa.

NRZ is in Mozambique because landlocked Zimbabweans stand to gain as much as Mozambicans if the railway can be rehabilitated after a decade of disrepair.

Zimbabwean businessmen, who are keeping a close eye on the work, believe that the single track line could eventually accommodate some 40 percent of the freight traffic Zimbabwe now routes through South Africa. They say this could save the country up to R40-million a year.

It would also free Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana from some of the pressure South Africa exerts through its powerful transport links which terminate at excellent ports.

In a move seen by many as an attempt to balance its anti-sanctions stance, Britain provided initial funding for the Limpopo railway over a year ago, when Margaret Thatcher's government put R40-million towards the first phase of the rehabilitation, which has since risen by 40 percent.



Mozambican Railways promptly awarded a handsome contract to their counterparts in Zimbabwe for comprehensive track relaying at the northern end of the project. Moving south from Chicualacuala for 60 kilometres, NRZ completed the work in May.

They have since continued down the line, moving at a target rate of 20 kilometres a month. Mozambican Railways, meanwhile, have been moving north from the capital, Maputo, with extensive repairs of their own.

Progress has been very slow. According to Joe Strachan, assistant general manager of NRZ, the Mozambicans have now agreed that Zimbabwe should carry out critical maintenance on the worst sections of the line to within 80 kilometres of Maputo, while continuing their relaying at the northern end of the project.

One of the many causes of delays at the Mozambican end is the presence of Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents around the line. The MNR has wrought havoc in Mozambique, bringing much of the country to a standstill by targeting key road and rail links.

Britain is currently training members of the Mozambican armed forces in eastern Zimbabwe. The first two fully integrated companies to complete the course and return to Mozambique have been deployed near the railway at Ungubana.

At the nothern end of the project, the Zimbabwean track crews are moving down with their own security shield of Zimbabwean National Army Units. In July the Zimbabwean army had set up provisonal bases along the line and a fourth was planned south of Mapai.

It is ironic that the Zimbabwean army has returned to the Limpopo valley. In Mapai, many of the buildings around the station are scarred with bullet marks. But they are not the result of the current conflict in Mozambique. They were left by Ian Smith's army during the 1970s in a succession of attacks on Zimbabwean liberation fighters based in the town.

It was the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation, moreover, that created the MNR during the 1970s — a force all Zimbabweans must now contend with, threatening their transport links through Mozambique and even infiltrating eastern Zimbabwe itself.

Tight leash

The Rhodesian war also gave the Zimbabweans thorough experience of running a railway during a conflict. That experience has turned out to be very valuable on the Limpopo line, where MNR sabotage is frequent.

Says Strachan: "We've got accustomed to security problems. It'd be rather strange if things were any different."

In July a donor's conference in Maputo raised new pledges of R120-million for the Limpopo rehabilitation. Donors include Britain, the United States, Portugal, Canada and Botswana.

Most of the money will be used to purchase track materials. But the commitment of foreign donors to the railway also makes it hard to mount a full-scale sabotage operation on the line. So far, South Africa has kept the MNR on a tight leash at the northern end of the project.

If the rehabilitation proceeds and regular commercial traffic is running by the early 1990s, the advantages for Mozambique will be immense.

A thriving, well-protected railway bring in handsome revenues. It would also allow thousands of the country's million internally displaced citizens to be resettled in a secure environment — a policy which is already beginning to pay dividends along the Beira railway further north.

If, however, South Africa decides that aggression, rather than discretion, is the better part of its dubious valour, it will step up attacks on the railway and ensure that it can never run to capacity.— *GEMINI NEWS*

Star 21/9/88 (36)

y September 21 1988

Torture by Zimbabweans alleged

Court concerned at SA man's trial delay

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A Harare magistrate yesterday expressed concern at the "inordinate" delay in bringing to trial a South African national, Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia (52), who has been in custody in Zimbabwe for 16 months.

Mr Lesia is alleged to have arranged for a booby-trapped television set to be delivered to the ANC in Maputo. It was brought to Harare where it exploded in a flat, killing a woman.

At a specially convened court near the Chikurubi maximum-security prison yesterday morning, a lawyer — appearing for Mr Lesia for the first time — said his client was entitled under the constitution to a trial within a reasonable period.

Mr Kevin Arnott also drew the magistrate's attention to a claim that Mr Lesia had been tortured during his detention and said that he would challenge a 10-page statement as he claimed it had been obtained under duress.

The state undertook to probe the allegation of torture and Mr Lesia was remanded in custody to October 4.

Present at the hearing were the head of the South African trade mission in Harare, Mr N Nel, and his deputy, Mr W de Groot.

The trade mission arranged for legal representation after a firm of lawyers in Bloemfontein, Mr Lesia's home town, had guaranteed payment.

It is reliably understood that the trade mission recently protested to the Zimbabwean government over Mr Lesia's alleged torture.

His legs were allegedly broken during interrogation.

The slightly-built 52-year-old man, whose address was given as Mutsabela Location, sat in court in leg irons, his glasses pushed up on his forehead and his arms folded.

Also remanded yesterday at a separate hearing at Harare Central Prison officers' mess was a Johannesburg man, Mr Denis Charles (Sammy) Behan (40), who is alleged to have led the abortive attempt to spring suspected South African agents from prison.

Mr Behan's lawyer argued that the former Rhodesian SAS soldier was being held unlawfully in Zimbabwe as he had been brought into the country from Botswana without legal formalities.

He said that every day Mr Behan was held would add to the claim to be brought for damages.

The state maintained that Mr Behan's detention on remand was lawful.

Mr Behan was remanded for another month, as was Mr Guy Bawden, a Zimbabwean being held on allegations of carrying out bombings and stockpiling arms of war on behalf of South Africa.

For the state, Mr Yunus Omerjee said Mr Bawden's case would be given some priority after his lawyer, Mr Robin Hartley, asked for a trial date as soon as possible. Mr Bawden was arrested eight months ago with a number of others.

The first trial before the High Court will be held next month.

The hell-runners

EVERY week, hundreds of lorry drivers travel to "hell" and back, risking their lives to deliver their various cargos.

Dubbed the "Hell Run", the main road between Zimbabwe and Malawi runs right through the heart of bandit land — the western limb of Mozambique, most of which is controlled by Renamo guerillas.

It is too dangerous for traffic to travel independently, so six days a week lorries carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi join an armed convoy to make the tortuous 240km trek through Mozambique under the supervision of Zimbabwean soldiers.

By 6am a long line of lorries (cars very rarely make the journey) have assembled at Nyamapanda, the border post between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Drivers chat and joke while they wait for the customs offices to open, the bravado masking twinges of anxiety about the journey ahead.

Most are old hands at the "Hell Run", many taking the route twice a week. Many, too, have already been on the road for at least 24 hours, having started their drive in South Africa.

The customs officers arrive and process papers as quickly as possible, as the lorries must be ready to move by 7am - the time the army wants the convoy to roll.

Through the Zimbabwean gate and then take a short drive through no man's land to the Mozambique border control, a collection of crumbling buildings guarded by a handful of Frelimo troops.

Documents checked

Identification papers and passports are handed through a hole in a screen behind which an official checks the documents. The room is dimly lit by a single lightbulb dangling from flex. Portraits of President Chissanno and the late Samora Machel peer down at you through the gloom.

Formalities complete, the lorries draw up a few kilometres down the road and wait for the Zimbabwean soldiers to arrive. There is silence, broken only by the distant rumble of the approaching armoured division.

With lorries checked and numbered, the commander gives the word to go and the convoy pulls away in clouds of diesel smoke. Almost immediately, the line slows down as one by one the lorries manoeuvre carefully round a huge pothole, caused by a Remano landmine, the first of countless obstacles to come.

Huge chunks of the road surface have been destroyed so the convoy is reduced to a constant crawl as the juggernauts lurch over the damaged stretches, their cargo swaying from side to side.

Into the bush

The dense bush beside the road hems in the convoy as though the main road were nothing but a backstreet alley, making it impossible to see more than a few metres to the left and right.

Any minute there could be a burst of gun or rocket fire from the trees or nearby hillsides; any part of the road could be mined; any one of the hundreds of bridges along the way could be about to blow.

Several bridges have already been wrecked, so the truckers have no choice but to take a dirt track detour down the river bank, through the dried-up stream and up the other side, the huge machines and their cargo bouncing and swaying, looking as if they are about to topple over.

Some do. All along the route are the shells of lorries. Many are memorials of crashes caused by the rutted road surface. Either way, the drivers are usually killed and their cargo looted by the guerillas.

"The bandits murdered my best friend there a couple of years ago," says Reggie the lorry driver, pointing to a rusting skeleton now almost burried in the bush.

"They attacked, and my friend was left behind. When we returned, we found they had stripped his clothes off his body, and taken all his belongings and food before setting light to the truck."

This was just one of Reggie's horror stories.

It is too dangerous for traffic to travel independently, so six days a week lorries carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi join an armed convoy and make the torturous 240km through Mozambique under the supervision of Zimbabwean soldiers



Last farewells as UK-trained troops leave for Mozambique

One of the few white drivers to have done the run went insane after he was taken captive by bandits who taunted him with death threats. "They didn't kill him because he was white and the bandits get their funding from whites," Reggie explains.

He says the lorries were first attacked two days after the 1984 signing of the Nkomati Accord non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique.

In the two years which followed, ambushes and the murder of drivers were frequent, and by 1986 only a handful of truckers dared make the journey, the majority preferring as many still do to take the much longer route via Zambia.

But since the Zimbabweans army has been guarding the lorries, the number of Renamo attacks has dropped and the number of trucks in the convoys has increased.

The guerillas seem now to lack explosives and have resorted to press ganging local villagers into physically digging up the road surface at night.

However, danger still exists. A few weeks ago, Reggie's truck had a puncture. The soldiers considered the area to be bandit free, so left him to repair his tyre. To the driver's horror, he found the bodies of three villagers, shot through their heads, lying not 20 metres away.

The journey continues and 30 kilometres from the Zimbabwean border the convoy is diverted onto a 40km stretch of dirt road. The European Economy Community has given $40 million towards the cost of rebuilding the main road south of Tete and work is now going ahead, again under heavy armed guard.

As the convoy continues on its way, the roadside is swarming with undernourished children dressed in rags who hold out their hands to the drivers to beg for food.

Reggie wiggles uncomfortably in his seat and concentrates on the bumpy road. The sight of the children is pitiful, but they line the route for the rest of the journey through Mozambique.

After three and a half tense hours, the convoy reaches the brow of a hill and below lies the graceful Zambezi river with the town of Tete nestling on her banks.

Into the town, once an elegant settlement but now a crumbling mess, the lorries come to a halt and wait for the all clear to cross the suspension bridge over the river. Ragged traders try to sell the truckers everything from fish to spanners while Mozambican soldiers, eager for foreign currency, act as money brokers.

Over the bridge and there is another long wait as another armoured division takes over escort duties. Hungry children swarm around the lorries hoping for scraps of food, while adults, also in rags, idly watch them. Other children pass in an ant-like procession carrying huge bundles of firewood.

The convoy climbs the steep road away from Tete and soon the bush thickens and the road surface deteriorates. "We're back in the bandit territory," Reggie warns.

More remains of lorries, more blown bridges and the shells of what were once roadside shops and cafes are added to the scene.

"The owners were either murdered or they fled," says Reggie. "There's now nowhere we can stop for refreshment, not that we would dare to."

For an hour or two no people are to be seen beside the road where the bush towers over the convoy. Thirty kilometres from the Malawi border, people begin to reappear, though in no great numbers. Many villagers are deserted, the residents having fled to the neighbouring country.

"Here some people celebrated Mozambique's independence by lining up and shooting some remaining villagers," Reggie grimaces as his lorry sweeps past another cluster of forlorn-looking trees. "It's a wonder anyone stays here."

The driver gives a sigh of relief as he pulls up at the wooden gate, eight hours after setting off. "That was a good run," he says. "We did it quite quickly."

In two days' time Reggie will make the return journey. While most of the "Hell Run" truckers are paid danger money why else does Reggie do it? "It's a job, isn't it?"

On the Limpopo line, sleep can prove fatal

By JEREMY HARDING, Harare

ZIMBABWE's railwaymen don't snore any more.

"You quickly get rid of that snoring bullshit," said Joe Mayers, the plant and renewals officer for National Railways of Zimbabwe. He was explaining the advantages of sleeping silently — and lightly — in bandit country.

Mayers and a handful of colleagues on Zimbabwe's railways have been working under the nose of Renamo for over a year now. The organisation has made the rehabilitation of the Limpopo railway a dangerous task for everyone on site. All the Zimbabwean personnel — about 200 — are volunteers. And none of them snore.

Reopening the railway which runs 534km from Mozambique's capital, Maputo, to the border town of Chicualacuala, is NRZ's biggest challenge since the liberation war, when track crews were repairing sabotaged line on a daily basis.

NRZ has been involved in the Limpopo project from the outset. The company won a big contract for track relaying at the northern end of the line after British aid became available over a year ago.

To date the British have put £14-million (roughly R56-million) into the project. Many critics of the Thatcher administration argue that the aid fails to compensate for Britain's reluctance to impose sanctions on South Africa. Canada and Australia are also major project sponsors. 23-29/9/88

The Limpopo railway is one of three rail corridors through Mozambique. The rehabilitation of the country's transport routes is designed to revitalise Mozambique. It is also part of a broad initiative by majority-ruled states in the region to reduce their trade and transport dependency on South Africa.

While security problems along the track and the line's proximity to the Transvaal make it one of the riskiest aid investments in the region, the railway has greater potential than the Beira line. It has roughly double the gross train weight capacity of its Beira counterpart and runs to Maputo, a far better port.

Work at the Maputo end of the line has progressed slowly and the Zimbabweans have reached the conclusion that Mozambican Railways (CFM) cannot be expected to get more than 80km north of Maputo.

So far, at the northern end, the MNR have not been going to town on the project. There are three Zimbabwean army base camps along the line and a fourth is planned. But the insurgency puts psychological pressure on the track teams and slows up the work with low level sabotage.

Smith on the 'brink of subversion'

The Times 28/9/88 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean semi-official daily newspaper, the Herald, has warned the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, that his public opposition in the United States to sanctions against South Africa "must come very close to subversion".

The Herald recalled that president Robert Mugabe had said: "Mr Smith will remain a free man so long as he does nothing to subvert our government."

An editorial commented: "But for him (Mr Smith) to campaign on behalf of a hostile neigbour against economic measures which this country's government sees as a top priority in the fight to topple apartheid, must come very close to subversion."

"The tolerance afforded Mr Smith is an extension of the policy of reconciliation adopted at independence, but President Mugabe's words sound a warning that he would do well to hear: tolerance, and patience, is wearing thin."

Mr Smith was expelled from parliament last year in advance of the abolition of the 20 "white" seats, for telling South African businessmen they could beat sanctions by showing the unity and enterprise of Rhodesians during 14 years of United Nations embargoes from 1965-1979.

Last week the Herald carried a report from Washington quoting Mr Smith as saying: "There is more freedom, more justice, more honesty in South Africa than in 90% of the countries to the north of them."

Mr Smith was reported to have told a meeting at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies that South Africa was "a bastion of the free world fighting a communist onslaught" as Rhodesia had been.

The Herald claimed that Mr Smith's current visit to North America had been timed to coincide with President Mugabe's address to the UN.

The Herald said it had nothing against Mr Smith voicing his political beliefs in Zimbabwe because he was "a political irrelevance" but by addressing "rabidly anti-socialist" audiences abroad he harmed Zimbabwe and its government.

Former Zimbabwe outlaws exchange rifles for farm tools

AKGJS 30/9/88 362

From KARL MAIER of the Independent in Harare

FORTY-THREE young men, recently hunted as outlaws, have exchanged their AK-47s for farm tools to build a new life at Nkayi, a dusty town in south-western Zimbabwe.

The men, some of the 113 dissidents who emerged from the Matabeleland bush to accept President Robert Mugabe's amnesty in May, now wield picks and axes to develop the land they once roamed as guerrillas. They see the transformation as another stage in the process of bringing "socialism" to Zimbabwe.

"We always believed that one day we would work the land," said Rainfall Msimanga, one of the former guerrillas. "The revolution did not stop with independence and now we must work to make the revolution a reality."

At Nkayi an experiment is being carried out which could establish the pattern for reintegrating former rebels into society, not just in Zimbabwe, but perhaps also in other Southern African countries such as Mozambique and Angola, both ravaged by civil war.

In spite of the smooth beginning at Nkayi, many of the former rebels remain cautious. "At the moment everything is going well," said Lantern Mkhwananzi, a former guerrilla commander. "But if an incident occurs, we are going to inform the people about it."

Factional violence

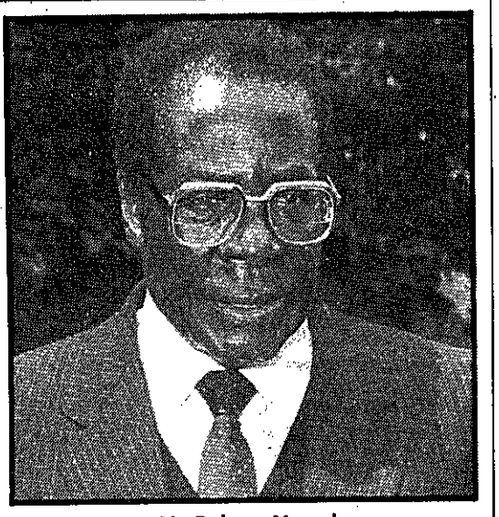
Mostly veterans of the guerrilla war against Ian Smith's government, they returned to the bush after independence in 1980 when factional violence erupted between Mr Mugabe's largely Shona-supported Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which was backed mainly by the minority Ndebele people of Matabeleland.

The beginning of the end of the conflict came in December last year when Mr Mugabe signed an accord to merge Zanu with Zapu, to which the ex-guerrillas at Nkayi owed allegiance. Several senior Zapu officials, including Mr Nkomo, were given Cabinet posts.

In April Mr Mugabe decreed an amnesty for anti-government guerrillas and members of the security forces guilty of human rights abuses. Most of the rebels laid down their arms, the army pulled out of the area, and the violence, which had cost thousands of lives and threatened development in Matabeleland in the early years of independence, tailed off.

However, soon after the 43 former rebels arrived in Nkayi in late May, it became clear that the government in Harare felt it could do no more for them. It was argued that there was no reason why former rebels should receive special treatment when hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans faced the same challenge of earning a living without skills, land and money.

Local officials and non-government organisations, fearing that the lack of job and other prospects was a recipe for trouble, stepped in.



Mr Robert Mugabe

The Roman Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission and the Zimbabwe Project, which helps former guerrillas to start development schemes, raised about R20 000 to buy food, clothes and tools.

The Nkayi district council handed over a 165-acre parcel of land and the ex-gunmen provided the brawn. The goal is to establish an agricultural co-operative producing grain, vegetables, dairy produce and fruit.

Local officials hope the project will produce food and jobs for some of the 10 000 unemployed young people in the Nkayi district.

"This project is not just for these fellows," said a district administrator, Stanley Bhebhe. "It should be an embryo of development for all Nkayi." The challenge now is to find cash for wells, farm equipment and houses.

As they sweated to clear tree stumps, the former rebels appeared determined not to fail.

"We are going to develop this area and become self-sufficient," Mr Msimanga said. "The only painful thing is that when we go back home we find our wives and children going naked and hungry. Right now there is nothing we can do about it."

Plans are being made to set up projects similar to the Nkayi one for the remaining 70 former rebels waiting at police stations in southern Matabeleland. Ten are planning to set up a gold mining co-operative and there are hopes of finding land for the rest.

Most of the former rebels here were born in the Nkayi area and relations with the locals appear to be good.

"We have no problems at all with these men," a police officer said. "It is difficult today to imagine them running around the bush with guns."

Mugabe warns of coming catastrophe

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

VICTORIA FALLS — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday urged the world community to maintain pressure on South Africa and not to become complacent over recent peace moves.

He warned of an impending catastrophe in southern Africa in a speech to a meeting of 150 newspaper owners, executives and editors of the Commonwealth Press Union.



President Mugabe . . . one million lives lost.

The speech was read by the deputy president, Mr Simon Muzenda, as Mr Mugabe was too busy to come to the Falls, having returned yesterday from Britain and America where he met Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan.

In a slashing attack on South Africa he accused Pretoria of a gruesome catalogue of terror, murder, sabotage and espionage aimed at giving it control of the southern African region.

One million lives had been lost, eight million people displaced, he said.

He urged the media to always be wary of South African propaganda and its false claims of normality and reform.

Many whites were not prepared to change peacefully, Mr Mugabe said, adding that apartheid had to be destroyed, not reformed.

In only a passing reference to Angolan and Namibian settlement moves, he warned against complacency.

However, mandatory sanctions were the only key to lasting peace.

'Root out apartheid demon, then I'll see PW'

362

Star 4/10/86

HARARE — Zimbabwe president Mr Robert Mugabe appears to have ruled out a meeting with the President Mr P W Botha as part of Pretoria's new diplomatic offensive in southern Africa.

"I don't have, and don't think I would want to have an appointment with Botha unless he ceases to be possessed by the demon of apartheid," Mr Mugabe told newsmen yesterday.

He also said that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher was unlikely to visit South Africa unless "some change took place".

CAPE Times 4/10/85 362

Mugabe rejects talks with Botha

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

VICTORIA FALLS. — A hard-line speech delivered here yesterday for the Zimbabwean president, Mr Robert Mugabe, dampened speculation that he might be prepared to join Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and other frontline leaders in a round-table conference with President P W Botha.

Vice-President Simon Muzenda read Mr Mugabe's speech for him at a meeting of the Commonwealth Press Union attended by 150 delegates from 18 Commonwealth states, including international press magnate Mr Rupert Murdoch, owner of The Times and the British mass-circulation tabloid The Sun.

Mr Mugabe said President Botha should talk to anti-apartheid leaders in his own country instead of deceiving the international community by inviting discussions with frontline states' leaders.

The president made it clear he had no wish to meet Mr Botha while he still adhered to the policy of apartheid, Ziana reports.

President Mugabe said: "Dialogue within South Africa itself and between that country and the international community will not yield any beneficial results as long as South Africa continues to enjoy the full support of some powerful nations."

President Mugabe said the rise of "the more fanatically fascist Conservative Party" proved the intractable nature of white voters.

"We are only South Africa's neighbour," he said. "We find the system abhorrent but, if Botha is serious, he should invite leaders representing the South African masses and talk.

"This is why we believe that mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime are the only peaceful means of bringing about lasting peace in South Africa and the entire region."

Mr Mugabe's words appear to contradict reports from Canada that he softened his calls for sanctions during his three-week North American and British tour which ended on Sunday. President Mugabe was said to have told Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney that Zimbabwe was not yet ready for an economic confrontation with Pretoria, and wished sympathetic states to defer further boycott action.

"The Commonwealth press must tell the international community that apartheid is an evil system that maims and kills life, has destabilized the region and has destroyed our socio-economic infrastructure."

Political correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha will not be attending the five-nation two-day summit starting in Lusaka on Thursday to be attended by heads of state of Angola, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Zaire and Zambia.

Questioned after his visit to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, about whether he would attend the meeting aimed at bringing reconciliation between the warring parties in Angola, President Botha said: "No, I have not been invited. I am not going."

However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, added :"We will be interested bystanders or observers on the sidelines." — Sapa-Reuter

Mugabe could scotch P W's African venture

Star 5/10/85
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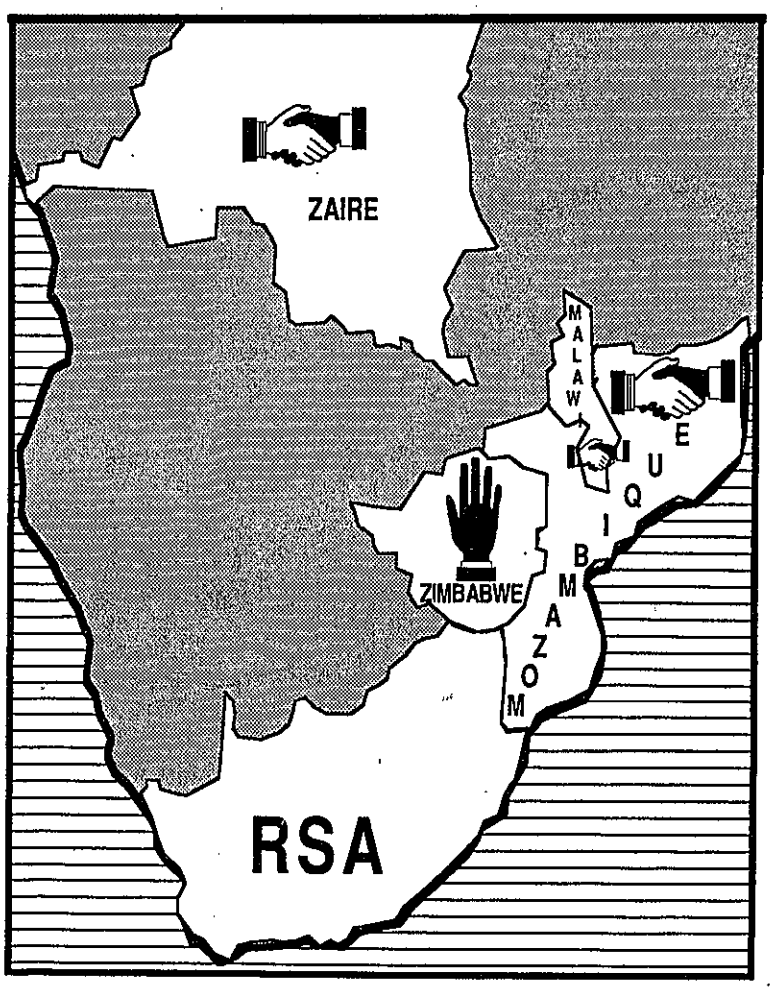
BY GERALD L'ANGE, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

President Botha's diplomatic moves into black Africa need to be consolidated to prevent them foundering. The man most likely to put a spoke in the wheels is President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.



It has been roses, roses all the way for the State President, Mr P W Botha, in his diplomatic ventures into Mozambique, Malawi and Zaire.

Now comes the hard part in maintaining the momentum among African states that may be more difficult to win over.

South Africa's diplomatic drive in black Africa needs another breakthrough if it is not to be in danger of running out of steam.

Mr Botha must either have another meeting with a fourth African head of state or, better still, take part in a regional summit.

Participation in a regional summit would have infinitely more political value than a bilateral meeting. It would imply a far greater degree of acceptance, confer a great deal more respectability and open vastly more promising avenues for future exploitation.

Next stage

Mr Botha said after his talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire that he hoped the next step would be a conference of all the leaders of southern Africa.

This suggests he has reason to believe he might be accepted soon into a regional conference. The visible evidence suggests the contrary, however.

Not all southern African leaders are yet ready to sit down together at a conference table with South Africa, at least not without conditions that Pretoria would find unacceptable, such as insisting that the agenda include the dismantling of apartheid or South Africa's alleged destabilisation of its neighbours.

Some of the leaders might agree to a joint meeting without strings, but President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, for one, would not.

A regional meeting at some time in the future cannot be ruled out, however, especially if the ground is further cleared by more bilateral meetings or even multilateral meetings with only some of the regional leaders and with a limited agenda, such as the Angola-Namibia peace effort.

Three visits

Whatever happens next, nothing can detract from the significance of the three visits Mr Botha has made in the past month. By simply making them he has broken a gaping hole in the wall of official ostracism that has for decades separated South Africa from most of black Africa.

It now becomes much easier for other states that have been dealing with Pretoria under the counter to bring these dealings out in the open and for states that have had no direct dealings to begin them.

This is what South African diplomats have been aiming at in their patient and skillful efforts to widen Pretoria's relations in the continent. The hope is that if enough states start dealing openly with South Africa others will be encouraged to follow, creating a snowball effect.

But the going is likely to be much harder from now on.

Mr Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Mozambique was a breakthrough in that it was the first meeting at this level since the Nkomati Accord went into disuse. But its significance was lessened by the fact that it was a meeting between leaders whose countries already had trade, labour and semi-diplomatic ties.

The meeting with President H K Banda of Malawi was in much the same sort of category.

President Mobutu's lavish reception for Mr Botha at Gbadolite last weekend was much more of a breakthrough, for even though Zaire has long relied on South Africa's transport and supply resources the two countries have never conducted open diplomatic exchanges.

In looking for another summit to keep up the momentum Mr Botha must look next to Zambia.

It, too, relies heavily on South Africa for trade and transport.

President Kenneth Kaunda, while maintaining the stiff posture befitting a member of the Frontline states grouping, has repeatedly offered to play an intermediary role in black Africa's efforts to persuade South Africa to drop apartheid.

He has already had one meeting with Mr Botha at the "marula summit" on neutral ground on the Botswana border in 1982.

There has already been speculation about a meeting soon between Mr Botha and Dr Kaunda. If it were to come off, it would do a great deal to maintain the momentum of the South African diplomatic drive.

After that Pretoria would logically turn its eyes to the Francophone states, mainly Ivory Coast and Gabon, with whom it has long had covert or tentative dealings.

In the meantime, Pretoria will be working to consolidate the new relationships established with Mozambique and Zaire. The presidents of both countries have accepted invitations to visit South Africa and a visit by President Chissano is the most likely next move.

The South Africans would be delighted if Zaire agreed to follow the example of Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and open a trade office in the Republic. Given the considerable volume of Zaire's trade passing through or coming from South Africa, this would be a logical move.

Whether it will be made remains to be seen, but it would do much to increase South Africa's acceptability in black Africa.

Despite their deep-seated objection to the South African pariah, many African states have almost as strong an incentive to deal with South Africa as the Republic has to deal with them.

Pretoria hopes to achieve several things: wider acceptance of gradual rather than revolutionary dismantling of apartheid, the denial of bases and transit routes to African

the undermining of the international sanctions campaign, the promotion of trade, the ending of conflicts in southern Africa and the opening of new development opportunities.

For the black states, one of the incentives is the chance to tap into the South African industrial and transport infrastructure and draw trade and development benefits not obtainable elsewhere.

In addition, African states hope that through South Africa a peaceful solution may be found to the wars in Namibia and Angola, ending their fears of the conflicts spreading wider in the region.

A growing number of African states see political reconciliation between the MPLA government and the Unita rebels in Angola as the only way to achieve a lasting peace there. Some think it might also hold the key to independence for Namibia, so closely linked are the two issues now.

Peace initiatives

South Africa's close association with the Namibian and Angolan peace initiatives has almost certainly provided the lever for the new diplomatic breakthroughs.

Particularly effective was the impression of good faith that was created by South Africa's troop withdrawal from Angola and its offer to implement the United Nations independence plan for Namibia from November 1.

If the plan were actually to be implemented, and South Africa withdrew from Namibia, the rewards would be even bigger — perhaps not exactly a stampede by African states to open relations with South Africa, but certainly a much greater willingness to deal openly with the Republic.

Other developments likely to encourage such a trend would include the release of Nelson Mandela, which was raised by President Mobutu in his talks with Mr Botha.

Unacceptable

The whole initiative could be jeopardised, however, by developments within South Africa itself that African states would find unacceptable, such as an SADF attack on ANC targets in a neighbouring state.

Pretoria has claimed that the ANC intends to try to disrupt the municipal elections by a campaign of bombings and urban terrorism and has warned Botswana that it may take its own measures to stop ANC infiltration through that country if the Gaborone government does not do so.

South Africa's reputation as a deliberate destabiliser in the region militates as much as does its apartheid policies against open dealings with other countries in the sub-continent.

To win acceptability, South Africa must demonstrate that it has abandoned destabilisation rather than provide evidence that it retains

ay October 5 1988

Legal tug of war after court order

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'Freed' SA man is still in Harare jail

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A legal tug-of-war developed in a make-shift courtroom at Chikurubi maximum security prison in Harare yesterday over freedom for a South African against whom charges had been dropped.

Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia, who has been in custody for 18 months, was alleged to have arranged for a booby-trapped television set to be delivered to the ANC in Maputo. It was brought to Harare where it exploded in a flat, killing a woman.

The head of the South African Trade Mission in Harare, Mr Nico Nel, and his deputy, Mr Willie de Groot, were in court to hear the magistrate order that Mr Lesia should be released immediately and could wait in the courtroom with his lawyer while his civilian clothes were fetched from his cell.

Mr Lesia's lawyer, Mr C R Hartley, had told the court that he was worried that if his client returned to his cell to change clothes he would be re-detained.

He asked the magistrate to release Lesia into his custody, promising to return the prison clothes himself.

The prosecutor objected and a prison official gave evidence that regulations stipulated that released prisoners should first return to their cells.

But the magistrate, Mr Charles Hungwe, ruled that any such regulations would be unlawful and unconstitutional.

He said that, once pronounced free by the court, the prisons had no lawful grounds to detain Mr Lesia unless a fresh warrant for his arrest was issued.

A man in plainclothes who described himself simply as "a police officer" then arrived and said he was re-arresting Mr Lesia.

Mr Hartley argued that the detention document he produced was out of date and invalid and the man left to consult his superiors.

Then the head of the prison service arrived and ordered that Mr Lesia be returned to his cell.

The South Africans protested but Mr Lesia was handcuffed and led away.

● Mr Hartley said later yesterday that, despite his protests, Mr Lesia was still being held at Chikurubi maximum security prison under the old detention order.

From page 1

SA ministers warn Botswana and Zimbabwe

the general said.

But Mr Dos Santos made it clear in an earlier interview with the New York Times that Dr Savimbi would not be negotiating from a position of strength with his government.

"From a strategic point of view Unita is militarily defeated, and the weak don't dictate the political rules of the game," he was quoted as saying.

Speaking to Libération in Gabon, Mr Dos Santos said the Angolan government was prepared to talk to Unita once factors such as the presence of South African troops and the independence of Namibia had been resolved.

He predicted that an agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal and Namibian independence will be reached soon.

Mr Dos Santos said the "problem of Unita" had to become "a purely Angolan problem to be resolved by the Angolans themselves".

The Angolan leader appeared buoyed by recent government advances along the Benguela railroad and said that without "massive intervention of SA forces, Unita cannot last very long".

He would "not exclude" granting cabinet posts to Unita members, with the exception of Dr Savimbi himself, whom he described as "a special case".

He also ruled out any formal constitutional system to balance power between the main tribal groupings in Angola.

Meanwhile, Unita said yesterday it captured an important northern town this week, killing 30 government soldiers. It said Sanza-Pombo, 80km from the Zairean border in Uige province, was taken in a dawn battle on Monday.

In another development, Zimbabwe and Botswana were yesterday given thinly-veiled warnings by two senior government spokesmen that retaliatory action would follow if they continue supporting terrorists.

They were singled out at the NP Cape Congress by both the General Malan and the deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, as the only two neighbouring countries with whom relations were not improving in the current diplomatic out-reach to Africa.

Mr Meiring singled out Zimbabwe and Botswana as being out of step with other neighbouring states with whom relations had improved as a consequence of recent diplomatic activity.

General Malan lashed out at Zimbabwe and Bostwana, stating, for the first time, that terrorist bases operate in both countries. In addition, he said, there were also bases in Zambia and Angola.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe was at the forefront of the propaganda attack on South Africa and was now calling for sanctions at the United Nations.

"He says he does not trust the Boers. At the same time he trusts us to work on his railway lines for 24 hours a day."

Mr Meiring said that apart from Zimbabwe and Botswana, regional relations were improving and hardly a week pased without him, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, or other senior officials visiting some African state.

The "reality" of South Africa was getting through and, he hinted, President P W Botha would be making more trips into Africa soon as the government's outward policy gained momentum.

"We have made very fruitful political contacts in Africa," he said.

He had been astonished at the ease with which the various leaders "found one another" during the recent visits into Africa by President Botha.

"If political rhetoric can be replaced by practical considerations the sky is the limit," he said.

Africa in general needed technology, expertise and experience, not handouts, and South Africans were all over the continent helping other countries to help themselves.

"Only one African country did not trade with South Africa last year," he said. — Own Correspondent and Political Staff

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INSIDE THE MIND OF MIKE TYSON
World Section: Page 7

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Springsteen: The long queues wait ... and wait

By NIGEL WRENCH
at Beit Bridge

REGGAE music blasted out of the customs house at Beit Bridge yesterday over queues of hundreds of people.

It was an official attempt to use Bob Marley to mollify the message we had come to see — Bruce Springsteen, Sting and Tracy Chapman in the Amnesty Human Rights Now concert due to begin 24 hours later in Harare.

Meanwhile hundreds of us waited hours in the sweltering heat to clear customs. The queue stretched across the car park.

But the real hard-luck tales came from those who arrived at the South African side of the border in the early hours of the morning — only to find a line of cars several kilometres long. They were met with the news that the South Africans were only opening at 8am, while the Zimbabweans had offered to keep their side open around the clock.

One group arrived on the South African bank of the Limpopo at 6am and only drove under the red-and-white boom into Zimbabwe after a wait of six hours. They wearily drank beer and jumped into the pool at the Beit Bridge hotel.

One woman said, "We saw two people have epilectic fits from the heat. They were foaming from the mouth, but luckily there was a doctor there."

The singer, Sipho Hotsticks Mabuse, was one of those caught without a visa. He had to arrange one from Brussels where he is recording a new album.

After spending several hours at the South African border post he crossed the bridge to the Zimbabwean side — only to find that his visa had not arrived. "I just hope I get through," he said.

Disc jockey Alan Pearce, clutching a wad of official papers, surveyed the sunburnt crowd and said, "Hey man, this Bruce Springflammer had better be worth it. I really didn't want to come but my girlfriend insisted."

He looked around at the crowd, shuffling slightly foward to the reggae music and said, "Now I know my instincts were correct."



The Boss calls the tune .. and the crowds flock to Harare

Peter Walls sold tickets for Amnesty show

Ex-Rhodie general in concert bombshell

Star 8/10/88 · 362



PAT DEVEREAUX

ORGANISERS of yesterday's Amnesty International Human Rights Concert in Harare have been deeply shocked to learn that the man who played a pivotal role in distributing and selling their tickets in South Africa was the former Rhodesian military supremo, General Peter Walls.

They appear to have been unaware until the concert was about to begin that the "Mr Peter Walls" who was managing their ticket sales in South Africa was none other than Mr Ian Smith's chief of combined operations during the Rhodesian war.

When the news was broken to them by the Saturday Star, they expressed concern that "international repercussions" might follow from the disclosure that he had been involved in the concert.

General Walls is widely seen as having masterminded Rhodesia's war effort against Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) soldiers during the Rhodesian war.

After independence, he continued working under



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Page 2

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General Walls is widely seen as having masterminded Rhodesia's war effort against Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) soldiers during the Rhodesian war.

After independence, he continued working under the new government. But he fled the country to settle in South Africa after details of a coup he was allegedly plotting were exposed.

Although Mr Walls's main role in the Harare concert was to "keep an eye on things and to monitor ticket sales", he also sold tickets.

Acted for stepson

He was apparently acting on behalf of his stepson, Mr Neil Dunn, of Dunn Gould Associates — the Zimbabwe-based concert promoter.

Spokesmen for the concert organisers said they found the involvement of such a controversial figure in a human rights concert bizarre.

The Saturday Star first learnt that a Mr Walls was involved in organising ticket sales in South Africa when he approached the newspaper, claiming to be a spokesman for the "only official agents" in South Africa. He stressed at the time that he did not want to be named.

A receptionist at Mr Walls's offices said: "Mr Walls is organising the concert ticket sales and distribution."

However, on being questioned, Mr Walls said a Mr John Sophos was the officially appointed agent for ticket sales in South Africa.

He gave no indication that he and the 62-year-old former Rhodesian military supremo were one and the same person.

The true situation was revealed by a chance remark Mr Walls made to this reporter when she visited his offices to collect some tickets. He said he would not attend the concert, as he was "an exile".

Through his involvement with the concert, Mr Walls has had close dealings with student organisations such as the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

Mr Walls has maintained a low public profile since his flight to South Africa in 1980, briefly emerging into public life two years ago to advertise his Randburg security company, Peter Walls and Associates.

Reacting to the news of his involvement, Nusas president Miss Bettina von Lieres said: "We didn't know who was dealing with the tickets, but the name rang a bell. We were dealing through Amnesty Inter-

TO PAGE 2.

P. T. O.

Concert bombshell

Star 8/10/88 ● FROM PAGE 1. (362)

national and as far as we knew, promoters and other people dealing with the concert were appointed by Amnesty."

She said she had dealt both with Mr Walls and Mr Sophos.

Contacted in Johannesburg last night, Mr Walls said: "I was doing the job as a favour. It had nothing to do with politics. My wife, Eunice, is the mother of one of the organisers."

Amnesty International spokesman Mr Glenn Metshe-Ampel said they were discussing the matter and would issue a statement later.

Meanwhile, the Saturday Star's Harare correspondent reports that further controversy erupted yesterday as local promoters strongly denied rumours that any of the sound equipment for the concert had come from South Africa.

Spokesman Mrs Ann Ashburner, reacting to suggestions that some equipment came from Sun City, said: "Definitely not. One hundred percent no."

The swiftness and vehemence of the denials was a measure of the sensitivity of organisers on the South African issue.

Mrs Ashburner said the promoters had originally planned to use a combination of equipment from Hi-Tech Systems in Lesotho and Pro-Sound in South Africa, but dropped the idea of dealing with the South African firm after "realising the delicacy of the situation".

Fully aware

She said Amnesty International had flown equipment from the United States as a substitute. Amnesty representatives had spoken to the musicians performing in the concert, who were fully aware of the situation.

But Peter Hillmore, columnist for *The Observer* in London, is not so sure.

In his column "Pendennis" on Sunday, he wrote: "... some members of Bruce Springsteen's technical entourage went to Johannesburg recently — to check equipment that the organisers had ordered, to see if it was suitable to be used in Zimbabwe.

"The South African company was going to ship it through Lesotho, to disguise the origins in case Amnesty or the Zimbabweans objected (I can't think why).

"When people got to hear of it there was fury, panic and confusion. I rang Harare last week and was met at first with an embarrassed silence.

"Later I was given an official statement that 'after a controversy began over the possible source of the equipment' it was decided to hire the system from a company in Lesotho 'in no way connected with South Africa'."

Apartheid is slavery, says rock star

(362) Star 8/10/08

HARARE — "My name is Bruce Springsteen. I'm a rock and roll singer."

This low-key approach by one of the world's top entertainers typified a two-hour press conference here on Thursday night in advance of yesterday's Amnesty International human rights concert.

The stars — Springsteen, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Tracy Chapman and Youssou N'dour — worked hard to press home the message that the concert was about human rights, not sex and drugs and rock and roll.

They each made an opening statement explaining why they were taking part in the concert, which marks the 40th anniversary of the international Declaration Of Human Rights and has already played to more than 750 000 people around the world.

Only Peter Gabriel, who has recorded a song about Steve Biko, strongly attacked South Africa in his opening statement, by referring to the "filthy apartheid system".

In response to a request from one of the 150 local and foreign journalists at the press conference for a direct statement on South Africa, Bruce Springsteen simply read out eight of the 30 articles of the Declaration of Human Rights, beginning with the first, which says all people are born free and equal.

Tracy Chapman said she believed apartheid was a form of modern-day slavery.

Asked about the cultural boycott and whether they made money out of selling their records in South Africa, the musicians defended different attitudes.

Peter Gabriel has banned the sale of his records in South Africa, while Sting and Tracy Chapman said they believed their music should be heard in South Africa because it had an important message for young people.

Amnesty representatives were questioned about whether the sound system the stars were to use came from South Africa.

They said they had been assured by the local promoters that it came from Lesotho, not South Africa.

SATURDAY STAR
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

SATYR



"Welcome, 'Boss'."

Craven backed

THE national cricket and athletics bodies have backed rugby chief Dr Danie Craven's plea to remove apartheid in sport.

● See Page 2

Musos' trihitta

dropped for lack of evi-
dence

continued detention of several of their colleagues.

Said one official at the school: "We're still waiting for them to return to classes."

The students in detention are accused of leading protests that were staged at the polytechnic and the University of Zimbabwe last week.

Hunderds of students demonstrated against what they called corruption and scandal inside the government and the Zanu PF party.

One of the students, 19-year-old Itai Chilindo, is due for sentencing this week after being found guilty on Monday in a magistrates court on charges of taking part in an illegal demonstration.

Six other polytechnic students – who appeared in another court – will be held in police custody until December 5.

A group of 478 students were detained when the protests flared into battles with police on the university campus. Police fired teargas to disperse the students.

Most students were released from custody that day, and university classes resumed on Monday.

President Robert Mugabe said on Monday that accusations of corruption should not be made without proof and that people should not listen to rumours.

Mugabe said corruption existed all over the world and there were places where it was much worse than in Zimbabwe.

He said many corrupt Zimbabweans had been jailed and others dismissed from their posts.

He rejected accusations made in a recent court case against the deputy Minister of State for Political Affairs, Shuvai Mahofa, who allegedly ordered the burning of his rival Abigail Huni's house.

The court dismissed the case on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Mugabe said if the local people in Mahofa's district of Gutu and members of Zanu-PF were to tell him that they no longer wanted Mahofa to represent them, then he would take measures. – Ano.

Confidence at high point in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwean manufacturers are more confident now than at any time over the past two years, according to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries. Star 10/10/88 (362)

The organisation reports in its latest tri-annual survey that the optimism stems from a good agricultural season, a record year for mining, extra foreign exchange allocations and promises that a major economic policy review is under way.

The confederation warned, however, that economic reform to encourage investment was urgently needed. Problems included price control, labour regulations, collective bargaining, foreign exchange shortages, bureaucracy and the budget deficit. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Human Rights concert raises nearly R1 million

Star 1/10/88

362

Nearly R1 million was raised during the Human Rights Now concert in Harare last Friday, local organisers said yesterday.

According to Mr Neil Dunn, one of the organisers, the Harare show was regarded by the international artists and promoters as one of the best of all concerts since the world tour started seven weeks ago.

He said about 75 000 people watched the concert at the national sports stadium.

Me Dunn said he could not be definite about the total amount raised as ticket sales in South Africa were still being collected but the figures should be ready by tomorrow.

"People did not only come for entertainment — they also understood the message behind the concert.

"Bruce Springsteen's message and song, 'War' and Peter Gabriel's song, 'Biko', were broadcast live in South Africa," said Mr Dunn.

He said there were no major incidents during the seven-hour concert. Commenting on the number of people who signed the universal declaration of human rights, Mr Dunn said: "We are still counting."

The international organisers took as many boxes containing the signed documents as they could but many more are still being submitted to local organisers.

Mr Dunn advised people who still have the documents to send them to Box 5615, Harare, from where they would be forwarded to Amnesty International.

— Sapa.

Cape Times 11/10/88 [redacted] 362

ANC 'present at SA spy's torture'

HARARE. — An ANC guerilla leader took part in the interrogation and torture by Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) agents of Ms Odile Harington, a self-confessed South African spy, her attorney said yesterday.

Attorney Mr Adrian de Bourbon, on the first day of an appeal hearing in the Harare Supreme Court, sought a reduction in the 25-year jail term imposed by a Zimbabwe judge on Ms Harington, 28, the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor.

Ms Harington was not in court yesterday — her 28th birthday — when her appeal was argued. It may be several months before judgment is handed down.

Mr De Bourbon challenged the legal basis of her conviction under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, saying she had not imparted any information prejudicial to the state of Zimbabwe, only to the ANC.

But he urged that if this was rejected there should be a major reduction in the sentence imposed on her in November last year by a Zimbabwean judge, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura.

Mr Justice Sandura's regret in passing sentence that he could not have her shot showed he had not conducted the trial in a "calm and rational manner", said Mr De Bourbon.

Mr De Bourbon said the worst aspect of the case was the complete failure of the Zimbabwean authorities to punish the CIO and ANC personnel responsible for Ms Harington's ten-month ordeal in detention, following her arrest within weeks of crossing into Zimbabwe in 1986 on orders from a SA intelligence service.

Mr De Bourbon said the state had not challenged the evidence that she was:

- Frequently flogged on the back and the sole of the feet with wire flex.
- Stripped naked in front of five male interrogators, one of whom spat into her private parts.
- Kept for long periods in solitary confinement, when she twice attempted suicide.
- Starved.
- Had her head forced into a bag of water so that she almost drowned.

Mr De Bourbon noted that her torturers were still at large.

Referring to the recent amnesty granted by Mr Robert Mugabe to members of the security forces convicted of committing atrocities, he added: "Even if the attorney-general's office did something about it, there is recent executive action to show the CIO is beyond the power of the courts."

Both the lack of seriousness of her offence and the torture she suffered should be taken as mitigating factors, he said.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who is hearing the case with two assesors, noted that at the High Court trial the prosecution made no attempt to rebut Ms Harington's torture evidence.

In May 1987 she reported the torture she had suffered to a Harare magistrate, but was returned to the CIO, without having a medical examination, and further torture followed, Mr De Bourbon said. — Sapa-AP and Own Correspondent

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Odile Harington appeal heard

B/day 11/10/88

(362)

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — It was totally reprehensible for Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation to have allowed an ANC representative to take part in the interrogation and torture of self-confessed spy Odile Harington, her counsel, Adrian de Bourbon, told the Supreme Court here yesterday. Harington was not in court to hear her appeal argued.

De Bourbon challenged the legal basis of her conviction under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, saying she had not imparted any information prejudicial to Zimbabwe, only to the ANC.

But he urged that if this was rejected there should be a major reduction in the 25-year maximum sentence imposed on her last November by the Judge President of the High Court, Mr Justice Sandura.

Mr Justice Sandura's regret in passing sentence that he could not have her shot showed he had not conducted the trial in a "calm and rational manner", said De Bourbon.

He said the worst aspect of the case was the complete failure of the Zimbabwean authorities to punish the CIO and ANC personnel responsible for Harington's 10-month ordeal in detention.

De Bourbon said the state had not challenged the evidence that she was tortured, and noted her torturers were still at large.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena, who is hearing the case with Mr Justice McNally and Mr Justice Korsah, noted that at the High Court trial the prosecution had made no attempt to rebut Harington's torture evidence.

Zimbabweans get wrong end of the stick

SFV 12/10/88 362

When I accepted an invitation to give a keynote address at the Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) conference in Zimbabwe, I naively thought that most journalists in the host country would welcome a dissenting idea or two.

But, instead, I was lambasted by the editor of *The Herald*, Mr Tommy Sithole, as "just another white liberal" and a purveyor of the opinions of conservative whites in South Africa, and castigated as a "sympathiser with the (Botha) regime" by the Zimbabwean news agency Ziana.

I was further criticised for not condemning the "evils of apartheid".

When South African journalist PATRICK LAURENCE was invited to address a conference on the topic of 'Apartheid and the press', his Zimbabwean hosts castigated him for not condemning this country's policies.

Fundamental contradiction

It is a matter of record that I was invited by the CPU to speak on "Apartheid and the press", a brief which I interpreted as a request to outline how — and why — South Africa's racial policies led to restrictions on press freedom.

I was invited to speak as a journalist, not as a representative of the black people, as Mr Sithole seemed to think. I would not have had the arrogance to speak on behalf of South African blacks.

In my address I attempted to show how South Africa was established in 1910 with a fundamental contradiction at its political core: blacks were ruled by decree while whites were accorded democratic rights.

I tried to demonstrate how that contradiction was gradually resolved by the whittling away of white democratic rights and the extension of arbitrary rule over the whole of society, and how press freedom was eroded in the process.

But questions from the floor focused on the struggle against apartheid rather than press freedom, with particular emphasis on sanctions and guerilla war. My replies angered some Zimbabwean journalists.

On sanctions, I argued for selective, conditional sanctions, not for the unconditional lifting of existing sanctions (a position that "sympathisers of the regime" might have taken).

Sanctions, I reasoned, should be imposed to achieve realisable targets; but once those objectives are fulfilled, they should be lifted to encourage and strengthen the hand of people inside South Africa working for the peaceful, incremental establishment of a non-racial society.

I mentioned road-running as a concrete example of an area where desegregation was complete and where the lifting of the sports boycott — a form of sanctions — might achieve more than maintaining it.

I quoted Mark Plaatjes, one of SA's best marathon runners, who told me in 1987: "Black runners are the victims of double discrimination." At home they are denied equality of opportunity because of their skin colour; but if they succeed as runners, they are discriminated against again when the world forbids them from competing.

I argued further that talks in June between Transvaal Rugby Union president Louis Luyt and representatives of the Council for Sport in Africa and the African National Congress should not be condemned as a breach in the policy of isolation.

Rather, they should be seized as an opportunity to press for another realisable target — the total desegregation of rugby, administratively and on the field — even if the price is to bring South African rugby in from the cold before the achievement of universal adult suffrage.

That line of reasoning, however, made me an "apologist for apartheid" in the minds of some of my fellow-journalists from Zimbabwe — a "regime sympathiser" seeking to break international sanctions to salvage apartheid.

Having been identified as an ideological enemy by Mr Sithole — "liberal" is an abusive epithet in his vocabulary, not a badge of honour — I was taken to task for describing bombs that kille civilians as "terror bombs".

In condemning bombs aimed at breaking whi morale by killing women and children, I wa hardly doing more than repeating the offici ANC line. It is public knowledge that ANC repre sentative in Zimbabwe, Mr Stanley Mabizela, ha condemned bombs in supermarkets or nea sports fields as the work of ill-trained, undisc plined ANC members or of bombers of differen ideological persuasion.

I would, however, have condemned terro bombs even if they were official ANC policy.

Aggressive questions

But I also told the conference that, in my view a heavy, even primary, responsibility for violenc in South Africa lay with the Government for out lawing the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress an driving them underground.

Afterwards the representatives of severa countries, including Zambia, Kenya and Sr Lanka, expressed their appreciation of my expo sition of the position of the press in South Africa and for my replies to — as a Canadian delegat put it — "aggressive and accusatory questions".

I record their remarks not to congratulate my self but because they — as much as the hostile questioning — are part of the record.

Tight security in trial of 3 'SA agents'

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Intense security precautions to prevent a possible South African rescue attempt accompany the opening in the High Court here today of three alleged SA agents, Mr Kevin John Woods, 35, Mr Michael Anthony Smith, 34, and Mr Philip Masiza Conjwayo, 54.

They were said by President Robert Mugabe's government to have been targets of an unsuccessful SA rescue raid on June 30.

The trial of the three on charges of murder, causing an explosion and sabotage, raises grave implications not only for future relations between SA and its black neighbours, but for the 90 000 remaining whites in Zimbabwe, whose loyalty has been called into question repeatedly in recent months.

Mr Woods, a former Rhodesian security policeman who opted to serve in the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization after independence, Mr Conjwayo, a SA-born retired NCO in the Rhodesian special branch, and Mr Smith, a former member of the Rhodesian special air service, are charged with complicity in the January 11 bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo's Trenance suburb.

A Zambian-born driver, Mr Obert Mwanza, was blown to pieces when his car detonated, apparently by remote control.

The Zimbabwean authorities have said they suspect the actual bombing was perpetrated by Mr Christopher Bawden, another former member of the Rhodesian security forces, who fled to SA on January 13.

If Mr Woods, Mr Conjwayo and Mr Smith are convicted, they almost certainly face the death penalty.

No white person has ever been hanged in Zimbabwe, or in its predecessor state, Rhodesia, for a security-related offence.

Under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, journalists could face a maximum 25-year prison sentence if they disclosed the precautions surrounding today's trial.

SA in the dock as spy trial begins in Harare

Star 12/10/85

362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The first of a series of sensational spy trials, in which South Africa will be the unseen accused in the dock, starts today under heavy security.

On trial for murder following the blowing up of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January will be former Zimbabwe intelligence officer Mr Kevin Woods (35); farm manager and former Rhodesian serviceman Mr Michael Anthony Smith (34); and Mr Philip Conjwayo (54), formerly of the Rhodesian police.

The driver of a booby-trapped car was killed when the car exploded next to a house in the Bulawayo suburb of Trenance occupied by ANC members.

The three men were committed for trial by the High Court in Harare after several remand appearances at specially convened hearings in a canteen adjoining Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison.

Special precautions were taken after an abortive attempt to spring the men was thwarted in July. A serving air force officer, Lieutenant Gary Kane, fled the country after stealing a helicopter that was to have been used to spirit the prisoners away once their prison truck had been ambushed.

The plan fell apart when border officials became suspicious of two men who tried to enter Zimbabwe from Botswana. One was subsequently caught in Botswana and returned to Zimbabwe. He is Mr Denis Charles Behan (40) of Johannesburg, who is awaiting trial for allegedly committing an act of terrorism.

The High Court trial of Mr Woods, Mr Smith and Mr Conjwayo is expected to last at least two weeks.

It is understood the trial will be at the High Court building in Harare.

362 B/day 13/10/88

Zimbabwe tobacco sells well

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's 1988 flue-cured tobacco sales have closed after a record year in which the average leaf price rose more than 80%.

About 118-million kg of tobacco was sold at an average price of 397 Zimbabwean cents a kilogram.

Total grower revenue from tobacco is estimated at Z$470m — up 68% on last year. The sharply higher prices reflect a much better crop than in 1987, along with some worldwide firming in tobacco prices.

Tobacco exports from Zimbabwe will exceed $500m this year and replace gold as the country's top export. In foreign currency terms, however, the price improvement is far less impressive. In Zimbabwean cents this year's price average is more than double that achieved in 1982, but in US cents, the 1988 price is fractionally lower than that ruling six years ago and only 15% higher than in 1986.

While growers are delighted with this year's outcome, they acknowledge that conditions are likely to be much tougher than in 1986.

— Financial Times.

SA 'agents' on trial over bombed ANC house



Alleged South Africa agents ... (from left) Mr Kevin John Woods (35), a former Central Intelligence Organisation member, Mr Philip Conjwayo (54), ex-Special Branch, and Mr Michael Smith (34), ex-Rhodesian Light Infantry, are led into the Harare High Court yesterday. They face charges which carry the death sentence.

Massive security at hearing

Star 13/10/88

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Unprecedented security precautions involving hundreds of troops and police and even an anti-aircraft gun were in evidence yesterday at the start of the trial of three alleged South African agents accused of bombing an ANC house in Bulawayo.

A motorised column of six armoured personnel carriers carrying heavily armed soldiers of a commando battalion escorted Mr Kevin Woods (35), Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) to the High Court from the Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison and back to the jail.

Sharpshooters patrolled the building and armed police were stationed in the courtroom itself.

The heavy security blanket followed an abortive attempt to free the men from custody in July. The dramatic rescue attempt involved a helicopter stolen by an Air Force officer who fled the country.

In the sombre wood-panelled courtroom, the three men pleaded not guilty to charges of murder or alternatively contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act dealing with explosions and acts of terrorism.

It is alleged that the three men "acting in concert and with common purpose" detonated a car bomb in the grounds of a house in a Bulawayo suburb occupied by ANC members in January this year.

When the booby-trapped car blew up, the driver, a Mr Obert Mwanza, was blown to smithereens. He had been out of work and was allegedly offered the job of driving the car without knowing the purpose of the journey.

According to the State outline, the bomb was detonated by a remote-control device by Mr Smith, a former Rhodesian Light Infantry soldier, and a fugitive still at large, Mr Christopher Bawden. Mr Bawden is believed to be in South Africa.

The State will seek to prove that Mr Woods, who was an officer in Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) until 1986, had been recruited by the "South African Intelligence Organisation" in 1983.

Mr Smith is also said to have been recruited as an agent by the South Africans that year while Mr Conjwayo, a former Special Branch policeman during the Rhodesian era, was taken on in 1985.

Trying the case with two assessors is the Judge-President, Mr Justice Sandura, who last year sentenced South African spy Odile Harington to the maximum 25 years.

The charges faced by the three men carry the death penalty.

Most of yesterday's proceedings were taken up with argument over an application by senior defence counsel, Mr Michael O'Meara, for a trial within a trial to determine the admissibility of statements and the validity of confirmation proceedings before a magistrate.

Mr O'Meara said all statements and confirmation hearings were being challenged on grounds of undue influence, the lack of proper access to lawyers and, in Mr Conjwayo's case, because it would be alleged that he had been tortured.

The hearing will continue today.

in to cast prior ballots

Star 13/10/88

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

to city council said many voters showed up on Monday, but the flow had decreased since.

● After three relatively quiet days at Johannesburg's white municipal election polling booths, the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party yesterday both claimed the lead.

A confident Mr Alwyn Marx, the NP's campaign organiser, said his party had taken the lead in virtually every ward.

But PFP campaign organiser Mr Peter Soal angrily dismissed the claim as "rubbish" and "blatant distortion".

The Conservative Party's Johannesburg chairman, Mr Fred Rundle, was less optimistic but said his party was in the lead in a few wards.

Mr Rundle said the NP was leading the field, adding: "The Nationalists are intimidating pensioners to vote for them by threatening to take their pensions away if they don't vote Nat."

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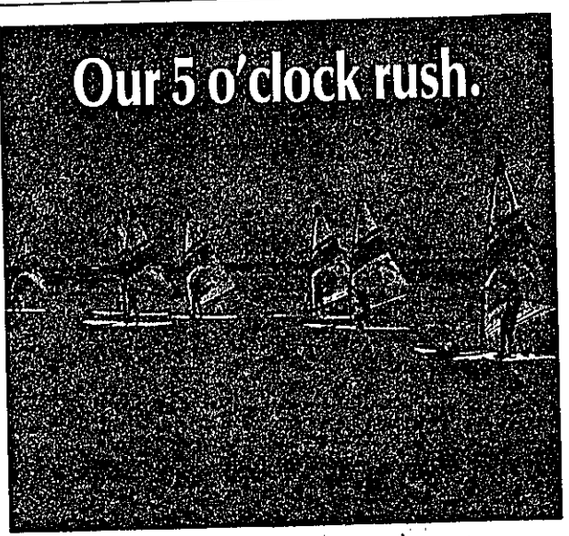
pass the ball so he could join the try-scorers.

Kobese duly obliged and the downcast Chileans were spreadeagled in Lock's wake.

At the start of the sumptuous barbecue of thick juicy steaks, the Chilean rugby chief was still simmering. But manager Abie Malan explained what the Pioneers had been laughing at. It wasn't too long before the long face was replaced by smiles as rugby friends ate and drank a little in a night of marvellous bonhomie and friendship.

● See Back Page.



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6 No tipping
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10 Cabaret and entertainment
11 Midnight disco nightly
12 Poolside fun and games
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Clerk 'stole files for MP'

A DEPARTMENT of Home Affairs official, Mr Johan Scheffer, was so deep in trouble that when the National Party MP for East London, Mr Peet de Pontes, asked him to give him two department files in January this year, he could not turn back, he told the Harms Commission yesterday.

Mr Scheffer, who was arrested in February, said he stole the two files on Vito Roberto Palazzolo, of which one was under an alias, Robert Kolbatschenko, and flew to East London to give them to Mr De Pontes.

In the file marked Palazzolo was a residence application which had been refused by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said Mr De Pontes had paid for the flight. Mr Scheffer was met at the airport by Mr De Pontes's secretary, a Mrs Scholtz, who took him to the Kennaway Hotel where he was booked under the name of Scheepers.

Mrs Scholtz told him that Mr De Pontes, who acted as Palazzolo's attorney, would "sleep better" once the files were in his possession.

Palazzolo, an escaped convict with drug and organised-crime links, was arrested in Franschhoek soon afterwards for illegal entry into South Africa.

Denied in affidavit



Ack-ack guns at trial of 'SA agents'

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — A military column of armoured cars, troop carriers, mobile anti-aircraft guns and police cars with sirens blaring yesterday escorted three former members of the Rhodesian security forces to the High Court here to stand trial for a murder said to have been committed on behalf of the South African intel-

In the file marked Palazzolo was a residence application which had been refused by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said Mr De Pontes had paid for the flight. Mr Scheffer was met at the airport by Mr De Pontes's secretary, a Mrs Scholtz, who took him to the Kennaway Hotel where he was booked under the name of Scheepers.

Mrs Scholtz told him that Mr De Pontes, who acted as Palazzolo's attorney, would "sleep better" once the files were in his possession.

Palazzolo, an escaped convict with drug and organised-crime links, was arrested in Franschhoek soon afterwards for illegal entry into South Africa.

Denied in affidavit

Mr Scheffer was arrested in February, 1988, after a police investigation into the missing files and Palazzolo's illegal entry into the country.

Much of this is denied by Mr De Pontes in an affidavit read into the commission record earlier yesterday, although he admits being instrumental in introducing Mr Scheffer to Palazzolo in Cape Town during September last year and sketching the latter's particular difficulties to him.

Mr Scheffer said he first met Mr De Pontes in 1983 in East London where he worked as a clerk in the regional office of the Department of Home Affairs. Mr De Pontes visited the office often as a member of Parliament.

In 1987 when Mr Scheffer was working in the Pretoria section of the department, Mr De Pontes telephoned him from Cape Town and asked if he could assist in filling out permanent residence application forms for a group of his friends.

Mr Scheffer agreed because of his friendship with Mr De Pontes and took a week's leave to go to Cape Town. The air ticket was paid for by Mr De Pontes.

Mr De Pontes met him at the airport and a meeting was arranged for the next day at Ben Smit Jewellers in Thibault Square.

Mr Scheffer said he found out only later that Palazzolo had an interest in the business.

At the meeting with Mr De Pontes, Palazzolo, his two sons and several other people, the forms were filled out. Mr De Pontes told him that Palazzlo had been in a Swiss jail for offences which did not apply in South Africa, and that an appeal was pending against his conviction for laundering money from, and for, drug transactions.

He said Mr De Pontes had told him that Palazzolo could be very useful to South Africa because of the powerful contacts he had in Europe.

De Pontes had told him that some of these contacts included President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France.

Questioned by Mr Justice Louis Harms on why Mr De Pontes, with all his government connections, needed the services of a clerk, Mr Scheffer admitted that it had been explained to him that certain information which had to be entered on the form, was not completely legal.

For instance, Palazzolo's criminal record was not included and the application was in the name of Kolbatschenko.

He said he knew that a

To page 3

crack of dawn



PW Botha appears to be trying to strike an alms deal with the Swiss bankers.

Syfrets Cape Times

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From page 1

previous application by Palazzolo had been dismissed by the minister.

He admitted that he and Mr De Pontes were committing fraud.

He had expected nothing from Mr De Pontes. The air ticket was paid for and Mr De Pontes and Palazzolo took him out to dinner at a Sea Point club, Charlie Parkers.

He was shown a gold chain at Ben Smit Jewellers which Mr De Pontes and Palazzolo had said was a present for President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei for his help in getting permanent residence for Palazzolo in Ciskei.

Mr De Pontes had made much of Palazzolo's talents and connections with foreign heads of state. He said Palazzolo had played a role in the prisoner swop involving Captain Wynand du Toit.

Questioned by Mr Justice Harms on why he had not asked Mr De Pontes why all this information had not been passed on to the minister, Mr Scheffer said he believed that he was told all those things to influence him and to convince him that he was doing "the right thing".

Mr De Pontes flew to East London with all the application forms. He then posted Palazzolo's (under the name of Kolbatschenko) to Mr Scheffer in Pretoria and submitted the others to the regional Home Affairs office after it had been decided that it was safer for Palazzolo's application to be handled personally by Mr Scheffer.

The applications were processed normally and submitted to the immigration board.

Mr Scheffer was invited by Palazzolo to Cape Town.

When he contacted Mr De Pontes to let him know of the trip, Mr De Pontes asked him to meet him in East London first and to bring with him the two department files on Palazzolo.

Admitting that he stole the files, Mr Scheffer said that by that stage he could not turn back on what he had done throughout the whole affair.

He spent the weekend in East London and on the Monday certain information was put into the computer at the Home Affairs regional office to show Palazzolo's legal entry into South Africa.

Both men flew on to Cape Town where Mr Scheffer told Palazzolo that he had had a burglary at his Pretoria flat. Palazzolo paid R1 300 for new clothing for Mr Scheffer.

He was visited by police at his flat in February and arrested for the theft of the files.

In an affidavit submitted by police to the inquiry yesterday, Mr De Pontes said he was approached to act as Palazzolo's attorney at the end of 1985 by Mr Robert de Lange, the then mayor of East London.

He and Mr De Lange went to Switzerland to see Palazzolo.

"I was under the impression that Mr Palazzolo had exchange problems but at no stage was it disclosed that he was in prison serving a sentence," Mr De Pontes said in the affidavit which was read out by Detective Warrant-Officer Andre Fouche.

It was explained that Palazzolo had been convicted and sentenced for handling money channelled from a bank in the United States by clients. The suspicion, although never proved, was that the funds possibly had been from illegal business. — Sapa

Mr De Pontes said he discussed with Palazzolo the possibilities of residence and investments in both South Africa and Ciskei.

He followed this up on his return to South Africa and the Department of Home Affairs said they needed more information.

After negotiations in the Ciskei, President Sebe personally agreed to allow Palazzolo into the Ciskei if he wanted permanent residence.

During the National Party federal congress in Durban in August 1986, Mr Botha confirmed to him that Palazzolo's application would be considered and that he should have full details.

When Mr De Pontes told him of the Ciskei decision, he said that was their affair and he had no objection. He added that Palazzolo should make a full application if he wanted to stay permanently in South Africa.

Mr De Pontes said he visited Palazzolo in September accompanied by Mr Douw Steyn, a roving ambassador for Ciskei, and again in October.

Ack-ack guns at trial of 'SA agents'

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — A military column of armoured cars, troop carriers, mobile anti-aircraft guns and police cars with sirens blaring yesterday escorted three former members of the Rhodesian security forces to the High Court here to stand trial for a murder said to have been committed on behalf of the South African intelligence service.

Mr Kevin Woods, 35, Mr Michael Smith, 34, and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, pleaded not guilty to killing Mr Amon Obert Mwanza on January 11 in a car-bomb attack at a house in Bulawayo occupied by six members of the ANC.

South African commandos are alleged to have unsuccessfully tried to free the men on June 30. The venue for the proceedings was kept secret until yesterday morning.

Troops and para-military policemen with machineguns lined the back walls of the court room as the proceedings began.

The state alleges that one of the accused, Mr Conjwayo, hired an unemployed man, Mr Mwanza, to drive a car to the ANC house and hoot twice. At the second hoot the car exploded, killing the driver.

It is alleged that the three accused detonated explosives in the car by remote control.

● **Trial report — Page 7**



ON TRIAL . . . Former Zimbabwe secret service agent Mr Kevin John Woods arrives in handcuffs at court yesterday. He appeared with two other men on charges of murder and terrorism. The three allegedly blew up an ANC house in Bulawayo.
Picture: REUTERS



wonder

362 Zimbabwe 13/10/88

Story of an African Dream

DEJA VU

Cont

The SABC production Mugabe would not accept a part in . . .

THE recent flurry of diplomatic shuttle by State President P W Botha has been hailed as a major breakthrough from the isolation that characterised this country's relations with the rest of Africa.

The Government's propaganda machinery has lost no opportunity to show that Mr Botha's visits to Mozambique, Malawi and Zaire mean SA's sincerity in the search for peace in the region is accepted.

In the heat of the euphoria over these visits, every person who so much as express an almost similar view becomes an instant candidate for prime time TV. Thus we saw last week the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on South African screens when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly. The OAU chairman said there was a chance that the Botha-Mobutu talks could yield results leading to peace in the region.

The holding of the Angolan and Namibian settlement negotiations in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville has also been hailed as further proof of the acceptance of SA's sincerity.

The talks themselves have been hailed as a breakthrough in the stalled Namibian decolonisation process. A new optimism seems to have

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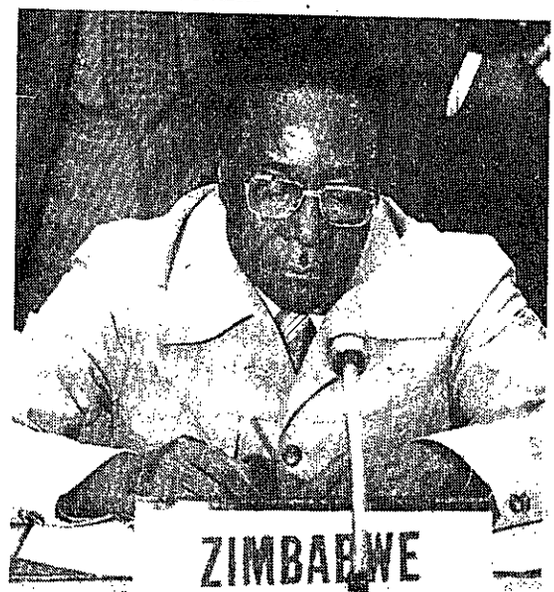

FOR President Robert Mugabe the memories linger on.

caught everyone except the Namibians themselves who have seen earlier "breakthroughs" wither away.

A man singled out for special and opposite treatment is Zimbabwean president, Mr Robert Mugabe. President Mugabe has categorically stated that he would not sup with the "apartheid demon" and has rejected Botha's African offens-

The Government's propaganda tools have brought together all sorts of alleged experts to Africa to say that Mr Mugabe was out of touch with the trend and would soon find himself standing alone outside the Botha created laager.

In this regard, a meeting with Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, and a Botha attendance of a Southern

the historical perspective of the man's track record. President Mugabe, having come to power eight years ago following a protracted guerilla war, still has fresh memories of Smith's similar gimmicks to thwart the revolutionary onslaught or Gukura Hunde.

In his early days in politics with the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), Mr Mugabe and other Zapu leaders analysed the situation in the then Rhodesia and concluded that only the armed struggle would liberate the country.

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was not necessarily sold on the idea and this led to the formation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) It was in Zanu that Mr Mugabe learnt to stand for what he believed was the correct path no matter who said or did what.

Surrender

At one stage Zanu had virtually no friends in Africa because the party was seen as too militant and a splinter group — a position similar to the one experienced by the Black Consciousness

Zanu. Indeed Machel put Mugabe under quarantine when the latter fled Zimbabwe to revamp the armed struggle together with Edgar Tekere.

Time however was eventually to prove Mugabe's character and commitment to the cause and Machel became the greatest supporter of both Zanu and Mugabe personally.

Ian Smith's midnight dashes to Lusaka to meet Kaunda and Nkomo on the one hand, while sending the Selous Scouts and airborne troops to neighbouring states to massacre refugees, sound too similar to Botha's present initiative for Mugabe to miss the similarity.

Vorster

Whether the meeting between Kaunda and Botha takes off eventually will however make no difference to Mugabe. The Zambian leader met Vorster at Victoria Falls in August 1975 and again met Botha at the Marula Summit near the Botswana border in 1982. President Kaunda has not in any case been known for taking principled stands as was evidenced by his actions during the Zimbabwean

Sowetan
13-10-88

leaders has been mooted.

Response

With SA out of Angola and seemingly seriously negotiating the implementation of Resolution 435, and visits to SA by Mozambican president, Joachim Chissano, and Zairean dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko, on the cards, a question can be asked whether indeed Mr Mugabe is out of touch.

On the surface this looks so and the frontline summit this week is expected to formulate a joint response to the Botha safaris.

On the other hand however, Mr Mugabe's position has to be seen in

(BCMA) today.

When Zanu cadres were grounded and disarmed by the Zambians following Zanu's rejection of the detente terms agreed to by South Africa and Zambia, the cadres under Mugabe's leadership from prison, vowed to fight the settlers with stones rather than surrender a path based on principled and revolutionary analysis.

When the Vorster/Kaunda detente brought the imprisoned nationalist out, Mugabe stood alone in Lusaka with the frontline leaders, especially the late Samora Machel, refusing to accept his leadership of

For Mugabe, it is useless to meet a leader responsible for the suffering of black South Africans at home and the destabilisation of the region generally by supporting bandits in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Peace in South Africa and the southern African region, Mr Mugabe has said, cannot come from Botha's tete-a-tete with black Africa, but with the solution of the settler domination problem in South Africa itself.

The only way Mugabe can be really isolated would only be where the South African Government is prepared to relinquish power to the black majority. And, as it is generally accepted that that is not on Botha's African safari agenda, Mr Mugabe's refusal to meet Botha is likely to prove right when those leaders presently clamouring to host Botha eventually get disappointed at the lack of progress and join him outside the present laager. — *Mathatha Y Tsedu is a staff writer based in the Northern Transvaal.*

...nd CAPE 80c (71c + 9c tax) 362 B/day 13/10/88 A TIMES MEDIA PUBLICATION

Accused SA agents plead not guilty in ANC blast trial



Handcuffed Kevin Woods is escorted into the Harare High Court yesterday.

HARARE — Two white Zimbabweans and a black accused of being SA agents yesterday pleaded not guilty to a macabre bomb plot in which a hired driver died at the wheel of a booby-trapped car.

The men were escorted to the Harare High Court by three armoured personnel carriers filled with soldiers. Armed police guarded the court.

The tight security followed an alleged SA plot to rescue the men earlier this year.

The trio, Kevin Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Phillip Conjwayo, 54, face charges of murder, causing an explosion and terrorism. All counts carry the death penalty.

The trial, one of the most sensitive since Zimbabwe's independence, arises out of a car bomb attack in January on an ANC safe house in Jungle Rd, Bulawayo.

In a summary of the prosecution case, acting attorney-general Andrew Chigovera said Woods, a former member of Zimbabwe's intelligence service, Smith, a former soldier, and Conjwayo, a retired member of the Rhodesian police special branch, were recruited as SA agents between 1983-85.

Chigovera said the state would call witnesses to describe how Conjwayo bought a Renault 5 in Bulawayo, then hired Obert Mwanza, 45, an unemployed man, to drive the booby-trapped car to its target.

When Mwanza arrived, the bomb was detonated by remote control from a vehicle driven by Smith and Christopher Bawden, who had since fled to SA.

The massive blast killed Mwanza and injured two of the six ANC members the house.

Mwanza was identified as the vict from his identity card, which surviv the massive explosion that scattered body over a distance of 100m.

Defence lawyer Michael O'Mara pealed to the judge to disallow the w ten statements made by the three me spite of the fact that they had been c firmed by a magistrate as volunta given.

Mr Justice Wilson Sandura will on the matter today. — Sapa-Reute

'SA agents' trial expected to last 2 weeks

Blast victim's foot identified — witness

(362)

Star 14/10/88

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The body of the person killed in the car bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo in January was so shattered that it was not possible to establish if it was male or female, according to evidence heard in the Harare High Court yesterday.

On the second day of the trial of three alleged South African agents, all Zimbabwean citizens, a witness said he was able to identify the victim from a foot among the remains of the body shown to him in a plastic bag.

Mr Kevin Woods (35), Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) are accused of the murder of Mr Obert Amon Mwanza, a Zambian-born resident of Bulawayo.

The trial, which is being conducted under heavy security, is expected to last two weeks.

The State says Mr Mwanza was the driver of a booby-trapped yellow Renault 5 which was blown up by a remote control device.

The witness said he was able to identify the foot as he had shared a house with Mr Mwanza and had often seem him barefoot.

The defence counsel, Mr Michael O'Meara, had referred to the post mortem report which said the body had been completely shattered.

The State says remains of human flesh were found 100 m away.

An identity document, damaged in the blast, belonging to Mr Mwanza was said to have been found at the scene.

Another witness was shown the number plate of a car attached to a twisted piece of bumper found at the blast.

He identified it as the number plate of an R5 car, which he had sold for R7 800 to a man calling himself Mr James Sibanda, but whom he identified in court as Mr Conjwayo.

The sale took place four days before the bomb blast.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Justice Sandura reserved his decision on an application by the defence for a "trial within a trial" to establish the validity of confirmation of statements, proceedings and the admissibility of statements made by the accused.

Mr O'Meara said all the statements were being challenged on the grounds of undue influence or lack of proper access to lawyers.

State counsel Mr Andrew Chigovera denied any impropriety in the proceedings and said that in the case of Mr Conjwayo he had made a cautioned statement before he was allegedly tortured.

STAR SCHOOLS

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(362) WMAIL 14-20/10/88

Botha beams down on Africa but saves a scowl for Mugabe

PW Botha is on the offensive — this time in the name of peace. But his initiative has been dubbed a policy of 'blood and smiles'. By SHAUN JOHNSON

SOUTH AFRICAN State President PW Botha has smiled upon more leaders of independent African states in the last few weeks than ever before, but he has reserved an especially baleful glare for President Robert Mugabe, his bespectacled counterpart in Harare.

It was clear this week that South Africa's preferred image of regional peacemaker turns on the choice of who to make peace with. The Zimbabwean president and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Kaunda and Quett Masire, presidents of Zambia and Botswana respectively, are definitely not among the chosen.

There is now little doubt that Pretoria sees benefits in driving a wedge between "recalcitrant" and "cooperative" southern African leaders. What is not as clear is whether this is a temporary ploy to secure strategic advantage, or a harbinger of real hostility — even extending to military forays.

SABC Radio's "Comment" on its current affairs programme — usually a reliable indicator of day-to-day government thinking— has provided the clearest evidence to date of divisive tactics.

"Two distinct camps are being formed (in southern Africa)," the SABC announced on October 7, "one composed of those committed to peace and stability in the region; the other ... intent on blocking the stabilisation of the sub-continent".

The SABC said the "peacemakers" included (as well as those directly involved in the Angola/Namibia peace process), Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, President Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic and President Moussa Traore of Mali, who also heads the Organisation of African Unity.

The "peace-wreckers, chief among whom is communist Cuba", have their southern African headquarters in Harare and Lusaka, personified by Mugabe and Kaunda.

Mugabe is unflinching in his insistence that South Africa's internal policies are responsible for the woes of the sub-region. In a speech read on his behalf to the Commonwealth Press Union at Victoria Falls on October 3, he recounted a litany of (continuing) destabilising activities by, or sanctioned by, Pretoria.

"The Pretoria regime has adopted a militarist posture ... as part of its grand design to establish a regional hegemony in southern Africa.

"South Africa's intention is to keep all states in southern Africa dependent on her for trade and communications networks to world markets ..."

Arguing that the swing to the Conservative Party proved that whites were not prepared for peaceful change, Mugabe condemned Western nations for their involvement in South Africa and reiterated his uncompromising call for mandatory economic sanctions.

Appreciation for Mugabe's stand runs through this week's angry appeal to African leaders from the ANC. Dubbing Botha's peace initiative a policy of "blood and smiles", the organisation's national executive committee says the "peace offensive is purely for external consumption".

In a thinly veiled barb at Mobutu, it says "external solidarity from the world as a whole, and especially from our African brothers, has helped considerably to sustain a spirit of resistance (to apartheid) ..."

The ANC urges "our brothers on the African continent to slam their doors in Botha's face".

Mugabe and Zaire's Mobutu have never been political soul-mates. Mobutu was not invited to Zimbabwe's independence celebrations, and has described the Frontline states "a restricted club ... where hypocrisy is the only slogan".

His sympathy for Pretoria has long been alleged — what has changed is that it is no longer sneaking.

The position is different in Mozambique, where President Joaquim Chissano has clearly been forced into playing along with South Africa.

Mugabe, however, is a much more important prize, and the fact that he refuses to be won over no doubt contributes to the fierceness of South Africa's chagrin.

The academic commentator, Joseph Hanlon, has written that Zimbabwe, "at the centre of the region both politically and geographically, is the biggest threat to South African hegemony ... a threat of a prosperous multiracial state that would really give the lie to apartheid".

Hanlon argues Mugabe — despite infrastructural and economic dependency on South Africa — is too powerful to be profoundly destabilised along the lines of Mozambique. Thus, he says, South Africa has had to resort to a shifting, responsive policy toward Zimbabwe.

Zim spy trial: Foot led to mutilated blast victim's ID

HARARE. — A witness at the trial of three alleged South African agents accused of murder told the High Court here yesterday the only identifiable part of the murder victim was his foot.

The state claims the men hired an unemployed man, Mr Obert Mwanza, to drive a car laden with explosives to an ANC house in Bulawayo.

The accused allegedly detonated the bomb outside the house, killing Mr Mwanza. No one else died in the blast.

The witness, Victor Ndlovu, was describing how police took him to the scene of the car bomb on January 11 to help identify the body of his lodger, Mr Mwanza.

"The body was in pieces and parts of the body were in a plastic bag. In it was a foot which I identified ... He used to walk barefooted so I knew his feet," Mr Ndlovu told the court.

He also identified Mr Mwanza from his identity card and the clothes he was wearing when he left for work the previous day.

The prosecution says Mwanza was forced to drive unwittingly to his death in a booby-trapped car bomb which was exploded by remote control outside a house used by the African National Congress.

Three Zimbabweans, two white and one black, are on trial for murder, terrorism and causing an explosion in connection with the January bombing. All risk the death penalty.

Mr Kevin Woods, 35, Mr Michael Smith, 34 and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, have all pleaded not guilty to the charges.

At yesterday's hearing, under heavy security, Bulawayo office worker Mr Francis Kapfidze identified Mr Conjwayo as the man who bought his yellow Renault 5 car for about R6 200 on January 7 under the name James Sibanda.

He also identified the number plate and front bumper of the wrecked vehicle as those of the car used in the bomb attack.

Judge Wilson Sandura told the court he would rule later on a defence application to have the pre-trial statements of the three accused ruled inadmissible in evidence. — Sapa-Reuter

ZIMBABWE

Outward bound?

The report of Zimbabwe's trade liberalisation working party, due to be submitted by Christmas, is already under attack by those opposed to likely recommendations.

The report of the party, appointed earlier this year by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, is expected to argue the case for an outward-orientated industrial strategy, with fewer government controls and a more entrepreneurial approach to the rapidly escalating unemployment problem.

Already, however, industry secretary Sam Geza has rejected a free market approach to industrial growth. He told a recent business conference the country needs more rather than less State control and a "more aggressive" policy of investment and expansion by State-owned industries. Many observers see Geza's remarks as a warning shot across the bows of the working party and evidence that its report is likely to be met with little enthusiasm in some quarters.

The views of the working party were reflected in two recent speeches by Zimbabwe University academic Tony Hawkins. He advocates a sweeping structural adjustment programme, including the dismantling of import controls, phasing out of price control, more flexible interest rates, a major reduction in the ZD$1bn budget deficit and further depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

According to Hawkins, unemployment has more than doubled since 1980, to over 900 000 or about a quarter of the potential work force. He estimates it will top 2m by the mid-Nineties.

Zimbabwe, he says, cannot afford to rely on its primary sector to generate both sufficient foreign exchange and jobs. He pleads for an industrial policy based not on exports to countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area, but on a more international strategy that seeks to exploit markets worldwide.

"Africa's share in world trade has dropped from more than 4% in 1980 to less than 3% last year, while intra-SADCC trade fell by a third between 1980 and 1986. Zimbabwe would be ill-advised to lock itself into slow-growth domestic and regional markets."

While many businessmen go along with his views, government obviously doesn't.

The issue is complicated by evident disagreement within government's own ranks. While Geza was arguing for more government intervention, Chris Ushewokunze, GM of the newly established Zimbabwe Development Corp — yet another public corporation designed to participate in the economy — was calling for more foreign investment.

Hawkins warns that government will need to get its economic act together: which it shows little sign of. Geza's plea for more control and State ownership is hardly compatible either with Ushewokunze's call for more foreign investment or the Finance Ministry and central bank's support for trade liberalisation. Not that there is any steam in the foreign investment argument anyway.

As one businessman pointed out at a recent business seminar, a foreign firm needs to earn 75% before tax on assets to secure a 15% remitted profit abroad. Hawkins points out that the average return on assets in Zimbabwe's industrial sector has been 7,5% since 1980, implying that foreign investors are likely to stay away until the policy environment improves and price control, in particular, is dismantled. ■

Howzat! says Zimbabwe's leader

Star 15/10/08 (362)

ZIMBABWEAN president Mr Robert Mugabe likes to stroll across the road from his official residence to the Harare Sports Club to watch cricket.

There is an element of incongruity in Mr Mugabe spending his rare moments of relaxation watching cricket.

Cricket remains preeminently a white man's game in Zimbabwe and a sporting heritatge from the not-too-distant colonial past.

Against that, Mr Mugabe, a Jesuit-educated intellectual, is a former black nationalist guerrilla leader steeped in the revolutionary thought of Marx and Lenin. It is not a mixture which blends well with cricket.

Symbolism

Yet there is a deep symbolism in Mr Mugabe's persona as a devotee of cricket. It symbolises the post-independence reconciliation between black and white.

Any attempt at appraising the state of Zimbabwe today must begin with the acknowledgement that the white minority — the white population is said to be about 100 000 — lives in relative freedom and prosperity under a black government.

PATRICK LAURENCE

Zimbabwe, of course, is no Utopia for whites (or blacks). But there have been no organised pogroms against whites.

Moreover, Mr Mugabe, apart from the occasional rebuke of whites for the obduracy of many of them in continuing support of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has repeatedly reaffirmed his commitment to reconciliation.

Whites, including former stalwarts of Mr Smith's Rhodesia Front, serve in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet and are trusted with important mandates.

Some whites have come to terms with the existential reality of black rule uneasily. They have stayed reluctantly rather than left with the 100 000 out of the 200 000 in Zimbabwe at independence who crossed the Limpopo into South Africa.

They are financial captives. They cannot get their money out. But they have adjusted.

As important, Zimbabwe is beginning to forge unity between its Shona and Ndebele people. The two major parties, the essentially Shona-based Zanu (PF) under Mr Mugabe, and the largely Ndebele-backed PF Zapu under Mr Joshua Nkomo, have agreed on a Unity Accord.

The aim is to merge to the two parties from the bottom up. It will take longer than amalgamation at the top, but has a greater chance of lasting success.

The Unity Accord — which saw Mr Nkomo restored to the Cabinet — came after prolonged political strife between Zanu and Zapu, manifest in the inability of Zanu to win a single seat in Matabeleland in the 1985 general election. Two of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet Ministers were defeated in Matabeleland.

Dissidents

As Dr Masipula Sithole, of the University of Zimbabwe, remarks of the 1985 election: "The voting patterns revealed an even stronger manifestation of Ndebele-Shona ethnicity than in 1980."

Tribal rivalry, not to be put too nice a point on it, surfaced even more nakedly in the rebellion by Zapu dissidents and in the repression of the revolt by Zimbabwe security forces, spearheaded by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade.

There were brutal murders by dissidents, culminating with the massacre of 16 white missionaries at Esigodini last November, and widespread reports of — to use a phrase favoured by Amnesty International — extra-judicial killings and torture by security forces.

A long and ugly scar still lies across Zimbabwe's body politic. But steps have been taken to heal it.

Another important item on the credit side is the incredible goodwill and courtesy of the ordinary people of Zimbabwe. It sounds platitudinous and patronising, but even casual visitors to Zimbabwe are struck by the extraordinary niceness of the people.

Zimbabwe, however, faces major problems, ranging from widespread suspicion of corruption at the top — President Mugabe excluded — to growing unemployment and shortages of foreign currency.

Late last month students at the University of Zimbabwe tried to march into Harare's city centre in protest against "corruption, scandal and crime".

The march was stopped by police, who used teargas and batons



MR NKOMO: Back in the Cabinet.

to drive the students back into the university campus, arresting some of the would-be marchers in the process.

The students summarised their case in a memorandum, complaining of the "corrupt, rotten and ideological bankrupt mentality" which has seeped into the upper ranks of Zanu (PF) and detailing several cases of alleged corruption by top party men.

Insignificant

Although no names were given of the allegedly corrupt government men, enough information was disseminated to enable the man in the street to identify the people involved.

However, Mr Mugabe dismissed the student protest as insignificant. Noting that corruption was not unique to Zimbabwe and that, more important, it did not go unpunished, he said he did not know "what the students were crying about".

Discontent among ideologically-motivated students and poor — the "povo" as they are known in Zimbabwe — is fed by another factor: the rising number of unemployed, many with at least some high school education.

The crisis is compounded by the staggering and commendable expansion in secondary school education since indepedence.

The number of secondary schools rose from less than 200 in 1980 to more than 1 200 five years later. By 1990 the number of secondary school pupils is expected to reach 1,6 million, an astounding increase from the less than 75 000 high school students in 1980.

These students, with their raised ambitions and hopes, have to be accommodated in an sluggish economy marked by shortages of foreign exchange and increasingly depleted shops, declining foreign investment, and, for a relatively poor country, conspicuous consumption at the top.

It is at once a volatile situation and a major challenge for Zimbabwe's rulers.


MR MUGABE

Government, university on a collision course

STV 15/10/83 (362)

PRESIDENT Mugabe's Government, embarrassed by the events surrounding last month's anti-corruption demonstrations, has hit back at the University of Zimbabwe — accusing it of being a potential source of destabilisation.

The demonstrations by students at the university and the main technical college in Harare saw ugly clashes with the police and more than 400 arrests.

The students were protesting against corruption in the government, which they accused of being ideologically bankrupt, and took some leaders to task for going on a "plundering, slandering and looting spree".

Allegations like this touch a raw nerve as they are the sort commonly made among the ordinary people who queue for hours for buses while their leaders sweep past in Mercedes Benz limousines.

Street interviews conducted by local newspapers saw considerable support ex pressed for the students.

President Mugabe, however, who was out of the country at the time of the disturbances, came back and said he did not know what the students were crying about.

ROBIN DREW

The government was doing everything to crush corruption.

Mr Mugabe's displeasure was followed a few days later by the removal from the country of a prominent Marxist propagandist and law lecturer at the university, Mr Shadreck Gutto, a Kenya-born socialist.

Campus discontent over this action flared and both staff and students issued statements condemning the government's action as high-handed and undemocratic.

The student leader, Mr Edgar Mwembwe, said students would not watch while Zimbabwe was reduced to a state of poverty by those who wanted to turn it into their private property, while workers and peasants toiled and felt betrayed.

He promised a continuation of the campaign against corruption, negligence of duty and the betrayal of the stated goal of a socialist state.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi, whose police clashed with the students, has now accused the university of being a potential source of destabilisation, a word normally associated with South Africa and which carries grave implications.

He said lecturers and "outside people" had incited the student demonstrations and he said prosecutions would follow.

Mr Mahachi said the demonstrations were aimed at undermining President Mugabe's authority.

The students should not moan if action were taken against them. They had been told they could demonstrate on the campus itself, but they defied authority and tried to march into the city.

The Minister added that certain lecturers were involved in subversion. "I know their names and we will be taking action as the situation permits."

This is bound to result in further protests on the campus from staff and students who will say they are being intimidated.

However, the problem for the government lies in the fact that accusations of squandering and mismanagement cannot be contained at the university. Indeed it was prominent politicians like Mr Edgar Tekere and Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who no longer find favour with Mr Mugabe, who first voiced their objections, both in Parliament and outside it.

However tough the action at the university, it will not put a stop to the demands for a cleaner administration.

I'm not an ANC fighter, refugee tells Harare 'spy' trial

HARARE — A refugee from South Africa, who lost his right eye when a car bomb exploded outside an ANC house in Bulawayo in January, told the High Court here yesterday: "I am just a refugee, not a fighter for the ANC."

The man (24), who may not be named, was giving evidence on the third day of the trial of three alleged SA agents, Mr Kevin

ROBIN DREW, 362

Woods (35), Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54), accused of blowing up the car and killing the driver.

Mr Justice Sandura yesterday refused an application to halt the trial to enable an appeal to go to the Supreme Court against the judge's decision to admit as evidence statements made to the police by the accused.

The application for a stay of proceedings led to an adjournment of several hours. The judge said he would give reasons for his refusal at the end of the trial.

The court was then partially cleared to enable the victim of the blast to give evidence.

He told the court he had been lying on his bed when he heard a car hoot. He went outside and the next thing he remembered was waking up in hospital.

He told the court he left SA in 1985 for Duke camp in Botswana and then went to Lusaka where he stayed for over two years.

He denied receiving training or instruction in Zambia. He had gone to Bulawayo in December 1987 to visit ANC members and "just to see Zimbabwe".

Big Zimbabwean employment plans mooted

HARARE — Immediate and radical solutions to the problem of unemployment, which now stood at about 900 000 jobless in a population of about 8,5-million, had to be found, senior Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero said at the weekend.

In a speech read at the two-day Zanu (PF) national youth convention on the country's current financial position and the problem of unemployment, Chidzero said the question of employment generation was a complex issue which called for a multi-pronged approach, Ziana reports.

"Because the cumulative unemployment figure for the period 1980 to date is clearly intolerably large, and because training institutions are approaching the limit of their absorptive capacity and growth in the economy has been slow, radical solutions to this problem have to be found, and found soon," he said.

He said greater investment in the productive sector would create more jobs, but productive investment on the part of government was limited in scope because about 40% of the national budget was channelled towards salaries, and debt service repayments absorbed a good deal of the balance.

The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Social Welfare, in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies (Zids), was undertaking a comprehensive study on prospects for economic development and employment creation, including an investigation into the problems of investing in growth points, Chidzero said. — Sapa.

sation," Assocom said.

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Pay rises for Zimbabwe's ministers, MPs

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The lavish political patronage bill for last December's Zanu (PF)-Zapu unity pact became apparent to Zimbabweans this week with the publication in the Government Gazette of the salaries and allowances payable to their leaders.

The new scales are backdated to January 1 for the main beneficiaries of the December 22 accord signed by President Robert Mugabe and veteran oppositon leader Joshua Nkomo, who is now Senior Development Minister.

Regulations published under the newly-passed Parliamentary Salaries Allowances and Benefits Act grant 11% increases in basic pay to ordinary ministers and a 16,6% rise to MPs, while creating a complex structure of salaries and "perks" for an entirely new pecking order in the Zimbabwean political scene.

Top of the list is Vice-President Simon Muzenda in his new post as deputy head of state. He receives a basic taxable salary of R70 740 a year plus tax-free allowances of nearly R23 000, which are worth double that amount in real terms because upper income bracket taxation reaches 50%.

The new category of "senior minister" gets R59 000 basic taxable annual salary, plus tax-free allowances of R26 000, tax free transport and a personal entourage including armed bodyguards.

MPs will received a basic taxable R29 900, backdated to March 1, plus a tax free R4 000 if their homes are more than 80km from Harare and R26 for each day they attend committee sessions.

The extent of the increases for parliamentarians is likely to arouse bitter criticism from the business community and ordinary Zimbabweans, whose controlled pay rises have failed to keep pace with inflation since independence in 1980, causing a drop in living standards.

Three named as workers for SA Intelligence

Star 19/10/84

362

The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Henry Thompson, Ms Mary Baker and a man called John were named as people working for the SA Intelligence Organisation by one of the accused, Mr Phillip Conjwayo, in the murder trial at the Harare High Court.

Mr Conjwayo is alleged to have recruited the driver of a yellow Renault 5 and to have bought the car which was blown up outside an ANC house in Bulawayo.

He said in a statement to police that he had bought the car and given it to Mr Thompson and Ms Baker — "SA agents who are connected with John, who was operating in Zimbabwe bombing ANC targets".

In his statement, another of the accused, Mr Michael Smith (34), said Mr Kit Bawden had asked him for help with a job to be carried out in Bulawayo on January 11.

He had left the farm at Chakari, where he was workshop manager, telling his wife he was going to Harare — but drove to Bulawayo. The statement described how the two had placed explosives in the boot of a Renault 5 vehicle, which was left outside a cinema.

Mr Smith and Mr Bawden then drove to the target house in a Renault 18 car and parked in a side road. Mr Smith said he was driving the R 18.

He had not assisted in the planning of the operation and played no part in detonating the bomb.

He had asked what would happen to the driver of the R 5. He was told that instructions had been given that the driver had to clear the area as soon as possible. The driver, recruited from an employment exchange, was blown to pieces.

Mr Smith said the plan was that if there were occupants in the house, the driver was to blow the hooter and tell the occupants that the car was to be left there for a bearded man. The driver was then to have left.

Had there been no occupants, he was to return the vehicle to where he had collected it.

"We heard no hooting and no vehicle came out of the driveway.

"We waited a further five to six minutes after the time he would have reached the house and eventually decided he must have been approached by somebody and forgotten the hooter.

"It was decided to detonate the bomb before they began searching it as the explosives were not well concealed."

I gave info on dropping zone — accused

Agent 'parachuted into Zimbabwe'

St 18/10/88

362

By Robin Drew
The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — A South African agent parachuted into Zimbabwe at night to set up an attack on an ANC house, it was disclosed in a statement admitted as evidence in the High Court in Harare yesterday.

On trial for murder are three Zimbabwean citizens, Mr Kevin Woods (35), Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54).

They are accused of blowing up the house in Jungle Road, Bulawayo, by means of a car bomb that resulted in the driver, Mr Obert Mwanza, being killed and several ANC men being injured in January. The three have pleaded not guilty.

Incriminating statements, which are being challenged by the defence, were yesterday admitted by Mr Justice Sandura.

In one, Mr Woods, who until 1986 was an officer in Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), said he had been recruited in 1983 by an SA Special Branch officer, Mr Alan Trowsdale, a former Rhodesian.

Of the attack on the ANC house in Bulawayo, Mr Woods said he admitted knowledge of the fact that a South African agent was to infiltrate Zimbabwe over the weekend after Christmas 1987.

His mission was to assist another man, Mr Kit Bawden, in an attack on the ANC house, which had been identified by a captured ANC man as a base for ANC military-wing personnel.

The statement said Mr Woods



Mr Kevin Woods . . . recruited by a SA Special Branch officer.

gave information about a dropping zone in the Fort Rixon area.

The agent, whom he named as Mr Henry Thompson, parachuted in with equipment. The dropping zone, marked with lights, was on Mr Bawden's father's home.

In Bulawayo, Mr Thompson and Mr Bawden drew up a plan to attack the house in Jungle Road using a car, packed with explosives, which was to be driven to the house by someone recruited for that purpose. The command vehicle was to be a car bought by Mr Bawden from a former girlfriend of Mr Woods.

Mr Woods said that three days before the explosion he left by car for South Africa to take his son back to school at Irene.

While in Pietersburg, he heard on TV that a bomb had gone off in Trenance (the Bulawayo suburb) "and knew that Kit (Bawden) had carried out the atack".

After he arrived home, said Mr Woods' statement, Mr Bawden discussed the operation in brief "and said he took Henry Thompson to a point near Beit Bridge on Friday night (three days before the attack) where he was uplifted to SA by helicopter".

On January 14, said the statement, Mr Bawden got a lift to South Africa with a friend.

In a statement to the police, Mr Woods described how he had been recruited by Mr Trowsdale.

He had been asked to supply information about the ANC in South Africa and about the "bandit" situation in Matabeleland. Mr Woods agreed to do this for R400 a month. This was later increased to R600 but his "salary" stopped in June 1987 "because of non-productivity".

He was also given a camera and a "Textel 1000" machine for transmitting information.

In early 1985, said Mr Woods, he had been assigned to another "runner", Mr Alex West. The arrangement was made in Durban.

He supplied Mr West with information over the next two years about the ANC, the bandit situation and the restructuring of the CIO office in Bulawayo.

"In the main," said the statement, "with the exception of the CIO's family tree, the information passed by myself dealt essentially with the military wing of the ANC and the bandit situation in Matabeleland south, as ANC militants were known to liaise with them when passing through to SA or when returning from missions.

"I never passed on any information that would have directly caused harm to Zimbabwe."

The trial continues.

garded Matanzima as a colleague when Transkei was led into indepen-

Drama at trial of 'SA agents'

Bomb scare as court hears of double-cross

(362) Bdaily 20/10/88

HARARE — Zimbabwe's High Court was evacuated after a bomb scare yesterday just as it began hearing evidence of a dramatic telephone double-cross aimed at netting two alleged SA agents.

After a 20-minute delay, proceedings resumed amid tight security that included the stationing of anti-aircraft guns around the building.

Kevin John Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Philip Conjwayo, 54, all former members of the Rhodesian security forces, have pleaded not guilty to the murder Obert Mwanza, allegedly hired to drive a bomb-laden car that was detonated by remote control outside an ANC house in Bulawayo in January.

Giving evidence yesterday, Inspector Lazarus Ndlovu said Woods and Smith would never have been arrested had it not been for the co-operation of Conjwayo who had been a "father" to him in the special branch.

"He wanted telephone contact to be made so that he could have the whites involved in the attack netted."

Ndlovu produced tape recordings of

MICHAEL HARTNACK

four telephone calls Conjwayo had had with SA. Two were with "Mary Baker" and two with a man identified only as "Brian".

Conjwayo was allowed to telephone Baker, pleading to be "taken out" (of Zimbabwe) without delay.

Baker, speaking with a white SA accent, asked him: "Have you been arrested? Is this a trap?"

"No, no no, it is not a trap," Conjwayo replied.

In his conversations with "Brian", he was advised to secretly cross the Zimbabwe-Botswana border at Plumtree.

In a subsequent conversation with Baker, Conjwayo was told to go to a Bulawayo garage where he would find a parcel of money hidden in a toilet cistern.

Police and a petrol pump attendant earlier gave evidence that the parcel was found after Woods went into the toilet.

The owner of the Garage, Rory Maguire, has been jailed for seven years for failing to report SA agents.

The trial continues today.

CAPE TIMES 20/10/88 (367)

Bomb scare stops Harare trial

HARARE. — The High Court trial of three alleged South African saboteurs was suspended yesterday following a bomb scare.

Security at the High Court is tight, following an unsuccessful attempt by alleged South African commandos to rescue the men and two others arrested with them earlier this year.

The three former members of the Rhodesian government security forces, who are all Zimbabweans — Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Michael Smith and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, have pleaded not guilty to murder of a man outside a Bulawayo house occupied by South African refugees on January 11 this year, Ziana reports.

The state is alleging that the three, working in concert with South African military intelligence, recruited the unemployed Mr Amon Mwanza to drive a car packed with explosives to the house, and that the car was blown up by remote control.

The men have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Woods, a former member of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Mr Smith, a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, and Mr Conjwayo, a former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch, have also pleaded not guilty to two alternative charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Left thumb impressions lifted from a severed hand found at the scene of an explosion where the man was killed were identified as those of Amon Obert Mwanza, a fingerprint expert told the court.

The expert, Detective Section Officer (DSO) Arthur Green-Thompson, who is a Fellow of the Fingerprints Society in London and has seven years' experience, said he lifted finger impressions from the thumb on to a white piece of paper by means of print ink.

He compared the prints to those left on a clock in a Bulawayo house, and found they were from the same person's left thumb.

On January 13, he went to the Foreigners' Identification Bureau in Bulawayo, where he was handed a set of fingerprints in the name of Abet Amon.

When he returned to his office, the thumb print of a set of fingerprints he received from the Foreigners' Identification Bureau was compared with the thumb print from the scene of the explosion and were identical.

He said there was no doubt that the thumb impressions were those of Mr Mwanza. — Sapa

Tekere attacks Mugabe over 'decayed leadership'

Argus 20/10/88
362

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Political infighting within the ranks of the ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe is reaching alarming proportions with the latest broadside against the leadership fired by maverick Manicaland politician Mr Edgar Tekere.

Expressing solid support for students who clashed with police when they were stopped from demonstrating against corruption, Mr Tekere was cheered by hundreds in Mutare when he declared: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit and the leadership has decayed before it is dead."

Reaffirming his total opposition to a one-party state Mr Tekere, a former secretary-general of the party, said it was not a principle on which the party had been founded.

"Animal farm"

"I fear we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship," he said, adding that he did not like the idea of an "animal farm" type of government.

Mr Tekere's slashing attack on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's administration is headlined on the front page of the Chronicle newspaper, which is published in Bulawayo.

The public rebuke of the leadership comes at a time of mounting confusion within the party over events in another part of the country.

Tension is high in the Gutu area of Masvingo province over the role of the local MP, Ms Shuvai Mahofa, who was recently acquitted of arson following the burning down of the home of a woman allegedly because of a quarrel over a man.

President Mugabe has stepped directly into the row over whether Ms Mahofa, a deputy Minister of State, should continue to represent the people of Gutu.

Party acted

A delegation which came to see the President expressing support for her was given wide publicity. On two evenings State television carried film of the delegation at the President's residence, having tea with him and speaking in support of Ms Mahofa.

Within days an emergency meeting of the party's provincial leaderahip announced the suspension of members of the delegation. The meeting was attended by another sharp critic, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who was dropped from the Cabinet but who holds the rank of Minister of State for Political Affairs.

This was seen as a slap in the face for Mr Mugabe and it was not long before the suspension was ruled out of order by the party headquarters in Harare.

And rallies for and against the controversial Ms Mahofa have been banned.

Mugabe faces serious palace revolt

(362) d 20/10/88

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

President Robert Mugabe's ruling party in Zimbabwe is being rocked by unprecedented infighting and criticism of the leadership.

HARARE — Political infighting inside the ranks of the ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe is reaching alarming proportions, with the latest broadside against the leadership fired by the maverick Manicaland politician, Mr Edgar Tekere.

Expressing solid support for students who clashed with the police when they were stopped from demonstrating against corruption, Mr Tekere was cheered by hundreds in Mutare when he declared: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit, and the leadership has decayed before it is dead."

'Dictatorship'

Reaffirming his total opposition to a one-party state, Mr Tekere — one-time secretary-general of the party — said it was not a principle on which the party had been founded.

"I fear we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship," he said, adding that he did not like the idea of an "Animal Farm" type of government.

Mr Tekere's slashing atack on President Robert Mugabe's administration is headlined on the front page of the *Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo.

It also sells in Harare and was snapped up yesterday.

The *Herald*, the capital's newspaper, carried a shorter report on an inside page.

The public rebuke for the leadership comes at a time of mounting confusion within the party over events in another part of the country.

In the Gutu area of Masvingo province, tension is high concerning the role of the local MP, Ms Shuvai Mahofa, acquitted recently of arson after the burning down of the house of a woman, allegedly because of a quarrel over a man.

President Mugabe was brought directly into the row over whether Ms Mahofa, a Deputy Minister of State, should continue to represent the people of Gutu.

A delegation which came to see the President expressing support for her, was given wide publicity. On two evenings, State television carried film of the delegation at the President's residence, having tea with him, and speaking in support of Ms Mahofa.

Within days, an emergency meeting of the provincial leadership of the party attended by another sharp critic, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who was dropped from the Cabinet, but who holds the rank of Minister of State for Political Affairs, announced the suspension of the members of the delegation.

This was seen as a slap in the face for Mr Mugabe, and it was not long before the suspension was ruled out of order by party headquarters in Harare.

One of Mr Mugabe's closest associates, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who is in charge of party administration, has been ordered to sort things out.

Rallies for and against the controversial MP have been banned.

The Gutu affair is the main talking point in political circles because of the regional and tribal implications.

Power-base

Gutu is in Masvingo povince, power-base for the Karanga faction within the Shona-speaking people.

Two years ago a major split was averted after the then Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, claimed a tribal group was out to kill him and take control of the country.

He did not name the tribe, but was clearly referring to the Karangas.

For making an issue of tribalism, a cardinal sin, he was dropped from the powerful Politburo.

SA losing out on tin imports

Star 20/6/91 (2)

HARARE — Metal Box Zimbabwe, which until last year imported 90 percent of its tin-plate from South Africa, now imports 90 percent from Britain and brings much of it in through Beira, according to Ziana.

Senior management at Metal Box told this yesterday to Manpower Minister John Nkomo.

Metal Box managing director Maurice Ross said most of his company's tin plate now came from British Steel and was shipped to Zimbabwe through the ports of Beira and Durban.

"We want to go along with the government policy of trying to reduce the use of South African ports for our products," he said.

He said that from 1950 until 1987, the company had been getting 90 percent of its supply of tin plate from South Africa but now 90 percent of it came from British Steel.

He said the company was now considering exporting its products to Angola and Mozambique. — Sapa

Harare court hears tapes

Police recorded calls between alleged agents

Star 20/10/88

362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Tape recordings of telephone calls between an alleged South African agent and his controllers in South Africa were played in the High Court in Harare yesterday on the fifth day of the trial of three men charged with murder committed during an attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo.

"Help me, you must get me out, I want money and assistance," was the message which came across as the court listened intently to the recording of a telephone call alleged to have been between Mr Phillip Conjwayo and his South African contacts.

According to the State, Mr Conjwayo was already in custody when he made the call which was recorded by the police.

At this point the court adjourned abruptly when there was a report of a suspicious package in a lane outside the building. It was a false alarm and the hearing resumed 15 minutes later.

Detective Inspector Liberman Ndlovu told the judge that if it had not been for the co-operation of Mr Conjwayo the police would never have caught the other two accused, Mr Kevin Woods and Mr Michael Smith.

The first recording played in court was a telephone call made to a woman contact in South Africa reffered to by the State as "Mary Baker".

Phone call

In a second call to a man referred to as "Brian", Mr Conjwayo said: "It's very, very bad. My sons, my daughter and my wife have been picked up. They want me."

On the following day there was another phone call, this time from Mary Baker again.

"We are very worried about you," she said. "Everything will be fine."

She told him to go to Mactech Garage in Bulawayo and spelt out the name.

"You will find the stuff in a plastic bag in the toilet. You know the little tank in the toilet," she said.

He was then to make his way to Francistown in Botswana.

The tape recordings and the recorder itself were entered as exhibits.

Mr Michael O' Meara, speaking for the defence, said the judge would have to rule whether the recordings were admissible.

The two assessors who are trying the case with Mr Justice Sandura, were not present while the recordings were played.

Mr Woods, Mr Smith and Mr Conjwayo have pleaded not guilty.

The trial continues.

Plea for intervention in ANC bomb trial

(362) B/Day 21/10/88

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Defence lawyers yesterday made an urgent application for Zimbabwe's Supreme Court to intervene in the High Court trial of three former Rhodesian security force members accused of a fatal car bombing at an ANC house.

Legal sources confirmed the Supreme Court had been asked to declare invalid Magistrate's Court proceedings confirming statements made to the police by the three men, Kevin Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Philip Conjwayo, 54.

All three, who were allegedly subjects of an abortive SA rescue bid on June 30, have pleaded not guilty to murdering a hired Zambian driver, Obert Amon Mwanza, who was blown to pieces by a remote control device on January 11 outside the ANC house in Bulawayo.

It is believed if the Supreme Court finds a *prima facae* case that Mr Justice Sandura erred in accepting the confirmation proceedings, it will halt the murder trial for several months.

Michael O'Meara, appearing for the defence, yesterday argued his clients had been prejudiced through Press publicity given to the alleged statement made by them to police and admitted in court this week.

The defence claims the statements were made under torture or obtained unlawfully by other undue influence.

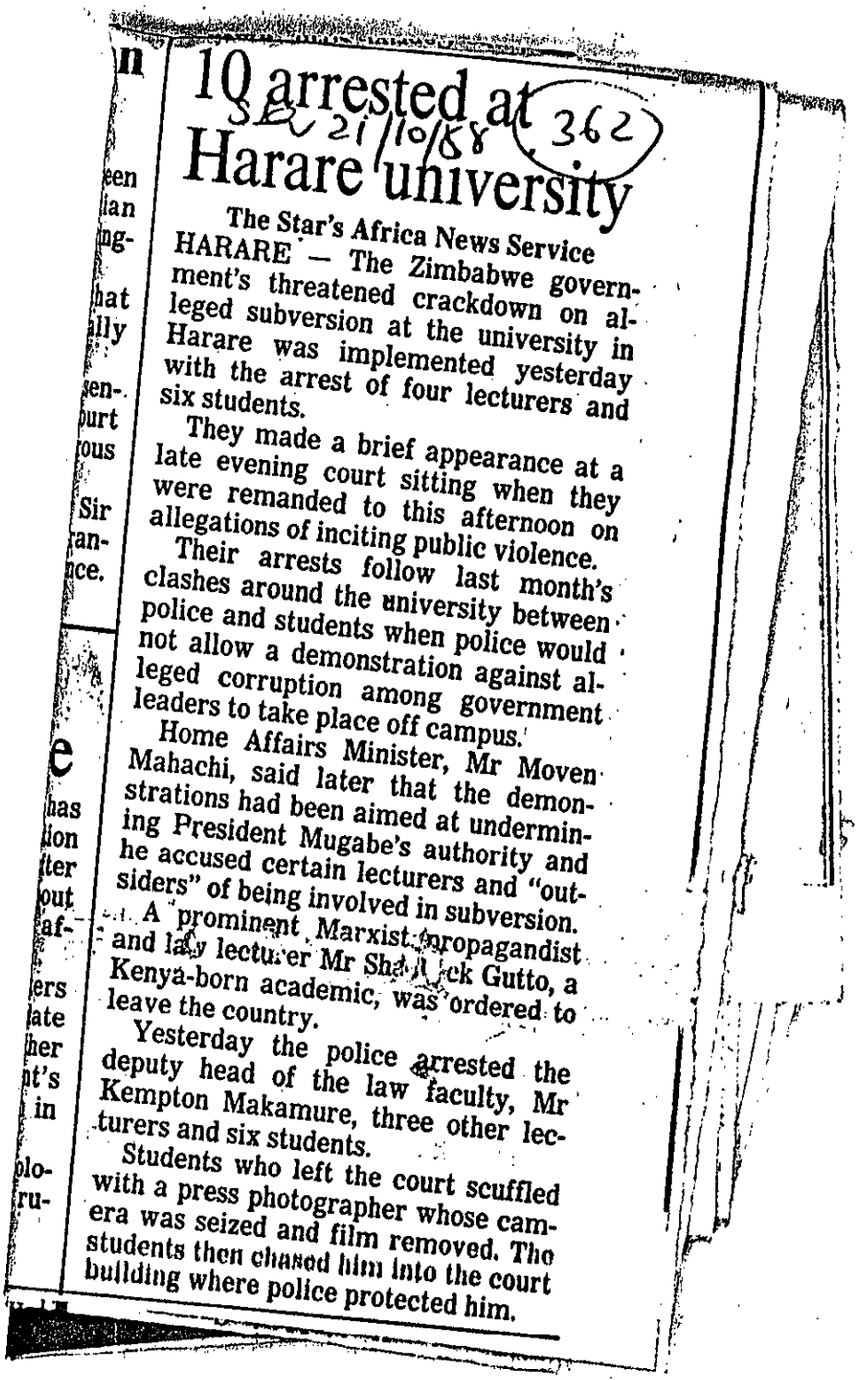
Prosecution witness Det-Inspector Lazarus Ndlovu yesterday continued his evidence, claiming the "Mary Baker" telephoned from Bulawayo CID headquarters by Conjwayo on January 16 was a former officer in the Rhodesian CID.

Conjwayo was permitted to telephone Mary Baker at Johannesburg 795-2444, in an attempt to snare whites involved in the bombing, said Ndlovu.

Mary Baker was allegedly instrumental in organising from Johannesburg a "dead letter" drop of money for Conjwayo at Mactec Garage, Bulawayo, which resulted in the arrest of Woods.

☐ A Peter Walker yesterday answered the Johannesburg telephone number referred to in court, saying it was the third call he had had for Mary Baker during the day. He said he had been given the number on having his telephone installed last Friday.

He said he had lived in the same house for some time before the telephone was installed, and he had never heard of a Mary Baker.



10 arrested at Harare university

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government's threatened crackdown on alleged subversion at the university in Harare was implemented yesterday with the arrest of four lecturers and six students.

They made a brief appearance at a late evening court sitting when they were remanded to this afternoon on allegations of inciting public violence.

Their arrests follow last month's clashes around the university between police and students when police would not allow a demonstration against alleged corruption among government leaders to take place off campus.

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Moven Mahachi, said later that the demonstrations had been aimed at undermining President Mugabe's authority and he accused certain lecturers and "outsiders" of being involved in subversion.

A prominent Marxist propagandist and lecturer Mr Shadrack Gutto, a Kenya-born academic, was ordered to leave the country.

Yesterday the police arrested the deputy head of the law faculty, Mr Kempton Makamure, three other lecturers and six students.

Students who left the court scuffled with a press photographer whose camera was seized and film removed. The students then chased him into the court building where police protected him.

Profits filter back

Zimbabwe's tobacco sales are drawing to a close, with growers having enjoyed their best season since independence.

Although output, estimated at 119m kg, is below the post-independence peak of 128m kg last year, quality was excellent; the average price, Z397c/kg, is a record and up by more than 80% on last year's 218c.

However, this 80% improvement is misleading to the extent that, in 1987, leaf prices plunged 30% following the drought and the resultant poor quality crop. Since 1986, prices have risen at an average annual rate of little more than 12%, which puts the 1988 performance into better perspective.

Converted into US$, the price looks somewhat less impressive at US218c/kg — but even this is 66% higher than last year and the second highest average price on record since 1980. The peak US$ price — 220c/kg — was paid in 1982, but that was for a drought-affected crop and the industry's total realisation of US$193m was well below 1988's record US$255m.

Tobacco, which slipped from number one to Zimbabwe's number two export last year, will regain top place — from gold — in 1988, although this could turn out to be short-lived, given the anticipated rise in both the volume and value of gold output over the next two to three years.

Last year, tobacco exports exceeded Z$400m (US$245m) but in 1988, helped by the country's 13% devaluation against the US currency, earnings are expected to exceed Z$500m (about US$270m).

Prospects for 1989 are mixed. The industry expects a small increase in crop size to at least 125m kg, though much will depend on the weather over the next five months. Traders say prices are unlikely to increase much in 1989, and growers are worried that profit margins will be squeezed by rising production costs.

Given good rains and yields, growers should enjoy another good year, but the 1988 bonanza is not going to be repeated.

For many growers, 1988 is little more than an opportunity to restructure their finances and repay bank borrowings after last year's leaf disaster. These growers need at least one or two more good seasons before they will be out of the woods. ■

Counsel accuses Zimbabwean officer of crime

Star 21/10/88

362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Counsel for the defence of three alleged South African agents on trial for murder suggested yesterday that the police officer who made tape recordings of telephone conversations could have committed a criminal offence for which the penalty is up to seven years' jail.

Mr Michael O' Meara was questioning Detective Inspector Liberman Ndlovu who on Wednesday told how he had recorded conversations betwen Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) and his alleged controllers in South Africa.

When Mr O' Meara asked what authority the police had for their action, Inspector Ndlovu replied: "We were dealing with a case concerning State security."

Mr O' Meara asked if that was an excuse for anything.

Asked about a Mary Baker, a woman who had given Mr Conjwayo instructions, Inspector Ndlovu said she formerly served in the Rhodesian CID.

The inspector said the taped telephone conversations had been done purely as an aid to the investigation.

He denied that the number in South Africa had been supplied by a Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation officer who was present when the telephone calls were made.

Car-bomb blast

The judge, Mr Justice Sandura, has not yet decided whether the tape recordings should be admitted in evidence.

Mr Conjwayo, Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34) have all pleaded not guilty. Their court appearance follows a car bomb explosion at an ANC house in Bulwayo in January when the driver of the car, Mr Obert Amon Mwanza, was killed.

Meanwhile lawyers have filed an appeal with the Supreme court against the trial judge's decision to admit as evidence statements made by the accused to the police.

The main trial continues today.

Top Bulawayo lawyer acquitted

Star 21.10.82 (x2)

HARARE — Leading Bulawayo lawyer Mr Hugh Bisset was acquitted of perjury yesterday.

The magistrate said Mr Bisset had been improperly arrested and found that incidental errors in testimony were an honest mistake.

Mr Bisset was arrested last month after the trial of Rory Maguire, a garage owner sentenced to seven years for failing to report the presence of South African agents. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

GMT Times 362
22/10/88

'SA spy gadget' in Harare court

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean electronics expert yesterday demonstrated what was claimed to be an item of South African "James Bondery" issued to retired Central Intelligence Organisation agent Kevin Woods.

Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Philip Conjwayo, 54, all former members of the Rhodesian security forces, have pleaded not guilty to the murder of a hired Zambian driver, Mr Obert Amon Mwanza, when a remote-controlled car bomb was detonated at an ANC house in Jungle Road, Trenance, Bulawayo, on January 11.

Mr Trevor Howard, an electrical communications engineer who qualified in South Africa and Britain, told the court he was attached to the president's office. Although not a member of the CIO (the secret police), he frequently "works with it".

Mr Howard demonstrated a portable computer and telephone transmission modem said to have been taken from Woods after his arrest in January.

He said identification marks had been removed from the machine and a series of special modifications carried out.

Mr Howard said a "minute switch" had been fitted to a panel at the back of the small computer. If thrown, it would erase every item of information in it.

Another modification was a small "window". If a piece of tape was removed, infra-red light filtered through to a photo-electric cell which caused the memory to be wiped out.

A third peculiarity was the programming, which made it almost impossible to call up to the computer screen items which had already been sent, unless the user could identify whole blocks of characters and command a memory search.

Mr Howard stripped the portable computer down before Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, and showed him soldering which had been done subsequent to manufacture.

Mr Howard also demonstrated an illegal "encryption machine" which could be attached to the computer, putting messages into code before they were transmitted.

Under Zimbabwe's Posts and Telecommunications Act, permission has to be granted before encryption machines can be used.

The case was adjourned until Monday when the investigating officer, Superintendent Bernard Jambawi, will have returned from a trip to Egypt.

As on previous days, the three accused men were brought to court escorted by a military armoured column with armoured cars and mobile anti-aircraft guns to prevent any possible South African rescue bid. It is alleged they were objects of an abortive South African raid on June 30 when a helictoper was stolen from New Sarum Air Base outside Harare.

Zanu boots out Tekere

HARARE — Outspoken former Zanu (PF) secretary-general Mr Edgar Tekere was yesterday kicked out of the ruling party for making "unfounded" claims of corruption about some of his colleagues in senior positions, Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, has reported.

His future as an MP for Mutare Urban is uncertain following the expulsion, which was announced by the Zanu (PF) information and publicity secretary, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, at a Press conference after a marathon party central committee meeting.

He said the committee's decision had been unanimous. — Sapa.

Democracy is in ICU, says Zimbabwe MP

(362) Clues 23/10/88

DEMOCRACY in Zimbabwe was dying, controversial MP Edgar Tekere declared this week.

Calling for clean leadership, Tekere, MP for Mutare urban area, told a well-attended meeting that democracy in Africa's newest state was in the Intensive Care Unit.

He also told his 500-strong audience he would enter the contest for the chairmanship of an integrated Zanu (PF) in Manicaland.

"We do not want corrupt leadership as is the case at the moment. The behaviour of some of the leaders is eroding the image of our country," he said.

He said there was no democracy in Zimbabwe. "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the Intensive Care Unit," said Tekere to thunderous applause.

The chairman had to close the meeting towards midnight, but the audience still wanted to hear Tekere talk, Ziana said.

Tekere also said he was totally opposed to the formation of a one-party state, adding that this was not among the founding principles of Zanu.

"The integration of the two parties, yes, but a one-party state, no. I do not like the idea of establishing an animal farm type of government here. In fact, I fear that we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship," he said. – Sapa

Cont—) (1362)

Much to learn from Zimbabwe's l

By SAMKELO KUMALO

HOW the business world can deal with a future "enlightened" workforce in South Africa to increase productivity was addressed by Zimbabwe's Delta Corporation manpower manager, SP Kuipa, at a convention of the the Institute of Personnel Management last week.

Kuipa told the 32nd annual convention and exhibition of the institute at Sun City that the years between now and the year 2000 would see a drastic change in worker attitudes.

Workers would change from being relatively subdued, to being outspoken and critical, questioning established management practices and philosophies.

For better understanding between business and "enlightened" workers, business should be "concerned with this, because failure to grasp some of these issues will lead to a fall-off in productivity", Kuipa said.

Business should become more sensitive to people as employees, as conflicts and strikes did not do business any good, he added.

He said the Zimbabwe government had started the mammoth task of preparing itself for the future, after years of black managerial inactivity.

The colonisation of Africa brought with it certain assumptions about the African worker, who is often described as docile, unsophisticated, fearful of authority and fairly easy to manage in modern-day factories.

The attainment of independence brought with it a born-again worker with new value systems "a new ethos and a completely changed attitude towards his work and authority".

"Faced with strikes, numerous worker demands and uncompromising attitudes, many businesses became subservient to the situation and failed to maintain the upperhand." Kuipa said after independence, Zimbabwean workers felt the time had come for them to air their grievances and to make the new government aware of the frustration they had experienced under colonialism.

The Zimbabwe government moved swiftly to scrap old legislation and created new legislation to restore the dignity and status of the worker.

This legislation brought about profound changes in worker/management relations, which posed serious challenges for the 1990s.

The new Labour Act sought a fairer distribution of bargaining power between the worker and the employer and greater protection of the weaker party.

"The former legislation excluded domestic employees and their employers in educational establishments and on farms.

"It also provided for the registration and certification of trade unions and employers' organisations, thereby encouraging the concept of horizontal representation of workers' and employers' interests.

"While accepting that workers have slowly awakened to the realisation that they have massive power at their disposal, there is nevertheless room for management to spell out prerogatives if business is to survive," Kuipa added.

Management prerogatives suggested or implied that, while the dignity of labour should be upheld and accepting fair labour practices and democracy in the work place as fundamental rights – management too has fundamental rights or prerogatives which all parties must learn to accept.

It is the balancing of both interests that will ensure that business survives.

Kuipa said the Southern African sub-region still operated in a vacuum, without clearly established policies for all to observe.

"Needless to say, the establishment of corporate policies assist in ensuring consistency of behaviour and performance.

"In other businesses, policies exist for lower level employees and are virtually non-existent for management personnel.

"This is perceived as unfair and discriminatory against the work force."

In the 1990s, Kuipa sees an increasing desire by the work force to be informed about developments around them in the work situation and in the broader society.

"In Zimbabwe, before independence, few companies had, on their own, initiated workers' committees and works councils.

"Where these were in existence, it was more lip service than anything else.

"Immediately after independence, a number of companies experienced national multi-sector strikes and were taken by surprise.

"Invariably, the companies which escaped unhurt had built a rapport over the years before independence, through regular and open communication, briefing groups and workers' committees," he said.

On the emergence of black trade unions, Kuipa said: "Until such time as the black worker has real political status, the unions will continue to assume great importance for the working class as being the only vehicle and avenue through which they can ticulate their grievances.

"Unavoidable work issu whatever they are, will alwa assume a political a national dimension and t has been the experience over the world."

Kuipa said dealing with enlightened work force wou call for a significant inve ment in human resour management "and especia the establishment of effecti personnel and training depa ments in each of our ent prises".

"I cannot recount the ma business organisations in country which for many yea up to independence, operat without personnel depa ments – because in their vie they were irrelevant and important."

South African busine Kuipa advised, should not dictated to by external eve or governmental legislation

"The initiative lies w them to start to do somethi meaningful now, in thier o time," he added.

City Press

23-10-88



labour relations

Human resource management is the key to the future

Tekere's sacking leads to battles

Cat Times 24/10/88 362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Students of the University of Zimbabwe fought a savage battle with "counter-demonstrators" of the ruling Zanu (PF) party youth wing outside the gates to the campus yesterday.

The students, who idolise the sacked party leader Mr Edgar Tekere, threw up barricades and the two sides pitched into each other with sticks, iron bars and rocks.

No official report of casualties could be obtained.

Police took a passive role as the "counter-demonstrators" tried to show solidarity with the official party leadership, censured in recent protests by the students against alleged unpunished high-level corruption in Zanu (PF).

The young wing eventually drew off, leaving university groundsmen to clear up tons of litter and rubble.

To face charges

At the beginning of the month nearly 500 students from the university and the Harare Polytechnic were detained after clashes with riot police. They had attempted to march into central Harare with placards supporting Mr Tekere, condemning the alleged servility of the main national daily newspaper, the Herald, and demanding the resignation of prominent figures implicated in recent scandals.

Meanwhile Sapa-AP reports from Harare that according to the Zimbabwean national news agency, Ziana, the senior Zimbabwean political affairs minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday that Mr Tekere would face charges of defaming the party if he continued to make unsubstantiated allegations.

Mr Nyagumbo, who is the Zanu (PF) secretary for administration, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) that Mr Tekere, who was fired from the party on Friday, would have to explain in court the allegation of corruption against the party.

Mr Tekere, who has made several public statements accusing the party leadership of corruption, was fired at a central committee meeting for continuously breaching party protocol.

Mr Nyagumbo said the party welcomed criticism and allegations which were supported by evidence.

"Those who are found guilty of corruption will be expelled from the government and party," he said.

Mr Tekere, who helped Mr Mugabe found the party in 1964, said in an interview published yesterday that he would continue to attack leaders for alleged corruption.

"I am not going to sit back and see the country go to the dogs," he told the Sunday Mail.

Speaking to reporters at his home outside Mutare, Mr Tekere, 51, lashed out at the members of the Zanu (PF) central committee who voted for his dismissal on Friday.

"It is a very clear trend towards repression and dictarship," he charged.

Referring to President P W Botha and South Africa's alleged responsibility for unrest in Africa, he said: "Botha is not the only destabiliser. There are lots of other destabilisers among ourselves."

Ziana reported that the students at the barricades yesterday urged Mr Tekere to form a new political party.

Mugabe's men at near-empty stadiums

Thousands boycott Zimbabwe rallies

Star 24/10/84 (362)



Mr Edgar Tekere ... will continue attacking corruption.

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Thousands of Zimbabweans turned their backs on the ruling Zanu (PF) party at the weekend and boycotted rallies called to mark the second anniversary of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

In Harare the stadium was about half-full to hear President Mugabe, but elsewhere in the country the snub was almost total.

A few hundred, mostly children turned up in Gweru and about the same number in Bulawayo.

And in Mutare, home of the maverick political leader Mr Edgar Tekere, the rally was a flop when only a handful of people turned up to hear Mr Tekere denounced by Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

In the Masvingo province, where the party is divided over the future of a Deputy Minister, Ms Shuvai Mahofa, the rallies were postponed for a week when even the main speaker failed to arrive at the scheduled gathering in Masvingo itself.

The party says the snub was because only short notice was given. But obsevers believe that disillusionment with the general leadership and sympathy for the views of university students and Mr Tekere dictated the weekend events.

Mr Tekere, sacked on Friday from the party of which he was once a key figure, has said he will go on attacking corrupt leaders. He has so far declined to say if he will form another party.

Minister Nyagumbo, the Zanu (PF) chief administrator, has warned Mr Tekere that the party intends to sue him if he continues to defame it. He said that any allegations of corruption must be supported by evidence.

University students yesterday barricaded entrances to the campus after rumours spread that the Zanu (PF) youth wing were on their way to "teach the students a lesson".

Party spokesman Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Foreign Affairs Minister, said over the weekend thar the Students' Representative Council would be dealt with by the security ministries.

B62 Guardian 25/10/88

Armed to the teeth

HARARE — Some 1000 students armed with sticks and bricks blocked the entrance to the University of Zimbabwe at the weekend expecting a march against them by youths of the ruling party, the official news agency reported.

Some students said that a caller to the university on Saturday had warned that Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) militants would march on the campus to demonstrate against recent anti-corruption protests by students, the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Ziana) reported.

Riot police stood by as students shouted anti-corruption slogans and denounced Friday's dismissal from the party central committee of former secretary-general Edgar Tekere, the agency said.

University sources earlier told the Associated Press that students and party youths had clashed violently at the campus entrance and several people were reported injured on Sunday. But the same sources later admitted they had heard these reports second hand and had witnessed no trouble. They said they believed the initial reports when they saw debris on the entrance to the road.

The campus was quiet and there was no sign of police later in the day. But the barricades remained and the road leading to the entrance was strewn with bricks, bars and logs.

Barricade

One student standing at a barricade said: "We were expecting them (the party youths). We'd been preparing for them since yesterdy when we heard they were going to try and teach us a lesson."

"No through road" signs were placed across the road, but visitors were allowed in and out of the campus without hindrance.

On Saturday, party youth league secretary Ernest Kadungure had issued a nine-page statement criticizing students for their anti-corruption demonstration on September 29, saying the protest was to "tarnish the image of our party" and "plant seeds of discontent, disorder and general confusion".

The king loses crown

Honeymoon is over

HARARE — Once known as the king of Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern region, Manicaland, Edgar Tekere today stands in the political wilderness, shunned by the party he helped build a quarter of a century ago.

His roller coaster career with President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-Patriotic Front slammed to a halt on Friday when the 90-member central committee, angered by Mr Tekere's repeated public outbursts against alleged corruption in top party ranks, voted to make him the first ever member expelled.

After it was over, Mr Tekere seemed almost content. "In a sense, they have helped me not to worry about my conscience," he said at the weekend in his modest home in Mutare, about 150 miles east of the capital.

The honeymoon days of post-independence in Zimbabwe have been replaced by student protests against alleged corruption, biting criticisms of government in Parliament, unrest in Masvingo province over the alleged sexual activities of a deputy minister, and Mr Tekere's charges that "the whole leadership is a jungle of sharks" and that Zimbabwe's young democracy is, as he puts it, "going down the precipice".

The Independent News Service

Tekere and a group of his aides wearing military fatigues, forcibly entered his farm. Though Mr Tekere was acquitted of murder charges, Mr Mugabe sacked him from the government, and soon after Zanu-PF abolished the post of secretary-general which he held.

For the Zanu-PF leadership, the last straw came last Monday when Mr Tekere took another shot at plans to bring in one-party rule. "I do not like the idea of establishing an 'animal farm' type of government," he said. "In fact, I fear we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship."



Mr EDGAR Tekere

Angry

The Foreign Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, reflected the ruling party's angry mood after the central committee meeting.

"We are not going to allow people to denigrate leaders of the party without any foundation," he said. "We intend to crack down on these elements. We cannot tolerate unfounded and unjustified criticism . . . in public."

Born to an Anglican minister on April Fool's Day 51 years ago, Mr Tekere became a founder member of Zanu in 1963.

After spending 10 years in a Rhodesian jail, he and Robert Mugabe escaped into Mozambique. By 1977, Mr Tekere had assumed the powerful post of secretary-general. After independence in 1980, he took the key portfolio of the planning ministry.

But at the end of the year, a bizarre incident occurred in which a white farmer, Gerald Adams, was shot dead after Mr

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THE *Sowetan* editor's secretary, Miss Thandi Molol, was on hand to receive a R300 cheque for the Mpho/Mphonyana Trust Fund. The money was collected by staff at the SAB in Alrode. Mr Oupa Ntsele (centre) and Mr Peter Sethaelo handed in the cheque at the *Sowetan's* offices in Industria.

POLICE STATION IS A 'HOKKIE'

THE first police station in Crossroads, opened by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok on Saturday, was immediately slated as a *hokkie* by the mayor of Old Crossroads, who also accused members of the police force of being "drunkards".

In a surprise move, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, who is also conservative chairman of the interim advisory board of Crossroads, departed from his prepared speech and launched into a scathing attack on the police force.

Mr Ngxobongwana's speech followed Mr Vlok's address during which the Minister said the police station was a "milestone and proof that order and justice will triumph provided that the police and the community co-operate."

Mr Vlok and other dignitaries, including the divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, sat stone faced as Mr Ngxobongwana compared the new station to a typical shanty dwelling.

"We are very thankful for this *hokkie* which is a replica of the way we are residing in Crossroads," Mr Ngxobongwana said, referring to the small structure which took nine days to build.

He also said that there were a number of drunkards in the police force.

"People come to the charge office to complain and they find whoever is on duty is drunk. So they demand to speak to the station commander and they find he is also drunk."

A police liaison officer yesterday said police were "taking note" of Mr Ngxobongwana's comments.

The liaison officer said that the police station was a temporary measure while the Crossroads squatter camp was being upgraded and a new "model" police station would be included in the final development — Sapa.

A man who went too far

Star 25/10/95 (262)

By LAWRENCE BARTLETT,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's political firebrand, Mr Edgar Tekere, has come to the end of a long and stormy relationship with the country's rulers.

The former guerilla leader, who sprang to international prominence when he was accused of murdering a white farmer shortly after independence, has been axed from the ruling Zanu (PF) party after charging that democracy in the country was dying.

Mr Tekere, who was acquitted on the murder charge but dropped from his Cabinet post, has been increasingly critical of corruption in government and the planned creation of a one-party state, saying he feared a dictatorship.

He is also immensely popular with rank and file black Zimbabweans and received an enthusiastic response from more than 500 people at a constituency meeting in the eastern border town of Mutare last week when he told them: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit and the leadership has decayed before it is dead."

His previous criticisms of the party leadership have, over the years, lost him the key post of secretary-general of the party and a provincial chairmanship.

But, until Friday, he remained a member of the powerfull central committee, having been elected by an overwhelming popular vote.

PARLIAMENT SEAT

Now, the man who was at President Robert Mugabe's side as they slipped out of Zimbabwe in 1974 to lead the guerilla war from Mozambique, appears to have gone too far.

All he retains now is a seat in parliament and the government has indicated that it will act to deprive him of that too.

But it is unlikely that Zimbabwe has heard the last from Mr Tekere, who said after being sacked from the provincial leadership: "I will remain a political animal until I die in spite of all that has happened to me."

In a statement after last Friday's central committee meeting President Mugabe accused "political dissidents" within the party of helping foment discontent among university students who, last month, clashed with police during a demonstration against corruption in government.

The students supported Mr Tekere in a statement produced at the time of the demonstration and referred to the "corrupt, rotten and ideologically bankrupt" mentality of the ruling party.

So, although Tekere's voice may be officially silenced, it has found an echo among a new generation of Zimbabweans who

People



Mr Edgar Tekere . . . Zimbabwe is unlikely to have heard the last of him.



Mr Phillip Conjwayo ... charged with murder.

Zimbabwe accused alleges beatings

Star 25/10/84

362

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A 54-year-old former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, Mr Phillip Conjwayo, told the High Court yesterday he had been struck with a rubber hose and hit on the head many times with the heel of a shoe during questioning about his alleged involvement in a bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo in January.

Mr Conjwayo, with Mr Kevin Woods (35), a former Zimbabwe intelligence officer, and Mr Michael Smith (34), is charged with murdering the driver of a booby-trapped car which blew up, injuring some ANC personnel.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Conjwayo was giving evidence during the trial-within-a-trial to determine the admissibility of taped telephone conversations he is said to have had with South African contacts.

Police witnesses denied that Mr Conjwayo had been ill-treated during the interrogation the day after his arrest.

The head of the interrogation team, Chief Superintendent Blessing Mwandiambira, said he had known Mr Conjwayo as a "brother" and hard interrogator when they served together in the Rhodesian police.

He claimed that Mr Conjwayo had co-operated freely after initially refusing to admit involvement.

'SA agent' tells of beatings and promises

11645 26/10/88 352

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A 54-year-old former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, Mr Phillip Conjwayo, has said he followed the instructions of his Zimbabwean interrogators because he was in fear of his life.

Mr Conjwayo, an alleged South African agent, speaking in Xhosa, told the High Court here yesterday that he had taken part in a tape-recorded telephone conversation with people in South Africa because he had no alternative.

He denied co-operating freely with the Zimbabwean officers questioning him about the car-bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo in Janaury when a man was killed.

Mr Conjwayo, with Mr Kevin Woods, 35, and Mr Michael Smith, 34, is on trial for murder. They pleaded not guilty.

The defence is challenging the admissibility of the tape-recordings which the State claims is a record of conversations between Mr Conjwayo and his South African controllers who arranged for him to pick up money to get out of the country.

Mr Conjwayo said he had been severely assaulted and had been promised he would be freed if he co-operated. He had been told what to say and he did not know the people he was speaking to. He said the number had come from a Zimbabwean intelligence officer.

He told the judge it was both the offer of freedom and the assault which made him "co-operate".

Police officers have denied assaulting Mr Conjwayo. They thanked him for his alleged co-operation, saying this had enabled them to arrest the other two accused men.

(Proceeding)

Cops ordered me to phone SA — spy suspect

HARARE. — Police here set up taped phone calls with alleged South African intelligence agents to incriminate a black Zimbabwean suspected of bomb attacks, the High Court heard yesterday.

Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, on trial for murder, terrorism and causing an explosion, told the court that the police had ordered him to speak to the alleged agents and told him what to say.

"I was instructed to ask for money and where I could find the person who would assist me," Mr Conjwayo stated.

"I was told I should ask these people outside Zimbabwe that they should come in and pick me up and not that they should pick me up outside the country," he added.

Police testified at previous hearings that Mr Conjwayo, who served in the local police force for 19 years, had volunteered to telephone his contacts in South Africa to ensure the arrest of his alleged accomplices — Mr Kevin Woods, 36, and Mr Michael Smith, 34. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe rises to level SA has not yet reached

Star 26/10/88 (362)

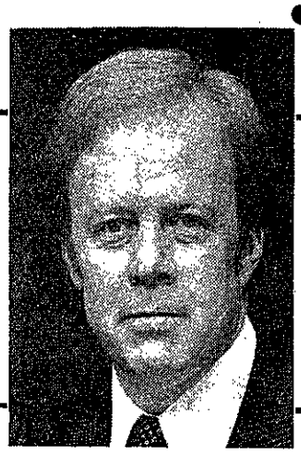
"Who is our neighbour?" For South Africans, Zimbabwe is a neighour we cannot ignore; a neighbour who shares and has shared with us many bonds, traditions and past loyalties.

Do we really care these days about our once closest of friends and neighbour?

The challenge of this question is conveniently forgotten in the deluge of antagonism and vituperation that is constantly being exchanged between Harare and Pretoria.

The Business and Economy Forum of the Five Freedoms organisation has long had a concern for rebuilding some of the old bridges of friendship between our two countries. This resulted in the arranging of an eight-person business study visit to Zimbabwe.

The purpose of the visit was to discover and come to understand something about Zimbabwe society and its quality of life since the coming to power of the Zanu PF following the general election of 1980.



South Africa can learn much from Zimbabwe's experiences since independence, writes **ALEX ANDERSON**, chairman of the Business and Economy Forum of the Five Freedoms organisation.

Deep yearning

We also wanted witness to the fact that there were business people in South Africa who had a deep yearning for a non-racial society in South Africa. South African business has long earned the reputation in the rest of Africa of being participative in perpetuating the structures and traditions of apartheid — the modern day antithesis of the domocratic ideal.

Our time was limited. We cannot claim therefore to have become fully conversant with all that makes up the Zimbabwe of today.

Our programme of meetings was most varied, and included discussions with members of the Cabinet, banking, stock exchange, manufacturing, property, agriculture, organised industry and the engineering profession.

We also visited Parliament, township developments and schools outside Harare.

The experience was beneficial and most informative.

It achieved much in reducing the reciprocal sense of alienation and estrangement that now invariably characterises attitudes between Zimbabweans and South Africans.

The concepts of a non-racial society and non-racial democracy are not generally synonymous in the politics of Africa.

Zimbabwe, having endured the fiery crucible of independence, certainly has a government that espouses and manifests a non-racial attitude and policy. There is also an openness of attitude and freedom of expression shown by those we met concerning their differences with the Zimbabwe government.

This sense of freedom has, of course, to be seen against the fact that Zimbabwe is moving towards, if it has not already attained, its realisation of a one-party state.

Hardly a tenable model for a democratic order, an order that has nevertheless been accepted by the world community.

It has to be admitted that this development has arisen out of a basically democratic process — the general election of 1980.

The remarkable leadership exercised by President Robert Mugabe over the last eight years has been a very significant force in attaining a national reconciliation.

Had it not heen for his "Let us join together" speech that memorable evening immediately after the election, a mass white emigration to South Africa would most certainly have taken place.

Promises made in that speech, that there would be no sweeping nationalisation and a guarantee of property rights, have been honoured to this day.

Consequent to this is the marked evidence of a nation in the building. Reconciliation between black and white, between Shona and Ndebele, is evident.

Certain bitterness remains, but this is being increasingly neutralised by a sense of national pride and, as one of our delegation noted, a growing attitude of "confidence and happiness".

Collective responsibility

There is now a collective responsibility for the growth of the country.

Concern for democratic institution and the traditions associated with democratic procedures were cleary evident in the Harare parliament.

Many of the vestiges of the Westminster order were alive and well. Sworn allegiance to the ruling party is at the same time not a necessary condition for being a member of the Cabinet. The Minister of State (public service) as a Cabinet Minister, for instance, does not belong to the ruling party.

Since independence, the size of the public service has most certainly mushroomed. Not in the manner we have seen in our own Bothamonic era, but largely due to the vast expansion that has taken place in the area of a most adequate educational system.

The population growth rate of Zimbabwe is 29 percent. The growth in the GDP for 1987 is estimated at 2 percent. Unemployment stands at a figure in excess of 23 percent. There are an estimated 200 000 school leavers joining this pool every year.

A long time

Wages and prices are controlled. Government approval for new projects, however, takes a long time. Too long.

The country has a well-developed manufacturing sector, prosperous commercial farming and a wide range of mineral resources. It has the potential for rapid economic growth.

These facts assist the government in now arriving at a growing realisation as to the vital necessity for what Mr Mugabe calls his government's desire to see "a harmonious, mutually supportive relationship between government and the business community".

The role of private enterprise is now widely recognised as being a vital element in correcting what could otherwise be a major crisis in this eight-year-old government's record.

The recent visit of Mr Mugabe to New York, the proposed new investment code and the statements this July of the members of the Cabinet at the congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries clearly indicate a commitment to the need for a restructuring of attitudes and policy towards economic development.

Established business continues to prosper despite a lack of foreign exchange. Cars are in short supply. The country upon occasion runs short of certain basic domestic commodities. However, these limitations are seen as a challenge by all.

The lifestyle of the past largely remains. The quality of life in the better suburbs has not deteriorated with the opening of residential rights to all.

Extensive "site and service" home building projects outside Harare have done much to overcome the housing problems of the country. Squatting is firmly and rigorously dealt with.

We certainly never encountered the like of an Alexandra township or a Soweto-type Mshenguville in our travels.

For white Zimbabweans, the opportunity to get on with the job of living, working and playing their sport in the manner they enjoyed in the past is of immeasurable value. To enjoy their wonderful climate and unique scenic surroundings in the knowledge that they are accepted by the rest of Africa and the world is a privilege South Africans must surely envy.

Over the entire duration of our stay, we never witnessed a harsh or antagonistic instance that could be ascribed to the hurtful grievances of Zimbabwe's past history.

The Zimbabwean experience has nevertheless a number of clear lessons for South Africa.

First and foremost is the need to realise the inexorable fact that a non-racial South African society is our ultimate destiny.

Change in hearts

South Africa cannot be thrust into the demands of a new order without a change in the hearts of the people. We require a positively disposed business community.

Certainly there will be pressure to have black chief executives at the head of our larger corporations.

Let us get these individuals trained now and ready to assume that role in due course. Otherwise the appointments may become an embarrassment to the individual and a disaster for the shareholders.

We will need a properly prepared public administration and local government structure. Without this, and much more, we can only achieve a disorder and chaos that will support expectations of those who opposed transition in the first place.

Zimbabwe has shown that transition to majority rule, though painfully achieved, has produced an order where respect for both winners and losers has been achieved. The previous capacity for brutality has been equally matched by a remarkable forgiveness.

In Zimbabwe we have a neighbour who is most anxious for our future — a neighbour who has graduated to a level we have yet to

SA spy suspect was 'in fear for his life'

Star 26/10/87 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A 54-year-old former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, Mr Phillip Conjwayo, said yesterday he had followed the instructions of his Zimbabwean interrogators because he feared for his life.

Mr Conjwayo, an alleged South African agent, told the High Court in Harare that he had taken part in a tape-recorded telephone conversation with people in South Africa because he had no alternative but to do as he was told.

He denied co-operating freely with the Zimbabwean officers questioning him about the car bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo in Janaury when a man was killed.

Mr Conjwayo, with Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34), is on trial for murder. All three pleaded not guilty.

The defence is challenging the admissibility as evidence of the tape recording which the State claims is a record of conversations between Mr Conjwayo and his South African controllers who arranged for him to pick up money.

Mr Conjwayo said he had been severely assaulted and had been promised he would be freed if he co-operated. He had been told what to say and he did not know the people he was speaking to. He said the number had come from a Zimbabwean CIO officer.

He said it was both the offer of freedom and the assault which made him "co-operate".

Police officers, giving evidence earlier, had denied assaulting Mr Conjwayo. They thanked him for his alleged co-operation, saying this had enabled them to arrest the other two accused.

The trial continues.

Zimbabwe confiscates 'enemy' property

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has seized control of property belonging to seven individuals and a company under the powers it has under the state of emergency to deal with enemies of the state. (362)

Two individuals, Mr Gordon Gray Branfield and Mr Malcolm Callaway, have been associated in reports over a number of years with anti-Zimbabwean activities conducted from South Africa. Both are former Rhodesian policemen. Star 26/10/88

The other names given are Mr Bentley Monty Creveler, Mr Sydney John Beech, Mr Barry Newton Lodge, Ms Harriet Ross Lodge, Ms Dorothy Ann Dryburgh and Spraypave (Pvt) Ltd.

Star Times 27/10/88

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Zimbabwe seizes 7 white properties

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi, has invoked the emergency powers to seize the property of seven whites and a private company, The Herald newspaper reported yesterday.

Two of the whites are former members of the Rhodesian security forces, named in recent court cases as agents of South African military intelligence. No explanation has been given by Mr Mahachi for his action.

The seven people are Mr Malcolm John Calloway, Mr Gordon Gray Branfield, Mr Bentley Monty Creveler, Mr Sydney John Beech, Mr Barry Newton Lodge, Mrs Harriet Ross Lodge and Mrs Dorothy Ann Dryburgh.

The company whose assets have been taken over is Spraypave Limited.

During a trial in the High Court earlier this year it was alleged that during the 1982 Matabeleland unrest, four members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party repeatedly met Mr "Matt" Calloway at secret locations on the Botswana-Transvaal border where truckloads of arms were delivered for smuggling into Zimbabwe.

Mr Calloway served in the police until shortly after independence. He was attached to the Matabeleland North Law and Order section.

In July, when a Bulawayo garage owner, Rory Burt Maguire, was jailed for seven years for failing to report South African agents, it was alleged that Mr "Lofty" Branfield was the controller of sabotage squads who planted bombs at African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe. Maguire testified that calls were placed to Mr Branfield in Pretoria from his Grey Street garage.

Under a government proclamation a person named in a property restriction order has to return physically to Zimbabwe to seek legal redress in the courts. Mr Calloway and the others affected would therefore appear barred from hiring lawyers here to press their rights. It is believed Mr Calloway, Mr Branfield and at least one of the other people named were receiving a pension paid from Zimbabwe. This has now been stopped.

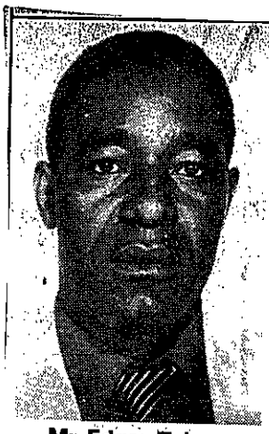
Legal sources say they may have a case to challenge the property restriction orders under the British-designed 1980 Lancaster House constitution. A court action would, however, cost tens of thousands of rands.

HARARE. — A judge trying three Zimbabweans for murder yesterday ruled that one of the accused had freely telephoned South African intelligence agents after his arrest in January.

Mr Justice Wilson Sandura rejected testimony by Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, that he had been assaulted and coerced by police into making the taped phone calls which were played in court last week.

The judge said he would give his reasons later.

Mr Conjwayo, a former policeman, is accused with Mr Kevin Woods, 36, and Mr Michael Smith, 34, of murder, terrorism and causing an explosion at an ANC home in which one person died. — Sapa-Reuter



Mr Edgar Tekere

Tekere flays Mugabe in anti-corruption crusade

CMG Trips 27/10/88

362

MUTARE, Zimbabwe. — Mr Edgar Tekere, the dissident leader expelled from Zimbabwe's ruling party, says President Robert Mugabe has failed to show he can lead the country.

"The corrupt are finding comfort under (Mugabe's) umbrella," Mr Tekere said at his home here.

"It's a major disappointment (that) Comrade Mugabe has failed to prove he is able to lead this country, government and party," he said.

It was the first direct attack on the president by Mr Tekere, who was last week thrown out of Zanu-PF, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), for criticising other leaders in public.

Mr Tekere helped Mr Mugabe found the party 25 years ago and once served as its secretary-general.

He said he would not form an opposition party but pledged to continue fighting Mr Mugabe's plan to establish a one-party Marxist-Leninist state.

Mr Tekere is member of parliament for Mutare Town in his home province of Manicaland.

He dismissed threats by Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, number three in the Zanu hierarchy, that he would be charged with defaming the party if he continued his anti-corruption crusade.

"I think Comrade Mugabe can assist me in giving proof," he said.

Mr Tekere began to fall out of favour shortly after independence from Britain in 1980. He was acquitted on a technicality on a charge of murdering a white farmer and lost his post as party secretary-general.

But he still wields immense influence in his home province and generally enjoys popular support countrywide. Mutare residents packed a hall on Tuesday night to hear him repeat earlier attacks on the government. — Sapa-Reuter

Govt officials said to be linked to illegal car sales

Star 27/6/85

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A row is brewing over the reported sacking of a leading Bulawayo businessman and MP who played a part in exposing a racket involving the distribution of new vehicles in Zimbabwe, which is desperately short of cars.

In a front-page story last week, *The Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo said top government officials were suspected of being involved in the illegal sale of new cars.

The story said that many vehicles suppplied to indviduals on the orders of Ministry officials to assembly plants or dealers, were resold at inflated prices.

The Minister of Industry and Technology, Mr Callistus Ndlovu, was said to have personally ordered the sale of cars for certain people.

The factory manager at one assembly plant, Mr Dudley Wilde, said he received instructions from above and was not prepared to disclose any information.

The racket was exposed when the MP, Mr Obert Mpofu, received a cheque sent to him in error for overpayment of a vehicle. His inquires led to the newspaper story.

Mr Mpofu has since, reportedly, been summarily dismissed from his post as managing director of the Zimbabwe Grain Bag company in which the government has a half share. He refused to comment.

Corruption in government circles has featured strongly in Zimbabwe in recent weeks and culminated with the sacking of Mr Edgar Tekere from the ruling party last week for his repeated denunciation of alleged corruption among the party leadership.

Court accepts calls by 'SA agent'

Star 27/10/88 362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Tape recordings of telephone conversations by an alleged South African agent and his controllers in South Africa were admitted as evidence yesterday by Mr Justice Sandura in the murder trial of three men.

The judge said he was satisfied that Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) had made the telephone calls freely and voluntarily and without undue influence.

Mr Conjwayo, Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34) are accused of the murder of the driver of a booby-trapped car which blew up at an ANC house in Bulawayo in January. They pleaded not guilty.

Defence Counsel Mr Michael O'Meara submitted that the police denied Mr Conjwayo access to a lawyer and subjected him to interrogation.

MOTIVATED

But state counsel Mr Andrew Chigovera maintained Mr Conjwayo, a former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, had co-operated freely, motivated by a desire to see his white accomplices arrested.

The ruling yesterday means that both the warned and cautioned statements in which the accused admit their involvement and the telephone tape recordings form part of the evidence to be examined by the judge and the two assessors.

Earlier yesterday Mr Conjwayo admitted receiving a call from a Mary Baker asking him to go to Bulawayo from Harare to meet Henry Thompson, who intended to open a business there.

The State maintains that Henry Thompson was the South African agent who parachuted into Zimbabwe to plan the attack on the ANC house.

'I thought I was going to die' — SA spy accused

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A former Zimbabwe Intelligence Officer, accused of being a South African spy, said he thought he was going to be killed when he was arrested by extremely aggressive men, many with cocked weapons.

Mr Kevin Woods, 35, was giving evidence in the High Court here when the defence case opened on the 11th day of the trial of three men accused of murdering the driver of a booby-trapped car which blew up at an ANC house in Bulawayo in January.

Mr Woods, Mr Michael Smith, 34, and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, have all pleaded not guilty.

Armed men

The full-bearded former intelligence officer told the court he was in Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal on the night of the attack on the ANC house. He was returning to Zimbabwe after taking his son to school.

The car bomb exploded on the evening of January 11, injuring some of the ANC personnel in the house.

Mr Woods said that on Sunday, January 17 he had been working in his yard when he saw an armed policeman approaching him with an Uzi submachinegun. He then saw other armed men in the garden, some in camouflage uniform, with their weapons cocked.

He was marched at gunpoint to a group of senior officers who were very aggressive.

"There were armed men all around — it was a terrifying experience," Mr Woods said.

One of them who knew him said: "You've really done it this time, Kevin."

His wife Jane and two daughters aged 10 and five, who were in the house, were also arrested and put in a police vehicle.

His wife was upset and scared and his daughters were bewildered and had tears in their eyes.

Emotion

"I begged them not to hassle them," Mr Woods told the court, showing some emotion.

He was handcuffed and taken in another vehicle to the police station where he was taken to an office crowded with people, some of them armed.

An assistant police commissioner, Mr Ndove, shouted and screamed at him for about an hour.

A senior assistant commissioner then pushed his way in, Mr Woods said.

"He stuck his face three inches from mine and screamed at me: 'You are dead'."

He then stormed out of the office.

"I thought I was going to be killed, still not knowing why they were treating me like that," Mr Woods said.

He was put in leg irons and taken to another police station. At one stage he called out to a Central Intelligence Organisation officer and personal friend: "Tommy, look after my wife and kids, please."

Mr Woods, who drank water frequently while he stood in khaki prison clothes giving evidence, said Assistant Commissioner Ndove had told him not to even think of a lawyer "because you will never see one".

That night interrogation had continued at another police station where threats were made against his family. As an ex-member of the CIO, Mr Woods was told he would know what happened to people who did not co-operate, and he was also asked: "Why let your little children suffer?".

Mr Woods said he knew from his CIO experience that his wife and children would not be capable of taking detention in the general condition of police cells.

Mr Woods served four years in the CIO in Bulawayo from 1982 to 1986. He had about 10 years' service in the police before then.

His wife was in court when he gave evidence, which will continue today.

Woods weeps in court

HARARE. — Mr Kevin John Woods, 35, a former member of the Rhodesian security forces accused of murder, yesterday broke down and wept in the witness box as he described how his wife and two daughters aged ten and five were detained along with him in January.

"My wife appeared very upset. It was clear my daughters were bewildered and I could see the tears of fear in their eyes," Mr Woods told Mr Justice Wilson Sandura.

Mr Woods, Mr Michael Smith, 34, and Mr Philip Conjwayo, 54, have been on trial for the past two weeks on charges arising from the bombing of an African National Congress house in Bulawayo's Trenance suburb on January 11. Mr Amon Obert Mwanza, who was allegedly a hired driver, was killed by a remote control car bomb.

The three men have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Woods said he was working in the garden of his smallholding in Bulawayo on January 17 when truckloads of armed men descended on the property and took him and his wife and daughters away.

He appeared to lose self-control as he told of his interrogation at Bulawayo CID headquarters.

He said he appealed to a former black colleague in the Central Intelligence Organisation, whom he thought was a personal friend: "Please look after my wife and kids."

"I knew the condition of police cells and I knew my wife and daughters were not capable of taking that kind of detention."

The ex-colleague appeared embarrassed, and just laughed, he said.

Mr Woods said Assistant Police Commissioner S J Ndove came up to him during a long and aggressive interrogation and bellowed in his face: "You are dead."

Assistant Commissioner Ndove also said: "I am so glad you are an ex-member because you know what happens to people who do not co-operate."

He was told, he said: "Don't even think of asking for a lawyer."

Earlier, the last police witness for the prosecution, Detective Inspector Liberman Ndlovu, said the accused men were kept in leg irons for several weeks after their arrest, and moved from Bulawayo to Harare, because as early as January a South African rescue attempt was feared. An abortive rescue bid was later made on June 30, he said.

ZIMBABWE

Balance of payments

While the 1987 balance of payments (BoP) surplus of Z$234m (US$124m) is Zimbabwe's largest since independence, it does not represent any real improvement in the underlying external payments situation.

Official figures, just published by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), show a trade surplus last year of some Z$635m, but this was largely wiped out by the deficit on invisible account of Z$553m, leaving a surplus of only Z$82m. The capital account saw an increase despite the outflow of Z$50m private capital, a net inflow of Z$152m reflecting government borrowing abroad.

The capital account surplus of Z$152m and current account surplus of Z$82m gave an overall surplus — before repayments to the International Monetary Fund — of Z$234m. These absorbed Z$171m, leaving a liquidity or cash flow improvement of Z$63m.

RBZ points out that the improvement on current account was largely attributable to tight import and exchange controls. Exports rose by only 9,5% — failing to keep pace with the 13% trade-weighted depreciation of the Zimbabwean dollar — while imports rose by 5,6%, reflecting a further decline in import volumes. Indeed, calculated in special drawing rights, 1987 exports were 6% below 1982 levels, while imports were down almost 40%.

In this situation, it is hardly surprising that investment levels should be depressed and that several industries — especially the transport sector — are suffering an acute shortage of imported spares and components.

While the BoP numbers make good reading superficially, the RBZ warns that export performance simply isn't good enough. "Policies to stimulate exports and bring about a sharp rise in investment are critical if the objectives of sustainable real growth and employment creation are to be achieved," says the bank's latest *Quarterly Review*.

This view is echoed by the business community, which is increasingly critical of the apparent paralysis of decision-makers within government. As one top industrialist puts it: "We all know what should be done, but no one in government seems capable of setting the wheels in motion." ■

FINANCIAL MAIL OCTOBER 28 1988

Russian's call for talks with SA shocks Harare

Star 28/10/88

HARARE – Zimbabwe's differences with the Soviet Union on the correct approach to South Africa have become a public issue following remarks in Harare by a senior Soviet newsman.

Zimbabwe claims to stand for the "all or nothing" approach. Any suggestion of talking to President Botha meets with a definite and resounding "Nyet!" from President Mugabe.

Mr Botha must talk to South Africa's own black leaders first, after letting them out of prison, and also do something meaningful about ending apartheid is Harare's line.

It was reinforced only this week with vitriolic remarks by the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, about Pretoria's "hand of friendship being stained with the blood of black brothers and sisters".

This attitude is well known. So it caused something of a stir in Harare when, last week, a leading Soviet newsman, the deputy chairman of the Novosti Press Agency, Mr Karen Khachaturov, urged African leaders to talk to the South African Government.

The question of Pretoria talking to South African black leaders was a different issue, he said.

He clearly implied that it was unrealistic for President Mugabe and other African leaders to refuse to have dealings with Pretoria, relating this approach to outdated Soviet policy concerning the destruction of all imperialism in one sweep.

A senior Zimbabwean government official, who met the the three-man Soviet team led by Mr Khachaturov, told me he was quite bowled over by their views. "I never realised things had changed that much," he confessed.

Now the main newspaper in Zimbabwe, *The Herald*, which normally reflects government policy on all foreign policy issues has described Mr Khachaturov's statement as "truly frightening".

BY ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service.

The suggestion from a visiting Soviet journalist that the Zimbabwe leaders should talk to Pretoria has sent shock waves through President Robert Mugabe's administration.

Calling for a Soviet clarification, the paper added: "We say frightening because it spells serious trouble for such 'refuseniks' as Zimbabwe because General Magnus Malan issued a warning to this country for our stand on the apartheid issue."

The Herald said Pretoria had lost the initiative and it would be tragic if the system were to be rescued by wrong signals at this delicate stage.

The editorial also maintained that recent apparent contradictions within the OAU over talks with South Africa had been resolved.

The current chairman, President Mousa Traore of Mali, had appeared to be condoning talks now with Pretoria, but had since reaffirmed that political prisoners had to be released and apartheid dismantled before Pretoria could be taken seriously.

This position should have the support of the socialist camp in particular, said the paper, but had been followed by the Soviet advice to accept "the crumbs" Mr Botha was offering.

The paper claimed "the stated Soviet position on the issue no longer coincides with that of Africa with regard to the issue of isolating the racist regime".

With some bitterness, the editorial concluded: "The not-so-subtle suggestion was that for the sake of 'world peace', Africa should surrender to reformed apartheid. That the apartheid regime will not relinquish racism, nor accept one man-one vote, is lost upon our dear colleague."

I thought I was to die, says spy case accused

Star 28/10/88

362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A former Zimbabwe Intelligence Officer accused of being a South African spy said yesterday he thought he was going to be killed when he was arrested by extremely aggressive men, many with cocked weapons.

Mr Kevin Woods (35) was giving evidence in the High Court when the defence case opened on the 11th day of the trial of three men accused of murdering the driver of a booby-trapped car which blew up at an ANC house in Bulawayo in January.

Mr Woods, Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) have all pleaded not guilty.

The full-bearded former intelligence officer told the court he was in Pietersburg, northern Transvaal on the night of the attack on the ANC house. He was returning to Zimbabwe after taking his son to school.

The car bomb exploded on the evening of January 11, injuring some of the ANC personnel in the house.

POLICEMAN WITH MACHINEGUN

Mr Woods said that on Sunday January 17 he was working in his yard when he saw an armed policeman approaching him with an Uzi sub-machinegun. He then saw other armed men in the garden, some in camouflage, with their weapons cocked.

He was marched at gunpoint to a group of senior officers who were very aggressive.

"There were armed men all around," said Mr Woods, "it was a terrifying experience."

One of them who knew him said: "You have really done it this time, Kevin."

His wife and two daughters aged 10 and five, who were in the house, were also arrested and put in a police vehicle.

His wife was upset and scared and his daughters were bewildered and had tears in their eyes.

"I begged them not to hassle them."

He was taken to a police station where an assistant commissioner, Mr Ndove, shouted and screamed at him for about an hour.

He said Assistant Commissioner Ndove had told him not to even think of a lawyer "because you will never see one".

That night interrogation continued at another police station where he and his family were threatened.

Mr Woods served four years in the CID in Bulawayo from 1982 to 1986. He had about 10 years' service in the police before then.

The trial continues.

'I feared torture of my family'

Star 29/10/87 (362)

Woods tells of CIO methods

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — A chilling account of the interrogation methods used by Zimbabwe's feared Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) was given in the High Court here yesterday by a former senior officer in the organisation.

Mr Kevin John Woods (35) was explaining why he was terrified that he, his wife and two young daughters would be interrogated by the CIO after his arrest on January 17 after a car bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo.

Mr Woods, Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) are accused of murdering Mr Obert Mwanza, the driver of the car, and of acting for the South African intelligence service.

Mr Woods was a member of the CIO from 1982 to 1986 when he was in charge of the administration of the anti-dissident campaign.

Asked about interrogation techniques, he said: "I would see people being assaulted with anything from sticks to hosepipes.

"I have seen subjects having their heads immersed in buckets of water.

"A popular method in the water technique was to use a government issue canvas kitbag. The bag, half full of water, was tied around the subject's neck and the rear part lifted so the water covered his face."

He had seen suspects beaten on the soles of their feet until the flesh was bruised and erupted.

"I have seen people with broken limbs as a result of being struck with pick handles.

"I have seen electrical connections from a hand dynamo placed on the private parts of subjects and the subjects being shocked by turning the handle."

The length of time this treatment was administered depended on the strength of the subject or how long it took him to tell the CIO what they wanted to know.

"It is never left unfinished. The subject has to capitulate or he will die," said Mr Woods.

"I was terrified," he said. "I knew for sure they would have no hesitation in applying any of these methods to my wife and children and myself."

Mr Woods, questioned by his defence counsel, Mr Michael O' Meara, said statements he had made had not been made freely and voluntarily.

In a warned and cautioned statement, which the judge has admitted as evidence, Mr Woods confessed to being recruited by a South African agency to supply information about the African National Congress in Zimbabwe.

His passport and a hotel bill have been produced as exhibits to show he was in South Africa on the night of January 11 when the car-bomb was detonated.

Mr Woods had gone to South Africa on January 8 to take his son back to school and only returned to Zimbabwe on January 12.

The court went into camera yesterday afternoon when Mr Woods was asked to speak about his knowledge of ANC activities from his days in the CIO.

The trial will continue on Monday when it enters its fourth week.

(362) Star 31/10/88

Zimbabwe youth told to help curb unemployment

HARARE — Immediate and radical solutions to the problem of unemployment, which stands at about 900 000 jobless in a population of about 8,5 million, have to be found, Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Mr Bernard Chidzero said at the weekend.

Addressing the two-day Zanu (PF) national youth convention on Zimbabwe's current financial position, Mr Chidzero said the question of employment generation was a complex issue which called for a multipronged approach."Because the cumulative unemployment figure for the period 1980 to date is intolerably large and because training institutions are approaching the limit of their absorptive capacity and growth in the economy has been slow, radical solutions to this problem have to be found soon."

He pointed out that it would be naive to imagine that the problem could be solved by government alone, and overnight.

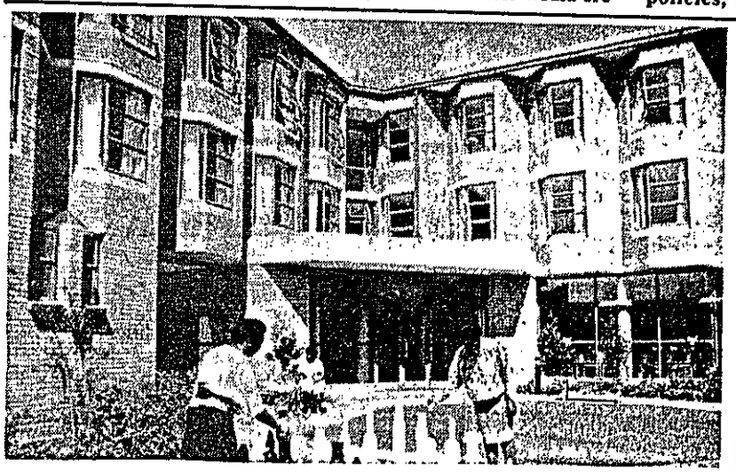
He said greater investment in the productive sector would create more jobs, but the productive investment on the part of government was limited in scope because about 40 percent of the national budget was channelled towards salaries and debt service repayments.

"We are now working on a new investment policy and guidelines, have prepared an investment register and are re-examining our prices and incomes policies, controls and procedures," said Mr Chidzero.

The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Social Welfare in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies was undertaking a comprehensive study on prospects for economic development.

"All these and other developments demonstrate the serious view with which the government regards the growth, development and employment syndrome," said Mr Chidzero.

The convention was officially closed by the Zanu (PF) secretary of the Youth League, Mr Ernest Kadungure. — Sapa.



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Qantas may step up flights to Harare

Star 31/10/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

PERTH — Qantas, forced by the Australian government to abandon a direct service to Johannesburg, wants to beef up its share of the back-door traffic through Harare.

It is considering the introduction of a second weekly flight to Harare within the next six months.

Qantas has already scheduled a record 15 supplementary services for the next three months to cater for Christmas and New Year business, and is reported to be making big profits on the Harare run.

An estimated 50 percent of passengers flying Qantas over the Indian Ocean are going to South Africa, a fact which may concern South African Airways in its bid to attract passengers on the roundabout route through Hong Kong and Taipei.

This was introduced a year ago when the Hawke government withdrew SAA's landing rights in Australia.

'Military tactics form of cowardice'

Accused: ANC murders innocents

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Star 1/11/88

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The ANC killed innocent people indiscriminately and its military tactics were a low form of cowardice, the High Court in Harare was told yesterday.

Mr Kevin John Woods, the 35-year-old former Zimbabwe intelligence officer on trial for murder after a car bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo in January, said he would grant the ANC the right to struggle for freedom but indiscriminate murder was not the way it should be done.

Sympathised

As an educated, civilised man, he was sympathetic to the South African Government's attitude towards the ANC because of the killings.

South African Government retaliation was not directed at places frequented by women and children.

Mr Woods, Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) have pleaded not guilty to the murder of the driver of the car which blew up outside the house in Bulawayo's Jungle Road, injuring some ANC personnel.

Mr Woods, giving evidence on oath from the witness box, said he agreed indiscriminate attacks on civilian targets should be stopped.

He refused to answer questions on a warned and cautioned statement to the police in which he admitted being recruited by South Africa to supply information about the ANC.

He said the statement had been obtained under duress.

Asked what he knew about Mr Alan Trowsdale, Mr Alec West, Mr Gordon Branfield and Mr Lawrence Wasserman, he said they were former Rhodesian Police colleagues.

He also knew Mr Christopher Bawden, said by the State to have been involved in the car bomb attack.

The acting Attorney General, Mr Andrew Chigovera, suggested that Trowsdale, West and Branfield worked for SA Military Intelligence.

Mr Woods, who served in the Zimbabwe CIO for four years until 1986, said he had co-operated with the police after his arrest because he feared what would happen to him if he did not.

Impunity

He said an innocent man, suspected of involvement in the abduction of six tourists in Matabeleland in 1982, had been taken to a CIO interrogation centre at Esigodini.

"Because he was innocent he could not say what they wanted to know. The last time I saw him he was a completely destroyed rotten piece of living flesh," said Mr Woods.

He knew he would be dealt with with the same impunity and that was part of his fear to this day.

The trial, in its fourth week, is continuing.

I hid money in toilet, admits ex-Zim officer

HARARE — Mr Kevin Woods, a former Zimbabwean intelligence officer on trial for murder, yesterday admitted in the High Court that he hid Z$1 000 in a petrol station toilet five days after a car-bomb attack in Bulawayo.

He said he was told to leave the money in a telephone discussion with Mr Allan Trousdale, a former police colleague now living in South Africa, who promised to repay him in rands.

Under cross-examination, however, he denied knowing what the money was intended for.

Mr Woods, 35, is on trial with Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, and Mr Michael Smith, 34, for the bomb attack on the house in Trenance, Bulawayo, on January 11 in which the car driver was killed and an African National Congress member seriously injured.

The three are accused of being South African agents. Charges against them include murder, terrorism and causing an explosion, all of which carry the death penalty.

Mr Woods refused to say how he acquired an electronic text transmission machine said by the prosecution to have been given to him by his South African controllers.

He also refused to answer when asked if he used the machine to send messages over the telephone.

Mr Woods also denied that he had co-operated with the police during investigations into the bomb blast to ensure the arrest of another suspected SA agent, Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden, who is alleged to have escaped to South Africa following the blast. — Sapa-Reuter

1-Jan-80 Standard Report Page 2

Surname	Name	Temp	No	Street	Area
Van Rooi	Monica	Y	24	Duke St.	Woodstock
Watson	Vanessa	Y	49	Roodebloem Rd.	Woodstock
Williams	Mandi	Y	29	Mountain Rd.	Woodstock
Williams	Michelle	Y	29	Kitchener Rd	Woodstock

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Cape Times, Tuesday, November 1, 1988 5

'Firebrand' Tekere blasts Zimbabwe rulers

Own Correspondent

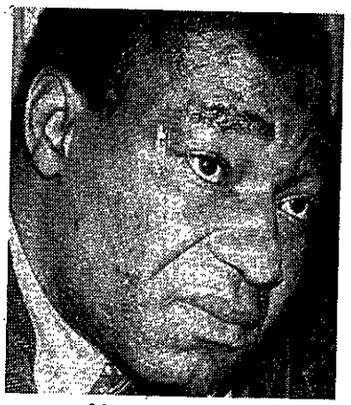
MUTARE — When Zimbabwe's ruling party secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, eight years ago led armed ex-guerillas on a mission to kill an old white farmer, opposition leaders such as former prime minister Mr Ian Smith bayed for his blood.

Today, the 51-year-old firebrand of Zimbabwean politics is being toasted by whites for boldly standing up to the government, accusing President Robert Mugabe's cabinet ministers of corruption, greed and mismanagement.

"Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive-care unit and the leadership has decayed," he told a public meeting in Mutare, provincial capital of Zimbabwe's eastern Manica province, four days before he was ousted from the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) by the 90-member central committee.

Officially, Mr Tekere earned the distinction of being the only member sacked from Zanu (PF) because he did not air his grievances through the correct party channels and could not substantiate allegations against his peers. But there is little doubt that he was fired for violating an unwritten code of the party hierarchy, publicly pointing up faults in the leadership.

"I fear we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship," Mr Tekere had said, declaring his opposition to Mr Mugabe's aim of turning one of Africa's few Western-style democracies into a one-party state.



Mr Edgar Tekere

And without identifying the alleged villains he also spoke of cabinet ministers, senior bureaucrats and security chiefs stashing away money in Swiss bank accounts "just like the Mafia". Mr Tekere's central committee colleagues were not amused.

They booted him out of the party and plan to strip him of his seat on 100-member national assembly and threaten to drag him before the courts if he continues to impugn them.

Mr Tekere remains unbowed as he receives wellwishers at his home in Mutare, a city serving his tribal stronghold of Manicaland. "I will not be silenced," he defiantly told foreign reporters. "I am not going to sit back and see the country go to the dogs." Fear of the law does not bother the man who in 1964 helped Mr Mugabe found Zanu (PF).

Like Mr Mugabe he languished in detention without charge as a terrorist for 10 years. And on his release in 1975 he fled with Mr Mugabe to neighbouring Mozambique to lead a guerilla army in the war that transformed white Rhodesia into black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980.

Nor has he had any reason to be afraid of the courts. As party secretary-general, number three in the hierarchy, he was acquitted by a white High Court judge of the murder of the white farmer, 68-year-old Mr Gerald Adams, at a homestead near Harare shortly after independence in 1980.

Mr Tekere's sacking was denounced by labour leaders and University of Zimbabwe students, who staged a demonstration this week calling on him to launch a new "clean" political party. Most Zimbabweans seem to be on his side, too.

His political demise comes at a time when public patience is wearing thin with politicians who preach egalitarianism while they drive around in chaffeured Mercedes Benzes, live in mansions with swimming pools and servants and acquire properties, businesses and shops worth far more than their earnings.

ANC house attack: accused tells of torture

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Beatings and water torture inflicted on him by a Zimbabwean CIO officer known as "KK" or "The Colonel", were described in court here yesterday by Mr Phillip Conjwayo, one of three men accused of murder in a car-bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo.

Mr Conjwayo (54), served for 26 years in the Rhodesian Police, 10 of them in Special Branch.

The Xhosa-speaking ex-detective, with Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34), has pleaded not guilty.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS

Giving evidence yesterday, he said that when he was being interrogated in Bulawayo he had had his head repeatedly immersed in water. He had been beaten with a rubber strap and given electric shocks.

He said "KK" had told him he would be killed if he did not reveal the names of his accomplices.

He said he had not been allowed to see a lawyer until about three weeks after his arrest, although he had frequently asked for one.

The State alleges that Mr Conjwayo was recruited into the South African Intelligence Organisation in 1985, that he bought the car used in the attack on the ANC house and hired the driver who was killed when the booby-trapped vehicle exploded.

The trial continues.

(362) 27/10 - 2/11/88

Humbled heroes find going tough

When Zimbabwean dissidents surrendered under a general amnesty earlier this year, they assumed they would rejoin society as heroes. Instead, reports CHARLES RUKUNI, they have been placed under police protection after threats and attacks by members of the public.

BULAWAYO. — When dissident Sontayi Nare gave himself up at Plumtree police station, he was asked how he had survived in the bush for six years.

His answer was simple: "We were fed by the peasants, because they were sympathetic to our struggle."

"If I go to that village now," he continued, pointing toward a nearby settlement south of the police station near the Botswana border, "they will slaughter a chicken for me."

Chicken is a delicacy in Zimbabwe, symbolising welcome and great respect for visitors.

Nare is one of the 113 dissidents who responded to an amnesty declared by President Mugabe in April.

He was saying that the rebels were popular with the peasants — not harassing them or forcing them to provide food as the government had been saying.

The point was repeated by Juluka Mkwananzi, spokesman for 41 dissidents who gave themselves up in a group at Nkayi two days before the amnesty's June deadline.

Mkwananzi asked police to assemble the villagers outside the police station, where he presented a list of demands drafted by the dissidents. He told his audience that the dissidents had given themselves up in the spirit of the unity accord signed between the leaders of the two political parties, ZAPU led by Joshua Nkomo, and ZANU led by Mugabe.

But today, several months after the amnesty left them free to return to their homes, 97 of the former dissidents are still at various police camps in Matabeleland.

They have nowhere to go. Those who tried to return to their homes or urban areas came back to the police camps within four days after members of the public made it clear they were unwanted.

The episode led the former rebels to the realisation that they had been "popular" only because they wielded guns. Once unarmed, they were challenged by ordinary people. Several were assaulted; at least one required hospital treatment.

Although the goverment had forgiven the dissidents they were told they would get no more favours beyond the initial pardon. Having convinced the dissidents to lay down arms and give information about themselves, the government could now easily trace anyone who might return to the bush. It had the upper hand and the dissidents were trapped.

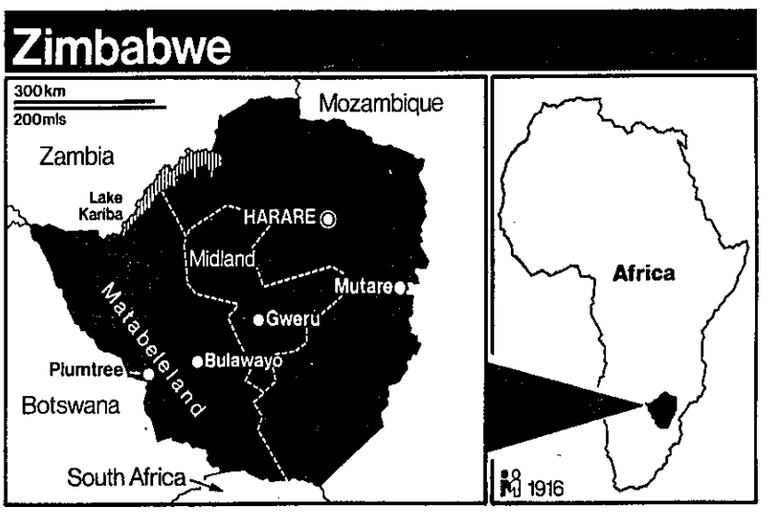
Peace now prevailed in Matabeleland and Midlands, and ordinary citizens fully backed the government. They were prepared to apprehend — even kill — any dissident.

The government position was put succinctly by Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Emmerson Munangagwe: "They (the dissidents) were granted an amnesty so that they could come back and join society, but to say that the government should find resources to look after the former dissidents is taking it too far."

The dissidents, therefore, could not expect help finding jobs. Despite their protests that the government was going back on its word to help them, there was nothing they could do.

But letters to the press indicate that government help for the former dissidents would have been unpopular. Letter writers wanted to know why dissidents - some of them known as murderers - should get preferential treatment when as many as 13 560 former combatants had not obtained jobs.

This leaves the government with a dilemma: where to house such people permanently so that they will be safe. So far, police stations seem to be the only place. — GEMINI NEWS



Car deal evidence in booby-trap case

Ex-policewoman is named as SA agent

Star 3/11/88

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An alleged South African intelligence agent, previously referred to as Mary Baker, was yesterday named in the Harare High Court as Katriona Marilyn Burger, a former Rhodesian policewoman.

The state prosecutor disclosed the name in cross-examination of Mr Phillip Conjwayo, one of three men charged with murder over the death of the driver of a booby-trapped car which blew up outside an ANC house in Bulawayo in January.

SA contact for agents

Mr Conjwayo, who denied any knowledge of a Katriona Burger, has pleaded not guilty to murder and alternative charges dealing with terrorism, as have his co-accused, Mr Kevin Woods and Mr Michael Smith.

The state maintains that the woman known as Mary Baker was a contact in South Africa for a group of agents including the three accused.

Mr Conjwayo said he met Mary Baker before independence, when she was working for a security company in Harare owned by a Mr Dancer, who has since died.

At that time, Mr Conjwayo said, he was looking for work and was introduced to Mary Baker by a Mr Begg, with whom he had worked in the police.

Mr Conjwayo said that in 1985 she had told him about a man who was starting a business in Harare and then in January this year she had phoned him and suggested he meet a Mr Henry Thompson in Bulwayo. Mr Thompson was thinking of opening a business there and might be able to employ him.

When the prosecutor showed him a file of photographs, Mr Conjwayo denied that the woman pictured there was Mary Baker.

However he identifed photograhs of men he said he had served with in the Rhodesian police including a Mr Price, Mr Begg, Mr Hart and Mr Wishart.

Mr Conjwayo admitted meeting Mr Thompson in Bulawayo, buying a car for him and hiring a driver. He insisted he did not know the use to which the car would be put.

Purchase of car

He had met Mr Thompson, as arranged with Mary Baker, outside the main post office in Bulawayo on January 6.

"I had no difficulty picking him out," he said. "He was the only white man there."

The hearing continues.

Harare gags Tekere 'reprieve' reports

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's government-controlled news media were ordered to "kill" reports of a press conference given by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, in which he predicted that Mr Edgar Tekere would be allowed to keep his parliamentary seat.

Mr Mutasa is one of the most senior members of the Zanu (PF) Politburo and it is believed the instruction would have had to come from a very high level.

Press sources yesterday confirmed that the order came through the Information Ministry after the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation carried the news on early bulletins.

Speaking at a press conference to which only the official local media were invited, Mr Mutasa said he believed the Zanu (PF) central committee "overreacted" when it expelled Mr Tekere last month.

The former Zanu (PF) secretary-general and close associate of Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe was expelled for claiming that democracy was dying in Zimbabwe.

Comm. Trials 3/11/88

Zim court told of SA spy controller

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From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Further disclosures about the mysterious South African spy controller "Mary Baker" were made by the state here yesterday during the trial of alleged SA agents Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Michael Smith and Mr Philip Conjwayo.

Zimbabwe's acting attorney-general, Mr Andrew Chigovera, put it to Mr Conjwayo during cross-examination that "Mary Baker" was the code name of Ms Katriona Marilyn Burger, who joined Rhodesia's British South Africa Police on September 3, 1973 and served in the Central Criminal Investigation Department until December 23, 1977.

Mr Conjwayo is alleged to have telephoned "Mary Baker" in Johannesburg from the Bulawayo CID headquarters following his arrest, and requested help in escaping from Zimbabwe. The call took place five days after a Zambian driver was killed by a remote-control car bomb outside an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo, on January 11 this year.

Mr Conjwayo said the only "Mary Baker" he knew was the daughter of Mr Heinz Taube, proprietor of Leemac TV repair shop in Baker Avenue, Harare. Mr Taube was inexplicably detained in January, but was later released.

Mr Conjwayo said he did not know the "Mary Baker" shown in a photograph produced by Mr Chigovera in a display of alleged SA intelligence agents who formerly served in the Rhodesian security forces.

The state allegation that "Mary Baker" is the code name of Ms Katriona Marilyn Burger has caused confusion, because previously the court was told it was her real name.

The trial of Mr Woods, Mr Smith and Mr Conjwayo, who are pleading not guilty to murder, continues today before Mr Justice Sandura and assessors Mr Heyi Malaba and Mr Steven Tutani.

Star 3/11/88

Zimbabwe aiming to use less SA coal

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's dependency on South Africa for a particular type of coal used in the ferro-chrome industry should be eliminated by 1990, a Ministry of Mines official said here.

The importation from South Africa of low sulphur, low phosphorus coal for the industry, costs about R6 million in precious foreign exchange every year.

These imports are likely to stop in the next 14 months when a new coal mine opens at Sengwa in north Matabeleland.

"At present Zimbabwe imports coke and coal from South Africa at an annual foreign exchange cost of approximately R16 million for the high carbon ferro-chromium production.

"The Sengwa colliery will substitute for all the imported coal," the official said.

Zimbabwe would however still need to import coke worth about R11 million annually from South Africa as there is no known coke substitute available.

POOR ROAD

Sengwa mine is being developed by Rio Tinto which was granted permission by government in February this year.

A major stumbling block has been the lack of an all-weather road to link the remote colliery to the railroad.

The Ministry of Transport is currently working flat out to complete construction of Gokwe-Siabuwa road.

The road is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1989 and would enable the haulage of coal to Union Carbide's ferro-chrome operation in Kwekwe. — Sapa.

New sonic

Zimbabwean accused offers to show wounds

Star 4/11/88

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A former Rhodesian Special Branch officer, Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54), clashed with the prosecutor on several occasions yesterday during cross-examination when he was taken through statements he allegedly made to the police.

Mr Conjwayo, one of three men accused of murder and the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January, said his penis had been "burnt" when electrical wires were attached to it during interrogation.

When the Acting Attorney General, Mr Andrew Chigovera, said there was no medical evidence to support this, Mr Conjwayo offered to show him the wounds.

When Mr Chigovera put it to him that the alleged assaults never took place, Mr Conjwayo replied, "You are only saying that because we are here in court. You will not say it to me outside."

Mr Conjwayo, who served for 26 years in the Rhodesian Police, has admitted buying the car used in the car bomb attack on the ANC house and hiring the driver who was killed. But he has denied knowing anything about the attack and has said he thought the vehicle was to be used for business purposes.

Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34) are appearing with him and have also pleaded not guilty.

Mr Smith, a former Rhodesian Light Infantry soldier, has begun giving evidence in his defence.

The clean-shaven young-looking man appeared nervous in the witness box. Twice he was told to speak up to enable Counsel to hear his replies.

Mr Smith said he was arrested eight days after the bomb attack when police, soldiers and intelligence officers came to Balwearie Estate, Chakari, where he had been working for just under a year as the farm workshop manager.

He had been married for nine months.

He, his wife and his employer, a Mr Heyns, were taken to Bulawayo Police Station and he did not see his wife again until about three weeks later.

The trial continues.

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Cape Times, Friday, November 4, 1988 7

Zim farmer 'threatened'

HARARE. — A white Zimbabwean farm manager facing murder and terrorism charges here said yesterday that police had used threats to make him talk about his suspected role in a bomb attack.

Mr Michael Smith, 35, testifying for the first time in a trial that began on October 12, said police interrogators had threatened that he would "disappear" unless he confessed.

Mr Smith said he was arrested by "dozens" of policemen and soldiers on January 19 at a Chakari farm, about 120km south-west of Harare, along with his wife and the farm owner. They were driven to Bulawayo for interrogation.

"After five minutes of questioning police members began to make threats — that it's possible for me to disappear and never be seen again," Mr Smith, who is also charged with causing an explosion, said.

He testified that he had been kept in handcuffs and leg irons and had been made to sit on the floor during questioning.

Mr Smith and his co-accused, Mr Kevin Woods, 36, and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, a 54-year-old black former plainclothes policeman, are alleged to have bombed a house in Bulawayo, killing one person, last January.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa-Reuter

Cenotaph - latest Zimbabwe battleground

Star 5/11/87

SATURDAY STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE (362)

HARARE — As Britain and her allies-in-arms prepare to honour the dead of two world wars this month, an assertion that Hitler and the King of England "were not much different" has sparked a war of words in Zimbabwe.

The battlefield has been the letters page of the national daily, *The Herald*, and the weapon favoured by both sides has been indignation as blacks and whites engaged in one of their periodic public skirmishes.

The opening volley was fired by a black reader who said he was sickened by the cenotaph in Harare's central park with its plaque which reads: "We fought and died for our King."

"To the African, Hitler and the king were not much different. What Hitler intended to do to Europe is what the king intended to do, and did do, to Africa — only with different methods," he wrote.

The counter-attacks were not long in coming and words like "freedom" and "enslavement" flew like shrapnel, along with a wistful reference by an elderly white lady to "happy, loyal servants".

The former Rhodesian prime minister and wartime fighter-pilot Ian Smith, who said he had given up writing letters to *The Herald* because they were never published, had this to say: "Does he mean that our bringing Christian civilisation to this country is the same thing Hitler wanted to do to Europe?"

Dismissing the writer as "one of our communist comrades", he said: "I think most of the people are proud of our history and what we have done for freedom."

Mr Smith said he planned to attend the wreath-laying ceremony at the cenotaph on Remembrance Sunday, if possible.

The ceremony, conducted on the same day at similar monuments in allied countries around the world, has been held annually in Zimbabwe throughout the eight years of independence.

"We never have any hassle," said a former army commander, who did not wish to be named. He said that up to 300 servicemen had marched to the cenotaph in 1980, the first year of independence but numbers had been dwindling.

"Some have left and some are just getting too old. But there are always representatives from some of the diplomatic missions here — the Americans, the British and the French, for example — and last year we had a total of about 150 people at the ceremony."

Since 1980, however, blacks who had fought in the Rhodesian African Rifles and the King's African Rifles had stopped attending, he added.

In the early days of independence a number of monuments erected during white rule were removed from public places. A statue of Rhodesia's founder, Cecil Rhodes, was taken from the centre of one of Harare's main streets to the back yard of the national archives.

A plaque commemorating Rhodesians "murdered by communist terrorists" during the guerilla war was removed from a country town.

But in 1984 the government rejected a Harare City Council proposal to remove the cenotaph. It said the monument was erected in memory of those who died fighting fascism, a cause which the government supported.

The letters to *The Herald* have shown, however, that feelings still run high on the issue. The local news agency, Ziana, said an analysis of the correspondence showed "the divisions which lie below the surface between the formerly oppressed and the former oppressors in Zimbabwe".

It said that while whites and blacks got on with each other superficially in their day-to-day lives "it is perhaps too much to imagine that the prejudices and attitudes of the past can disappear overnight".

Car-bomb accused 'served in SADF'

Star 5/11/88 362

SATURDAY STAR AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

HARARE — A Bulawayo-born man accused of murder in connection with a car-bomb attack on an African National Congress house in Bulawayo in January, told the High Court yesterday he had served in the South African Defence Force.

Under cross-examination, Mr Michael Anthony Smith (34) refused to say which unit he had served in for a year from June 1980, maintaining this would be a breach of South Africa's Official Secrets Act.

Mr Smith said if he had a choice, his allegiance would lie with South Africa. He could not feel loyalty to the Zimbabwe government, he said, as it had allowed the massacre of Matabele people.

By joining the SADF on a one-year contract, he believed he had given his allegiance to South Africa.

Mr Smith said that in Rhodesia he had served as a regular soldier in the Special Air Service for three years until 1976.

● In Livingstone, Zambia, a man described as a South African intelligence officer was yesterday jailed for six years for spying on behalf of Pretoria.

The court heard that Kennedy Simvula (33), a resident of the South African-governed Caprivi Strip, had been found early this year near Livingstone with explosives. — Associated Press.

Cape Times 5/11/88

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Zim accused 'refused' to lure man from SA

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Agents of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation offered alleged South African saboteur Michael Smith a place in their ranks or in the Zimbabwe army if he could trick Christopher Bawden into returning from South Africa, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Smith, 34, said he was asked under interrogation in January to send a message to South Africa "in an attempt to get Christopher Bawden back to Zimbabwe". He declined, he said.

The Zimbabwean authorities allege that Mr Bawden detonated the January 11 remote-control car bomb that killed a Zambian driver, Mr Amon Obert Mwanza, at an African National Congress house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

Mr Smith is alleged to have been with Mr Bawden at the scene.

Mr Smith has pleaded not guilty to murder along with his co-accused Mr Kevin Woods, 35, and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54.

Another cultural haj to Harare

People's struggle enacted by SA artists in Buwa



AN event of some artistic and cultural importance is due to take place at the Seven Arts Theatre in Harare, Zimbabwe, in the next few weeks.

The SA Artistes United, an organisation launched last year with help from the Norwegian People's Aid and the Swedish International Development Agency, premieres its first production, *Buwa* in Harare and Bulawayo.

Key players in the production, described as a "political and historical musical drama", are Letta Mbuli, Caiphus Semenya, David Serame and Dorothy Masuku.

The musicians are Themba Mkhize (on a leave of absence from Bayete), Makhaya Mahlangu (also of Bayete), Johnny Concho, Louis Mhlanga, Jethro Shasha, Duke Makasi, Thabo Mashishi and Steve Dyer.

Of course, the husband and wife team of Letta Mbuli and Caiphus Semenya is well known. Letta began touring outside Africa as a teenager with *King Kong* in the 60s. She has worked with such jazz luminaries as the late, great "Cannonball" Adderly, as well as doing some film work and singing the title theme in the popular television series, *Roots*. Her more recent credits include contributing the young woman's voice on Michael Jackson's *Liberian Girl*.

By THABISO LESHOAI

Caiphus, for his part, has composed and arranged songs that have been recorded by artists such as Lou Rawls, Stanley Turrentine, Herp Alpert, Hugh Masekela, Miriam Makeba, the high priestess of soul, Nina Simone, and a host of others.

He helped compose the soundtrack for the Steven Spielberg movie *The Colour Purple* with Quincey Jones, for which he was nominated for an Oscar.

Ever the epitomy of the constantly-searching artist, his current ambition is to learn more about and become involved in traditional and contemporary African music.

SAAU should serve that purpose well.

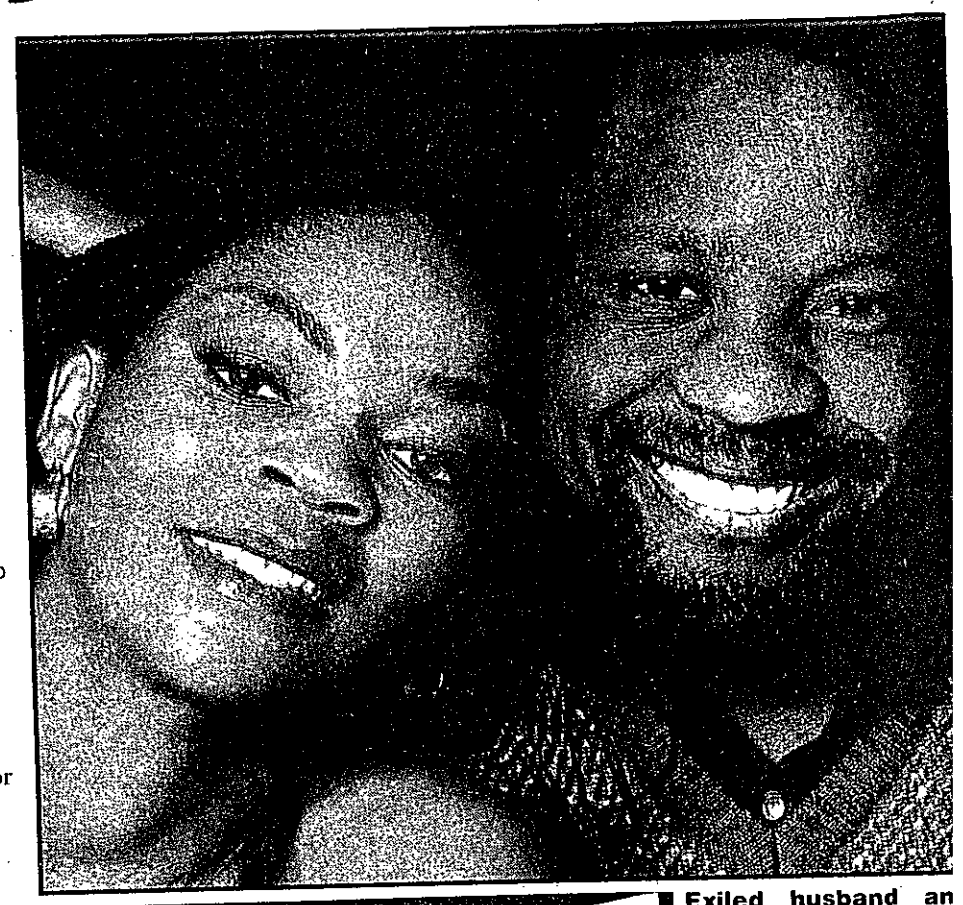
It is a non-sectarian, overseas-based cultural organisation composed of South African artists concerned with making their voices heard in the liberation struggle against apartheid and is driven by the belief that no individual artist, no matter how multi-talented, can alone fully portray the range of South Africa's performing arts and culture.

The organisation, which also has Zimbabwean nationals in its ranks, plans, among other things, to unite artists throughout Africa along lines of the Organisation of African Unity. *Buwa* is its first production, collectively created, and is symbolic of the group's commitment to united action among artists.

It opens in Bulawayo on November 10 and plays through to November 12 after which it moves to Harare's Seven Arts Theatre where it plays from November 20-23.

Unfortunately, unlike the recent Amnesty International concert in Harare, no special arrangements have been made for getting visas nor will tickets be available locally.

It means people have to make their own arrangements to get there as early as possible.



■ Exiled husband an wife musical tean Letta Mbuli and Ca phus Semenya, a key players in Buw which opens in Zi babwe soon.

Mugabe promises action

Star 7/11/88

HARARE — Reacting to mounting criticism of Zimbabwe's leadership, President Robert Mugabe pledged yesterday a crackdown on official corruption and more jobs to ease record unemployment.

Mr Mugabe, addressing a rally of 20 000 supporters at Chitungwiza near Harare, said that a popular politician who had been fired from the ruling party for attacking corrupt and greedy leaders would now be allowed to appeal.

But, speaking generally about criticism against his government, Mr Mugabe said: "There is a lot of gossiping going on these days. Please stop it. We cannot run a country by rumour and gossip."

In the past five weeks university lecturers and students, labour leaders, journalists and a founder of the party have publicly spoken out against top-level corruption.

The politician who is to appeal is former party secretary-general Mr Edgar Tekere, who helped Mr Mugabe form Zanu (PF) in 1964.

He was fired from the 90-member central committee after he claimed many leaders were stashing money away in Swiss bank accounts.

The committee said he was dismissed when he could produce no proof to back up his allegations.

Many Zimbabweans have contrasted Mr Tekere's sacking with the continued presence in party and government of Ms Shuvai Mahofa, deputy Political Affairs Minister, despite efforts by her constituents in southern Zimbabwe to kick her out.

Ms Mahofa was recently acquitted of a charge of arson after the house of her lover's girlfriend was burned down.

On unemployment, the president said his government had earmarked money to open new factories that would create jobs.

Bombing accused stays mum

HARARE — A white Zimbabwean accused of a bomb attack on a house used by the ANC refused yesterday to say where he was at the time of the blast.

"Are you prepared to say where you were on the evening of January 11?" Judge Wilson Sandura asked Michael Smith, who, with two other men, is facing charges of murder, terrorism and causing an explosion.

"I am not," Smith replied. He also refused to say whether he had any knowledge of the Bulawayo house where the car bomb went off and killed its driver.

Smith said earlier he owed allegiance to SA rather than Zimbabwe. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Britain pleads for release of detainees held in Zimbabwe

Star 8/11/84 352

HARARE — The British government has asked Zimbabwe to free two British subjects who have been detained for more than a year despite a tribunal recommendation that they be released.

The fate of Mr Ernest Lewis-Walker (55) and Mrs Patricia Brown (50) was taken up with Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira by the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker.

She is on a three-day visit to Zimbabwe and is understood to have pressed for the release in the interests of relations between London and Harare and in the interests of Zimbabwe's international reputation.

Mr Lewis- Walker, Mrs Brown and four other people who hold Zimbabwean, Canadian or Irish citizenship were arrested in September last year on allegations of spying for South Africa.

In August, charges against them were withdrawn because of insufficient evidence but they remained in custody under detention orders.

The tribunal, which reviews all detention orders periodically, recommended the release of Mr Lewis-Walker and Mrs Brown but President Robert Mugabe ordered that they remain in detention.

He has the power to do this under the state of emergency.

The six were originally alleged by the State to have spied on the homes and vehicles of ANC and PAC officials and South African exiles living in Zimbabwe for Pretoria's security service.

In addition to Mr Lewis-Walker and Mrs Brown, the State is holding Mr Ivor Harding (45) and his son, Clive (20), who are Zimbabwe citizens, Mr Jeffrey Mee (45), an Irish national, and Mr Richard Labon (51), a Canadian.

The Star's Africa News Service



Mr Christopher Gregory ... International Relations lecturer at Wits.

Profit from Zimbabwe history, warts and all

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CHRISTOPHER GREGORY, lecturer in the Department of International Relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, takes an opposite view of Zimbabwe to that of Mr Alex Anderson of the Five Freedoms Forum, published on this page recently.

In the eight years since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, many prominent South Africans have suggested that we in this troubled country do worse than to learn from, or even to follow, the "Zimbabwe model".

Following his recent trip to Zimbabwe to "discover and come to understand something about Zimbabwe and its quality of life", Mr Alex Anderson of the Five Freedoms Forum comes to much the same conclusion.

The Zimbabwean experience, Mr Anderson argues, has a number of clear lessons for South Africa, the primary one being the inevitability of a future non-racial South Africa.

Zimbabwe, Mr Anderson argues, shows that while the transition to majority rule may prove to be a painful one, it can produce an order "where respect for both winners and losers has been achieved". Zimbabwe, Mr Anderson concludes, is "a neighbour who has graduated to a level we have yet to reach".

In our search for a more equitable order in South Africa we have much to learn from our neighbours. My visit to Mozambique earlier this year confirmed how unnecessary is many South Africans' preoccupation with race.

However, in our understandable quest for a non-racial order we should not downplay the less positive attributes of the paths chosen by some of our neighbours.

In glossing over the Zimbabwean government's long record of abuses, Mr Anderson does the Zimbabwean populace an injury. He also impedes our progress towards a more equitable society in South Africa.

All too often, it is true, commentators critical of Zimbabwe ignore progress in such areas as education, health and the fostering of a nonracial society, the increased output of peasant farmers, and enlightened conservation and refugee policies.

In these areas, Zimbabwe's record is highly commendable. Such successes, however, little mitigate Zimbabwe's failures in other equally important and sometimes more important spheres.

Zimbabwe's record with respect to human rights, the rule of law, the creation of a democratic political and social order in which people enjoy freedom of speech, association and assembly, is not one that, in our attempts to ensure a brigher future for all in this country, liberal South Africans should want to emulate.

Since 1980, Zanu (PF) has aspired above all to eliminate opposition to its goal of a one-party state.

To this end President Mugabe has consciously undermined and destroyed what many commentators at independence regarded as the best hope for plural democracy in post-colonial Africa.

Political hegemony

Although the 1980 election result put Zanu (PF) predominance beyond question, Mr Mugabe and his party were only more determined to establish political hegemony: Barely six months after the election, Mr Enos Nkala informed a political rally in the Nkomo stronghold of Bulawayo that the main task of Zanu (PF) was the crushing of Zapu opposition.

Since 1980 Zapu MPs have been detained, branch officials harassed and grassroots supporters forced to join the ruling party.

In 1983, government troops swept through Matabeleland in search of "dissidents" — and killed at least 1 500 Matabele in the process. In 1984 several hundred thousand Matabele civilians were systematically deprived of emergency drought relief supplies.

In the run-up to the 1985 election, opposition parties were denied airtime on the government-controlled TV and radio, forced by Zanu (PF) youth brigade members to call off political rallies, and saw their supporters beaten by Zanu (PF) youths who exhorted them to vote for the ruling party.

Zanu (PF)'s electoral victory strengthened its position, yet this only spurred it on to even greater repressive heights. It was evident that Zimbabwe is not a society where respect for losers has been achieved.

According to a report in the *London Times*, Zanu (PF) was operating from a list of names compiled prior to the election. Mr Mugabe reiterated his commitment to a one-party state, saying at the post-election news conference: "When the time comes for us to effect a one-party state we will do so whether these parties exist or not."

Mr Nkala, now Minister of Home Affairs, renewed government efforts to crush the recalcitrant Zapu opposition, detaining five Zapu MPs and at least 200 ranking officials and supporters in the weeks following the election.

The campaign came to a head in September 1987 when Mr Nkala closed all Zapu offices, dissolved one week later six elected district councils in Matabeleland, and dismissed 104 councillors for alleged collaboration with dissidents.

Journalists have frequently been deported or prevented from entering the country, and newspaper editors have been sacked for political reasons; the government has frequently defied the judiciary, immediately redetaining without trial people acquitted by the High Court while the parliamentary structures bequeathed by Lancaster House are being dismantled in order to further concentrate power in the hands of Mr Mugabe and his party.

The recent summary dismissal from Zanu (PF) of Mr Edgar Tekere — who, for all his faults, is one of the country's most popular politicians — is a clear indication of the ruling party's attitude to dissent.

We in South Africa can profit from the Zimbabwean experience, warts and all. As much as it teaches us what can be done, it also shows what we must avoid.

Student uncovers a 'hole' in US computer security

MARC CHAMPION reports on a prankster who crippled 6 000 computers in the United States.

WASHINGTON — The "virus" which brought at least 6 000 computer systems throughout the United States to their knees last week is believed to have been spread by a 23-year-old graduate student whose father heads the country's computer security agency.

Mr Robert Morris, a graduate student at Cornell University, apparently intended his programme to cause no harm.

Mr Morris's fellow students told the *New York Times* that he wanted to slip his pirate programme into computers using a hole he had discovered in the defence department's vast "Arpanet" computer mailing network.

Once lodged, the programme was supposed simply to "live" undetected inside the computers.

Single-digit error

Working around the clock to execute the plan, Mr Morris made a single-digit error which caused his programme to multiply itself at alarming rates.

"Arpanet" distributed the virus to research institutions and defence-related networks all over the country, where it jammed computers' memories, slowing operating speeds or closing them down altogether.

The virus was relatively benign, because it was not designed to destroy data and none was lost. But the incident has highlighted the vulnerability to sabotage of some of the most sensitive United States computer systems.

"This was a serious accident waiting to happen; we deserved it," said one expert.

The student's friends said he became terrified once he realised his mistake, sent copies of a cure programme for the virus to a computer bulletin board, and turned himself in to his father.

Mr Robert Morris senior, chief scientist for the national computer security centre, said his son would make no comment until he had hired a lawyer.

Now under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr Morris, Jun, could face up to 20 years in prison if computer fraud is proved, but some in the field believe he is as likely to become a folk hero — the Mathias Rust of the computer world.

"On balance," said Mr Peter Neumann, a computer expert at the SRI International research centre in California, "the nett effect of what has happened will be extremely positive — if the computer community responds with significantly increased awareness."

Zimbabwe-Maputo rail line being upgraded

MAPUTO — Upgrading work on the "southern front" of the Limpopo railway line linking Zimbabwe to the port of Maputo will begin next week, it was announced.

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This section of the upgrading will begin in Maputo itself and work gradually northwards. The task consists essentially in completely re-laying the track and replacing existing timber sleepers with concrete.

The total length of the line is 534 km and its rehabilitation is being carried out with the support of several countries. Britain donated more than R50 million towards the cost. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SA man contests trial jurisdiction

Star 9/11/88

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A 40-year-old Johannesburg man, Mr Dennis Charles (Sammy) Beahan, is to challenge the right of a Zimbabwean court to try him on charges of terrorism or sabotage.

Mr Beahan will appear in the High Court on January 23 to question the court's jurisdiction over him.

He was arrested in Botswana after allegedly escaping from the Zimbabwean border post at Kazangula and was taken back to Zimbabwe. His lawyers say his detention in Zimbabwe is illegal because he was taken there from another country without going through proper legal processes.

The State maintains that Mr Beahan, a former member of the Rhodesian SAS, led the abortive rescue attempt to spring suspected South African agents from the Chikurubi maximum security prison.

He has been in custody in Zimbabwe since July 2.

At a separate hearing today, this time at the Chikurubi prison complex, a Harare man, Mr Guy Thomas Bawden (32), was remanded to appear in the High Court on July 24 next year.

He is alleged to have been involved in a car bomb attack in a suburban shopping centre in October last year when two anti-apartheid activists and a number of other people were injured.

The court was told that the eight-month delay before he is brought to trial was at the request of the defence.

Video used at Harare murder trial

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A video recording of statements made by one of three men accused of murder after an explosion at an ANC house in Bulawayo earlier this year was shown in the High Court in Harare yesterday.

It was the first time a video had been used in a trial in Zimbabwe. The film was shown on two television screens, one facing the judge and assessors, the other turned towards the accused and public gallery.

Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54), who is standing trial with Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Smith (34), was shown handcuffed on the streets of Bulawayo as he pointed out areas of the city relevant to the case.

The trial, at which the three men have pleaded not guilty, continues.

CAPE Times 10/11/88 (362)

Test trial for 'SA raid' man

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A major test case is expected in Zimbabwe's courts in January, when President Robert Mugabe plans to bring former British paratrooper Mr Dennis Charles "Sammy" Beahan to trial on allegations of leading the abortive attempt to rescue five other suspected South African agents.

At a special hearing at Harare central prison yesterday, magistrate Mr Ephraim Chiwara ordered Mr Beahan, 40, to appear in the high court on January 23.

Mr Robin Hartley, for the defence, gave notice that an exception would be lodged against the jurisdiction of the Zimbabwean courts to try Mr Beahan, because he was allegedly extradicted illegally from Botswana to Zimbabwe on July 2.

Whoever wins the high court action, the losing side is certain to appeal to the supreme court, causing a delay of up to a year in finalising the case.

Mr Beahan, who served in the Rhodesian forces after leaving the British army, faces the death penalty if convicted under Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act of conspiring to commit an act of terrorism.

He is alleged to have been the leader of the South African commando unit which planned to ambush a prison convoy on June 30, as Mr Barry Bawden, Mr Guy Bawden, Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Philip Conjwayo and Mr Michael Smith were being taken from Chikurubi to Harare magistate's court for a routine remand hearing.

Mr Beahan and a companion — believed to have been a Mr Ian Maguire — tried to enter Zimbabwe from Botswana on June 26 but reportedly jumped into the Zambezi river to escape arrest when border officials became suspicious. Mr Beahan was recaptured in Botswana two days later.

Air Lieutenant Gary Kane stole a helicopter from New Sarum Air Base on June 30 and fled to South Africa when the rescue ambush went awry.

Defence lawyers say Mr Beahan was tortured in Botswana before being handed over, illegally, to the Zimbabweans. Zimbabwe and Botswana have no formal extradition treaty.

Legal sources say the prosecution may cite Roman Dutch law precedents from South African courts, which went ahead with the trial of African National Congress supporters snatched from Swaziland by the South African Police.

A representative of the British high commission was in court when Mr Beahan was brought in yesterday, in leg irons and handcuffed to two warders. Mr Beahan was given letters from his sister in England.

Mr Beahan's financee, Miss Barbel Fabineck, lives in Johannesburg but the authorities have refused to relax restrictions allowing her to see him for only half an hour on a once-a-month visit.

At another hearing yesterday at Chikurubi prison, Mr Chiwara told Mr Guy Thomas Bawden, 32, that he would be brought to trial on July 24, on allegations of involvement in the 1987 car bomb explosion outside an Avondale, Harare, supermarket, which critically injured anti-apartheid activist Mr Jeremy Brickhill.

Mr Bawden's elder brother, Mr Christopher Bawden, allegedly detonated the January 11 car bomb in Trenance, Bulawayo, before fleeing to South Africa.

Steering wheel shown in Harare terror trial

HARARE — The trial of three men accused of involvement in the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January took an unusual turn yesterday with the discovery of a second steering wheel in the wreckage of the booby-trapped vehicle.

The car was blown up at the house killing the driver, and the wreckage, in an open packing case, has been lying in the courtyard outside the High Court.

Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Michael Smith and Mr Phillip Conjwayo have pleaded not guilty to charges of terrorism and sabotage.

After Mr Justice Sandura inspected the two charred steering wheels he suggested the State might have to re-open its case to explain the second steering wheel. — The Star's Africa News Service.

New attitudes seen in southern Africa

S/Ex 10/11/87

HARARE — The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Lynda Chalker, told a news conference here yesterday that during her visit to Zimbabwe she had seen a change in attitudes towards the means of achieving peace in southern Africa. (3&2)

Many Zimbabweans now accepted that forcing the South African Government into a corner in a bid to end apartheid was not productive. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Two steering wheels found in wrecked bomb car

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — There was an embarrassing moment for the prosecution in the trial of three alleged SA agents here yesterday when defence counsel Michael O'Meara pointed out that the wreckage of a car, allegedly used in a fatal bombing — contained two steering wheels.

"There appear to be parts of two cars," said O'Meara. There may be a delay in the trial while the State finds specialist witnesses who can clear up the confusion.

Last week the prosecution rejected pleas by the defence to postpone the pending trial of two of the three defendants on further charges of committing acts of sabotage for SA military intelligence.

Laughter

Kevin John Woods, 35, a retired senior officer of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, and Michael Smith, 34, are due to appear in their second trial on November 14, but their appearance before Mr Justice Sandura on charges that they murdered the Zambian driver Obert Mwanza, allegedly killed by the car bomb on January 11 outside an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo, has not ended.

Pleading not guilty with Woods and Smith is a retired SA-born sergeant-major in the Rhodesian Police Special Branch, Philip Conjwayo, 54.

Woods was seen to cover his mouth to hide his laughter yesterday when a key State witness, Senior Assistant Commissioner James Ndove, denied that he "had ever been aggressive to anyone in his life".

He is alleged to have threatened Woods and his family. He admitted that the Woods' two daughters, aged 10 and five, were briefly taken into custody with their parents. The case continues today.

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Apartheid

HARARE — Zimbabwe is hoping United States President-Elect, George Bush will work closely with Southern African Frontline States to eradicate apartheid in South Africa and establish Namibian independence, Information Minister, Mr Witness Mangwede said here yesterday.

The message was contained in a congratulatory statement to Mr Bush, who defeated Democrat Mr Michael Dukakis in Tuesday's American presidential election.

Mr Mangwede said Zimbabwe-US relations had improved, and commended the recent resumption of US aid to his country. — Sapa.

'Change lending policy'

Sowetan (362) 11/11/88

MUTARE, Zimbabwe — The senior minister in the president's office, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday that the lending policies of financial institutions should be changed so young people without property could borrow and participate in meaningful development projects, the *Ziana* news agency reports.

He said the securities such institutions required at present had hampered the implementation of many essential development projects.

"The legislation has got to be changed now.

"This cannot be done now because financial institutions need collateral in the form of immovable property and this is impossible for youths because they do not have such kind of property. So we must create institutions which will enable youths, even before they acquire property, to acquire initial capital," he said. — Sapa.

Whirter



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Cape Times, Friday, November 11, 1988 5

Cop denies threatening blast suspect

HARARE. — A senior Zimbabwean police officer denied allegations yesterday that he had threatened a suspected car bomber and witnessed an assault on another by a police detective.

Senior Assistant Commissioner Phillip Mhike was testifying at the High Court here at the trial of three Zimbabweans facing charges of murder, terrorism and causing an explosion.

The three, Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Phillip Conjwayo and Mr Michael Smith, are charged in connection with a January 11 car bomb attack against the African National Congress in Bulawayo in which the driver of the car, an unemployed Zambian, was killed.

Mr Mhike denied allegations by Mr Woods that soon after his arrest on January 17 Mr Mhike rushed up to Mr Woods and said: "You are dead".

Assault denied

The defence case has been based largely on challenging the validity of incriminating statements the three men made after their arrest.

Mr Mhike denied allegations that he witnessed an assault on Mr Conjwayo, a former policeman, by another detective on January 16.

The court earlier watched a police video tape which showed Mr Smith describing to detectives how he and Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden — who subsequently escaped — heard the explosion of the car bomb.

Mr Smith said in the video that it was detonated by Mr Bawden by remote control.

● Another trial involving Mr Woods, Mr Smith and Mr Guy Thomas Bawden, which was due to start in the High Court in Harare on Monday, was postponed yesterday until March 20 next year, according to the Zimbabwean national news agency, Ziana.

Last week, Mr Woods and Mr Smith, who were to face their second trial on Monday, this time on allegations involving the bombing in Harare of the Avondale shopping complex on October 13 last year, applied to the High Court for postponement of the trial. — Sapa

White teenager, servant detained again in Zim

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Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — A white teenager and his elderly Malawian domestic servant were redetained by Zimbabwean police on Wednesday soon after a Bulawayo magistrate ordered their release, refusing to remand them any further.

Nineteen-year-old Wayne Haskins and Mr White Phiri, 55, were detained in January because police believed Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden had stayed in the Bulawayo suburban house they occupied.

The authorities allege that Mr Bawden detonated the January 11 remote-control car bomb which killed a casual driver at an African National Congress house in the Bulawayo suburb of Trenance. Mr Bawden crossed into South Africa on January 14.

Although a formal prosecution for harbouring a terrorist appeared to have no chance of success, the state refused formally to withdraw the charges and they were kept in custody at Khami Jail. Bail was barred by a ministerial certificate.

At weekly remand hearings, magistrates repeatedly warned the state that details of the charges had to be given and a trial date set. On Wednesday, Bulawayo's senior magistrate refused a further remand application and the charges were withdrawn.

Mr Haskins's lawyer, Mr Anthony Denbury, said inquiries then about the freeing of Mr Haskins and Mr Phiri (who is not, technically, his client) were greeted with laughter by senior police officers. But yesterday the Matabeleland provincial chief investigations officer told him they were being redetained because it was possible Mr Bawden had secretly infiltrated back into Zimbabwe. Mr Denbury expressed disbelief at this. He is considering an application to the High Court but Mr Phiri is hampered by lack of financial backing.

Tekere is still intent on Mugabe party clean-up

Argus 11/11/88 (362)



Mr Edgar Tekere ... it's "business as usual".

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Mutare

THE hands were steady and the eyes clear. In his modest home in the eastern border town of Mutare, Edgar Tekere presented a different appearance from the unkempt, shambling figure of a few years ago.

Zimbabwe's best-known maverick seems to be back in form and ready to resume the attack.

In an interview he made it clear he was still intent on his self-appointed task of cleaning up President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party, of which he was once secretary-general and from which he was sacked for his biting attacks on corruption and inept leadership.

"It's business as usual: I'll fight them tooth and claw, legally and politically," he said.

Mr Tekere, now 51, has returned to the offensive at a time when President Mugabe faces growing public dissatisfaction with his party and increasing criticism of alleged corruption within it. The dissent surfaced recently in clashes between police and university students in Harare.

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Mr Tekere's dismissal seems to have made him only more outspoken in his attacks on President Mugabe.

"It's a major disappointment that Comrade Mugabe has failed to prove he is able to lead this country, government and party," he said.

The main battle ahead, Mr Tekere believes, is for control of the new Zanu, which is scheduled to be born next August from the merger of Mr Mugabe's dominant party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

Mr Tekere plans to contest elections for posts in the unified party. "I am very keen to contest any position," he said. "The sky is the limit."

The planned creation of the new party has taken some of the sting out of Mr Tekere's expulsion from the party he helped to form 25 years ago to fight the Rhodesian government.

He pointed out that he had been expelled from the old Zanu and not from the new party, which could take such action only after the August congress. Mr Tekere already has a membership card for the new party.

"It is the party of yesterday from which I was expelled," he said. "I am confortably in the party of today."

For that reason, Mr Tekere has dismissed talk of forming his own party based in his political stronghold, the eastern province of Manicaland, to challenge Zanu. "Form a new party to do what?" he asked. "I would be guilty of disrupting the unity process."

Immediately after his expulsion, Mr Tekere said he remained dedicated to the principles of Zanu.

"I have yet to know anyone in the world who can think of better principles to run a country." But many top government officials, he said, "are deviating from those principles".

Mr Tekere admitted there was a danger that once the formation of the new Zanu was completed the current leadership would organise a similar expulsion.

"There is a real risk here that the new party is going to be flooded with the same corrupt leadership," he said. "The corrupt are finding comfort under (Mugabe's) umbrella."

The expulsion came, Mr Tekere said, because of his public criticism of alleged corruption in the party leadership and his strong opposition to President Mugabe's proposal to legislate for a one-party state in 1990.

"I ought to have complained more quietly behind the closed doors of the central committee," he said.

The clear message the central committe gave him, he said, was: "Thou shalt not raise a finger against corruption in government. Thou shalt not complain against trends leading Zimbabwe to dictatorship."

The party's action against Mr Tekere, the police crackdown on university protests against corruption on September 30 and Zanu's plans for a one-party state spelt trouble for the future of democracy in Zimbabwe, he said.

"Once established, the dictatorship chews up in its first month all those who were busiest to create it," he said. "Those people are in too heavy gear to go in reverse."

As a firebrand politician, Mr Tekere has few equals in Zimbabwe. He has a reputation as a passionate man, given to wild words and deeds. But there is no questioning his popularity with the people.

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From the very start of Zimbabwe's days as an independent country, Mr Tekere was in trouble.

Within a year of independence he had been dropped from the Cabinet after the sensational case in which he was acquitted on a split decision of murdering a white farmer.

From then on it seemed to be downhill for him. He was more than once seen in public in rumpled clothes and bleary-eyed. His dismissal as party secretary-general was followed by his sacking from the post of provincial chairman in his home district.

But his popularity was unaffected and the people chose him as chairman again even though he was out of the country. He told a court in a victorious libel action that he had been swimming in the Black Sea and not being dried out because of his drinking as alleged.

However, the party headquarters would have none of it and once again he was removed from the post.

In recent months, however, the self-styled "political gangster" has pulled himself together and today presents a picture of a man in control again.

ZIMBABWE (362) FMAIL 11/11/88

Putting on brakes

Faced by rising costs, a chronic shortage of primary materials and government intransigence, Zimbabwe's property and construc-

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(362) FMAIL 11/11/88.

tion industries are entering a crisis period which could severely undermine the country's development programme.

The construction industry has performed poorly since independence, with its contribution to GDP slumping from a peak of Z$105m (at constant 1980 prices) in 1981 to only Z$62m in 1987.

And, while the value of building plans approved rose by 70% last year to a record Z$384m, the value adjusted for the rise in building costs was actually 10% lower than in 1980.

David Frost, chairman of the country's National Property Association and head of the largest real-estate developer, Old Mutual's property division, identifies six major problems for the sector:

☐ The rapid rise in building costs. Material costs have been rising at 20% annually since 1980. When increases in wages are taken into account, inflation in the industry has substantially exceeded the 13% average annual increase in consumer prices;

☐ A shortage of basic materials, due to price controls which discourage investment in extra capacity. While cement, for example, constitutes only 1,5% of the total cost of a high-rise building, a shortage endangers the entire project. One of Zimbabwe's major manufacturers, Circle Cement, claims it loses 20c on every pocket it sells. It is estimated that a new cement plant would cost more than Z$300m (US$160m) and take a minimum of three years to construct. The obvious conclusion is that construction activity will slow down in 1989/1990 because of a shortage of cement, or the country will have to lay out precious foreign currency to import the material. SA is the most likely potential source of supply;

Fund diversion

☐ The government's proposed National Society Security Plan. This will require employees and employers to make pension contributions to a State pension scheme — a "pay-as-you-go" operation where current cash flows are not invested but recycled immediately in the form of benefits to members. This would obviously divert funds away from private pension programmes, the biggest long-term investors in property;

☐ Rent control and rent freezes. "Stringent rent control on residential premises has completely stopped all new investment in flats in recent years," says Frost, "while the impact on commercial and industrial properties has probably been even greater." The return on major property investments is in the region of 7,5% — only about half the return on long-term government stock.

Not surprisingly, no decisions have been made to construct major city centre properties in Harare since the latest rent freeze was imposed in June 1987. As a result, the city is headed for an "acute shortage" of office accommodation;

☐ A potential shortage of professional expertise, of professionals such as architects, consultants, surveyors and engineers; and

☐ Lack of government support. "Government still employs foreign contractors and foreign consultants and finance, notwithstanding that all these can for now be adequately supplied locally."

The government's ability to change this situation is limited, restricted as it is by the terms of aid agreements with donor nations often anxious to ensure that their own firms benefit.

Frost believes the solutions include more foreign equity investment — as distinct from borrowing abroad — and a government policy change to allow the private sector to build flats for rental.

Such new development should be totally excluded from rent control, he argues, thereby establishing a two-tier market of controlled rent properties for lower-income groups and free market properties for those able to pay.

Tax incentives are necessary, too, if smaller scale entrepreneurs are to be encouraged to invest in property.

For the time being, the industry has full order books and demand looks set to continue well into the Nineties. But unless there are some radical changes to encourage new investment in both plant and projects, there won't be any way of keeping up supply and the sector will simply grind to a halt. ■

Harare official 'forced' to resign

The Star's Africa News Service 362

HARARE — A Zimbabwean deputy Minister whose sexual morals became the focus of public debate has been forced to resign.

Television programmes were interrupted on Friday night with the news that President Robert Mugabe had accepted the resignation of Mrs Shuvai Mahofa, whose affair with a local businessman came to light when she was charged with arson after the burning down of a rival girlfriend's hut.

Mrs Mahofa was acquitted on the arson charge, but evidence in court of her sexual activities led to a campaign to oust her from her parliamentary seat in Masvingo province.

At a press conference, Mr Mugabe said people had "been after her blood" and that the deputy Minister had been a victim of "machinations" against her.

In an apparent reference to political infighting within the ruling party in Masvingo province, Mr Mugabe said society should not be guided by personal ambitions, tribalism or regionalism.

He also said the case showed that women in Zimbabwe were "having a raw deal".

"It is taboo for the women to have a boyfriend, but men can have as many girlfriends as the world offers," he said.

Mrs Mahofa's resignation came two weeks after her constituents voted against her in a referendum.

Forced moves persist by stealth, says Afra

Star 14/11/88

By Helen Grange

Removals of rural blacks in South Africa are no less forced than they were before the Government's promise in 1985 that it would no longer compel communities to move, according to the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

The organisation, which is based in Maritzburg, says the process of removals is simply more subtle.

"Of late, there are none of the familiar state actions that have characterised the brutal forced removals of the past; no police, arrests, detentions, bulldozers and home demolitions that aroused such condemnation from the South African and international community in the past.

"Furthermore, the Government has not taken explicit action against those who refuse to move," the Afra newsletter says.

CARROT AND STICK

But removals, as could be seen in Cornfields in the Natal Midlands, are achieved with subtlety — through the manipulation of community development resources and neglect requirements such as water, roads, schools, clinics and other services on the one hand with a heavy commitment to the provision of resources into the proposed resettlement area on the other.

"It is the familiar carrot-and-stick strategy that the Government is increasingly using to achieve its apartheid objectives," says Afra.

The objective behind the Cornfields removal was a clear ideological strategy — the removal of people from so-called "white" South Africa into an area the government intended to incorporate into kwaZulu as part of its Bantustan policy.

Resistance to such removals is high, illustrated by Cornfields community's continued protest.

Cornfields' residents have appealed to the Government to rather "proclaim Cornfields a permanent township and to upgrade it into a proper modern township". They argue that this would cost a great deal less than developing the new resettlement area.

In an analysis of the predicament of rural squatters, Afra says that although the abolition of influx control has meant the evicted farm dwellers are legally entitled to move to the cities, the problems of massive unemployment, their lack of skills, and the alienating experience of urban life (particularly with the present political tensions in the urban areas of Natal) make urban migration a "non-option".

Two held after car chase

DURBAN — Two youths, aged 16 and 15, were arrested on Saturday night after a high-speed car chase in which several shots were fired.

A police spokesman for Port Natal, Lieutenant Bala Naidoo, said it was established later that the youths had been driving a stolen car.

Sergeant H B Vos, who was patrolling the esplanade about 10.30 pm, noticed the car and became suspicious, Lieutenant Naidoo said.

The sergeant gave chase and eventually managed to stop the car in the harbour area. Two bullets had hit its boot. — Sapa.

Spy Harington 'is well, but frustrated'

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Star 15/11/88

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Convicted South African spy Odile Harington is well and in good spirits but intellectually frustrated, according to her mother, Miss Eone de Wet, who visited her in Harare's Chikurubi maximum security prison yesterday.

It was the first time since February that Miss de Wet, a well known South African artist, had seen her daughter, who is serving a 25-year jail sentence for spying on the ANC in Zimbabwe.

Miss de Wet, who spoke to her daughter by telephone through a glass partition and in the presence of warders, said she was "clean and neat and looking very well. She is very positive."

They were allowed to speak for 30 minutes. Miss de Wet said the time had been spent mainly passing on messages to her from her father, Johannesburg virologist Dr Jack Harington, and other family members and friends.

She said her daughter had told her she passed some of the time doing yoga exercises, but was intellectually frustrated because she was not allowed to study. Harington (28) has a BA degree.

Harington's case has been taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, which has reserved judgment.

She was given the maximum penalty at the end of her trial in November last year for breaching Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

Judgment due this week

No evidence SA agents committed murder, court told

B62 Star 15/11/88

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Judgment is expected to be given on Friday in the trial of three alleged South African agents accused of murder over a car-bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo earlier this year.

The defence and the prosecution yesterday completed their submissions to the Judge-President, Mr Justice Sandura, and two assessors as the trial entered its sixth week.

Mr Kevin Woods (35), Mr Michael Smith (34) and Mr Phillip Conjwayo (54) face the death penalty if convicted on the main charge or the alternative charges of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act dealing with explosions and acts of terrorism.

Defence counsel Mr Michael O'Meara submitted yesterday that apart from statements made by the accused after their arrest, there was "no evidence whatsoever" against Mr Woods and Mr Smith on any of the charges, and that even if the statements were accepted there was no evidence that any of the three committed murder.

From the outset of the trial, the defence has challenged the admissibility of statements made by the three men, arguing that they were not made freely and voluntarily.

Mr Woods admitted in his statements that he had been recruited by a South African Special Branch officer in 1983 and confessed to knowing of a plan to attack a house in which ANC members were living in Bulawayo.

Mr Smith admitted being in a control car nearby when the car-bomb was detonated, but denied pushing the button.

Mr Conjwayo admitted buying the car that was used in the attack and recruiting a driver, but denied knowledge of the car-bomb plan. The driver was blown to pieces in the blast shortly after arriving outside the house, and several ANC members were injured.

The defence challenges the admissibility of the statements on the grounds of undue influence and the lack of proper access to lawyers.

Tight security has been maintained throughout the trial, with the accused escorted from Chikurubi maximum security prison to Harare's High Court by a convoy of armoured vehicles.

'Naive' spy's sentence slashed to 12 years

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South Africa's "naive" spy, Odile Harington, has had her "vicious" sentence of 25 years' jail cut by more than half on appeal.

The Supreme Court found that Harington's torture at the hands of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation should have been taken into account when assessing sentence and that the trial judge "did not apply his mind judiciously to the evidence before him".

Harington, 28, was convicted last November of contravening Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act after admitting penetrating the ANC as a pseudo-refugee.

"ENEMY"

Her sentence was reduced to 12 years, but she lost an appeal against her conviction on the grounds that South Africa is not an "enemy" of Zimbabwe in terms of the Act.

Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dubutshena, said South Africa was a "potential enemy", even though it had trade, transport and consular links with Zimbabwe.

He described Harington as naive, a word first used by her defence counsel, who said her actions were not those of a skilled spy.

SUSPICIOUS

Evidence was that Harington, while living in an ANC house, handed over to a Zimbabwean police guard an envelope to be mailed to South Africa. The envelope contained names of ANC officials, photographs and diagrams. The guard became suspicious and turned it over to his superiors.

At her trial Harington said that after her arrest she had been beaten, starved, half-drowned and degraded by being forced to sit nude in front of five male interrogators.

Upholding the conviction, Mr Justice Dubutshena said that though Harington's offence was serious because she realised people could be killed as a result of her actions, the 25-year sentence was "severe and vicious".

'Naive' SA spy's sentence is slashed

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — "Naive" South African spy Odile Harington has had her sentence of 25 years imprisonment cut by more than half.

The Supreme Court yesterday found that 28-year-old Harington's torture at the hands of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation after her arrest should have been taken into account when assessing sentence, and that the trial judge did not apply his mind judiciously to the evidence before him.

Harington was convicted of contravening Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act in November last year after admitting penetrating the African National Congress as a psuedo-refugee to supply information about the organisation to her controllers in South Africa.

Her sentence was reduced to 12 years, but the appeal against her conviction on the grounds that South Africa was not an "enemy" of Zimbabwe in terms of the Act failed.

Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, said South Africa was a "potential enemy" even though it had trade, transport and consular links with Zimbabwe.

He said the "bombing of houses and the killing of people by South African agents in Zimbabwe is a notorious fact" and noted that Harington had said candidly she wanted the ANC destroyed.

"But," he said, "it makes no difference to the court whether she is a staunch supporter of apartheid or an avowed liberal. Her crime is not her support of apartheid."

He described Harington as naive, a word first used by her defence counsel, who said her actions were not those of a skilled spy.

GHC Trials 16/11/88

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Chief Justice cuts spy's jail term by half

. Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice yesterday slashed the 25-year jail sentence on self-confessed South African spy Odile Harington to 12 years and described her treatment at her High Court trial last year as "vicious".

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena said Mr Justice Wilson Sandura misdirected himself by failing to take into account Harington's "gory" and uncontroverted evidence of torture by agents of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation and the African National Congress.

In an appeal judgment supported by Ghanaian-born Mr Justice Roger Korsah and Mr Justice Nicholas McNally, Chief Justice Dumbutshena said Mr Sandura had made "irrelevant" references to his desire to have Harington shot by firing squad, which had distracted him from the need to take her torture ordeal in mitigation of sentence.

Mr Dumbutshena said no attempt had been made to challenge Harington's "stories of torture that do injustice to human decency and morality".

During her ten months in detention she was repeatedly flogged with hose pipe and wire flex, starved, subjected to water torture by having her head immensed in a bag, kept in solitary confinement, and sexually assaulted. She twice attempted suicide before being brought to trial last November.

The chief justice noted Harington's evidence that she was made to strip before five men, one of whom spat at her private parts.

At her trial, Harington testified that she ceased menstruating for six months as a result of the shock.

"The presence of a member of the ANC during the interrogations and torture sessions was, to say the least, improper."

Mr Dumbutshena said the country owed a debt of gratitutde to the police officer who had arrested Harington after she handed him a parcel of intelligence information to post. He was guarding the ANC house where she was staying, and had opened the badly sealed envelope.

SA spy's treatment was vicious — Chief Justice

Harington's sentence slashed to 12 years

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice yesterday slashed the 25-year jail sentence on self-confessed SA spy Odile Harington to 12 years and described her treatment at her High Court trial last year as "vicious".

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

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The Chief Justice said no attempt had been made to challenge Harington's "stories of torture that do injustice to human decency and morality".

Within weeks of crossing into Zimbabwe in October 1986, Harington compromised her mission to infiltrate the ANC, posing as an anti-apartheid activist.

During her subsequent 10 months in detention, she was repeatedly flogged with a hose pipe and wire flex, starved, subjected to water torture by having her head immersed in a bag, kept in solitary confinement and sexually assaulted. She twice attempted suicide before being brought to trial last November.

The Chief Justice noted Harington's evidence that she was made to strip before five men, one of whom then spat into her private parts.

At her trial, Harington testified that she ceased menstruating for six months as a result of the shock.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena said: "The presence of an ANC member during the interrogations and torture sessions was, to say the least, improper.

"Why was a civilian allowed to be present and to torture the appellant? Besides, he was an interested party."



Mother Teresa takes

THE FALL AND FALL OF EDGAR TEKERE

For years Edgar Tekere has been angering political colleagues in Zimbabwe with his controversial comments. His outspokeness and behaviour cost him a top government job, then a top post in the party. Now, reports CHARLES RUKUNI, another outburst has pushed him out of the party altogether.

BULAWAYO. — Politicians don't come more controversial than Edgar Tekere. And there is no indication that his expulsion form Zimbabwe's ruling party will quieten him down.

A day after his latest outburst finally brought down on his head the wrath of the central committee of the ZANU (PF) party, Tekere announced that he would continue attacking leaders engaged in corruption and dictatorship.

On October 19 front-page headlines in the Bulawayo Chronicle screamed: "No democracy in Zimbabwe...Leaders are corrupt...I fear a dictatorship...Tekere hits out."

For that speech, Tekere, once number three in the party hierarchy, was expelled for making "unfounded and unjustified criticism" of some of his colleagues in senior positions.

Party information and publicity secretary Nathan Shamuyarira said Tekere had been expelled for failing to adhere to party protocol. He said Tekere should not have criticised the party publicly but in the party's supreme body, the central committee.

President Robert Mugabe expressed similar sentiments when he said a true central committee member accepted its authority and recognised its procedures and modalities: "He identifies with the rest of the team and toes the line."

Murder probe

Tekere is no stranger to controversy, not only because of his views but also because of behaviour sometimes considered offensive. In 1981 he was sacked from the government a month after being acquitted of the murder of a white farmer. Mugabe said Tekere was being removed as Zimbabwe's first Minister of Manpower Planning and Development because he needed a rest.

Seven months later he was fired as the party's secretary-general.

He expressed views against a one-party state on more than five occasions since independence.

In 1980 he was quoted as saying: "I do not believe Zimbabwe is the sort of country for a one-party state. Opposition must be there. It must be tolerated. Apart from that, our people are too critical and volatile and I am an ardent believer in letting people express themselves."

Tekere was in the political doldrums for two years, before being elected in absentia in 1983 as ZANU (PF) chairman for Manicaland Province. At the time he was receiving medical treatment in Romania.

Ever since he has been making a lot of people very uncomfortable.

In 1984 he told the Catholic monthly, Moto, that there should be a leadership purge to weed out those he termed "hijackers of the revolution" who had infiltrated the party.

Same sentiment

He began to speak about the one-party state, but this time said it should be achieved through organisational efficiency rather than through legislation.

He accused those calling for a one-party state of seeking to protect their party positions.

He repeated the same sentiments when ZANU (PF) held its second congress at which it adopted a leadership code of conduct.

His continued criticism finally led to his suspension as Manicaland chairman in May 1987, but he continued to lambast the leadership.

In July he not only spoke against a one-party state but said Mugabe was being ill-advised.

He added insult to injury in October when he said: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit and the leadership has decayed before it is dead. The integration of the two parties yes, but one-party state no ... I do not like the idea of establishing an "animal farm" type of government here. In fact, I fear that we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship."

It was the final straw. But probably not the final word. — *GEMINI NEWS*

Zimbabwe to hang three SA spies

Cape Times 19/11/88 362

HARARE. — The High Court sentenced three suspected South African spies to death yesterday in connection with a bungled car-bomb attack against the ANC.

High Court Judge Wilson Sandura found the three Zimbabweans — two whites and a black — guilty of "constructive intent to kill".

The conviction comes over a car-bomb attack on January 11 in Bulawayo in which the unwitting driver died when the bomb exploded prematurely.

Sentenced to death were Kevin Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Phillip Conjwayo, 54. All three were former members of the Rhodesian security forces.

Woods admitted to interrogators that he was hired as a South African intelligence agent in 1983, but yesterday's conviction was on a charge of murder.

Mr Justice Sandura rejected defence appeals for leniency on the grounds of extenuating circumstances.

Woods, when given a final opportunity to speak, said the men intended no harm to Zimbabwe itself or its citizens and regretted the death of the unsuspecting driver, Mr Abert Mwanza, who was blown to bits.

"We were only motivated on behalf of the people of South Africa, who suffer mayhem and death nearly on a daily basis at the hands of ANC murderers," said Woods, who served in the police and in the Central Intelligence Organisation after Zimbabwe's independence.

"For us to suffer conviction because we pursue that motive while ANC perpetrators roam the streets of this country in clover is a moral injustice in its extreme," he said.

"The countries that harbour these murderers must look to their conscience before pointing fingers at us," he added.

"The six people in that (ANC) house were no more refugees than anyone in this court today," the tall, black-bearded former intelligence officer declared.

"We never ever had any intention to kill him (Mr Mwanza) or to kill or harm any Zimbabwean in any way or to carry out any attack against the government of Zimbabwe," said Smith, who served in the Rhodesian army and spent a year in the South African army.

In Zimbabwe, the death sentence carries an automatic appeal, which in this case is not expected to be be heard until early next year, when Woods and Smith face another trial on charges of masterminding or aiding bomb attacks on ANC offices and houses in Harare in 1986. — UPI

Smith: more freedom in SA

Star 19/4/88 (362)

HARARE — Former Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, back from his anti-sanctions-against-South Africa tour of Britain and the United States, claimed yesterday there was more freedom in South Africa than in Zimbabwe, Ziana, the national news agency, reports.

Referring to a call by a Minister of State to bar him from returning to Zimbabwe in view of his pro-South African comments abroad, he said the South African Government had not suggested similar action against its critics.

"That clearly indicates there is more freedom in South Africa than in Zimbabwe," he said.

He defended detentions in South Africa, saying the country was at war. He also defended South African sponsorship of the MNR in Mozambique.

Acknowledging that his Rhodesian regime played a part in establishing the MNR, he said: "They set themselves up. We encouraged them, because we had a common enemy. South Africa had a common enemy. What would you have done under the circumstances?"

Asked why he did not leave Zimbabwe and move to South Africa, he said it was a matter of principle. He was born here and would like to try to change the situation here, he said.

Asked whether he would leave if he was allowed to take his assets with him, he said: "I haven't faced up to that one." — Sapa.

Last hope of avoiding the gallows

HARARE — The last hope Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo have of escaping the gallows lies in Zimbabwe's Supreme Court where their appeal will be heard next year.

There was little doubt that a death sentence would mark the close of Zimbabwe's biggest spy case in which South Africa was implicated. Conviction was never the issue, nor was the sentence it would inevitably bring.

(362)

CAR-BOMB

Star 21/11/88

The three, formerly members of the Rhodesian security forces, were convicted for killing Mr Obert Mwanza, a Zambian driver hired from a local employment agency, on January 11. He was driving around the back of an ANC house in Bulawayo when a bomb planted in the car went off, killing him and injuring an ANC member.

Just before sentence was passed on Friday, Woods said Smith and he had not meant to cause any harm to Zimbabwe.

They had never meant to kill Mr Mwanza, Woods said, and Mr Justice Sandura agreed. He and his two assessors rejected the contention by the State that the plan was to murder Mr Mwanza and, instead, found them guilty of "constructive intent to kill".

Zimbabwe's Chief Justice defies Mugabe's Ministers



Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena.

ZIMBABWE'S Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who reduced South African spy Odile Harington's 25-year jail sentence by half, has an impressive record of fearless independence from the executive.

The 68-year-old man, whom friends describe as a warm, gentle person, made history when he became the first black lawyer in the country to be appointed a judge soon after Mr Robert Mugabe came to power in 1980.

Since then he has demonstrated a respect for the legal process and the rights of the individual which has on occasion provoked a furious response from the government.

As Judge-President in 1983, he presided at the celebrated trial of six air force officers charged with sabotage after the destruction of aircraft on the ground at the Thornhill air base. He acquitted the men, refusing to accept their "confessions" as evidence after hearing that they had been tortured and denied access to lawyers.

The then Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, reacted angrily to the judgment and the State appealed against the finding, but it was upheld.

Unchallenged evidence of horrifying torture also played a part in Mr Justice Dumbutshena's reduction of Odile Harington's sentence, which he described as "vicious".

"Fairness and justice exclude a passionate approach to sentencing," he said.

In his judgment he described Harington, who spied on the African National Congress in Harare, as "naive" and said that "the punishment must fit the criminal as well as the crime".

LAWRENCE BARTLETT reports from Harare

The former teacher and journalist, who was called to the Bar in England in 1963, was appointed Chief Justice shortly after the air force trial.

Two years later he featured in another case that contained the seeds of potential confrontation between the judiciary and the executive.

In a Supreme Court judgment declaring unlawful the detention of two alleged South African spies, Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper, he warned that law and order would break down if orders of the courts were ignored — a reference to the fact that the men were redetained three times after being freed by the courts. They were eventually released after nearly two years in detention and left the country.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena has said the nation's integrity depends on that of the judiciary. He has spoken of the need for judges to be free and independent in thought and to work without fear.

The slowly spoken man, who chooses his words with care both on the Bench and in private conversation, has always given practical expression to his beliefs, and Harare lawyers say he can be relied on to stand up to the State when the rights of the individual are at stake.

One prominent Harare lawyer, who declined to be named, said that while Zimbabwe's present High Court judges were not generally admired, the Supreme Court, under Mr Justice Dumbutshena's leadership, was still highly regarded.

"You can be confident that the Supreme Court won't be swayed by what outcome it thinks the government would like to see in any particular case," he said.

Shortly after being called to the Bar in England, Mr Dumbutshena returned to the then Southern Rhodesia to be admitted as an advocate in the High Court.

In the year before Zimbabwe became independent, he was elected to the Parliament of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as a member of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council. But he broke away from the bishop to contest the independence election for the short-lived Zimbabwe Democratic Party, which was eclipsed at the polls.

Last year he was attacked for stepping back into the political arena. In a speech to businessmen he condemned Zimbabwe's labour laws, saying they forced employers to keep on lazy and unproductive workers.

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions called for his resignation and his comments were sharply criticised by the then Minister of Labour, Mr Frederick Shava.

But the outspoken Chief Justice, who is married with five children, remains in place and uncowed. — Argus Africa News Service.

Taking a stand for rule of law

Star 21/11/85

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The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, has a reputation of fearless independence that has frequently brought him into conflict with the executive.

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who last week cut South African spy Odile Harington's 25-year jail sentence by half, has an impressive record of fearless independence of the executive.

The 68-year-old man whom friends describe as a warm, gentle person, made history when he became the first black lawyer in the country to be appointed a judge soon after President Robert Mugabe's government came to power in 1980. Since then he has demonstrated a respect for the legal process and the rights of the individual which has on occasion provoked a furious response from government.

As Judge President in 1983 he presided over the celebrated trial of six air force officers charged with sabotage after the destruction of aircraft on the ground at the Thornhill Air Base. He acquitted the men, refusing to accept their "confessions" as evidence after hearing that they had been denied access to lawyers and tortured. The then Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, reacted angrily to the judgment and the state appealed against the decision, but it was upheld.

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dures for improved passenger ... next summer if we experience further dif- ... up if long flight delays again arise from air ... Stanstead.

Gallows trio seen as pressure on SA

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B/day 21/11/88

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Human rights activists in Zimbabwe hope the sentencing to death of three former Rhodesian Security Force members, for bombing an ANC house, might persuade SA to reconsider the death penalty.

"It will be interesting to see the reaction of white South Africans and whether President P W Botha urges President Robert Mugabe not to hang them, as he had been urged by all and sundry not to hang people in SA," Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission chairman Michael Auret said yesterday.

Zimbabwe Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, churchmen and other human rights activists recently campaigned for abolition of the death penalty in Zimbabwe.

The Justice and Peace Commission is gathering a petition to present to Mugabe who said at independence in 1980 no further hangings would take place.

Despite that, 26 people were hanged after executions recommenced in 1982, including two French former mercenaries for whom Pope John Paul appealed for clemency.

Six hangings in August were kept secret for a month.

Auret said in an interview commission members were "terribly upset" by death penalties passed on Friday on Kevin John Woods, 35, Anthony Michael Smith, 34, and Philip Masiza Conjwayo, 54.

He believed, however, they were the only sentences that could have been given for their complicity in the murder of a Zambian driver when a remote-control bomb was detonated in Bulawayo on January 11.

"We will encourage the Zimbabwean government to commute their death sentences as soon as possible to give an example to SA," said Auret.

Woods told Judge Wilson Sandura it was moral injustice that they should be condemned to the gallows "while ANC terrorists roamed the streets of Zimbabwe".

He added: "Our only motivation was on behalf of the people of SA who suffer mayhem and death nearly on a daily basis at the hands of these ANC murderers."

Sanctions shutdown for uranium mine

B/day 21/11/88

Squatters take over on site of Zimbabwe massacre

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22/11/88

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — One year after 16 members of the Christian Community of Reconciliation were hacked to death by dissidents on New Adams and Olive Tree farmsteads, in the Esijodini area outside Bulwayo, squatters have taken possession of the farms.

A close friend of many members of the community, Mr Roy McCrindle, said this week that the squatters who had threatened and harassed the community workers, and who were believed to have alerted a dissident gang to carry out the atrocities, have been told they may remain on the land.

"One week they were told by the provincial authorities that they had to leave. The following week they were officially informed they could remain on the farm. The police still maintain a presence at Olive Tree," he said.

The shell of the house, which was set alight following the massacre of 16 men, women and children, is still standing but there has been no rebuilding programme.

"It would require a great deal of money to rebuild and these funds have not been forthcoming," said Mr McCrindle.

"Following the killings a memorial fund was established to ensure that the work of the community continued. The response was poor. There have been no recruits into community life," Mr McCrindle said.

The dissidents responsible were all pardoned under the general amnesty agreement announced by President Robert Mugabe in April and some of them are understood to have banded together in establishing a small gold mine in Matabeleland.

'World Apart' opens

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THE award-winning anti-apartheid film, A World Apart, which is already on circuit in Europe and the US, was launched in Bulawayo yesterday, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

The film was shot in Bulawayo and many city residents participated as actors and actresses. The shooting and yesterday's launch was sponsored by a local multi-national company.

Company spokesman, Mr Saul Ndlovu, said the gala premiere, which simultaneously took place with one in Harare, signified the launching of the film in Zimbabwe. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe fences in war refugees

From JOHN MORRISON of Reuters at Nyangombe camp in Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE, worried about a potential security threat from Mozambique rebels, is fencing in thousands of Mozambican refugees behind barbed wire.

Gangs of workmen are erecting a 2,5-metre high fence around Nyangombe camp, home to 13 000 of the 71 000 Mozambicans registered as refugees in Zimbabwe.

Similar fencing has been completed at Nyamatikiti camp, but it is not clear if the two largest camps, Mazoe Bridge and Tongogara, will also be surrounded by barbed wire.

The move, described as a Cabinet decision, has disturbed both the local representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the refugees themselves.

The paradox is that inside the wire the camps are well run with health care, food, training and schools which would be the envy of refugees elsewhere in Africa or of the average peasant inside Mozambique.

When two busloads of visitors arrived from a World Council of Churches meeting in Harare, some refugees complained that the fence was turning the camp into a prison.

"If we go outside without permission they beat us," one man said through an interpreter. The camp administrator told his guests that the fence was to protect the refugees against attacks by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

The camp is 100km from the Mozambican border.

The UNHCR representative in Zimbabwe, Godfrey Sabeti, said he had formally requested an explanation from the Zimbabwe government for the barbed wire. "We have indicated at every stage we are not in favour of the fence," he said.



"We feel it is a measure limiting freedom of movement," he added, though he expressed understanding for Zimbabwe's security worries and described the overall running of the camps as impressive.

Since 1987 MNR rebels have been accused of crossing into eastern Zimbabwe, killing and abducting dozens of villagers and stealing food and other supplies.

The government believes the MNR gunmen have been mingling with tens of thousands of Mozambicans who have settled in the eastern districts of Zimbabwe, many as casual farm workers. The result has been a major security clampdown since 1987 which has reduced, but not eliminated, rebel attacks along the border.

Some refugees say they were rounded up from farms and placed in the camps against their will. Mr Sabeti confirms this but says Zimbabwe has in fact been generous in granting refugee status to people who may otherwise have been sent home as illegal immigrants.

Meanwhile, the number in the camps goes on rising, though not as fast as in 1987. Altogether about a million Mozambicans have fled to neighbouring countries, including 700 000 to Malawi, and their number is still rising.

The UNHCR says about 300 refugees from Zimbabwe have gone back to Mozambique after asking to be repatriated, but the bulk of them will probably stay until the day the war in Mozambique ends.

At Nyangombe, refugees are first housed in tents and then given materials to build their own thatched huts and latrines. The camp is divided into units with their own elected leaders.

A Zimbabwean nurse runs a clinic to treat basic ailments while more serious cases are ferried to hospital in Nyanga or Mutare. Foreign aid agencies are building schools and workshops where the unskilled Mozambicans can learn carpentry, metalwork, weaving and sewing.

Nyangombe has a football team which plays matches against the other refugee camps.

Lack of land means that unlike their counterparts in Malawi and the displaced people in Mozambique, the refugees cannot feed themselves. Though there is a small vegetable plot, the refugees rely almost entirely on supplies from the World Food Programme of Zimbabwean maize meal and other staples for their three meals a day.

Sometimes a patronising note creeps in when the Zimbabwean administrators and project leaders talk about the Mozambicans: "We even have one refugee who knows how to run the water engine and can switch it on and off," says a camp official.

The reliance on outside supplies gives the refugees a helpless look as they sit under the baobab trees on the sandy soil, waiting for the next food distribution.

"They are fully dependent; that's the negative side," Mr Sabeti said. "But we are caught in a dilemma in that we have to expand the facilities even though really they would all like to go home."

Trythall, head of Sandoz Pharma, said

Scholarship, P O Box 371, Randburg 2125.

R12-m Zimbabwe property gift by Lonrho

Star 30/11/82

(302)

HARARE — The Lonrho Group in Zimbabwe, part of Mr Tiny Rowland's vast international empire, has given President Mugabe's government property valued at R12 million around the played-out Inyathi Copper Mine in eastern Zimbabwe.

Executive director Mr Herbert Munangatire said the gift was a gesture of goodwill.

Since independence, Lonrho has made other substantial donations to the government and the ruling party. — The Star's Africa News Service.

PLANT OPENS

362

A CHEMICAL engineer from Zimbabwe, Mr Douglas Ruhukwa, officially commissioned the first ever black owned manufacturing plant for hair care products at the Orlando East Industrial park, Soweto, at the weekend.

Sowetan 30/11/88

Mr Ruhukwa, who is the chairman of Personal Care Products Committee under the Zimbabwe Chemical Manufacturing Association, is the chairman of the board of directors at Medico Products SA. The other directors are Mr Manas Shole and Mr Lucas Sebobe, both of Soweto.

'UPROOT APARTHEID'

362

HARARE — The chairman of the International Labour Organisation, Mr Nathaniel Mensah, called on the international community to work towards the total elimination of apartheid, the national news agency *Ziana* reported. Soweto 1/12/84

Addressing the seventh African ILO regional conference, Mr Mensah said: "We should do our utmost to uproot apartheid from the African continent."

Zimbabwe ripe for 'African glasnost'

362

Star 3/12/88

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Growing disillusionment with the performance of the government is becoming more obvious by the day in Zimbabwe.

This week, *The Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo stated bluntly that people were tired of being taken for a ride and this was the reason for the failure to attend political rallies.

"The truth is that among some of those in the leadership are people who now consider themselves deified," the newspaper said.

"They are inebriated with power. They consider it their celestial right to stand before the masses and, for hours on end, regurgitate a multitude of banalities.

"But the public, silent and discerning, has now seen through all this," said the paper.

The Chronicle is part of the Zimbabwe Newspapers stable in which the government, through the Mass Media Trust, has a substantial stake.

Honeymoon seems over for Mugabe

It was recently described by the chairman of the company, Dr Davidson Sadza, as the best daily paper in Zimbabwe and it was also praised by backbenchers in Parliament for its stories exposing corruption.

A *Chronicle* reporter was allegedly beaten up by the Governor of Matabeleland South, Mr Mark Dube, last weekend when he interviewed him about his alleged role in a dubious gold mining operation.

The editorial said: "For far too long now Zimbabweans have had to live on promises. But promises alone do not solve an awful lot. And sometimes promises are used to buy time.

"These are some of the reasons why the Povo (people) feel a sense of betrayal by some of the leaders."

An independently owned weekly newspaper, *The Financial Gazette*, also takes the government to task this week.

It warns if the cycle of frustration and its repression continues, whether due to fear or simple indecision, the scale of repression will have to increase.

"Surely a better response is a kind of Zimbabwean glasnost," the paper said.

It urged "an openness to debate and a willingness to take, act on and explain difficult decisions".

The paper, which is widely read in business and diplomatic circles, said discontent and frustration were on the increase in almost all sectors of society.

This was fuelled by an apparent lack of clear direction by the government.

Depends on your colour

ZIMBABWE'S government has been asked to investigate alleged racial discrimination at white old aged homes. C/Post 4/12/88

The parliamentary estimates committee heard that at one white old aged home, whites were given R85 while blacks received R38. (362)

The committee was told this made it difficult for old aged blacks to get accommodation as they could not afford the R255 per month demanded to stay in the homes.

Captured SA man is to challenge court power

Star 2/12/88 (362) (364)

HARARE — Mr Denis Charles (Sammy) Behan of Johannesburg will go on trial on May 15 on charges of terrorism and sabotage if the High Court decides that Zimbabwean courts have jurisdiction over him.

Mr Behan was arrested in Botswana while trying to get back to South Africa after allegedly leading a commando team in an abortive bid to free South African agents from prison in Zimbabwe.

A former member of the Rhodesian Special Air Service, he has been in custody since July after being brought back to Zimbabwe from Botswana without formal extradition.

He will challenge the right of a Zimbabwean court to try him.

He has been served with indictment papers for the May 15 trial.

Mr Behan (40) is a British subject.

...e Star's Africa News Service.

Zimbabwe legal system 'viable and improving'

362
Star 8/12/85

Zimbabwe's legal system, although not yet perfect, is viable and improving, with its only real weakness being its youth, says an editorial in the South African legal journal, *De Rebus*.

The editorial refers to a recent speech at the University of Cape Town by Mr Justice N J McNally, a Zimbabwean appeals judge, when he discussed legal developments in Zimbabwe since it became independent.

He said the Zimbabwean experience demonstrated that a truly independent judiciary was possible in an African state.

He said legislative changes which had shortened legal education in Zimbabwe were an adjusting rather than a lowering of standards.

F. Mail 9/12/88

ZIMBABWE — 2 (362)

Money supply soars

The latest money supply figures, showing M2 rose 26% in the year to October — up from 15% growth in midyear — have set alarm bells ringing. The Zimbabwe Reserve Bank reacted promptly, demanding that commercial and merchant banks take up some Z$200m 90-day Reserve Bank bills. These bills, which mop up excess liquidity, were bitterly criticised by the banks. The bills pay no interest and are non-liquid assets which, one banker grumpily observes, means banks are lending to government at a zero interest rate. Short-term interest rates responded immediately, rising to 10% for 90-day money but, by month-end, market liquidity was again increasing and rates were expected to stolen.

While the move was hardly unexpected, the four merchant banks were disconcerted to find they were required to participate by subscribing for one-third of the Z$200m issue. Merchant bank lending has risen more than 65% this year, reflecting loans to Cluff Minerals for its gold development and to the Mwenezi Oil Plan project in the lowveld.

The news is not all bad. A major reason for the sharp rise in money supply is buoyant exports. Economists estimate a 15%-20% rise in exports in 1988, with nickel earnings having doubled and tobacco revenues up by a quarter, while ferrochrome, cotton, beef and asbestos exports are all likely to reach records — though only in local currency terms.

The bad news, though, is that increased government spending and borrowing and rapid money supply growth (currency and coin in circulation is up a whacking 30%) point to rampant inflation next year. The authorities are putting a brave face on this by seeking to keep price controls in place longer than originally expected.

In May, a review of the price control regime within six months was promised (see **above**); that deadline has passed. Inflation, estimated at no more than 8% this year, is projected at 15%-20% in 1989, while complaints and criticisms of industrialists are becoming increasingly shrill as turnovers grow, profits slump and shortages worsen.

For industry, the best news is that import allocations next year will rise by at least 10%. But as one prominent industrialist says: "That won't help much if we are running at a loss because of price controls." ■

Mugabe tells troops to 'deal with MNR'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is launching an offensive against Mozambique rebels along its eastern border.

Defence force commanders have been ordered "to deal ruthlessly with MNR bandits and their collaborators", President Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

He told a joint sitting of the House of Assembly and the Senate in a State of the Nation address that there would not be an MNR without apartheid.

"No matter how the apartheid leaders deny the fact, left on their own without the logistical support and the sanctuary provided by Pretoria, the MNR bandits would long have become a thing of the past.

"Members will join me in condemning this marriage between apartheid and the MNR bandits as both unholy and inhuman," he said.

Mr Mugabe called on Pretoria to stop support for the MNR.

Zimbabwean troops would remain in Mozambique as long as routes to the sea were threatened, he said.

Zimbabwe lent its support to the ongoing talks between South Africa, Angola, Cuba and the US, and hoped a lasting solution for Namibia would be realised.

"Yet even if this hope should be fulfilled, we should not forget that apartheid is still the ruling oppressive ideology and the iniquitous basis of law and practice in South Africa itself," Mr Mugabe said.

"We therefore have a duty, as have all men and nations everywhere that place a premium on human freedom and dignity, to fight this evil system."

Mr Mugabe said the economic picture in Zimbabwe had improved with an expected growth rate of 5 percent.

ZIMBABWE - 1 (362)

Policy on ice

As year-end nears, speculation over impending new economic policy measures by Zimbabwe's socialist government is gaining ground. Over the past 18 months, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero has promised new policy initiatives but deadlines have come and gone without any being unveiled.

In May 1987, he predicted the register of new investment projects would be published by the end of 1987, but neither the register, nor the much more important revamped investment policy guidelines, have appeared.

Similarly, when the price and wage freeze was imposed in mid-1987, government promised to replace it with a prices and incomes board in early 1988: this too is still awaited. On May 20 officials promised a new price control regime within six months; but that deadline has also passed.



Chidzero . . . policy initiatives

Optimists say the delays mean government is serious about meaningful economic reform and that this has run into left-wing opposition in Cabinet and the top policy-making body — the Zanu-PF Politburo. Pessimists argue that the delays are just one more example of government's inability to take decisive action, predicting — gloomily — that the policy pronouncements, when they come, will be much diluted to conform with socialist dogma.

Because the economy is having an excellent year, with real growth projected at 6% and exports estimated to increase by between 15% and 20%, while inflation has slowed from 12% in 1987 to only 8%, some officials say it is more important to make the right decisions than to take urgent action.

"There is," says one, "nothing to panic about."

This complacency is not shared by many in the private sector, whose chief concerns remain inadequate foreign currency, a deteriorating transport situation, both on the railways and in the road transport and bus industries, and the impact of price controls.

Buoyant exports in 1988 point to improved import quotas next year — but with inflation forecast to double, the Zimbabwe dollar will depreciate more rapidly, eroding the increase in import allocations. On the transport front, National Railways of Zimbabwe has reportedly bought 225 ageing steam locos from Sats to ease the dire shortage of power. The locos are to be used for shunting, releasing diesel locos for mainline duties.

While both developments are welcomed by businessmen, there is growing acceptance that 1989 is shaping up to be a difficult year with growth slowing, inflation taking off and another 100 000 school-leavers joining the unemployed — now estimated at 1m. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL DECEMBER 9 1988

(62) FMML 9/12/88

Little rice this Christmas

HARARE — Rice, a speciality on most dinner tables in rural areas at Christmas time, will not be available owing to a national shortage.

Big OK Bazaars branches in town received 50 bags last week but this was inadequate for their 10 000 customers, said a company spokesman.

There was also a shortage of fine table salt no Christmas turkey or chicken can do without. But for those who do not mind, coarse salt is available.

Other limited stocks include toothpaste, detergents and bath soaps, with some supermarkets like OK and Bon Marche limiting four bath cakes of soap per customer to ensure fair distribution. — Sapa.

US-based group may invest R600-m in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew,
The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — The American-based international group, Heinz, may invest more than R600 million in Zimbabwe over the next five years.

The group is currently investigating investment opportunities in five local companies, but Heinz president Dr Anthony O'Reilly would give no details.

In partnership with the Zimbabwe government, Heinz took a majority shareholding in Olivine Industries five years ago and is very happy with this investment which was worth about R50 million.

Dr O'Reilly who visited Zimbabwe lasts week said: "Zimbabwe has proved to be a highly successful experiment for us. Out of every dollar we make, 70 c goes to the government but we still make a profit," he said.

However, Dr O'Reilly said Zimbabwe could not afford to hold out against an agreement with OPIC, the Overseas Private Investment Code, which protects American investors.

He said agreeing to the code was a small price to pay for an investment that would help create jobs.

Thousands jostle to shop in SA

HARARE — With Christmas just around the corner, the queues are lengthening in Zimbabwe's capital. But one queue is longer than the others.

Hundreds of Zimbabweans jostle for a place on the pavement outside the SA trade mission in the queue for a visa for a shopping trip "down south".

The queues in Baker Avenue build up early in the morning and wane only in mid-afternoon. Most of the shoppers are black.

Deputy trade representative Wilhelm de Groot says the SA trade mission is "the world's busiest embassy", estimating 130 000 visas will be issued this year, against 80 000 in 1987.

With Christmas bonus pay already in most workers' pockets, the monthly total of visas granted in November and December is expected to rise to 20 000.

The rising stream of shoppers is an embarrassment to Zimbabwe, which is among the toughest critics of SA's racial policies.

Since independence in 1980, government has been trying to stop its citizens using their holiday foreign currency allowance to import locally-scarce commodities from neighbouring Botswana and SA to resell at exorbitant prices.

Herbert Ushewokunze, a government official, once warned women in 1985 to cut out shopping sprees until SA was liberated. But the shoppers took no notice.

Government has tried to screen genuine holiday makers from those who use their allowance for shopping, introducing a special bank application form and issuing allowances only twice a year instead of four times.

The annual foreign currency holiday allocation is usually Z$430 a person, which can be accumulated over three years.

Restricted

In June government banned importation of cars and office equipment purchased with holiday allowances, and made it more difficult for family members to combine their allowances to import costly items. It also cut the maximum imports aggregate allowed to a family from Z$3 000 to Z$900.

De Groot says the ban slightly reduced visa applications to 11 000 but the figure soon rose again, and reached 17 000 in October.

(362) B/day 13/12/88

Zimbabwe queue to buy SA goods

Argus 13/12/88

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Special report from DESMOND MONTSHIWA of Reuters in Harare

WITH Christmas just around the corner, the queues are lengthening in Zimbabwe's capital. But one queue is longer than the others.

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The queues in Baker Avenue build up early in the morning and wane only in mid-afternoon. Most of the shoppers are black.

The deputy trade representative, Mr Wilhelm de Groot, says: "We are the world's busiest embassy." He estimates that 130 000 visas will be issued this year compared with 80 000 in 1987.

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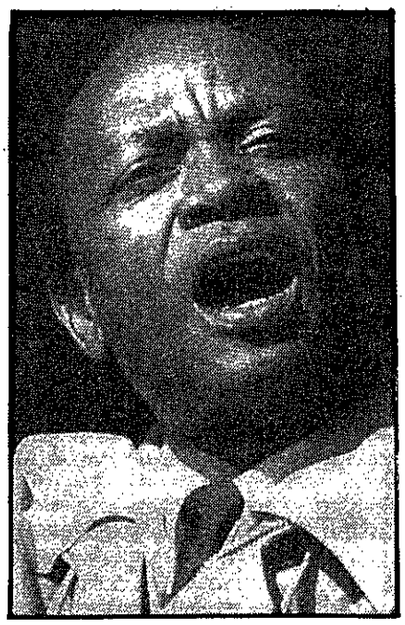
Since independence in 1980 the government has been trying to stop its citizens using their holiday foreign currency allowance to import locally scarce commodities from neighbouring Botswana and South Africa to resell at exorbitant prices.

But a student nurse jostling for a place in the long queue vowed: "Nothing can stop me from visiting South Africa. As long as they give me a visa, I'll go. I would have loved to buy more electronic goods but my money is too little."

She was taking out R1 100.

A housewife planning a shopping trip in Johannesburg told Reuters: "I am attracted there by very cheap fancy items. Some are available here but in poor quality and very expensive. Nobody will discourage me from visiting that country."



Dr Herbert Ushewokunze

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, an official in the ruling Zanu-PF party, warned women in 1985 to cut out shopping sprees until South Africa was "liberated". But the shoppers took no notice.

The government has tried to screen genuine holidaymakers from those who are simply using their allowance for shopping, introducing a special bank application form and issuing allowances only twice a year instead of four times.

"I must warn that I will not hesitate to introduce stiffer measures if these shopping sprees and sponsored trips continue," the Finance Minister, Mr Bernard Chidzero, threatened in 1985 — to little effect.

Zimbabweans flocked into South Africa in 1986 and 1987, particularly to buy cheap second-hand cars.

The foreign currency holiday allocation is usually R450 annually per person, which can be accumulated over three years.

In June this year the government banned importation of cars and office equipment bought with holiday allowances and made it more difficult for family members to combine their allowances to import costly items.

It cut the maximum imports aggregate allowed to a family from R3 200 to R1 000, restricted only to husband and wife.

Mr de Groot says the ban slightly reduced visa applications to 11 000 but the figure soon rose again and reached 17 000 in October.

Thirty-five Zimbabweans, supervised by two South Africans, man the visa section, which occupies two storeys of Temple Bar House, a modest office block which has housed the South African mission since 1952. Two more supervisors will arrive next year to reinforce the section.

The office remains open for business during the lunch break to reduce huge queues that have brought complaints from neighbouring stores. Visa staff work overtime until 7pm processing piles of applications.

"We have unsuccessfully tried to get permission to buy bigger premises since 1986," says Mr de Groot.

Business was sometimes slowed down when there were anti-apartheid demonstrations outside. Police gave advance warning and the doors were closed.

A religious group calling itself the Liberation Support Committee distributed pamphlets in September urging visa applicants not to shop in South Africa.

Mr de Groot says: "Nobody seemed bothered."

Star 15/12/88

Storm over car sales to Ministers

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A storm has blown up in Zimbabwe over disclosures by *The Chronicle* newspaper of Bulawayo about sales of scarce new cars to Cabinet Ministers under Government-approved instructions to the Willowvale assembly plant.

The paper said in a report yesterday that editor Mr Geoffrey Nyarota and assistant editor Mr Davison Maruziva had been threatened with arrest by the Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala.

Demanding to know where the newspaper was getting its information, the Minister reportedly said that if they did not report to him personally he would instruct the army to pick them up.

Mr Nkala, known for his hot temper, is one of the Ministers named in the report as having been issued with a car.

The Chronicle has been trying to establish whether any of the vehicles has been resold at a profit. Second-hand car prices are controlled in Zimbabwe.

'MNR to retaliate against Portugal'

Star 15/12/88

MAPUTO — Mozambique's MNR rebel movement has threatened to retaliate against Portugal because of the agreement on military co-operation it recently signed with the Mozambique government.

A communique said by the offical Mozambican News Agency to have been issued by the MNR also threatened Portuguese government members responsible for the agreement. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Doctors end strike

HARARE — Zimbabwean junior doctors went back to work yesterday after a three-day strike, a spokesman said.

He told reporters the decision was made on humanitarian and professional grounds after several rounds of talks with the government.

The government has undertaken to study their grievances.

The doctors were demanding a one-year cut in their two-year housemanship period and the scrapping of five years' compulsory service in rural areas for the newly qualified. — Sapa-Reuter.

Speak Out!

ON SATURDAY



The threat of fines, summonses, court appearances and weekends in jail are uppermost in the minds of drivers this festive season.

No one argues with harsh action against drunk drivers who are a threat to others on the road. In this the traffic police do a good job.

But, in other areas, have they not become too concerned with filling their councils' coffers through petty fining, instead of paying more attention to moving violations and acting against the discourtesy and recklessness that give rise to so much needless frustration on our roads?

Give us your view in *Speak Out* this evening between 5 pm and 7 pm by phoning 834-7747. Respondents' opinions will be published in the Saturday Star tomorrow.

Zimbabwe, Canada sign agreement

HARARE — Zimbabwe and Canada have signed the long-awaited economic and technical co-operation agreement to expand trade relations and promote business and industrial links.

The Ziana news agency says the agreement, which has been on the cards for two years, will give rise to a joint commission to oversee implementation of activities and to identify ways and means of transfering technology.

Finance Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero and Canadian High Commissioner Mr Roger Bull, signed the pact on Thursday.

Mr Chidzero described the agreement as a milestone.

"We have a lot to learn and to receive from Canada and in many ways we have already done so.

"But I also believe that we have much to offer Canada," he said. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe govt might take legal action against newspaper

HARARE — Zimbabwe Defence Minister Mr Enos Nkala said yesterday the government was proposing to take legal action against the *Chronicle* newspaper for alleged continuous defamation of the integrity and esteem of its Ministers, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) reported. Star 16/12/80

Mr Nkala reportedly told the ZBC in an interview that the Bulawayo-published daily was fabricating the existence of a car racket in order to destroy the careers of some government Ministers.

Reacting to a news report that he had threatened *Chronicle* editor, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, and assistant editor, Mr Davison Maruziva, who were investigating whether government officials who had bought vehicles from Harare's Willowvale Motor Industries had resold them at inflated prices, Mr Nkala said he dissociated himself from any such alleged scandal.

He added that he was not aware of any other Ministers who were involved in the car racket. (362)

He said the Cabinet and Parliament had authorised Ministers and MPs to obtain cars from source at Willowvale rather than through the complicated process of garages. This followed, he said, a decision by President Robert Mugabe that Ministers should not drive government cars.

The Minister said that following first reports by the *Chronicle* that certain government officials were involved in the car racket, President Mugabe had instructed the police to investigate the case.

Mr Nkala accused the *Chronicle* of fabricating the racket in order to destroy certain government Ministers.

It was not the business of the newspaper to know the whereabouts of the car he had obtained from Willowvale because it was his personal property, he added. — Sapa.

20 000 Zim visitors

Times 18/2/88

362

THE South African Trade Mission in Harare last month issued almost 20 000 visas — a record since independence — mostly to Zimbabwean blacks, for the Christmas period.

The Zimbabwe Government has repeatedly criticised its citizens for travelling to South Africa on shopping trips, and has tried to curb the migration of those seeking cheaper consumer goods in SA for re-sale, often at hugely inflated prices back home.

But people interviewed this week outside the trade mission said they were not going on shopping trips but to visit relatives.

SHOWDOWN

362

5/Times 18/12/88

Editors face wrath of Minister after corruption probe

AN AMAZING confrontation is taking place in Zimbabwe between a powerful Government Minister and the crusading editor of a State-run newspaper.

The country is agog as the drama unfolds daily, with the Bulawayo Chronicle making allegations of abuse of power by Defence Minister Enos Nkala, one of the top men in President Robert Mugabe's politburo.

Crowds formed daily at noon in Harare this week to obtain copies of the Bulawayo Chronicle. Piles of the Chronicle's Harare sister newspaper, the Herald, lay unsold as public imagination was caught by the row between the Minister and Chronicle editor, Mr Geoff Nyarota.

The Herald did not report a word about the crisis, which may trigger a major legal suit by Mr Nkala against Zimbabwe Newspaper Ltd — a company, paradoxically, under the control of the Government's own Mass Media Trust.

By DON JACOBS: Harare

Abuse

Mr Nkala threatened on Wednesday to send troops to the Chronicle to detain Mr Nyarota and his assistant editor, Mr Davison Marusiva, if they did not report to his Harare office first thing in the morning.

They kept up their defiance, however, and were still free men late yesterday.

Maintaining its crusading series of articles against corruption and abuse of power by members of Zimbabwe's new elite, the Chronicle named Mr Nkala among a list of favoured prominent people who obtained luxury cars at the "old" official prices from Willowvale motor assembly plants when sales were suspended to the general public.

Mr Nkala was outraged when Mr Marusiva telephoned to ask whether the Minister still owned the car. In other cases, new cars have been re-sold on the black market at a massive profit.

"Where did you get that information?" Mr Nkala demanded.

Assault

"If you do not travel here I will teach each of you a lesson. I will use the army to pick you up. Then you can ask your questions," Mr Nkala reportedly told the Chronicle men.

"I am not the kind to play with," said Mr Nkala, referring to other leaders whose misdeeds the Chronicle has recently exposed.

Two Chronicle employees were last month abducted and assaulted by a provincial governor under investigation for undercover business activity.

Mr Nkala said President Mugabe himself had intervened in the dispute, ordering police to determine who had obtained "favoured customer" cars from Willowvale and illegally resold them.

Asked about his threat to use troops against the Bulawayo daily, Mr Nkala said: "I was angry and I am still angry that I can be pestered by little Nyarota."

He said he and other Ministers were considering launching a civil lawsuit against the Chronicle for making them "look corrupt".



Enos Nkala . . . threatened to bring in the troops t arrest two newsmen who wrote articles about hi

Significantly, the attitude of President Mugabe to the dispute has intrigued political observers here.

Reacting to previous Chronicle allegations about his lieutenants, Mr Mugabe has criticised the newspaper and stoutly defended those known to be loyal to him.

But he has not matched his words by having Mr Nyarota and Mr Marusiva summarily dismissed — as he did with a previous editor of the Harare Sunday Mail who angered Mr Mugabe with a story about Zimbabwean students wi AIDS being expelled fro Cuba.

Some have suggested th President Mugabe is givi the Chronicle its head as means of exposing his lie tenants to pressures of publ opinion after his puritanica ly socialist "leadership cod signally failed to curb the secret capitalist tendencie

Country-wide sales of t Bulawayo Chronicle a believed to have soared fro under 45 000 a morning 1980 to over 100 000 present as a result of its fearle articles and matchi satirical cartoons.

Tekere causes waves in party and government circles

(362) Cpress 18/12/88

Maverick Edgar accuses govt of hospitalising democracy

THE recent expulsion of maverick politician Edgar Tekere from Zimbabwe's ruling party came hard on the heels of the deportation of a Kenyan-born Marxist university lecturer and police clashes with students protesting against corruption in government. LAWERENCE BARTLETT reports

EDGAR Tekere, a former secretary-general of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, had been increasingly critical of alleged corruption among party leaders and said he was opposed to the creation of a one-party state because he feared a dictactorship.

These themes were echoed by university and technikon students, who tried to take to the streets of the capital, Harare, on September 29, claiming Zimbabwe's revolutionary heroes had been betrayed by some "corrupt and ideologically bankrupt" leaders.

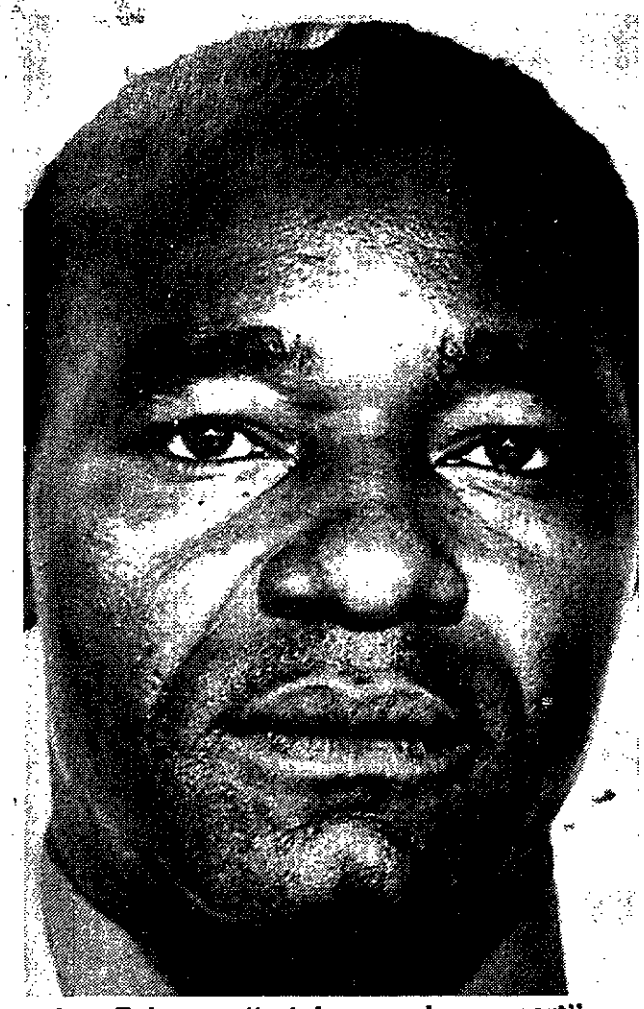
A document produced at the time of the protest attacked "bureaucratic squandering and looting of the national coffers" and stated the students were opposed to the ruling party's ideal of a one-party state of a "corrupt petty bourgeoisie".

The demonstrators, who said they were supporting President Robert Mugabe's public criticism of corruption, were prevented from leaving their campuses and taking the protest to town by riot police wielding batons and firing teargas. Several students and police were injured and more than 400 students were arrested.

A week later, Shadreck Gutto, a law lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe for the past six years and a prominent Marxist theoretician, was given 48 hours to leave the country.

No reason was given, but the widely accepted belief that his deportation was connected to the student demonstration was reinforced two weeks later when four other lecturers were taken to court on charges of inciting public violence. The charges were withdrawn before a plea the following day.

University staff and students protested strongly against the deportation of Gutto, saying it was high-handed and undemocratic. Law faculty members included in their protest support for the main thrust of the demonstration.



Edgar Tekere ... "retains popular support".

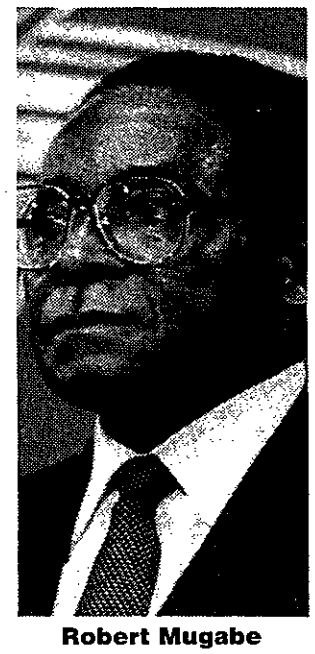
Minister of Home Affairs Moven Mahachi, whose police clashed with the stone-throwing students, replied by accusing the university of being a potential source of destabilisation. He said lecturers and "outside people" and been the "brains" behind the demonstration.

Then came Tekere's expulsion. The outspoken and flamboyant man who was at President Mugabe's side as they slipped out of Rhodesia in 1974 to lead the guerrilla war from Mozambique, has over the years been axed as Cabinet Minister, party secretary-general and party provincial chairman.

He shot to internation prominence in the early years of independence when he was charged with the murder of a white farmer.

He was acquitted, but lost his Cabinet post shortly afterwards.

Until his expulsion from the party itself, Tekere remained a member of the central committee, a post to which he was elected by overwhelming popular vote. Now all he has is a seat in Parliament, and the government has indicated that it will deprive him of that too. However, Mugabe announced on November 6 that Tekere was free to appeal against his expulsion.



Robert Mugabe

Observers believe Tekere has widespread grassroots support. He received an enthusiastic response when he told a constituency meeting attended by 500 people a few days before his ouster: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit and the leadership has decayed before it is dead."

In a statement after the central committee meeting which took the decision to expel Tekere, Mugabe accused "political dissidents" within the party of helping to foment discontent among university students.

He said these dissidents had taken advantage of a lull in party activity during the process of uniting Zanu (PF) and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu to "promote their own individualistic opinions and enhance their status and image in the eyes of the public".

Mugabe, who has himself attacked leaders who pay lip-service to socialism and practise capitalism, has called on those accusing government and party officials of corruption to prove their allegations rather than rely on rumour. He said proven cases of corruption were dealt with sternly in Zimbabwe and people had lost their jobs and were in jail as a result.

The leader of the Students' Representative Council, Edgar Mwembwe, said it was ridiculous that after so much talk in government circles about corruption the students should be asked to substantiate their allegations. "In the government and the party they know who is who and who has what."

He said students would not watch while Zimbabwe was reduced to a state of poverty by those who wanted to turn it into their private property while workers and peasants toiled and felt betrayed.

As for Tekere, it is unlikely that the country has heard the last of a man who said after he was axed from the provincial leadership: "I will remain a political animal until I die, in spite of all that has happened to me."

Harare to ban outdoor churches?

Star 19/12/88

362

HARARE — The municipality of Harare has proposed what amounts to a death sentence on several churches which hold open-air meetings, but the churches concerned say they know nothing about it.

The municipality said last month that it intends to ban the meetings because there are no toilet facilities, the Ziana news agency reports.

The churches are said to have no legal rights to their sites, but they guard them jealously.

Ziana reporters who visited one of them drove on to the ground and were quickly ordered off. They were not allowed on to the ground on foot.

All the church leaders approached by Ziana denied any knowledge of an impending ban. — Sapa.

'Tug of love' verdict

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — South Africa's judges yesterday received a unique vote of confidence when the Zimbabwean Supreme Court unanimously rejected a father's claim that he will not get a fair hearing in Cape Town if he tried to stop his Australian-born children being brought up under apartheid.

Mrs Joy Hankins, 36, wept as Mr Justice Manyarara announced that her daughter Marian, 11, and son Robin, 8, would be allowed to return to Cape Town on today's flight from Harare.

Had they missed it, they would have been stranded in Harare indefinitely during the Christmas rush — with their mother's temporary residence permit due to expire on Christmas Day.

Mr Derek Matyszak, appearing for Mr Victor Hankins, 40, said a South African judge was likely to "give short shrift" to his client's objections to having Marian and Robin undergo "national Christian education", which he alleged had a white racist bias, and to Robin being conscripted into the SADF.

The dramatic "tug of love" case forced Zimbabwe's courts to execute a judgment of Solomon between South Africa and Australia, which had a diplomat in court throughout the proceedings.

Mr Hankins, like his ex-wife, was born in

To page 3

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From page 1

South Africa but acquired Australian nationality after emigrating in 1977.

He snatched his children from Cape Town in November, armed with a custody order from Paramatta family court in New South Wales and new passports granted him by sympathetic officials of the Australian Foreign Ministry.

He was intercepted by his ex-wife's lawyers in Harare before he could catch a connecting Quantas flight to Sydney. Mrs Hankins had been granted de facto custody by a Cape Town judge in August.

Mr Matyszak said Mr Hankins's "turpitude" in plotting the removal of the children should not outweigh the harm the children would suffer growing up in a racially segregated society.

Mrs Hankins had, he said, under-played the continuous political violence culminating in three bomb explosions in Cape Town last weekend.

Mr Matyszak said that allowing Robin Hankins to be called up by the SADF in eight or nine years' time "implies Robin may be in Mozambique in Renamo".

"He may be in this country performing acts of destabilisation."

Referring to the recent jail term imposed on conscientious objector Charles Bester, 18, Mr Matyszak said an Afrikaans judge, who was a member of the Broederbond, would say: "Well, the SADF will make a man out of Robin and everybody has to serve their country at some stage."

Mr John Sayce, for Mrs Hankins, challenged the claim that an Australian court would be less biased. South African judges, knowing the situation, would be better informed, he said.

"Your lordships will be aware of the basis of continuing controversy in Australia about that country's treatment of its black population," said Mr Sayce.

"Which is the greater evil: A country which oppresses its minority blacks or a country which oppresses its majority?"

Mr Matyszak said Australian courts would be entitled to note the declaration of the United Nations that apartheid was a crime against humanity. This now stood part of international law.

Mr Sayce said that despite Mr Hankins's protests against South Africa's "racist society" he had returned there to live with them from 1981 to 1986, their formative years. They had spent most of their "conscious lives" in South Africa.

The judges, who will give written reasons for the ruling later, joined Mr Sayce in making passing criticism yesterday of the Australian courts for giving Mr Hankins custody in March without hearing Mrs Hankins's pleas.

Mrs Hankins received her husband's temporary permission to take the children to South Africa on holiday in December 1987.

She decided to remain in a Seventh Day Adventist church community at Somerset West after he set up home at Glenhavens, Sydney, with an attractive South African divorcee, Mrs Dierdre Anderson, who has children by her three previous marriages.

Mr Sayce alleged that Mr Hankins and Mrs Anderson had planned to set up home together in Australia when Mrs Hankins was persuaded to return there in 1986 with their children. The marriage broke up four months later and soon afterwards Mrs Anderson arrived, having obviously applied for emigration much earlier, he said.

Mr Sayce said: "These children have been suddenly uprooted and torn away from their mother.

"The consequences of that are potentially disastrous."

The case was heard by acting Chief Justice Gubbay, Mr Justice McNally and Mr Justice Manyarara.

N Korean training for police

HARARE — North Korean instructors are to train Zimbabwean police in weapons handling and martial arts-style self-defence under an agreement signed yesterday in Harare.

The training, agreed for six months with an option on further extensions, will also include "bayonet charge" procedures, tactics and other paramilitary manoeuvres, officials said.

At a signing ceremony in Harare, Acting Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala said police recruits would use skills learnt from the Koreans in the fight against worsening crime, "banditry" and what he described as "other anti-social elements".

No details were given on how many North Korean instructors will be sent to Zimbabwe to work with the estimated 18 000-strong police force.

Mr Nkala said he believed the programme would make recruits the envy of police departments in Africa and elsewhere.

North Korean military advisers trained Zimbabwe army units after the Frontline state's independence in 1980. — Sapa-AP.

Zimbabwe troops rescue farmer abducted by rebels

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops backed by helicopter gunships rescued an abducted farmer when they attacked a guerrilla gang in neighbouring Mozambique, it was reported in Harare yesterday.

One of the Renamo fighters was slain in the clash as white farmer Errol Lobb lay flat in the bush, The Herald newspaper reported.

"I was caught in the middle of the crossfire and the only thing I did was to lie down," Lobb said in an interview.

Lobb had accompanied missionaries into Mozambique last Friday to distribute clothing to victims of war and famine in the former Portuguese colony.

The Renamo guerrillas attacked the farmhouse where they were staying a few kilometres inside southwest Mozambique and abducted Lobb. The other Zimbabweans escaped under cover of darkness, the paper said.

The guerrillas looted clothes, curtains and food and marched Lobb at gunpoint through the bush for nine hours.

But later that day Zimbabwean ground troops and helicopter gunships surrounded the rebels, mounted an attack and freed the farmer, The Herald said.

Zimbabwe has about 12 000 soldiers stationed in Mozambique to guard railroads, highways and an oil pipeline from Renamo attacks. — Sapa-AP

The 'Willowgate' scandal

Star 24/12/88

(362)

Courageous Zimbabwean editor exposes corruption

JOHN EDLIN

BULAWAYO — On a continent where newspapers are not generally known for their crusading zeal, a Zimbabwean editor has become a national hero and his tabloid a hit for exposing high-level corruption.

But the price for 37-year-old Geoff Nyarota's principles has proven high.

A Cabinet Minister this month threatened him with detention. Two of his staff were allegedly assaulted by a senior politician, and his reporters were branded over-zealous enemies of the country by President Mugabe.

But Mr Nyarota, editor of *The Chronicle* in Zimbabwe's second-largest city of Bulawayo, remains unbowed. "Where corruption exists, at whatever level, and we find out, we'll expose it," says the editor, a schoolteacher until switching to journalism on a muck-raking weekly in the mid-70s.

The Chronicle's exposes are small change in Africa, where widespread graft infects most levels of society. But the stories are avidly read by Zimbabweans who have long suspected some of their leaders of dipping into the national till.

Huge profits

Only last week, *The Chronicle* published the names of several Cabinet members, security chiefs and ranking bureaucrats who allegedly obtained cars and trucks directly from the State-run Willowvale assembly plant, then evidently re-sold them at a huge profit. Private buyers must wait years for ordered cars and the demand has created a flourishing black market where vehicles fetch five times book value.

The Chronicle's front-page report was headlined "Willowgate Scandal" after the Watergate row that toppled US President Richard Nixon.

Defence Minister Mr Enos Nkala was one of those questioned by the paper's assistant editor, Davison Maruziva, on the whereabouts of a car he bought.

Mr Nkala demanded to know how the paper knew he had the vehicle and threatened to send soldiers to detain Maruziva and his boss.

"Where did you get that information?" the angry Minister was quoted by Maruziva in a front-page story. "That information is supposed to be with the police and the President. I want that information here in my office.... if you do not travel here I will use the army to pick you up ... I am not the kind to play with."

Mr Nyarota and his assistant ignored the threat and, two days later, devoted most of their paper's front pages to further allegations about Willowgate.

The Chronicle, owned, like all other daily and Sunday newspapers in Zimbabwe, by the government-controlled Mass Media Trust, quoted the Defence Minister as saying he and other politicians were considering suing for libel.

"Nyarota keeps pestering Ministers, wanting to know whether we still have our cars," Mr Nkala was quoted as saying. "I am still angry that I can be pestered by little Nyarota."

There has been no specific government comment on Willowgate, but Mr Mugabe has in the past said that any allegations of top-level dishonesty will be investigated and culprits prosecuted.

If Nyarota is a pest to some, to many Zimbabweans he is one of the most popular journalists to emerge since independence from Britain in 1980.

The Chronicle, usually 12 pages printed on a 50-year-old press, boasts an average daily paid circulation of 65 000, mainly in Matabeleland.

Apart from its stories on corruption, *The Chronicle* carries a rather tame diet, but for the first Willowgate report, the press worked overtime to produce 100 000 copies, all of them quickly sold out.

The 4 000 copies of the Chronicle sent each day to the capital of Harare, 440 km away, are quickly snatched up from street vendors. Some entrepeneurs photocopy the paper and sell it in Harare's markets, bus stations and poorer suburbs.

The Herald, the only daily published in Harare, has a nationwide circulation of 135 000, but many readers say it lacks the bite of *The Chronicle*.

Chronicle editors say they would sell thousands more copies, in Matabeland and in Harare, if there was no shortage of newsprint. — Associated Press.

Peace and tranquility reign as Zimbabwe unity takes a grip

Star 24/12/88

HARARE — Matabeleland north province, which only a year ago was a haven of dissident activity, this year witnessed total tranquility, provincial governor, Mr Jacob Mudenda, said in a Christmas message. (362)

"The year has witnessed total peace and tranquility in the whole province where yesterday there was turmoil and distress, especially among our beloved rural populace," Mr Mudenda said in a Christmas message in the latest edition of the provincial newspaper, *Indonsakusa*.

A year ago on December 22 President Robert Mugabe and the Zapu-PF leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, signed a unity accord to merge Zimbabwe's two main political parties in a move aimed at uniting the nation.

The governor added that "sometimes the peace has been so frighteningly real and yet so unbelievably substantial and all pervasive." — Sapa

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Editor 'threatened' over high-level corruption exposé

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe. — On a continent where newspapers are not generally known for their crusading zeal, an editor here has become a national hero and his tabloid a hit for exposing high-level corruption.

The price for Mr Geoff Nyarota's principles has proved high.

A cabinet minister this month threatened him with detention. Two of his staff were allegedly assaulted by a senior politician, and his reporters were branded over-zealous enemies of the country by President Robert Mugabe.

But Mr Nyarota, editor of the Chronicle in Zimbabwe's second-largest city of Bulawayo, remains unbowed.

"Where corruption exists at whatever level and we find out, we'll expose it," says the 37-year-old editor, a former schoolteacher who broke into journalism with a muck-raking weekly newspaper in the mid-'70s.

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"That information is supposed to be with the police and the president. I want that information here in my office. If you do not travel here I will use the army to pick you up." — Sapa-AP

58 Xmas babes

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Sowetan

27/12/88

BULAWAYO — Fifty-eight babies, 30 girls and 28 boys, were born on Christmas Day in Bulawayo's maternity homes, according to figures received yesterday.

The country's national news agency, *Ziana*, reports that one set of twins, a girl and a boy, were born at Mpilo Hospital — which recorded the highest number with a total of 26 Christmas babes.

Mpilo is the biggest maternity hospital in the city. — Sapa.

Bids to break SA transport hold

Star 27/12/88 (362)

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — For the first time since 1976, South African ports and rail links are handling less than half the southern African region's foreign trade.

And this volume could fall to a third when the Southern (Limpopo) rail system, linking southern Mozambique and Zimbabwe, comes into full operation.

So says Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of the Beira Corridor Group — the Harare-based organisation representing private-sector interests in the drive by black African states to reduce their dependence on SA channels of communication.

Western countries and agencies have already pledged over R210 million for the upgrading of the Limpopo line, which runs from Maputo to Gweru. It is hoped the route will be back in full operation next year. But ironically, Mr Cross adds, Pretoria's trade with the Frontline states has never been higher and Africa must now rank as SA's biggest single client.

Pragmatism

Zimbabwe, he believes, is the only country in the region buying less than 50 percent of its imports from SA. That figure has been cut to about 20 percent.

Eddie Cross is an example of pragmatism wrought of national pride. He was once chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority in the days of UDI. He helped Ian Smith bust sanctions because he thought his loyalties lay with country rather than with government.

Since independence, he has helped resuscitate Zimbabwe's Dairy Marketing Board and the Cold Storage Commission.

His present appellation is something of a misnomer. The organisation that Mr Cross runs is not, as its title suggests, aimed at providing alternative traffic routes through the Beira Corridor alone — although that was what brought it into being.

There are now seven corridors which member-countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference are intent on developing to break SA's transport hold:

● Tazara Corridor: This is the rail route from Lusaka to Dar-es-Salaam, now carrying 18 percent of regional overseas trade. Work has begun in the port at Dar — which is heavily congested — to rehabilitate eight general cargo berths and build grain silos. The World Bank is funding the conversion of two other berths into a container terminal. A total of R350 million will be spent to modernise the port.

● Northern Corridor: From Blantyre in Malawi to Mbeya on the Tazara system. Goods travel by road and boat (up Lake Malawi) and rail to Dar-es-Salaam. This part of the corridor carries 8 percent of Malawi's total traffic and 1 percent of the region's.

Another route on which work is in process in this corridor is the Blantyre-Nacala link with Mozambique. Nacala, probably the best port on the eastern coast, has superb container facilities. Refurbishing of the berths has been completed but rehabilitation of the rail link on the sea side of Nampula has been stalled since April because of security problems. However, Malawi Railways has reached a point 100 km inside Mozambique, with a patch-and-repair operation.

With the recent withdrawal of Tanzanian forces from the area, Western donors are trying to conclude security arrangements with Mozambique to make available 3 000 Frelimo troops. France, Canada and Portugal have pledged R125 million for non-lethal military equipment.

● Tete Corridor: From Blantyre to Harare, this route carries 75 percent of Malawi's foreign trade. More than 90 percent of that is traffic with SA. More than 4 000 vehicles a month use the road, which is completely rehabilitated. There is a daily convoy in both directions.

● Sena Corridor: The plan is to link Blantyre to the Sena bridge over the Zambezi River, then Sena to Dondo and Beira. The route is not yet working. The bridge was blown up in 1986 and a section of the line (200 km) is in MNR hands. Funding is still being sought for the repair of the bridge but finances have been secured for the track system between Dondo and Blantyre, and an Italian contractor is due to move on site in April.

● Beira Corridor: This corridor runs between Mutare and Beira. The project, which is now 40 percent completed, is expected to cost almost R800 million over a five-year period, with the European Community the largest single donor.

Of that, R270 million will be spent on rehabilitating the port itself. Beira is currently handling about 200 000 tons of cargo a month, and port capacity actually exceeds traffic on offer. Zambia in particular has been criticised for failing to make proper use of the facilities.

The corridor now carries 25 percent of regional overseas trade. Apart from rail and road facilities, there is also the fuel pipeline to Zimbabwe, which has been a regular target for MNR rebels. On average there are two minor acts of sabotage a week in the corridor.

Tenders for a new oil terminal at Beira are expected to be called next month. One of the next steps will be to deepen the access channel to allow tankers and container ships of up to 60 000 tons to use the port.

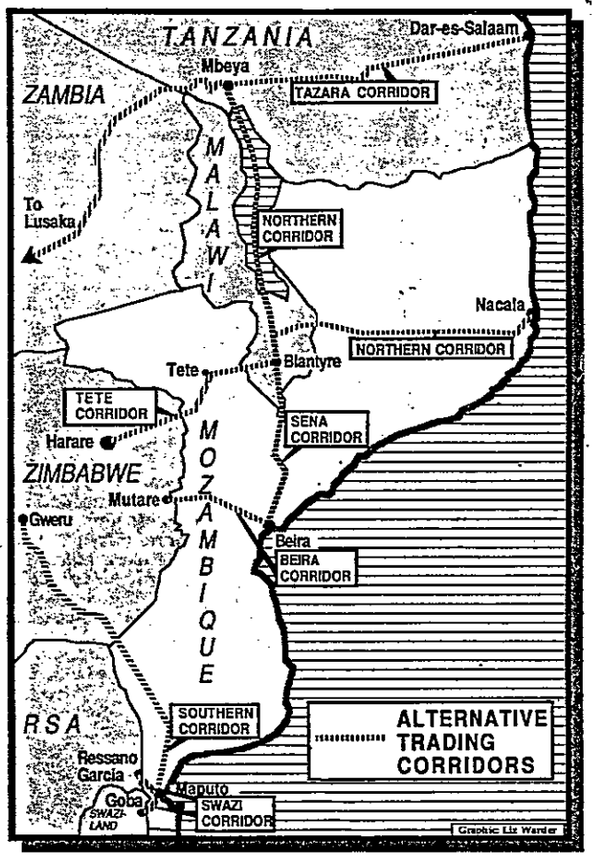
Limited traffic

● Southern (Limpopo) Corridor: This rail link runs more than 500 km from Gweru in Zimbabwe to Maputo. The line is under rehabilitation, with limited commercial traffic.

It is hoped it will be back in full operation next year. This year the route carried about 8 percent of regional overseas traffic. Security remains a problem and rebels have often attacked rehabilitation crews.

In addition to the R210 million already pledged for the project, R90,5 million is under negotiation with Austria, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the EC and the African Development Bank. The line could eventually be used by Zambia, Botswana and Zaire.

● Swazi Corridor: Maputo to Komatipoort and Swaziland along the Ressano Garcia and Goba lines. After five months of quiet earlier in the year, the MNR is again active in this area and trains returning with contract workers from South Africa have been frequent targets. However, joint security forces have recently stepped up their operations along the route.



At the September meeting between the South African and Mozambican leaders, President Botha undertook that SA would make greater use of the port at Maputo. South African traffic through Maputo has fallen steadily over the past seven years. Last year a mere 650 000 tons passed through the port.

Nearly R80 million will be spent on this corridor over the next three years.

Mr Cross says that, apart from being able to break the South African stranglehold on communications, the regional states could save up to 40 percent in transport costs by moving goods through Mozambique instead of South Africa. This would represent about 8 percent in net export earnings.

Asked why Pretoria should undertake to support Maputo when it stood to lose revenue through neighbouring states making less use of its own ports, Mr Cross replied: "Maybe it's part of its programme to move out of isolation with the rest of Africa. Or maybe it's an attempt at even greater economic hegemony, underscoring its position as financial leader in the region. South Africa's doing pretty well that way, as it is."

Manufacturers in Zimbabwe are optimistic

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27/12/88

HARARE — While Zimbabwean manufacturers approach 1989 with optimism, mining enterprises are less hopeful in spite of improved investment possibilities and rising prices on export orders.

As for workers, the improved business climate does not appear to promise better employment opportunities.

The latest tri-annual business tendency survey of 213 firms in all sectors, carried out by government's Central Statistical Office for the four months from May to August, found more businesses in manufacturing and mining tended to increase investments compared with the previous four months, particularly in the clothing, footwear and food industries.

The lowest investment intentions were reported in the textile and transport industries.

Firms generally indicated they were operating below capacity, with a large drop in capacity utilisation in mining compared with the previous four months.

Most firms had experienced a drop in stocks and did not expect an improvement in the coming quarter, the majority complaining that foreign exchange shortages were their major bottleneck.

Firms also indicated little change in employment opportunities, with no significant shifts in the numbers employed and little change anticipated up to the end of the year.

While the manufacturing sector said prices rose for home and export orders and expected this trend to continue, mining firms reported a drop in prices of deliveries on the local market and a rise in export prices. — Sapa.

(362) Bdays 28/12/88

No feted heroes in Zimbabwe's secret border war

Grassroots opposition to the abuse of power by Zimbabwe's new elite and the bloody war on Mozambique's border could herald a return to liberal ideals, writes MICHAEL HARTNACK from Harare.

The troops were not home for Christmas.

Indeed it would be a rash scholar who would predict how many decades, let alone years, Zimbabwean soldiers and airmen will have to be deployed in Mozambique, and in increasing numbers (so President Robert Mugabe tells us) along the frontier.

Mozambique has now suffered 25 years of continuous warfare, spreading down like a creeping social plague from the northern Cabo Delgadoi area bordering Tanzania and from the central Tete Province bordering Zambia. Although up to 14 000 Zimbabweans may be mobilised for major anti-rebel drives, and the battle zones are only a few nights' march from Harare, few conflicts have been more shrouded in secrecy.

If publicity were the oxygen of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (also known as Renamo), as it is said to be of other terrorist organisations, they would surely have suffocated years ago.

Gone are the days when radio stations here would broadcast: "Rhodesian Combined Operations Headquarters regret to announce ..." Then it was possible, at the year end, to tot up casualties and — to the horror of international opinion — the huge numbers of civilians killed in crossfire.

Instead, there are rumours: Truck loads of bodies pouring into Mutare. Tombstones being delivered by the gross. Desertions, mutinies, spectacular robberies allegedly perpetrated by starving Mozambican troops and then ascribed to the rebels. Pitched battles lost and won. Zimbabwean offensives when the rebels vanished, presumably because they were warned by Mozambican government troops.

There are no colourful war heroes, black or white, for Zimbabwean civilians to fete.

Air Lieutenant Gary Kane irrevocably blotted his copybook in June by stealing a helicopter in an abortive bid to rescue men accused of spying for South Africa. Only later was it revealed he had been in line for a top gallantry award for his conduct in action in Mozambique.

It is impossible to judge how Zimbabwean opinion as a whole regards the war. There has been only one publicly proven case of a soldier (from Matabeleland, significantly) deserting because, he said, he did not want to be sent to Mozambique. One frequently meets educated young black Zimbabweans who say they scorn the war, but they invariably reveal gross ignorance about Zimbabwe's inescapable strategic interest in the Beira and Limpopo Corridors.

Were Ian Smith still in power, he would be as concerned as Mugabe.

Since prominent businessman Sam Gozo last year appealed for a negotiated end to hostilities, leading to the withdrawal of Zimbabwean forces, no one has dared speak out.



☐ ROBERT MUGABE

Government insists that every Zimbabwean regards Mozambicans as his blood brothers, is bursting with gratitude for Mozambique's contribution to Mugabe's triumph in 1980, and is prepared to "give his all" to fight the "South African-backed bandits".

Contradictorily, however, Mugabe has made an appeal to Zimbabweans who really do have blood relations across the border not to shelter them when they cross to and fro, lest they should be covert rebel sympathisers.

"It is these people, apparently innocent workers or cousins by day, who turn into bandits and bandit collaborators by night, causing extensive damage to the security of the very people who keep them," said Mugabe in his first year-end "state of the nation" address to Parliament as executive president.

Delegates to a World Council of Churches conference here recently failed to see the ambivalence of Mozambique-Zimbabwe relationships when they were taken to inspect Nyangombe camp, between Mutoko and Nyanga. Through an interpreter they expressed solidarity with the 14 000 inmates as "refugees from the apartheid regime's destabilisation".

Some Western news media representatives, including the BBC, ITN, and Agence France Presse, were barred from entering the camp. The handful of inhabitants who could be interviewed briefly did not regard themselves so much as direct fugitives from war as migrant workers whom the Zimbabwean authorities had uncharitably decided to intern. They resented the two-metre barbed wire fence, the close security surveillance, and some claimed to have been working in Zimbabwe for many years before being rounded up.

There are now an estimated 80 000 people, at least, living in such camps along the trackless 700km border.

Mugabe confirmed there have recently been increased rebel incursions into Zimbabwe due, he said, to their desperate need for supplies following resounding defeats in their traditional base areas deep in Mozambique.

"It is my view that no understanding of terrorism or guerilla war is possible without examining the temporarily unfashionable "Study of History" by the late Professor Arnold Toynbee.



☐ IAN SMITH

It is quite clear that a sizeable proportion of Mozambique's population is undergoing the classic transformation into a "seceded external proletariat" of Zimbabwe. The relationship begins with a vague cross-border movement of abject migrant workers who become in time smugglers, and then brigands. The final and most dangerous stage is when a mythology evolves to rationalise predation on their wealthier neighbour.

Between Zimbabwe and the rebel-dominated areas of Mozambique there is, without doubt, what Toynbee saw as a line of brutal confrontation between peoples at sharply different levels of material culture.

It is essentially the same phenomenon which is found along the Limpopo River, where the bones of Zimbabweans bleach on South Africa's electrified "death fence", and along the Zambezi where Zimbabwean game guards shoot Zambian rhino poachers on sight.

The negotiations envisaged by Gozo offer elusory prospects of peace in themselves, for the only way Zimbabwe can check the evolution of the classic embattled relationship with its Mozambican "external proletariat" is to bring the Mozambicans up to a roughly equivalent material standard of life — before they convince themselves they have a God-given right to plunder across the border.

Frontier warfare may be glamorous in the distant retrospect of romantic literature. In real life it is unutterably sordid, socially corrupting, morally degrading, and economically disastrous.

This New Year's Eve marks the 25th anniversary of the demise of the ill-fated Central African Federation. The white "liberals" who were its architects hoped to inaugurate an era of prosperous partnership between different ethnic groups across a broad sweep of south central Africa.

In 1963 they appeared defeated and discredited, yet they had perceived a fundamental truth: Africa's development problems are too vast to be tackled in isolation by individual nation states. Zimbabwe cannot, unilaterally, save itself and Mozambique from barbarism. If it could, it would only confront further problems on the Zambezi salient. South Africans should surely see the parallel in their own situation.

Many whites here seem to have been astonished in recent months by the powerful black grassroots opposition to abuse of power by the new elite.

One man who would not have been in the least surprised was the late Sir Robert Tredgold, the one-time Rhodesian and Federal Chief Justice who resigned in protest at the introduction of detention without trial in 1960.

Shortly before his death 10 years ago Sir Robert told me of his confidence that black people (of whom he had an unrivalled knowledge) would return to the liberal ideals and liberal institutions of the federal era, because they corresponded with the finest ideals of African tradition.

It does not seem inappropriate in this Christmas period to find the faith of a courageous, practical Christian vindicated, and his political ideas startlingly relevant once again.