ZIMBABWE – GENERAL

1989

SEPT. — DEC

Rugby in Zimbabwe turns around as black players grow fond of the game

Star 1/9/89 THE STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

HARARE — Rugby in Zimbabwe has drop-kicked its white colonial image right out of the park and is getting stronger as a result.

The sport has turned right round and is banking heavily on a surge of interest among blacks to take the national team up to a good international level.

When Zimbabwe broke away from sporting contact with South Africa in 1980, it was believed on both sides of the border that rugby especially would decline as prominent players moved on and the white population dwindled.

Rugby board president David Morgan, a Harare lawyer, said: "Many people were convinced that without the Currie Cup we would fade away. We almost did.

Growing

"But with recent rapidly growing interest among black youngsters the reverse is going to be the case. Just watch us in five to 10 years."

Zimbabwe's team which beat Kenya 56 — 9 recently contained two blacks. Five will be joining the touring party to Italy, Rumania and Russia next month.

Zimbabwe expects to rely on the speed and ingenuity of perhaps seven to eight in next year's World Cup qualifying matches againt Tunisia (top of the European B league), Morocco and Cote d' Ivoire. These are among 24 rugby playing nations in Africa.

Black players comprised more than half the Zimbabwe squad in the most recent schools tour to Ireland.

Every Saturday through the season, Harare's top rugby school, Prince Edward, fields 21 teams. This is five fewer than at independence, but the number is expected to rise next season. Well over half of those 365 boys are black.

Clive Barnes, headmaster of PE, said: "In the past when rugby was a white man's sport, the concentration was on the scrum and on strength. Now blacks have made the game faster, more adventurous, more exciting."

In 1980 there were 50 rugby playing schools in Zimbabwe and not a black lad in sight. Now there are 170, with blacks well in the majority.

The country's full-time coaching co-ordinator is a black man, Mr Colin Osborne. His most recent triumph, a 34-school festival of 74 matches, produced rugby said to be of such a high standard that the selectors will have serious problems picking the national schools squad.

Zimbabwe took a hiding in the 1987 World Cup, held in New Zealand, when they met the power and technique of the home country, and Britain and France.

But there were several impressive performances noted, not least those of centre Richard Tsimba, who earned the name "Black Diamond".

In recent years Zimbabwe has toured Portugal and Spain, Italy and Bulgaria. Visiting teams have included Moscow, Spain, Italy and several national schools sides.

Mr Morgan said: "The results mostly went against us but the signs of progress are there, both overall and for the black player. You can be certain that, thanks to black enthusiasm and potential, our time is coming."

He was surprised to learn of so many injuries to schoolboys in South Africa this season and he thought it had to be a very unlucky sequence.

He said: "We have had only one serious injury in Zimbabwe during the last 10 years or so that I am aware of. A boy badly damaged his neck but recoverd."

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Women

He added, " What you have to remember is that in England, for instance, 500 000 players take the field every Saturday. Even in the Soviet Union the figure has reached 70 000. There will always be serious injuries in rugby but proportionately the numbers have to be tiny indeed."

A couple of weeks ago, the "old boys" of Zimbabwe rugby held a smoker evening to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the day when Rhodesia beat the All Blacks in Salisbury.

Zimbabwe may never again match such a feat. But the day may not be far away when they get the chance. And the result might well depend on how far the black schoolboys of today can develop their skills.

Sowetan 5/9/89
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ANC 4 held by Zambian police

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Sowetan Africa News Service

LUSAKA - Four former members of the African National Congress, who were held by the exiled movement are now being held by the Zambian police, Zambia's secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, has said.

Shapi said police were investigating their conduct but gave no other details.

Recently the United Nations High Commission For Refugees protested to the Zambian government about the alleged kidnapping of the four men by the ANC.

On Friday a Lusaka magistrate issued fresh summons to the ANC secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, to explain the whereabouts of an ANC member who has failed to appear before him.

Former ANC member, Hubert Sipho Mbeje is facing charges of wounding his girlfriend but has failed to appear in court because, according to his defence counsel, he was kidnapped by the ANC.

Bank governor in corruption probe

Star 6/9/89 (362)

The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Francis Nkhoma, has been sent on forced leave pending investigations by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) into alleged irregular foreign currency dealings, the Africa News Organisation, Ano, has said.

Quoting reliable sources, the agency said Mr Nkhoma, appointed governor of the central bank in 1987, had been on leave since last week when investigations were launched into allegations that he had authorised the issue of loans to employees in foreign exchange, contrary to exchange control regulations.

The loans would have been paid back in Zambia's national currency, the kwacha.

The agency said one central bank source had described the figures involved as "massive".

ACC officials last week conducted searches at the homes of the governor and other senior officials.

Finance Minister Mr Gibson Chigaga refused to comment. He would not confirm or deny the report. ACC commissioner Mr Justice Robert Kapembwa said the investigations were sensitive and refused to comment further.

B/Day 7/9/89.

Zimbabwe puts land back on the agenda

HARARE — Land is back on the political agenda in Zimbabwe, with potentially far-reaching repercussions for the country's economy.

President Robert Mugabe has raised the possibility of amending the country's constitution next April to enable the government to acquire white-owned commercial farming land, rather than purchasing it on a "willing-seller, willing-buyer" basis, as under the present rules.

The only surprise in this development is that the land issue has lain dormant for so long.

A decade ago the government pledged to resettle 162 000 families by 1985. Latest figures show that only 52 000 families have been resettled. Both Mugabe and Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo have bluntly told the country's several thousand white farmers to make more land available or face the spectre of compulsory acquisition.

With government popularity at low ebb and elections due next year, this is a sure-fire vote winner.

The existing land dispensation is clearly inequitable. Even after the sale of some three-million hectares of commercially owned land, the 4 200 mainly white commercial farmers still own a third of land area.

Ability 362

But while this move may now provide enough land to satisfy the present generation, an annual population growth of 2,9%, land hunger will soon revive it.

Implementation of the resettlement programme has also been weak. No effort has been made to select settlers on the basis of farming ability and thus many given land have not made good use of it.

Also, land redistribution will not solve the rapidly worsening unemployment problem.

Added to this is the fact that the education system is turning out school-leavers seeking employment in towns and cities.

The economics of agriculture in Zimbabwe militate against radical land redistribution. While the small-farm sector raised its share of marketed output from less than 6% in 1980 to 20% last year, it seems to have levelled out and the increase rate will slow down.

Not only do the commercial growers produce 80% of marketed output, they dominate the export crops, with the exception of cotton. — Financial Times.

Corpse found in Zambezi could be South African's

By DON JACOBS: Harare

A MYSTERY body recovered from the Victoria Falls in July could be that of a solitary South African tourist or hitch-hiker who met a violent death in the Zambezi River.

Mistakenly identified as Chicago medical student John Morris, 25, who fell into Zambia's eastern cataract on July 21, the headless corpse was flown to the United States but is now being exhumed following the recovery of another body in the "Boiling Pot" at the Victoria Falls' third gorge.

The second body, which had Mr Morris's plastic credit cards in shreds of clothing still attached to it, is being held in a Harare mortuary until the US Government returns the first one to Zimbabwe.

Both the Zimbabwean and US Governments are refusing to comment on the politically embarrassing mix-up, which caused an outcry from American newspapers.

Missed

A police spokesman in Harare curtly refused to answer telephone queries on whether there had been any response to an appeal for friends or relatives of missing people to come forward.

But sources in Victoria Falls say two lines of investigaion are being followed up.

The first is through Zambian police in Livingstone and is based on the theory that the body could be that of a tribal fisherman.

The second possibility is that US forensic experts are correct in suggesting the corpse was that of a white man.

A spokesman for the South African mission here said Zimbabwe had not made any official approaches to diplomats.

But Victoria Falls tourist operators say, if the victim was white, the chances are that he was from southern Africa. Most overseas visitors come in organised parties and would be missed by couriers within hours.

A solitary hitch-hiker, however, would vanish without documentary trace if he fell — or was pushed — into the Zambezi from the Victoria Falls suspension bridge.

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B/Day 12/9/89

Ban on trading in ivory opposed

HARARE — Zimbabwe's wildlife becomes the property of the people under a national conservation programme Campfire, but their hopes of inheriting care of the nation's bountiful game could crash if the proposed international ivory ban comes into force.

Ziana national news agency quotes conservationist Simon Metcalfe as saying: "The Western world and some African countries have completely ignored southern Africa in their rush to promote a ban on the ivory trade."

Campfire (Communal Area Management Programme for Indigenous Resources) has just started to take off this year with two district councils, Nyami Nyami and Guruve, which have legal user rights over the wildlife in their area. This will bring in cash for the community.

Metcalfe is fighting, along with other Zimbabweans, to prevent approval of the ban by Cites (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species).

The Ivory Trade Review Group (ITRG) which recommended the ban, consisted of representatives from Western countries with only one African representative, a Kenyan.

Balance

"It looks like Western countries are stealing authority from African ivory producer countries," said Metcalfe, director of a community wildlife management programme of the Zimbabwe Trust.

He explained that African elephants had a population growth rate of 5% a year — if they were managed properly. Thus the country could afford to use at least 2% for trophy hunting and still have a growing population which required culling to keep an ecological balance.

Metcalfe said a minimum 21-day hunting safari brought in US$750 per day, plus a trophy fee of US$5 000 per elephant.

ITRG figures show that Africa's elephants have declined from over one million to about 600 000. These figures treat the elephants as a single herd.

"This is quite wrong. There are more than 100 separate elephant populations in Africa," said Metcalfe. While they have decreased drastically in some areas in other countries the opposite is the case. — Sapa.

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SA taking up matter with Zimbabwe

Attack on border farm

Northern Transvaal Bureau and Political Staff

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has announced that the SA Trade Mission in Harare is to take up the matter of the raid on a farm near Beit Bridge, which was apparently launched from Zimbabwean soil.

The group of suspected insurgents opened fire with light rifles on the farmhouse of Mr J "Rassie" Erasmus at Weipe, about 50 km west of Beitbridge, yesterday morning.

A military spokesman said no-one was injured and the attackers crossed the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe. Seven RPG-7 rockets, two grenades and an AK-47 rifle magazine were confiscated, he said. No further details were given by the SADF. It is not known how many attackers there were.

The attack was the second in the area in recent weeks. Last month insurgents fired on a security force patrol near Messina.

Yesterday, security forces closed all roads near the Limpopo to traffic while an extensive search was mounted for landmines.

'Not worried'

Mr Erasmus said last night that he was awakened by the sound of automatic gunfire. Then he heard an explosion and realised it was an attack on his home. He estimated that there were five or six attackers.

He said the SADF arrived on the scene soon after the attack. People in the area were "not unduly worried" about the incident.

Mr Erasmus's neighbour, who did not want to be named, said the attack was "senseless and stupid, with little chance of success".

The matter is being pursued through diplomatic channels.

Three years ago, in the same area, Mr Erasmus's brother, Wimpie, lost a farmworker when he drove a tractor over a landmine.

Several other explosions along the Limpopo in 1986 killed a dozen people.

Two men were sentenced to death for these incidents after a six-month trial in Messina.

Eskom and Zimbabwe discuss Cahora Bassa

BRENT MELVILLE

ESKOM and the Zimbabwean Electricity Supply Association (Zesa) have entered into negotiations for the supply of power to electricity-starved Zimbabweans.

Discussion has centred around Eskom's plans to divert power directly from its Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

Negotiations are currently underway to get Cahora Bassa back on line, although Eskom is at over-capacity and has been involved in rationalisation.

CE Ian McRae said he believed the area's political climate had made conditions favourable for the sale of electricity to Zimbabwe.

The SA, Mocambique, and Portuguese governments, through the auspices of the Permanent Joint Committee (PJC), are considering proposals for relinking Maputo to the Eskom power grid, part of which would also be supplied by Cahora Bassa.

Although there have been setbacks and there is an ever-present threat of a political spoke being put in the wheel, McRae is confident that the new spirit of co-operation in the region will triumph.

Eskom corporate counsel and SA delegate on the PJC, Dries Loots, said while negotiations for the supply of electricity to Zesa were still "at the embryo stage", plans included the construction of transmission lines into Zimbabwe.

There are several technical reasons for the decision to transmit power, said Loots. "But Zesa wants power from SA because it is a lot cheaper to transmit power through lines than build new stations, or expand on existing ones," he said.

Last year Eskom announced it was to embark on a closure programme resulting in the eventual mothballing of 13 power stations. The decision was taken on the basis that Eskom was overproducing by 10% as a result of the economic slowdown.

Decision

"The rationalisations would increase efficiencies and were in line with Eskom plans to link the majority of South Africans to electricity, and to expand its power grid into neighbouring countries," said McRae.

He said the decision to bring Cahora Bassa back on stream would have no influence on the decision to rationalise.

Loots said Zesa's decision to enter into negotiations may have been prompted by technical difficulties in their own power stations. Electricity users in Bulawayo have suffered recently from a chronic power shortage and it is believed that the Zimbabwean government has been reluctant or unable to raise the necessary finance for the expansion of the Kariba hydro electric station.

Moves to airlines' merger

BDay 12/9/89

THE proposed merger between Durban-based Citi Air and Johannesburg-based Magnum Airlines is still on the cards, with a third, Border Air, and possibly others being brought into the deal.

Neither Citi Air co-owner Doris White nor Magnum Airlines chairman John Morrison would confirm other airlines were involved.

Citi Air MD David White confirmed in an earlier interview negotiations were going on for the merger between Citi Air and Magnum Airlines.

Morrison said in a telephone interview yesterday the negotiations "could involve other airlines. There are negotiations going on and they may not be restricted to Citi Air."

He said negotiations could be completed within the next 10 days.

Asked if Border Air formed part of the deal, Morrison replied: "I'm not saying it is not involved."

MANDY JEAN WOODS

Doris White, in an interview yesterday, said the deal between Citi Air and Magnum was a "very big deal. It is not ready yet."

Asked if the deal between Citi Air and Magnum included other airlines, she said: "Let's leave that for news later on. There are other things going on."

She refused to say whether or not this meant other airlines were not involved.

Morrison also declined to confirm the buyer was from overseas.

"It is not necessarily an overseas buyer," he said, and would not elaborate.

In January this year Pretoria-based Brownlees Holdings, headed by MD Ivan Brownlees, was involved in negotiations to purchase Magnum, Citi Air and two other private airlines.

But, according to Morrison, the deal fell through because Brownlees could not meet the terms of his contract.

Talks to be held after Tvl border attack

BDay 12/9/89

THE SA Trade Mission's representative in Zimbabwe has been instructed to hold urgent talks with the Zimbabwean government and military authorities, following a terrorist attack on a northern Transvaal farmhouse early yesterday.

An SADF spokesman yesterday said the farmhouse of a J Erasmus, situated 50km west of Beit Bridge in the Weipe district in the far northern Transvaal, was attacked early yesterday by suspected terrorists who infiltrated from Zimbabwe.

"Small arms, fired at the house, caused only very slight damage and no injuries", SADF spokesman Cmdt Riaan Louw said.

Louw said the terrorist group fled back across the border after the attack, leaving seven RPG7 rockets, one RGD5 handgrenade, one F1 hand grenade and an AK47 magazine. He added that the Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to take the matter up through diplomatic channels and that no further information would be made available.

DANIEL SIMON

Foreign Affairs spokesman Madelaine Gericke said last night that SA's Zimbabwe trade representative, Nico Nel, would meet Zimbabwean government and military authorities to to impress upon them the need to stop the incursions.

B/Day 13/9

Battles threaten

JAMBA — Government troops and Unita rebels have waged fierce battles recently in south-east Angola, and the rebels say they will not attend next week's summit aimed at salvaging a crumbling peace initiative.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, at Jamba on Monday, accused the Angolan government of launching offensives after the two sides agreed to the June 22 ceasefire.

Savimbi said there had been heavy fighting near the south-eastern city of Cuito Cuanavale and more battles were expected.

"The present (peace) talks are not working because they were not prepared properly and we need a different process," Savimbi told journalists.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko arranged the ceasefire and will host an eight-nation African summit beginning on Monday to keep the peace efforts alive in the 14-year-old civil war.

Peace talks

The Angolan government will be at the talks, but Savimbi said Unita would not attend. The rebels plan a special congress for September 23-29 to discuss their position on the negotiations, he said.

However, he said he still believed peace talks could succeed.

The Angolan government accused Unita of repeated ceasefire violations before Savimbi called off the truce.

Mugabe's plane was detained in Belgrade

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Yugoslav officials detained an Air Zimbabwe Boeing 707 at Belgrade Airport on September 2, demanding R5 000 in landing fees, minutes after President Robert Mugabe stepped out to a red carpet welcome.

Air Zimbabwe GM Fungayi Musara told The Herald newspaper an investigation was under way into the hour-long tarmac confrontation, which ended only when two private passengers lent the money to the captain.

The routine Air Zimbabwe flight to London was diverted to Belgrade to take Mugabe, ministers, officials and bodyguards there for the Non-Aligned Movement's triennial summit meeting.

The aircraft was towed to a hanger and refused permission to take off.

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Dump

The captain made frantic attempts to telephone Zimbabwean embassy staff but found they were all preoccupied with the summit meeting. He then begged his stranded passengers to have a "whip round" for foreign exchange.

The Herald also reported that Air Zimbabwe was forced to dump R80 000 worth of fuel on Sunday when two Boeing 707s aborted attempts to make the Sunday night flight to London via Frankfurt.

The first aircraft turned back after the pilot detected a fault, "ditching" his fuel load in order to make a safe landing. Towards midnight a replacement aircraft took off with the by-then exhausted passengers, only to detect another fault and turn back, again jettisoning its fuel load.

UN prisoner investigation

Britain gives Zimbabwe book aid

(362)

Star 14/9/81

HARARE — The British Government yesterday gave books worth about R23 000 to Zimbabwe surveyor-general's office.

Ziana, the national news agency, said the books, presented by the Overseas Development Administration, were handed over to Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Deputy Minister Mr Jock Kay by the British High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr Kieran Prendergast. — Sapa.

...ed food tray operations.

...consumers. The group's FOAMTEK Synthetic ... genuine bargain.

Firm prices boost Zimbabwean mine's earnings

FIRM world copper prices for the year to June helped boost audited earnings of Zimbabwe's Mhangura Copper Mines (MCM).

Earnings continued their recovery from 1987 losses, surging five-fold to Z$13,8m from the previous year's Z$2,7m.

The recovery should come as some relief to shareholders, who faced a Z$8,3m write-back in profits for the 1987 financial year at the company's AGM in November last year.

ANDREW BUDDEN

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Refined copper production for the year rose 6% on the back of increased concentrate purchases from outside sources. A backlog of unrefined copper concentrate at the end of 1988's financial year also boosted output.

Operating costs at Z$88,5m were nearly 36% higher than that of the previous year, as maintenance of the mines' ageing equipment continued. 8 Dec 1989

Directors have recommended the passing of final dividends, saying the company's future performance rests with volatile copper prices. Capital expenditure commitments have also motivated against payouts, they say.

100m
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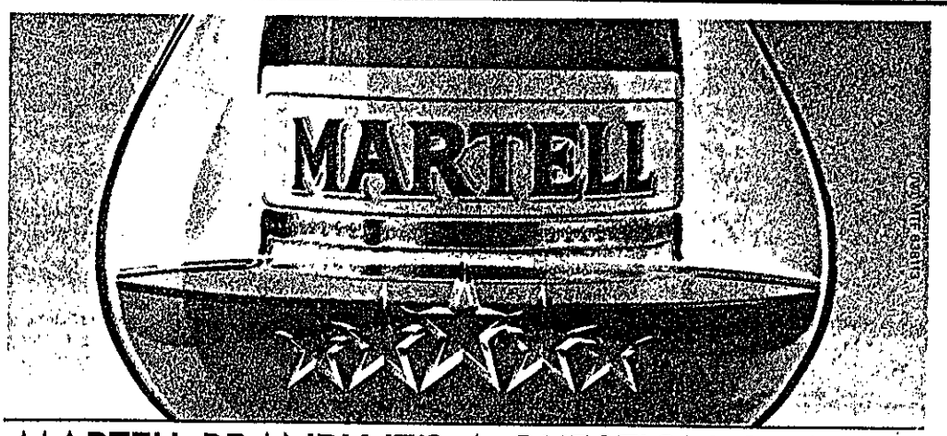
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MARTELL BRANDY. IT'S A QUESTION OF STYLE

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Beira rail reports row

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Harare-based Beira Corridor Group (BCG) has accused "shipping circles in Durban and Hamburg" of circulating disinformation about Zimbabwe's rail links to the Indian Ocean, but acknowledges increased attacks by Renamo rebels.

The group, which is working to break the Frontline states' dependence on the SA transport system, said despite erroneous reports circulated from Durban and Hamburg to business magazines, Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces continued to ensure security on the 200km line to Beira.

A BCG newsletter says, however, that "the South Africans are concerned over the lack of security on the Ressano Garcia line and the joint security commission was giving thought to who can assist Frelimo with the task".

The newsletter says the two corridors serving Maputo have suffered numerous incidents, particularly the one from Ressano Garcia, which was again closed to traffic during the first week in June. It warns Zimbabwean shippers that with 60% of Maputo's traffic emanating from the eastern Transvaal, the freight put through the port last year was 2,7-million tons.

Referring to the Beira line, the BCG newsletter says: "Security incidents have intensifed and this seemed to be specifically aimed at establishing a position for Renamo in the months leading up to the fifth Frelimo congress, which was held in Maputo at the end of July.

"The upsurge in bandit activity in the vicinity of the corridor led to attacks mounted against the local population, against Frelimo military cantonments and against stores both military and civilian."

Upsurge

BCG said transit operations were, however, "almost incident free" during June, with one derailment caused by a technical fault.

Security incidents affecting the railway line were normally repaired on the same day by Zimbabwean and Mozambican teams, but when a unit train was derailed at the northern end of the corridor late in July, rebels took advantage of the blockage of communications to sabotage another section.

The oil pipeline was blown up but speedily repaired during June.

With road repair and construction work in progress, it now takes up to five hours to drive from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare to the port of Beira, and the authorities strongly advise that the journey be completed in daylight, after two rebels ambushes on July 21 and 22.

The chairman of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries transport committee, Brian Stock, announced this week that Mozambique is allocating five new railway locomotives from Brazil to ease the movement of the Frontline states goods on the Beira line.

SA man on hunger strike

ST Tue 17/9/85 (362)

By DON JACOBS: Harare

ZIMBABWE's longest-serving security detainee, Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia, a black South African businessman, has launched his second protest hunger strike this year in Harare's Chikurubi maximum security prison.

Mr Lesia, 53, is refusing solids in protest against his continued detention without trial, and against the refusal to allow his wife, Miriam, to visit him. He was accused of taking a booby-trapped TV set from Maputo to Harare where it blew up and killed the wife of a government official.

Murder charges were dropped last year but he was re-arrested before he could leave the courtroom.

Watch

A 40-year-old Ndebele man, Joseph Maphosa Gumede, was last week remanded in custody by a Bulawayo magistrate on charges of spying for South Africa. Mr Gumede was allegedly recruited as a spy when he was working as a waiter at the Kansas roadhouse in Germiston.

The prosecution alleged Mr Gumede was told to watch a house in Bulawayo's eastern suburbs and monitor the movements of a blue Volkswagen kombi with a red stripe, or any other cars with South African registration numbers.

Zimbabwe Customs chaos

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HARARE — On September 27 and 28, says an ad in Zimbabwe's main newspaper, *The Herald*, there will be a "Customs rummage sale". The list of wistful owners whose goods are up for sale covers most of Page 4.

Save the Children's books and typewriter ribbons could be under the hammer; the university's zoology department may lose biological samples; Norwegian People's Aid may forgo duvets, sheets and pillows. Four rural hospitals, too poor to pay the duty, will not be getting the medicine and spare parts for ambulances sent to them by foreign friends. Sfw 19/9/89.



IMPOUNDED

All these organisations have had goods impounded by Customs. Having failed to rescue them in the allotted time, they could now see them sold.

Their failure, in Zimbabwe, is understandable. This correspondent's laptop computer may turn up on a future list.

Zimbabwe's High Commission in London says temporary residents are allowed to bring in their possessions free of duty. The Customs officer in Harare has a different tale to tell. A local bank, he explains, must guarantee that the computer will not be sold in Zimbabwe. Failing that, 70 percent duty must be paid.

Three days later, presented with the guarantee, the same official is unappeased. Now he wants an import licence, for which one has to apply in writing to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, and wait for 10 to 14 working days.

Even when the paperwork is over, a final battle remains. The airport has two special warehouses, where crates of confiscated goods rot. They are stored neither alphabetically nor chronologically. Desperate owners must rummage fast to escape the rummage sale. — The Economist.

4 Zim seats to be fought

Sept 20 1989

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Parliamentary by-elections for four vacant seats in the Zimbabwean House of Assembly are to be held on October 24 and 25.

Three Ministers resigned after a corruption scandal involving the sale of cars above the controlled price.

The fourth seat was left vacant by the death of Deputy Minister Edward Ndlovu.

It is expected that President Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party will be challenged by candidates from Mr Edgar Tekere's opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

Family of ANC men 'in despair'

The Star's Africa News Service

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HARARE — The relatives of six ANC men awaiting execution in South Africa said last night they were disappointed at not being able to see President Mugabe to ask for his support in saving the men's lives. Star 20/9/89

Four mothers, an aunt and a father of the condemned men have been in Zimbabwe for a week and will be returning to South Africa later this week.

Mrs Doris McBride, whose son, Robert, is on Death Row, said the families were feeling desperate. They wanted their children to be regarded as prisoners-of-war.

Mrs McBride said she would rather not comment on suggestions that there could be a prisoner exchange involving people under sentence of death in South Africa and three men under sentence of death here for their part in an attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo when a man was killed.

She said she held out little hope of any relief under Mr F W de Klerk's rule.

"We have exhausted all channels," she said.

"We want the international community to intervene for us, our children and all the others awaiting execution," Mrs McBride said.

She hoped the relatives would be able to speak to someone in the Zimbabwe government before they returned home.

Hunger strike detainee 'looking drawn'

HARARE. — Mr Leslie Lesia was "looking drawn" after a week of a renewed hunger strike in prison, the head of the South African trade mission, Mr Nico Nel, said yesterday after being allowed to see the detained black South African businessman.

Mr Lesia, 53, of Bloemfontein, was determined that the world should know that he is being kept in prison after he was freed by the courts of the land", Mr Nel said.

The state last year dropped charges that Mr Lesia gave the African National Congress a booby-trapped television set which exploded, killing the wife of an official, after it was taken from Maputo to Harare.

Mr Lesia called off a previous hunger strike in June.

Mr Nel was allowed a 30-minute interview with Mr Lesia, who is being held by ministerial order under the state of emergency, and with Odile Harington, the former Wits University arts student who is serving a 12-year sentence for spying on the ANC.

Mr Nel said Harington was "looking well and in fine spirits".

"She is regarded as a model prisoner.

"She is learning Shona and the trade mission has provided her with all sorts of reading materials."

Zimbabwe's freight crisis gets worse

HARARE — Zimbabwe's transport crisis is worsening, with more than 130 000 tons of goods, including exports and imports, waiting to be moved by the railways, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said yesterday.

Brian Stock, chairman of the CZI's transport committee, estimated that Z$1,21bn would be needed in foreign exchange to get the national transport system back on its feet, Ziana national news agency reported.

The money would have to be spent on locomotives for the railways and a host of vehicles, such as articulated trucks, trucks for the rural areas and trucks for mining, industry and agriculture.

Stock said goods were being held up at vital centres, such as Beit Bridge and Rutenga in the lowveld, the Dabuka container terminal at Gweru, and at Machipanda, the Mozambique border settlement near Mutare.

A shortage of locomotives to move Zimbabwe's rolling stock has created an artificial shortage of railway wagons, which are scattered all over the country waiting to be moved.

This has led to acute shortages of coal because of the inability of the railways to transport it from Wankie Colliery in the north-west of the country to industrialists and tobacco farmers, for whom it is vital in their curing processes. — Sapa.

Unita to discuss peace

PRETORIA — The faltering Angolan peace talks, based on the Gbadolite Agreement of June 22, are expected to be one of the main topics for discussion at Unita's congress at Jamba next week.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, indicated to visiting newsmen at Jamba earlier this month he would not attend yesterday's summit of African leaders near Kinshasa, where a draft peace plan was drawn up, because Unita's policy first needed to be determined at the "open" congress which starts next Monday.

Subsequent to the publication of the Gbadolite accord, different interpretations of the agreement have been propounded by African leaders, calling for the re-integration of Savimbi's "bandits" into Angolan institutions and for him to retire in exile "until his presence is required in Angola".

It was reported that at yesterday's summit, a draft declaration of a peace plan agreement had been drawn up which was to be submitted to Savimbi.

Savimbi has denied that he ever agreed to go into exile.

"Someone has to straighten out all the documents so we can work with only one," he said at Jamba.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said it was clear there were conflicting versions about what had been agreed on at Gbadolite.

"The SA government would like to see that a ceasefire be instituted as soon as possible and it supports attempts to accomplish this," he said.

SA also supported the idea of national reconciliation through negotiations. President Mobutu Sese Seko's attempts at this deserved support, Botha said. — Sapa.

African leaders blame US

KINSHASA — Encouragement by the US lies behind Unita's sabotage of the Angolan peace process.

That at least is what is believed by the eight African heads of state who met near Kinshasa on Monday to discuss the Angolan peace plan.

Tactically, the eight presidents have refused to name the US publicly as the obstacle to peace, but in private they blame it for Savimbi's contradictory arrogance.

Both the US and SA this week expressed support for Savimbi's point of view on the peace process, rejecting the African heads of states' statement that Savimbi should go into exile, re-integrate his rebels into Angolan institutions and accept a ceasefire, as stated in the Gbadolite Agreement.

Savimbi is believed to have received assurances from Washington that the Angolan government can be forced to make further concessions.

The US is continuing to pump military aid to Unita, and this year such aid is budgeted at $30m. — ANO.

Mugabe to meet rebel leader

(36)

21/9/89

The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is expected to meet the Renamo leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, on his lightning visit to Nairobi to discuss attempts to reach a peace settlement in Mozambique.

President Mugabe will today hold talks with President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya on the Mozambican situation.

Sources in Nairobi believe a time has already been set down for a meeting between President Mugabe and the rebel leader.

Mr Dhlakama has been in Nairobi for almost two months. He went there to discuss with Mozambican churchmen a 12-point peace plan proposed by Frelimo.

SA and black states link to form ivory cartel

ST Times 24/9/87.

SOUTH AFRICA and five black neighbours have sunk their racial and ideological quarrels to form an international ivory-selling cartel, angrily thumbing their noses at the developed world's "eco-freaks".

Announcing the formation of the cartel at a Press conference in Harare, Zimbabwe's South African-born Minister of Natural Resources, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, lashed out at the ignorance of the Green movement in North America and Western Europe over the realities of elephant conservation in southern Africa.

By DON JACOBS
Harare

While poaching has decimated herds in Kenya and Tanzania, exploding elephant populations in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, Malawi and Mozambique have to be culled to check damage by marauding tuskers to the crops of peasant farmers.

United

The statement said Africa was "frankly tired of the patronising approach" of the vocal Green lobbyists in the developed world who failed to consult southern African governments before demanding the European Community and the United States ban imports of ivory or elephant-skin products.

A united front by southern African states would defuse expected protest marches by the Green movement at next month's scheduled meeting in Switzerland of the Convention for Trade in Endangered Species, announcing a rejection of the ban and a "common marketing strategy in the interests of conservation".

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Burden

"For years the rural people of Zimbabwe have carried the burden of large elephant populations in the country," protested Mrs Chitepo. "We cannot allow international conservation politics to divert us from our primary responsibilities."

Game rangers say southern Africa's estimated 200 000 elephants are in no danger of extinction.

Walkin' back

FORMER child star Helen Shapiro is releasing a new single — 28 years after topping the charts with Walking Back To Happiness.

Call for aid

THE Organisation of African Unity has urged members and the world community to raise more than R600-million to help destitute people in Angola.

Ex-ANC house in Harare bombed — report

HARARE. — A bomb exploded at a house formerly owned by the ANC in the southern suburb here of Hatfield at 4pm on Saturday, according to the Sunday Mail.

It caused only slight damage and no casualties were reported, the newspaper said.

It is the first politically inspired bombing to be reported in Zimbabwe since the January 1988 attack on an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

The address was not identified but during the November 1987 trial of self-confessed South African spy Ms Odile Harington, the ANC was said to be operating a "safe house" in Hatfield, where she was accommodated briefly before her cover was "blown".

An official at the ANC's Harare office said he had "heard that the bombing did take place" but was unable to say where. He said he believed the house had been sold and vacated "some time ago".

The explosion was not reported by Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana. Hatfield residents said they had heard nothing unusual.

The Sunday Mail linked the blast to last week's warning by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that action would be taken over two recent terrorist incursions into South Africa.

AFRICAN CARTEL DEFIES IVORY BAN

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Malawi have decided to form an ivory-selling cartel to defy the attempted international ban on trade in elephant products.

SA is understood to be in full support of its five black neighbours, having been represented at the conference in Botswana in July at which the decision to form the cartel was taken.

Zimbabwe's National Parks and Wild Life Management Minister, Victoria Chitepo, disclosed the move at a Press conference here yesterday at which she accused Western conservation lobbyists of ignoring the realities of elephant conservation in southern Africa.

Chitepo was unable to clarify the position of SA in the cartel, which she suggested might operate under the aegis of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) — the economic grouping of SA's neighbours.

However, Pretoria's conservation advisers were reported by official sources to have been in full agreement with their black African colleagues at the Botswana meeting.

The five governments would present a united front at the scheduled meeting next month in Switzerland of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites).

Appeal 362

There they would reject the ban and propose a system of twice yearly auctions of elephant products direct to buyers who had been approved by their governments and registered with the Cites.

□ London's Daily Telegraph reports Dr Richard Leakey, a leading Kenyan wildlife official, has appealed to the UK government to prevent the sale of 600 tons of ivory stockpiled in Hong Kong.

Mystery explosion damages Harare house

Star 25/9/89

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By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An explosion at a house in the suburb of Hatfield on Saturday, which caused minor damage but no injuries, has left everyone guessing.

The house was reportedly formerly occupied by the ANC.

The house is now owned by a member of the Vapostori religious sect. Four of his six wives and a number of children were at home when the attack occurred.

Zimbabweans made great play last week of the warning by SA's Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, to Frontline States not to harbour insurgents.

The last attack on an ANC property in Zimbabwe took place in Bulawayo in Janaury 1988 when a man was killed.

Three Zimbabweans are appealing against the death sentence imposed after a sensational trial.

Newsmen were not aware of an ANC house in Hatfield. There is a refugee camp in the neighbouring suburb of Waterfalls where the SA spy Odile Harington stayed when she first infiltrated the organisation.

President Mugabe said at the weekend that Zimbabwe would not be intimidated by threats from General Malan who was termed South Africa's "warlord" in the Harare press.

Campaign may lead to massive slaughter

Star 25/9/89

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A worldwide conservation move intended to preserve elephants could have disastrous effects in Zimbabwe, reports **ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service.**

HARARE — Western conservationists may look on an elephant as something precious that should be preserved for its aesthetic and ethical values.

But to the man in an African village whose crops have been destroyed, the elephant is a pest.

To change a pest into an asset, it must be given economic value.

Preserving elephants then makes sense and this is what is being done in Zimbabwe.

So far 26 areas have asked the authorities to help them adopt the strategy, known as "Project Campfire", which aims at integrating agricultural needs with the careful use of wildlife.

It is an extension of the policy begun in 1975 when private landowners were given the responsibility of conserving and using the wildlife on their properties.

Tribespeople are now beginning to benefit from the controlled use of wildlife in their areas, with money coming directly to them from fees paid for sport hunting and from the products of managed culling of surplus animals.

However with the worldwide move to ban all trade in ivory the economic value of elephants on the legal market will fall dramatically and once again they may come to be seen as merely a nuisance.

Conservation agencies in Zimbabwe say if ivory bans are imposed worldwide rural communities — and the elephants — will suffer.

They estimate that 10 000 elephants outside parks and reserves will be at risk in Zimbabwe alone.

Global bans, they say, will encourage the slaughter of elephants.

A document produced by the Zimbabwe Trust also warns that a ban on the legal trade in ivory will probably increase ivory prices, intensify poaching and drive the trade underground.

In southern Africa, says the document, elephants are not endangered.

It concludes: "Preservationist philosophies applied to southern African nations may cause the eventual extinction of the elephant in the region."

BIDay 26/9/89

SADCC in need of close co-operation

HARARE — A Zimbabwean government minister yesterday called on the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to devise ways of co-operating closely with multinational companies to improve and enhance economic growth in the region, the Ziana news agency reported. 362

Opening a 10-day seminar on the role of transnational corporations in southern Africa, Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Minister John Nkomo said the 30 top executives at the seminar should identify areas for change in the investment codes and work for the harmonisation of investment policies and laws in the region.

"We know meaningful development is not possible without economic growth. And economic growth is not possible without adequate investment, professional and skilled manpower and foreign currency resources. Yet these are our very constraints and therefore our needs.

"The multinational corporations can easily meet these needs. This is the logical basis for the marriage between multinational corporations and host countries," he said. — Sapa.

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Farmers resist health moves

HARARE — Commercial farms still lagged behind the rest of the country in providing health services for workers, Deputy Health Minister Swithun Mombeshora said yesterday.

Opening a training workshop for farm health workers in Domboshawa, Mombeshora said some farmers resisted government initiatives to improve workers' health despite the obvious benefits to them, the Ziana news agency reported.

He urged farmers to help government's drive to better health at the farms. He said it was government's goal to reduce maternal and infant mortality by 50% by 1991. — Sapa.

WITH South Africa and its new State President, Mr F W de Klerk, poised to enter serious negotiations about the future, the question is: What new deal can be thrashed out? DEON PINCUS, a delegate and legal adviser to the Zimbabwe/Rhodesia delegation at the Lancaster House Conference, as well as a member of the Election Council established to monitor the "freeness and fairness" of the elections that followed the conference, argues that the negotiators must avoid the pitfalls of the "winner-takes-all" system. (South African-born Pincus lived in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia for 31 years and is now living in Durban).



F W de Klerk



Murphy Morobe

Finding way out for SA

Sowetan 26/9/89

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FOCUS

THE mistake of the "winner- takes-all" result that befell Zimbabwe must and can be avoided in South Africa if the opportunities that now present themselves are taken.

For Zimbabwe today, the "winner" espouses a one-party state which is the antithesis of the democratic checks and balances required in South Africa if all of our people are to have their place in the sun.

Although the principles which theoretically govern the path to a truly democratic future are the same, the logistics in South Africa are completely different from those that pertained in the then Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's tiny white population (justifiably in certain respects proud of its history and achievement) did not have the numbers, the tradition, the wealth, the economic and psychological strength or the military power of South Africa.

Conciliation

South Africa is fortunate that, at this moment, the leadership of the great powers comprises people of moderation and balance who have a keen interest in a stable and progressive southern Africa.

Even the Eastern bloc are adding their weight to the moderate momentum, as was evident from the recent admission by the Mass Democratic Movement that their "allies" the "Soviet Union the Chinese, and even the Frontline States" were likely to put pressure on the African National Congress to become involved in a negotiation process and to stop the armed struggle.

Real communication and real attempts at conciliation between the various warring factions in Rhodesia at a grassroots level was conspicuous by its absence.

Even the Lancaster House Conference was held in an atmosphere of enmity between rivals who hardly communicated with each other except through the medium of Lord Carrington's Foreign Office team which was intent on "a-solution-no-matter-what-the-outcome".

Persuasion

There was no opportunity for real discourse, real persuasion and, thus, there was no meeting of minds.

All was staked on the outcome of one election, the results of which were totally miscalculated by everyone, the British Foreign Office included.

The power bases in South Africa are totally different from those that pertained in Rhodesia.

In Rhodesia, there were but three divisions of significance, the Shona (by far the majority of the population and who now by sheer weight of numbers single-handedly run the country), the Matabele and the whites.

In South Africa, numerous black groupings, Asians, coloureds and whites make the emergence of a single hegemony, a single winner, highly undesirable and a political goal which is devoid of practicality.

Great forces for moderation exist in South Africa, such as the ongoing and commendable accommodation reached by the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, the constructive and far-reaching recommendation of the Law Commission in regard to a bill of rights, the massive support for reform and accommodation given by the white electorate at the recent election, and the admirable spirit of conciliation shown by both the Government and protestors during the recent demonstrations.

Zimbabwe/Rhodesia had imposed upon it a Westminster-type constitution which gave total power to the "winner" upon a simple majoritarian basis.

Consensus

South Africa has the opportunity to negotiate a constitution embodying checks and balances which can and must provide for consensus government.

There are numerous examples to learn from and adapt to suit the special needs of our country.

Yet all South Africans, and more especially their leaders, must be acutely aware that logistics change, often dramatically.

There can be no guarantee that the Thatchers, the Bushes and the Gorbachevs will retain their positions or policies of moderation, which assist in derailing extremists from drawing battle lines.

The opportunities now available must be seized with urgency.

Until recently, the Rhodesian pattern was repeating itself in South Africa.

That pattern has, however, undergone a dramatic metamorphosis.

A new atmosphere of optimism for the future has been born and will be justified if:

Shackles

- The protestation of the new-image National Party are fulfilled;
- The young but virile Democratic Party - the prime mover in changing white attitudes, which has already established important contacts with certain factions vital to meaningful conciliation, becomes even more intimately involved in the process;
- The extremists on both sides of the spectrum right and left, are persuaded to unshackle themselves from rigid ideologies that militate against finding an accommodation;
- The participants in the "Great Indaba" are genuine bona fide representatives of their constituents; and
- Real opportunities for communication in which all can participate in an atmosphere of concern and respect are created.

The requirements are formidable but by no means unattainable.

What is required is statesmanship of the highest order and realistic visions of the future, which will again allow South Africans to walk tall among the nations of the world.

The opportunities now available will probably never again occur.



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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Nkomo slates lazy voters (362)

HARARE — Zimbabweans who have been slow to check if they are registered for next year's scheduled general election have been castigated by the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Star 26/9/89

Mr Nkomo said some people were encouraging others to boycott the election. He said unity between his party and Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) was the only solution to Zimbabwe's economic woes.

Where the twain frequently meet

Contact between diplomats is more amicable in Harare than anywhere else, and many emissaries are used by their home countries as sounding boards for the attitudes of other nations on international issues. By JOHN RYAN, of The Star's Africa news Service.

HARARE — In a downtown restaurant, a yarmulka and a tarboosh are hunched over an unholy pot of coffee. It is the local rabbi and the man from the PLO, Mr Yasser Arafat's representative, engaged in one of their regular sessions of philosophy.

This may suggest tolerance carried to extremes, yet it illustrates what can happen in present-day Harare.

At emissary level, there is no more cosmopolitan capital on the sub-continent. No fewer than 60 legations — 47 embassies and 13 high commissions — are housed in a quarter of the city off Second Street, bounded by the northern avenues.

Not to mention the Palestinians and the South African trade mission, which ranks a CD registration number but no listing in the diplomatic section of the telephone directory. Or the ANC and the PAC.

Zimbabwe has more foreign envoys than other southern black states because it is sufficiently important and neutral to be able to attract legations from both the Western and Eastern blocs. It is a member of the Commonwealth. And until a month ago, President Robert Mugabe was chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Upgrade traffic

Not only do Harare's envoys themselves lend colour and character to the city, but their vehicles help upgrade what otherwise would be a motley traffic display.

Exotic imported models stand out against the oft-battered indigenous cars, which constantly battle against a shortage of spare parts to stay on the road. One hardly needs to look at the Corps Diplomatique plates to tell which are the foreigners.

But South Africa's CD number, 69, you will not see. Some months ago, a local newspaper columnist published a list of CD registrations. Almost immediately, the South African vehicles fell victim to minor vandalism. Now trade mission members have reverted to standard plates.

However, the diplomatic corps as such seems to have little antipathy towards the officials from the Republic. Indeed, if anything, they are viewed as a curiosity.

Sandro's bar, on Julius Nyerere Avenue, is ostensibly an international press club by night. But, like most press clubs, it attracts media "groupies" and many diplomats.

The South Africans come fairly frequently. So do Germans, Australians, French, Eastern Bloc and Nordic officials. For them, Sandro's is a sounding board for news and rumour — not [illegible] of Zimbabwe, but other African centres too.

It is not uncommon to find Bulgarians standing shoulder to shoulder with West Germans or Britons, comparing notes with the international press. Or Yugoslavs and Cubans in the company of local civil servants.

But Sandro's is not the only point of catalysm. Around their embassies and legation houses, Harare's diplomats socialise with one another to an unusual degree. Perhaps the distance from their home countries enables them to feel more free to do so.

That could also explain the relationship between the rabbi and the Arafat man.

A West German official says, "It's truly quite remarkable. It was never like this in my other postings. I'm on first name terms with almost all my counterparts."

The benefits, he maintains, are considerable. "I talk frankly to the other (East) Germans or Russians or Poles, or whatever, and we discuss our countries' attitudes on issues. I'm much better briefed that way than most of my colleagues elsewhere."

"They often phone me from Bonn to ask me to find out what such-and-such a government's position is on a certain matter. I'm sure it happens with the other diplomats here too."

The conference centre at the Sheraton Hotel is another place where the twain meet on official occasions. This was the scene of Zimbabwe's most cosmopolitan event to date — the NAM conference of 1986.

Mr Arafat himself was there. So were many other characters of colour and notoriety, such as Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

The Libyan leader brought his own black tent, which was erected in the grounds of a villa allocated to him. His group arrived in three identical aircraft, with Col Gaddafi in one and two look-alikes in the others. The charade of the security clones was played out all week.

The story goes that the real Col Gaddafi was allotted three male Shona servants, one to do his cooking. He fired the man at once.

"Nothing personal," Col Gaddafi told him, "but I can't be seen to have my food provided by Israel."

Israel happened to be the name of the cook.

The chance may not come again

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With South Africa and its new State President, Mr F W de Klerk, poised to enter serious negotiations about the future, the question is: What new deal can be thrashed out? **DEON PINCUS**, a delegate and legal adviser to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia delegation at the Lancaster House conference, as well as a member of the election council established to monitor the "freeness and fairness" of the elections that followed the conference, argues that the negotiators must avoid the pitfalls of the "winner-takes-all" system. South African-born Mr Pincus lived in Rhodesia for 31 years and is now living in Durban..

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Yet all South Africans, and more especially their leaders, must be acutely aware that logistics change, often dramatically. There can be no guarantee that the Thatchers, the Bushes and the Gorbachevs will retain their positions or policies of moderation, which assist in derailing extremists from drawing battle-lines.

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Shades of 'the dark continent'

B/Day 26/9/89 (362)

MICHAEL HARTNACK
in Harare

WHY was it that Africa, the cradle of humanity, remained "the dark continent" for so many thousands of years?

Perhaps the reason lay in Africa's unique transport problems, and the current transport crisis north of the Limpopo has brought us face to face with them again — after decades of people thinking they had been resolved for all time.

Africa's rivers have always been hostile to navigation, and land transport posed an insuperable "energy problem" for the early travellers. But steampower in the 1890s suddenly demolished all the old barriers.

Bulawayo, as the hub of central Africa's rail system, became Rhodesia's largest city.

Until the invention of the strip road (by the country's first chief road engineer, Stuart Chandler), cars floundered in mud and sand. It was only in the 1950s that a good, wide-tar network of roads was developed, and Salisbury (now Harare) prospered.

Now, 99 years on, both road and rail transport systems in Zimbabwe are in dire trouble.

Buses are crashing, with horrific loss of life, for lack of roadworthy parts. Police continually plead they are physically unable to get to the scene of the crime. Industrialists claim they cannot fulfil export contracts north of the Zambezi because of unserviceable delivery trucks.

Air transport offers no easy answers. Growers of fruit, flowers and fresh vegetables say they cannot exploit the promising West European market to the full because of the incapacity of the monopolistic state-owned national carrier. Tourism is a fraction of the volume it could reach under an "open skies" policy.

But it is at the National Railways of Zimbabwe that there is the gravest crisis, caused by the emigration of skilled repair technicians and lack of foreign exchange for spares.

Despite the lease from SATS of 20 locomotives (four of which were put out of action last month in a crash near Beitbridge), Zimbabwe has 130 000 tonnes of stranded freight, says Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries transport committee chairman Brian Stock. In Harare alone, 1 000 wagons are waiting to be shunted for off-loading, while more serious logjams exist elsewhere.

At the beginning of September the NRZ's tally of serviceable locomotives sank to an all-time low of 108 out of 285. The country needs at least 158 on the rails every day to move its basic national needs, says the Deputy Transport Minister Amina Hughes.

The NRZ's Indian expatriate manager, Nau Nihal Singh, says an order for 190 000 tonnes of maize for Mozambique could only be moved "with great difficulty", while the railways could not hope to deliver the full 450 000 tonnes international food donors would readily buy from Zimbabwe's large (and costly) 1,9-million tonne maize stockpile.

Production of Zimbabwe's biggest foreign currency earner, its tobacco crop, may be curtailed next season by a shortage of coal for curing.

The Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco) is desperate for supplies, not only of coal but of iron ore from Buchwa mine.

In August, the coalyard outside Harare received from the NRZ only 20% of its normal supplies, and had to cut deliveries to hospitals. As a result, all but emergency operations were cancelled because sterilisers could not work, and patients were asked to re-use what would normally be regarded as soiled linen.

Some bedding went unwashed for six weeks, the Sunday Mail reported, and staff feared an increased risk of contracting AIDS from unlaundered items.

Stock says at least R1,5bn is needed to bring the NRZ back to efficiency.

"It is getting worse, not better," he warned. "What is needed to cope with this situation is instant reaction by government."

Assumptions about the resolution of Africa's transport problems have fallen away. Recent experience gives frightening support to the view of Robin Hallett, an authority on African affairs, that if we do not master this crisis we may be looking in the next century to a continent broken up into many regions where outsiders, as in the 18th Century, never venture.

BIDay 27/9/89 (362)

Willowvale, Mazda strike deal

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Willowvale Motor Industries has signed an agreement with Mazda, the Japanese motor giant, which government hopes will pull the vehicle industry out of the doldrums, Ziana reports.

Under the deal, Mazda and its trading partner, C Itoh and Co, will hold an initial 33% equity (Mazda 25%, Itoh 8%) worth Z$5m in Willowvale, with an option to increase to 40%.

Willowvale is a state-owned company under Zimbabwe's industrial development corporation.

Vice-president Simon Muzenda, who is industry and technology acting minister, said at the signing ceremony that one of the immediate benefits of the venture should be a marked increase in the availability of vehicles.

Willowvale MD Dave Gibson said that between 1982 and 1987 the volume of new vehicle assembly in Zimbabwe dropped from about 15 000 a year to 3 000.

This was mainly due to the fall in the purchasing power of the Zimbabwe dollar which had reduced levels of currency available to the industry in real terms by about 80% since 1981.

Apart from availability of vehicles, Muzenda and Gibson said they hoped the deal would increase employment, bring about technology transfer and promote local manufacture which, in the long run, could eventually lead to Zimbabwe exporting vehicles to the SADCC market. — Sapa.

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Zimbabwe IDC's profits up despite problems

B1 pay 28/9/89 (362)

HARARE — The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) made a taxed profit of more than Z$13m in the 1987-88 financial year, said the parastatal's annual report released in Harare on Tuesday.

"Group turnover rose 44% from Z$80,24m the previous year to Z$115,69m during the year under review, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reported.

"Despite serious forex and transport constraints, ageing and obsolete plant machinery, constant power failures affecting some of the group companies, the price freeze of 1987 and the current price controls, as well as shortages of imported raw materials, the group achieved record results in 1988," the report said.

Pre-tax profit was Z$17,96m, up 74% on the previous year (Z$10,33m).

"The corporation continues to treat investment as top priority. During the year under review, the group made an investment of more than Z$15m and the corporation also made Z$6m available in the form of loans to its affiliate companies."

The group, during the year, comprised 18 subsidiary companies, 13 associate companies and six others.

The IDC's shareholding in subsidiary companies ranges from 51% to 100%, between 20% and 50% equity in associate companies and between 1% and 19% in other companies.

The IDC, said the report, had invested in the following sub-sectors of industry: chemicals; metals and metal products, especially in light and heavy engineering; textiles and clothing; non-metallic and mineral products; furniture; transport equipment; and electricals and electronics. — Sapa.

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Star 28/9/87

SA tries peace to defuse tension – envoy

By Robin Drew,
The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa was trying to defuse confrontational situations through peaceful means, Pretoria's Trade Representative in Zimbabwe, Mr N M Nel, said in a letter to the press published here on Wednesday.

Mr Nel's letter was in response to bitter attacks on South Africa for the warning by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan that cross border action might be taken.

Mr Nel's letter referred to two incidents in the northern Transvaal last month and this month when "armed persons crossed the Limpopo from the Zimbabwean side into South Africa" and attacked farms west of Beitbridge.

No retaliation

It said the attackers returned to Zimbabwe, and went on: "It may just be that Minister Malan had in mind these two attacks when he made his speech.

"Incidentally, South Africa did not retaliate but, instead, preferred to bring these incidents to the attention of the Zimbabwean Government in an effort to defuse confrontational situations through peaceful means."

The letter was published in *The Herald* today without comment under the headline "Attacks on SA".

362

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Zimbabwe's IDC overcomes setbacks

(362 Star 28/9/89

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Pre-tax profit was Z$17,96 million (Z$10,33 million).

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Mugabe to honour Nkomo, 72

Cape Times 29/9/87
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Own Correspondent

HARARE. — President Robert Mugabe has given his personal blessing to two days of lavish celebrations in Bulawayo this weekend of the 72nd birthday of his former rival for power, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo is to be guest speaker at Barbourfields Stadium where thousands of supporters of his Zapu Party are expected to gather for one of the last functions before they merge, as agreed under a 1987 pact, with Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF).

President Mugabe is expected to make a presentation to Mr Nkomo, with whose Zapu Party he broke in 1963, and helped the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole to found Zanu.

Zipra's 'Black Russian' gets security post

(362)

S/Times 1/10/89

Sunday Times Reporter
Bulawayo

THE MAN once feared and hated as "The Black Russian" is back in the Zimbabwean political arena, three years after his release from detention.

"General" Dumiso Dabengwa, 48, was head of intelligence for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces during the bloody Rhodesian bush war.

The movement's battlefield alliance with President Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces turned sour soon after independence in 1980.

After being acquitted on charges of plotting a coup, Mr Dabengwa was detained under the state of emergency for four years.

Cynical

Now a prosperous import-export businessman in Bulawayo, he has agreed to serve on a national security committee alongside his one-time enemy Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, now acting Minister of Defence and head of the feared Central Intelligence Organisation.

Soviet-educated Mr Dabengwa is known for his keen intellect and close contacts with the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, with which he forged an alliance during incursions into Rhodesia in the mid '60s.

He is heir apparent to Zapu founder Mr Nkomo, 72. Zapu still enjoys majority support in Matabeleland.

The announcement last week that he and Dr Sekeremayi would serve as co-chairmen of the integrated Zanu (PF)-Zapu national security committee, at last brings Mr Dabengwa out of self-imposed retirement from politics.

Mr Dabengwa was reported by personal friends to be "totally cynical" about post-independence Zimbabwean politics after the death of his old comrade General Lookout Masuku, former commander of Zipra.

General Masuku — tried, acquitted, and then detained alongside Mr Dabengwa — was kept in Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison until a week before his death from AIDS in 1986.

A toast to Nkomo

BULAWAYO. - President Robert Mugabe arrived in Bulawayo yesterday morning to join thousands of wellwishers in celebrating the 40th wedding anniversary of the PF-Zapu leader Dr Joshua Nkomo, Ziana national news agency reported.

Nkomo, who is also Senior Minister for Development in the Office of the President, celebrated his 72nd birthday on Saturday so the weekend has been a double celebration for him.

Mugabe addressed thousands of guests gathered at Barbourfields stadium in Bulawayo for the occasion.

Former president of Zimbabwe, the Reverend Canaan Banana, conducted a church service in the stadium.

The chairman of PF-Zapu, Mr Naison Ndlovu, on Saturday denied rumours circulating in Bulawayo for two months that Nkomo intended retiring from politics.

"Some people think the celebrations are to mark Comrade Nkomo's complete retirement from Zimbabwean politics. This is not true. He is still in politics and will remain PF-Zapu president," said Ndlovu. - Sapa

Sowetan 2/10/89

Newspaper chief is criticised for 'unethical deal'

Star 21/10/89 (362)

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The chief executive of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Mr Elias Rusike, has come under heavy fire from the main newspaper in the group's stable, *The Herald*, for alleged unethical behaviour.

Mr Rusike has been named as the leader of a group of businessmen who have taken over control of Modus Publications, which includes, in its publications, the weekly *Financial Gazette*, which has been a stern critic of the Government's economic policy since independence.

The Herald accuses Mr Rusike of flouting business ethics for remaining as chief executive of Zimbabwe Newspapers when last April he signed an agreement to purchase the *Financial Gazette*, a direct competitor of his group's newspapers.

It appears that Mr Rusike has angered the Government which wanted to buy into Modus Publications through the Mass Media Trust which owns the majority of shares in Zimbabwe Newspapers.

A brief announcement in the *Gazette* confirming the change of ownership did not mention Mr Rusike's name. However, Mr Rusike has now submitted his resignation from Zimbabwe Newspapers "for health reasons".

The Herald editorial accused Mr Rusike of "two-timing conduct" which it said could not be condoned.

It called for legislation to make the immediate disclosure of conflicts of interests of this kind mandatory. In political and diplomatic circles there is much speculation about whether the independent line of the *Gazette* will remain.

Before his appointment as chief executive of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Mr Rusike was at the University of Zimbabwe where he was regarded as an ideologically sound member of the party.

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BBC FREELANCER CHARGED

BULAWAYO — In the first case of its kind here for more than 20 years, a local correspondent for the BBC has been charged under the Draconian Law and Order Maintenance Act with publishing a story likely to cause hostility to the security forces.

Collet Nkala, a frequent freelance contributor to the BBC Africa Service programmes, Network Africa and Focus on Africa, was not asked to plead when he appeared before Bulawayo magistrate Naboth Mugwagwa. He was released and will appear again on October 16.

Nkala, 28, who faces a gaol term of up to 14 years if convicted, is accused of giving the BBC a "voice cast" story alleging that Zimbabwean police in border areas were in collusion with racketeers smuggling SA goods.

An alleged transcript of the April 26 broadcast read: "The officers are said to be helping unemployed Zimbabweans to cross the border into

MICHAEL HARTNACK

SA illegally to smuggle goods such as radio cassette recorders, digital watches and cosmetics.

"One border-jumper said he was arrested recently for crossing the border illegally after he had been hired by a police officer in the border town of Beitbridge."

Since independence in 1980, President Robert Mugabe's government has detailed and expelled a number of correspondents for foreign news media for publishing controversial stories, but Nkala's is the first formal prosecution.

The last to be brought under the section was by Ian Smith's government in 1967, when the editor of Sapa's Rhodesian subsidiary was acquitted.

In a test judgment, which is likely to be referred to in Nkala's case, the presiding magistrate found that the state had failed to prove the report was untrue or that it significantly prejudiced the authorities.

Rural destitute will be registered

(BDay 4/10/89)

(362)

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwean government will register all destitute people in rural areas to ensure they get state assistance, Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Minister John Nkomo told Ziana national news agency yesterday.

"This time we will reach out to the people and not the people to come to us. It is our responsibility to go out into the rural areas and make our services available," he said. The strategy was also aimed at lessening the problem of urban migration.

The minister said the government must account for the 80 000 disabled, for the national programmes dealing with disability to succeed.

He could not say when the programme would start. — Sapa.

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Riots lead to university closure

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe University campus here was closed indefinitely yesterday and the 8 000 students sent home after para-military police stormed the halls of residences to detain dissident intellectuals.

After crisis talks with university chancellor President Robert Mugabe, the principal and vice-chancellor Prof Walter Kamba told newsmen the closure was "regrettable and sad, but after the events of the morning we had no choice".

"In the circumstances we cannot run the university in a normal, orderly way."

Barricades

About 1 000 students still on campus yesterday evening were forcibly rounded up by baton-wielding riot squad members and made to file into the great hall.

There they cheered when they were told of the closure. They were ordered to be out of the grounds by dusk.

Student claims that the ruling Zanu (PF) party has a worse human right's record than the governments of SA or former Rhodesian PM Ian Smith have enraged the government.

Yesterday all non-academic staff were sent home as police used dogs, teargas, batons and riot shields to break down barricades erected by stone-throwing students.

There were at least 50 arrests. Kamba's car was damaged when students set fire to it.

SRC leader Augustine Mutambara was taken to Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital with injuries after he fell from a second storey window soon after police tried to detain him under the state of emergency.

Hospital authorities said he was discharged into the custody of security police later yesterday.

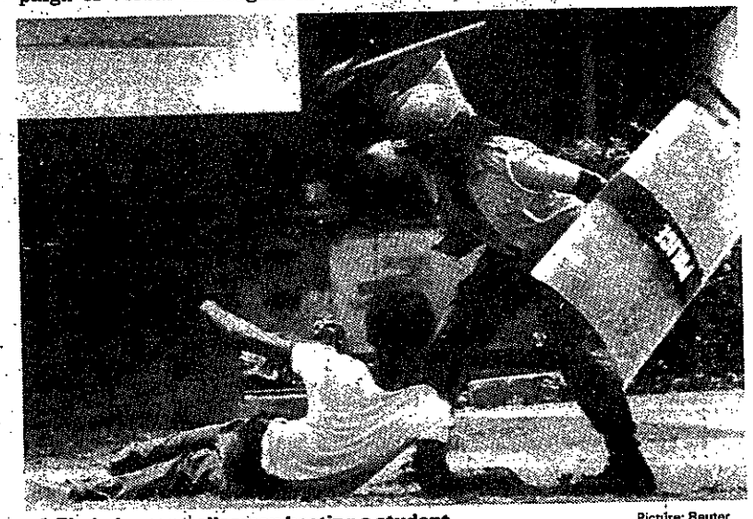
Witnesses said Mutambara was told the government was "embarrassed" by a statement he had issued after police broke up a student meeting on Friday night.

The statement apparently claimed that the fact Zanu had "fought for this country does not justify them to loot, plunder, and wreck the economy of Zimbabwe, even stifling the people's democratic rights.

"This university is the last island of democracy in this country," Mutambara had said.

Mugabe and Senior Minister Joshua Nkomo have led a campaign of verbal onslaughts in the past three months against student "thugs" who are allegedly fomenting discontent.

But university people interviewed yesterday said the protests reflected general discontent in Zimbabwe with economic mismanagement and unpunished corruption among prominent people.



A Zimbabwean policeman beating a student. Picture: Reuter

Govt closes Zimbabwe's university

Cape Times 5/10/89

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HARARE. — The Zimbabwean government ordered the indefinite closure of the country's only university yesterday after a day of violent clashes between police and students protesting against the arrest of two of their leaders.

Vice-Chancellor Professor Walter Kamba announced the immediate closure after meeting President Robert Mugabe and his ministers. He said all 10 000 students would have to leave the campus by last night with their belongings.

Helmeted riot police fired teargas and chased students across the campus close to the city centre after they boycotted classes and wrecked Prof Kamba's luxury car when he refused to meet them.

"Mugabe has sent his bulldogs to chase us," one student said ashe wiped his eyes. Several dozen students were arrested, police confirmed.

Students said police entered the campus around 3am and arrested the president and secretary-general of their representative council.

The left-wing president, Mr Arthur Mutambara, tried to escape by jumping from a second-floor window, but was caught and treated in hospital for a cut hand.

Students said police indicated they would charge Mr Mutambara under Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act for a statement he issued on Monday accusing the government of "state terrorism" against students.

The statement accused Mr Mugabe's government of using riot police last week to suppress a student seminar planned to mark the anniversary of an anti-corruption demonstration on September 29 last year.

"Ian Smith never banned political seminars at this university," it said, accusing the government of "brute neo-fascism comparable only to that of South Africa" and of destroying academic freedom.

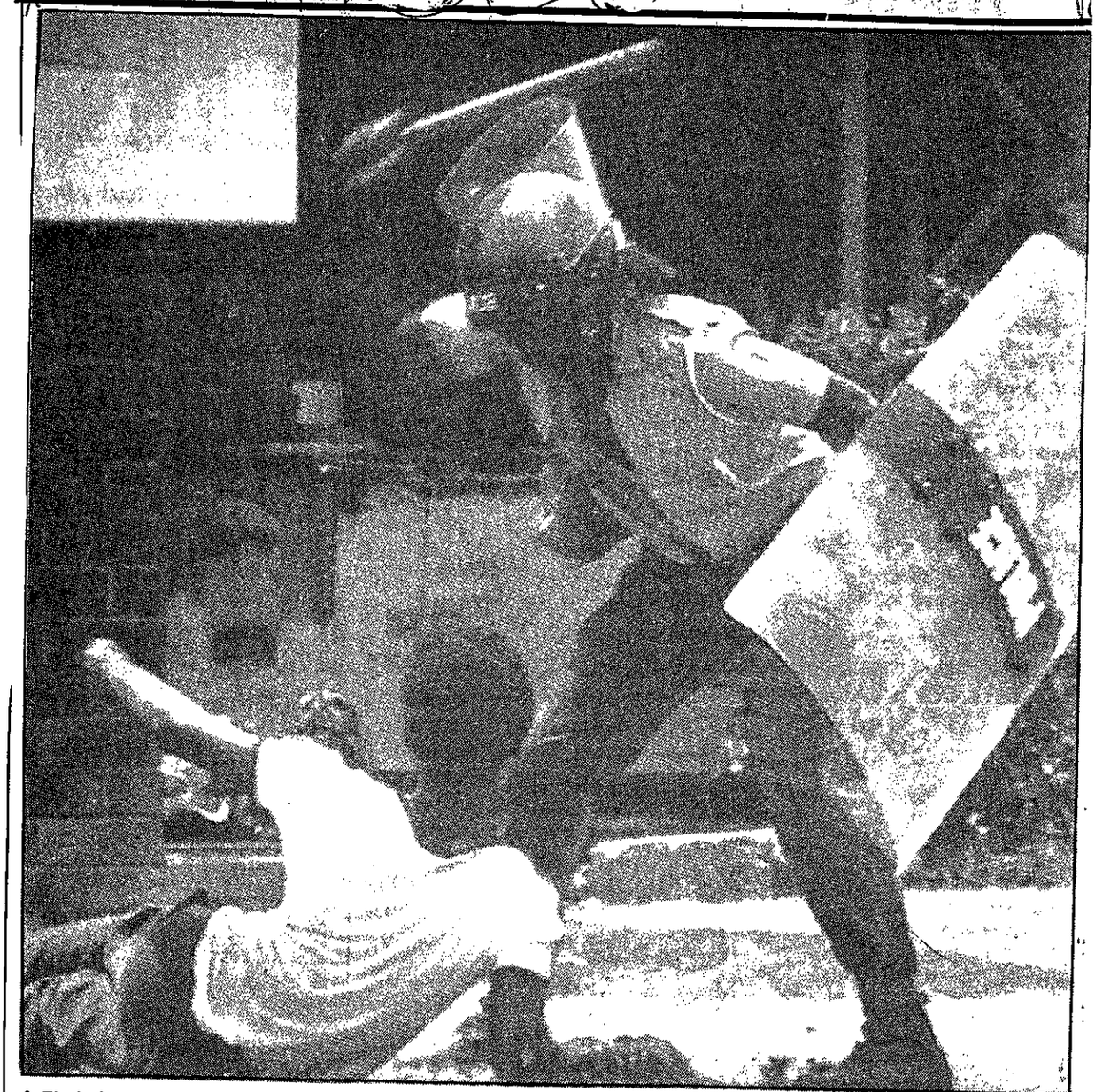
"Who in this government can have the audacity to criticise the De Klerk regime in South Africa?" it said.

Mr Mugabe drew the students' anger last weekend with a speech accusing them of drinking too much and misbehaving rather than studying. — Sapa-Reuter



HARARE VIOLENCE . . . A Zimbabwean riot policeman beats a university student in Harare after protests at the arrest of two student leaders yesterday. **Picture: REUTER**

STAR 5/10/89 (362)



A Zimbabwean riot policeman beats a university student after yesterday's protest at the arrest of two student leaders. The University of Zimbabwe in Harare was closed indefinitely after the protests and all students sent home — a move the principal said was due to violence on campus during which students smashed windows and stoned police. Yesterday police guarded the campus as students were rounded up to be taken away.

Zimbabwe University closed following rioting

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The University of Zimbabwe has been closed indefinitely after campus riots yesterday in the wake of the arrest of two student leaders. All students have been sent home.

Principal Dr Walter Kamba said last night: "We had no option. It makes me sad, but in the circumstances we could not run the university in an orderly way."

No thought has yet been given about when the university will be reopened. Examinations are due to start in a fortnight.

Dr Kamba said in a statement that the decision to close the university had been taken because of violence on campus when students smashed windows, stoned police and damaged the principal's car.

The disturbances came early yesterday after police arrested student leader Mr Arthur Mutambara.

At the weekend he had issued a statement criticising the government of President Robert Mugabe because police had broken up a student meeting.

The registration of students, as well as all grants and loans, have been suspended.

Yesterday police guarded the university as students were rounded up to be taken away. An unknown number were arrested.

Asked whether enough had been done to listen to student grievances, Dr Kamba said communication had been maintained. "We were determined not to close the university, but after the events on the campus we had no option."

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Holding thumbs against ban on ivory

Arguing that the international move to ban ivory sales would be a disaster for southern Africa's elephant populations, conservationists in Zimbabwe are spearheading a campaign by the countries of the region against such a ban, reports **ROBIN DREW** of The Star's Africa News Service.

HARARE — Bulawayo-born ecologist Ms Debbie Gibson gained her doctorate from Bradford University in England with a study on mice ecology.

Now she is flying an aircraft a hundred or so metres above the Zimbabwean bush counting elephants.

She is with the survey unit of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management and one of the dedicated conservationists who believe it would be a tragedy if a worldwide ban on the ivory trade were to be approved at next week's meeting in Switzerland of the members of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites).

Zimbabwe is spearheading a campaign by southern African countries to oppose the ban because it believes firstly that elephant as a species is not in danger of extinction and also because it is convinced that the best way to ensure the preservation of wildlife is to give the animals an economic value through controlled utilisation.

Accepted method

Ms Gibson (38) learnt to fly for the fun of it and now puts her skill as a pilot to good use, flying for four or five hours at a stretch.

Sometimes she has to keep the aircraft at 30 m above the trees, while the navigator calls out the altitude every 30 seconds and the observers sit with their noses pressed against marks on the windows counting all the elephant they see between two streamers attached to the plane.

It is the accepted method of counting game and the Zimbabwean officials strongly deny any suggestion that the figures have been inflated.

"If anything," says Ms Gibson, "It's an underestimate."

The elephant population in Zimbabwe is put at 52 000, with about 10 000 of these outside national parks in communal lands or safari areas.

The ecologists believe the number is too great for the country to carry. In Hwange, for example, they believe that to prevent too much damage to the habitat and consequently to other species, the elephant population should be kept to 15 000.

"No-one likes culling," says ecologist Brian Child, who specialises in game ranching, "but it has to be done."

In Harare there is a store of ivory containing 4 000 tusks worth about R7 million.

Over the next few years, thousands more tusks will become available to earn money to be put back into conservation — something that will become more difficult to do in the face of a Cites ban.

Zimbabweans such as Ms Gibson, Mr Child and Mr Mike Jones, senior ecologist for Matabeleland, are trained scientists who work in the bush. They are hopping mad with overseas organisations which have stirred emotions over the killing of elephants.

Mr Child says: "For the first time, the rural communities are protecting 'their' wildlife. In Zambia, for example, poaching in the Luangwa Valley has dropped by 90 percent.

"If they aren't going to be allowed to make money out of the lawful selling of ivory, they will go back to agriculture and poaching.

"If we fail, our entire conservation effort could go down the drain and we'll be left with giving up or going back to a protectionist philosophy, which does not work in Africa."

The ivory ban, in the view of National Parks officials and other wildlife enthusiasts, would be a serious setback to conservation and to some of the most exciting innovations in conservation in Africa.

Last week a party of newsmen flew to a remote part of northern Zimbabwe behind the Matusadona mountains in the Omay communal lands of the Nyaminyami district, one of a number in Zimbabwe which has opted to take responsibility for the game, including elephant, found in their areas.

Mr Wilson Nebiri, chairman of the Wildlife Management Board, told the visitors: "We appeal to the world not to ban the ivory trade. Our people are depending on the money we will get from the elephants to build schools and roads."

National Parks assistant director of research Mr Rowan Martin believes that some African countries which favour a ban could compromise on this. Kenya has indicated flexibility; Tanzania might shift a little.

He says the world body, the IUCN, is reviewing its stand on the ban.

Mr Martin has good news from the results of a count in south-eastern Zimbabwe, where it had been feared that poachers had taken a heavy toll. The population, it appears, went up from 3 600 in 1986 to 5 200 and no fresh carcases were observed during the aerial survey. Elephants, he says, are a renewable resource — they come back very fast and are capable of a 5 percent annual population growth rate.

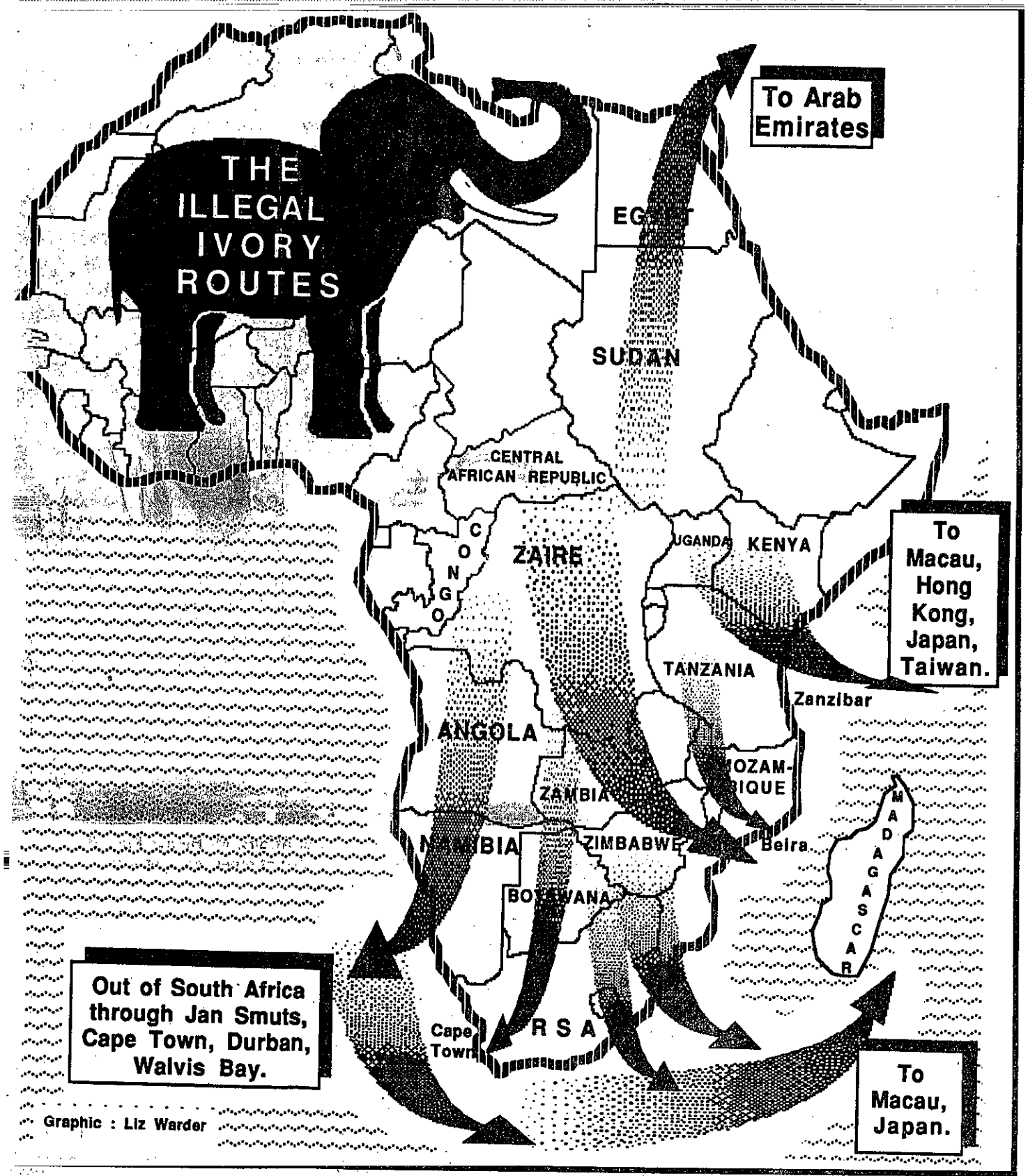
Zimbabwe is aiming at stabilising its elephant population at 33 000. There will be no sudden wholesale slaughter — the culling will go on over a number of years, Mr Martin adds.



Conservationists believe the elephant as a species is not in danger of extinction and that the best way to ensure the preservation of wildlife is to give the animals an economic value through controlled utilisation. Ecologist Debbie Gibson (right) flies an aircraft above the bush on game counts . . . a far cry from studying mice in Britain.

Star 6/10/89 (362)

SA to support controlled trade in ivory



...loge amounts of illegal ivory leave Africa daily, bound for the ...e United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Japan and Macao. The ...ropean Community Commission sets the value at about ...335 million. While most is shipped or flown from the east coast of Africa, smugglers from Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia prefer to use reliable South African transport systems rather than "sending it out on dhows that sink".

● Graphic by Liz Warder.

South Africa will support Zimbabwe's proposal for an ivory marketing system to be put to the world Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites) when it meets next week in Switzerland, Minister of Environment Affairs and of Water Affairs Mr Gert Kotze announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Kotze said in a statement that South Africa had a viable elephant population which was managed responsibly.

Judicious usage of this population was thus justifiable.

The considerable funds which were generated in this way were used directly and indirectly for the financing of important conservation projects and could not just be dismissed.

The South African delegation would therefore not be able to support proposals aimed at the elimination of all international ivory trade.

A proposal for a marketing system to provide for trading with selected buyers — in ivory generated in southern Africa had been worked out by Zimbabwe.

ACCEPTABLE

This system was in principle acceptable to South Africa, and its delegation to the Cites conference — to be held from October 9 to 20 — would support it.

Elephant populations in South Africa, where there are about 8 200 animals, were, in fact, growing with the emergence of private game farms.

Countries from northern and central Africa, where elephants have almost been wiped out by poachers, are pressing for elephants to be classed "schedule 1", prohibiting all trade. They have the backing of the rest of the world, including the Soviet Union and United States.

South Africa, along with Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Mozambique, envisages a central storehouse of all the raw ivory in the world. This would be stamped, registered on computer, and auctioned only to accredited carvers with checks by the authorities in all countries involved. — Sapa and Staff Reporter.

● See Page 11.

...inscriminately ...there shortly after 10am. She ... said as it was quite a cold day she ... scared they ha... Jakobsen sa... a large bruis...

Fine for taking smuggled SA goods

8/13 Aug 2/10/84

BULAWAYO — A former Bulawayo garage proprietor, now serving a seven-year term for failing to report the presence of SA agents, has been fined R22 600 (or 18 months) for receiving motor spares smuggled from SA in 1987.

(362)

Rory Burt Maguire, 38, pleaded guilty to receiving the goods from an SA contact named only as "Mr Sommer". The State accepted Maguire's claim that while R18 450 of the spares were for use by his garage in Fort Street, the other R175 000 were for persons in Harare.

During his trial last year for failing to report the espionage activities of a "fishing companion", Kevin John Woods, it was alleged Woods helped Maguire make business acquaintenance in SA.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Woods, who has been sentenced to death for the bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo, in January 1988, was a member of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation who opted to continue in its ranks after independence in 1980. He had previously fought in the Rhodesian security forces.

Maguire, married with two children, is understood to be serving his sentence in Khami maximum security prison outside Bulawayo. The authorities alleged he was one of six prisoners, including Woods, who were the objective of an abortive comando "rescue" raid in June 1988, when they were held at Chikurubi maximum security prison outside Harare.

10 MINUTE X-WORD 7442

Zimbabwe buys farm

HARARE — Chegutu District Administrator Edward Ndoro said at the weekend the government had bought three commercial farms in the district, to resettle about 670 people next year. Plans were underway to buy five more farms, Ziana national news agency reports.

Ndoro said the district's only communal area, Mhondoro, had an estimated 75 000 people and out of this figure, almost 10 000 needed resettlement — excluding squatters.

"Resettlement scheme model A", where settlers own individual plots, will be the standard pattern on the three commercial farms, one of which is expected to accommodate about 70 people and the other two about 300 each.

Ndoro painted a dark picture of the general housing situation in the district. — Sapa.

Mugabe is haunted by an unkept promise

AR645 9/10/89

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By JOHN EDLIN of The Associated Press in Harare

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe's dream of creating a one-party state is facing challenges from right and left as voters register for Zimbabwe's second post-independence elections.

POLITICS

Opponents intent on maintaining a multi-party, Western-style democracy have taken Mugabe to task for government corruption and a flagging economy.

But the issue on which the president seems most vulnerable is a long-standing grievance that triggered a seven-year war, ended nine decades of white minority rule and catapulted Mugabe to power in Africa's youngest nation.

Issue

That issue is land.

There is little doubt that Mugabe and his party will be returned to power in April's balloting. All but two of the 150 Members of Parliament are members or supporters.

But most analysts predict that the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) will lose seats for the first time since independence in 1980.

Mugabe has been challenged by the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, which is heavily supported by leftist students and labor unions, and the United African National Council, which represents older and more conservative blacks.

"The government has lost its way," says ZUM Chairman Edgar Tekere, a confidant of Mugabe until he was expelled from the ruling party a year ago for criticizing official corruption. "And it has lost touch with the povo (people)."



Mr Mugabe

"The political and economic crisis prevailing in the country dictates that we come back," says UANC spokesman Samuel Marange. The UANC under Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa headed the government before Mugabe.

Following the bloody civil war, Mugabe brought stability and a measure of reconciliation between the races. He also restored pride to the black majority that had been subjugated under 90 years of white minority rule.

Unkept

But many Zimbabweans workers complain they are no better off now than they were at independence because of wage freezes, 18-percent annual inflation and shortages of basic commodities. Top-level corruption also has turned many people against the ruling party leadership.

Yet the most burning issue to confront Mugabe's parliamentary candidates will be land reform, which many see as an unkept, fundamental promise of pre-independence days.

After white settlers annexed the country as a British colony almost a century ago, the indigenous peoples were gradually herded into shrinking reserves.

By independence, some 4 000 of the country's 200 000 whites owned almost half of the country — tobacco farms, cattle ranches, orchards, coffee and tea plantations and forestry estates.

Six million blacks, meanwhile, were crowded on to roughly the same amount of land.

Domination

It was land hunger that roused most blacks to mount the war against white domination in 1972.

That conflict, which cost 27 000 lives, most of whom were blacks, ended with a British-brokered peace pact in 1979 and independence under Mugabe on April 18, 1980.

Almost a decade later, whites still control most of the land despite pledges to resettle 162 000 families, or about one million peasants, in the first three years of independence.

Only 54 000 families have been granted smallholdings by the state.

Mugabe, evidently sensing the land issue has cost the government popular support, in recent weeks has promised a boost in peasant resettlement after the elections.

Constitution

Until the 10th anniversary of independence, Mugabe's government is bound by the British-drafted constitution that forbids transfer of land except on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis.

Mugabe insists he will not nationalize white farms without compensation, but he also asserts that the government cannot remain credible if it does nothing to redistribute land.

"If they are unwilling (to sell)," Mugabe told a news conference in August, "then the national interest must overrule."

Mugabe was clearly addressing peasants who comprise two-thirds of the population and who solidly backed his party in the previous elections.

He hopes for a landslide victory next year to enable him to achieve his avowed goal of transforming Zimbabwe into a one-party state, the political system favored by most African leaders. Under the current constitution, that would require a unanimous vote in Parliament.

Even should Mugabe follow the example of other African leaders and confiscate land, it would be risky.

Dependents

White farmers grow most of the food, earn the bulk of all export income and support the biggest work force of some 380 000 people and their 1,5-million dependents.

But not all Zimbabwe's restive voters are expected to understand Mugabe's dilemma.

"We fought a war for land," said Tendayi Korongwe, 32, a former guerrilla who is still waiting for an allotment. "But we're still waiting for it. It's almost as if the winners are the losers."

It's that kind of talk opposition candidates are expected to campaign with in the next few months.

Right wing blamed for student riots

Argus Africa News Service AfAs 9/10/87

HARARE. — White rightwing reactionaries are being blamed for last week's disturbances at the University of Zimbabwe which led to its closure.

President Robert Mugabe set the tone when he said that members of the Association of University Teachers were misleading the students.

The organisation was still being led by whites who wanted to destroy the government.

The university was closed indefinitely after students rioted following the arrest of student leader Mr Arthur Mutambara.

"TRAGIC DEVELOPMENTS"

In an editorial the Sunday Mail warned of tragic developments if backward and reactionary political activists were not stopped.

The newspaper, which has a strong Marxist bias, said the real culprits at the university were rightwing expatriates and dubious academics.

Referring to a student statement which suggested that the Zimbabwean government was worse than Pretoria in crushing criticism, the Sunday Mail said: "No revolutionary or Marxist worth the calling will equate Zimbabwe with racist South Africa.

"Such conclusions reflect rightwing tactics aimed at sowing confusion in an effort to discredit a state which imperialism is seeking to weaken in defence of the Pretoria regime."

The paper referred to a "subterranean fraternity of reaction and subversion running amok in the country."

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Briefing

STAR 10/10/89 (EZ) 362

Aids estimates: take your pick

The trees that line Harare's avenues make useful poster stands. "Aids is everyone's problem" stated a recent batch, only to finish with "Jesus Christ — the only hope". Some doctors, too, reckon the time for terrestrial solutions may be all but past.

Zimbabwe has avoided the worst sorts of response to Aids (unlike Kenya, whose President has called for carriers to be isolated). It is rightly proud of its blood transfusion service, which in 1985 became the third in the world to screen donors' blood for the HIV virus that leads to Aids.

Last year, however, Zimbabwe spoilt its record. The government, fearing loss of tourists or face, decreed that the official death toll be reduced from 380 to 119. At about the same time, most research into the epidemic's development was stopped.

Things have got better. Workshops and travelling theatre groups once more explain Aids to villagers, and training is offered to the country's 35 000 traditional healers. Aids deaths are now counted up and published periodically, the official death toll at the end of June being 761 (less than half Zambia's but much more than those of Zimbabwe's other neighbours).

The official figure is undoubtedly deflated, but the death toll is less controversial than the incidence of HIV infection. The average time between infection with the virus and death from the disease is at least seven years. Most of those now dying were therefore infected in the early 1980s, when Aids was barely recognised. The death toll sheds little light on the spread of HIV since 1984, when the epidemic took off.

Indiscretion

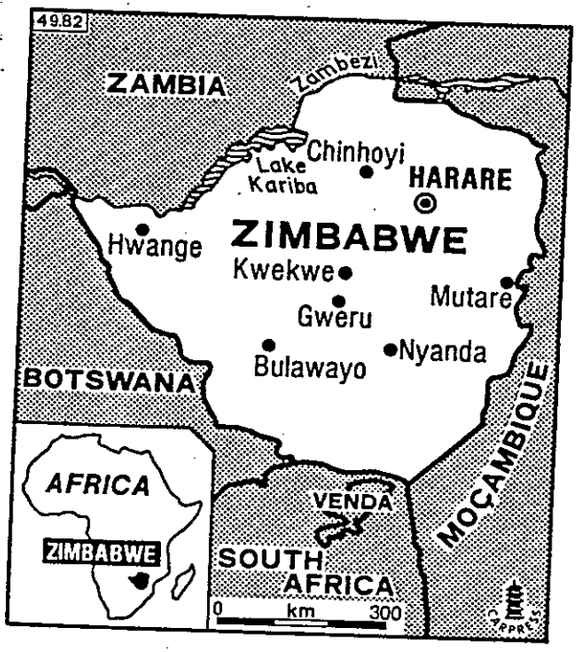
In 1987 a government official let slip that 250 000 Zimbabweans were reckoned to be infected with the virus. Extrapolations from that indiscretion are alarming.

In the earliest stages of the epidemic elsewhere in Africa, the numbers infected are thought to have doubled in a year. If that was so in Zimbabwe, 1 million could now be infected — a quarter of the adult population. Some private estimates are higher still, but the virus spreads more slowly as it moves from the more sexually active to the less so, and as the uninfected proportion of the population grows smaller.

Heterosexual promiscuity may spread the disease faster in Zimbabwe than in richer countries. Many Zimbabweans were until recently polygamous: a survey in 1984 showed that one woman in eight was a second or third wife. The fading of polygamy may tempt men to choose bedmates from a wider field.

Zimbabweans do not like condoms. Harare's municipal authority gives away 1,2 million a year, so the average man about town gets five of them. The few sold by chemists are not enough to prevent the spread of other sexually transmitted diseases, whose prevalence usually reflects that of Aids. Last year 900 000 adults were treated for venereal diseases; one clinic in a poor suburb of Harare treated 900 children under the age of 12.

The mobile are especially at risk. The virus spreads along truck drivers' routes. Poor and rich seem equally vulnerable — poor men may leave their wives in the country and resort to prostitutes; rich men may attract more bedfellows. — The Economist.



STAR 10/10/89 (362)

Land is burning issue in next Zimbabwe election

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's dream of creating a one-party state is facing challenges from right and left as voters register for Zimbabwe's second post-independence elections.

Opponents intent on maintaining a multiparty, Western-style democracy have taken Mugabe to task for government corruption and a flagging economy. But the issue on which the president seems most vulnerable is a long-standing grievance that triggered a seven-year war, ended nine decades of white minority rule and catapulted Mr Mugabe to power in Africa's youngest nation.

That issue is land.

There is little doubt that Mr Mugabe and his party will be returned to power in April's balloting. All but two of the 150 lawmakers in parliament are members or supporters.

But most analysts predict that the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) will lose seats for the first time since independence in 1980.

Following the bloody civil war, Mr Mugabe brought stability and a measure of reconciliation between the races. He also restored pride to the black majority that had been subjugated under 90 years of white rule.

But the most burning issue to confront Mr Mugabe's parliamentary candidates will be land reform, which many see as an unkept, fundamental promise of pre-independence days.

By independence, some 4 000 of the country's 200 000 whites owned almost half of the Japan-sized territory.

Almost a decade later, whites still control most of the land despite pledges to resettle 162 000 families, or about a million peasants, in the first three years of independence. — Sapa-AP.

Police hold 11 Mugabe opponents

HARARE — Police have detained at least 11 opposition political activists campaigning for this month's by-elections, witnesses said yesterday.

They were detained a week after 50 University of Zimbabwe students were arrested following violent anti-government demonstrations on campus.

Zimbabwe Unity Movement officials said the campaigners were being held without charge.

ZUM, founded early this year by one of President Robert Mugabe's former chief advisers, Mr Edgar Tekere, poses the greatest threat to the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) since independence in 1980.

Mr Tekere, one-time secretary-general of the ruling party who was fired last year after denouncing top-level official corruption, has gained significant popular support.

ZUM plans to fight Zanu (PF) in four by-elections at the end of the month which analysts predict will serve as a litmus test for the standing of political parties six months before the second national poll.

FIRST CHALLENGE

President Mugabe's party enjoys support from 98 members of the 100-seat national assembly and all 40 senators.

Mr Tekere proposes to mount the first challenge to President Mugabe's presidency in the April election, and other opposition candidates are to fight all 120 contestable seats in an enlarged 150-seat assembly.

The senate is to be abolished under a proposed constitutional amendment that will also enable the winning party to nominate the remaining 30 candidates, a provision that has raised an outcry among government opponents.

"It is really trying to retain control by default," ZUM chief spokesman Mr Davidson Gomo said.

Under this system, certain to be approved by parliament, the winning party needs to capture only 46 of the 150 seats to secure a simple majority.

But the government requires a unanimous vote in parliament to rewrite the British-drafted constitution, which includes ironclad provisions for a multi-party democracy. — Sapa-AP

Zimbabwe holds 11 more Mugabe critics

362 B/Day 11/10/89

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's government yesterday intensified its campaign against its critics, detaining at least 11 more members of Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe National Unity Movement (ZUM).

Tekere's party was also alarmed by plans for drastic parliamentary change which would enable Mugabe's Zanu (PF) to rule with only 38% of the elected seats.

ZUM chief spokesman Davidson Gomo yesterday expressed "great concern" at the unveiling of a proposed amendment to the 1980 Lancaster House independence constitution whose enactment appears certain at the forthcoming series of sittings, since Mugabe and his allies hold 98 of the present 100 House of Assembly seats.

The Bill will enable the "political establishment" to nominate 30 of the 150 seats in a new, unified single-chamber leislature after the abolition of the Senate. This would mean government could continue inpower if it won only 45 of the 120 electoral constituencies.

There will also be automatic expulsion of MPs who imitate Tekere and cross the floor, or who are detained under the state of emergency for more than six months.

"It is really trying to retain control by default," protested Gomo.

He said ZUM officials were trying to rally the situation in the constituency of Kariba, the scene of one of four by-elections, crucial for government, at the month end. Agents of the Central Intelligence Organisation have detained 11 ZUM campaigners in the constituency while many others were yesterday in hiding.

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions was yesterday trying to discover the fate of its secretary general, Morgan Tsvangirai, who was last seen on Friday when he was taken away from his office by men in plain clothes believed to be CIO agents. The previous day he had denounced last week's closure of the University of Zimbabwe Campus in Harare.

SCR leader Arthur Mutambara had been served with an order under the state of emergency, enabling him to be held indefinitely, his lawyers said.

'Missing' student leader in detention

ARGUS 12/10/89 32

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe student union leader Mr Arthur Mutambara — whose arrest last week led to campus riots and the closure of the University of Zimbabwe — is being held under a 30-day detention order, his lawyers have confirmed.

Mr Mutambara and five other students are in detention while a committee headed by a prominent lawyer investigates the circumstances leading to the closure.

Widespread rumours that Mr Mutambara was critically ill or had died were dispelled this morning by the *Herald* newspaper which carried a picture of him and said he was "chatty and looked relaxed".

There has been no news yet about the whereabouts of the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Morgan Tsvangirai, who was picked up from his office on Friday by three men said to be driving a car with government registration plates.

He issued a hard-hitting statement the day before condemning the closure of the university.

In it he said the closure was a manifestation of rising state repression.

Fifty held in wave of Zim detentions as election nears

W. Mail 13-19/10/89 362

With Zanu-PF facing a tough election, more than 50 opposition activists have been detained under the state of emergency powers, reports **JULIAN BORGER** *in Harare*

A WAVE of detentions of government critics has increased political tensions in Zimbabwe just as the ruling Zanu-PF is about to face a crucial test of strength at the polls.

More than 40 students, 11 opposition party activists and a union leader have been caught up in a wide-ranging security sweep in which the state's emergency powers, inherited from the pre-independence Smith regime, have been repeatedly invoked.

In the run-up to four by-elections to be held simultaneously on October 24 and 25, 11 campaign workers from the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) established this year, were picked up over the weekend in Chinoyi, about 100km north-west of Harare.

According to ZUM representative Davison Gomo, the detentions were carried out by the Central Intelligence Organisaton (CIO) and no reasons were given.

"The arrests have smashed the nucleus of our campaign in Kariba," he said. "We are really grounded."

As well as the northern constituency of Kariba, by-elections are scheduled in the Midlands districts of Masvingo North and Chirumanzu, and Gwanda in Matabeleland. ZUM has fielded candidates for all four seats.

The current clampdown began on October 4 when police staged a pre-dawn raid on the national university campus arresting Arthur Mutambara and Enoch Chikweche, the president and general secretary respectively of the Student's Representative Council.

The arrests sparked off campus demonstrations in which at least 40 students were detained. The campus was closed for the first time in 32 years at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

Most of the detained students were released soon afterwards, but Mutambara, Chikweche and four others are still being held on 30-day detention orders under the emergency powers regulations. No reasons were given for the original arrests but they took place only a day after the SRC had issued an outspoken statement condemning a police ban on a student meeting called on September 29 to commemorate student anti-corruption demonstrations last year.

A strongly-worded protest against the university closure by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions on October 5 brought a swift response from the CIO who were at ZCTU secretary-general, Morgan Tsvangirai's office the next morning to take the union leader away. Tsvangirai has not been seen by his colleagues, family or lawyers since last Friday. Neither have his lawyers been informed under what charges or by what powers he is being held.

The existing emergency powers, introduced by the Smith regime 25 years ago, allow a prisoner to be detained for seven days before any reasons for the action are given, but the right of access, lawyers argue, is a basic constitutional right, emergency regulations notwithstanding. On these grounds, Tsvangirai's lawyers obtained a court order on Wednesday, instructing the minister of state for security and the director of the CIO to give them access to their client, although at the time of going to print, the CIO had still not given its consent.

In the past, critical statements from the students and the ZCTU have met with a degree of tolerance from the state, as long as the dissent was confined to paper. The speed with which Tsvangirai and the students were picked up suggests a new get-tough policy decision taken at a high level. One possible explanation for this is nervousness among senior Zanu ranks over the electoral threat posed by ZUM at this month's polls.

At the last parliamentary by-election in the Harare constituency of Dzivarasekwa in July, ZUM, then scarcely two months old, won a third of the votes cast on a miserably low turnout. The new opposition party has put a lot of effort into this month's campaigns and are threatening to upset Zanu's intended progress to a one-party state after general elections next year.

Freedom ordered by court

ZIMBABWE'S High Court ordered the immediate release on Friday of six student leaders detained after unrest at the country's only university.

A judge said the six, including the president and secretary-general of the SRC, had to be freed or taken to court by 4pm. The deadline passed but it was still not clear whether government would exercise the option to take them to court.

The arrest of Arthur Mutambara and Enock Chikweche on October 4 led to rioting at the university, which was closed.

Earlier, government had indicated that the arrested students would be detained without trial under emergency laws.

■ On Wednesday the High Court ordered that Morgan Tsvangiraryi, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, be given access to a lawyer.

Zimbabwe moots sale of black rhino horn

D Pan 16/10/89 (362)

Own Correspondent

LAUSANNE — Zimbabwe, which is determined to continue trading in elephant ivory, is also considering selling black rhino horn, if it is successful in its attempts to conserve the highly endangered animal.

The proposals emerged last week at the Cites conference here on international trade in endangered species.

Wildlife assistant director Rowan Martin said Zimbabwe "could be forced into the move, to give the black rhino an economic value".

Rhino trade expert Esmond Bradley Martin said a decision to sell horn would be "catastrophic" for rhino conservation. But he said if Zimbabwe insisted on a policy of profiting from the rhino, it could make perhaps $1m a year for conservation, were it to license the shooting for hunting trophies of about four or five black rhinos too old for breeding.

Black rhinos have not been hunted for sport in Africa since 1979. The population has fallen from 65 000 to about 4 000 since 1970. Zimbabwe's population, about 2 000, is the largest remaining, but under pressure from poaching as horn sells for about $1 500 a kg.

Bradley Martin said Zimbabwe had about 1,5-2 tons of rhino horn in its stockpiles — either confiscated from poachers or taken from animals that had died of natural causes.

Martin said Zimbabwe's rhino conservation strategy had been "tremendously positive", but it was important that wildlife should pay its way. Zimbabwe was already spending about Z$10m a year on conservation.

Zimbabwe would consider taking the black rhino off its protected list if the population rose above 4 000. — Daily Telegraph.

Kaunda lays down conditions for SA visit

Political Staff

THE President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, is prepared to come to South Africa for negotiations with the government if the state of emergency is lifted and ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela is released from jail.

He also praised President F W de Klerk, saying he was "a very sincere man; in his own situation, a very honest man".

But he added that he did not know whether Mr De Klerk was strong enough to lead South Africa out of the impasse it was in.

He warned that there would be "an immense explosion" in South Africa within two years if the situation was not put right.

Dr Kaunda expressed these views in the latest issue of Leadership magazine, which was released yesterday.

Vital link

South 19/10 - 25/10/89

Life returns to war-torn land

A road, a railway, an oil pipeline and a power line stretch side by side along a narrow strip of land 300km long between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. When saboteurs cut the railway it is repaired within two hours. When the pipeline is hit it is repaired the same day. Such is the efficiency of the teams guarding the Beira Corridor, the vital link from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira. GUY ARNOLD recently travelled the length of it:

IN A land ravaged by war the 300km strip of land from Mutare, near the eastern border of Zimbabwe, to the port of Beira in Mozambique has been turned into a relatively safe living zone. It is a sort of extended village.

Along this narrow strip run the road, the railway line and the oil pipeline. Overhead are the power lines which take vital electricity supplies from the border dam to Beira.

Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers are on guard for the whole length. And many people have come to live along this strip, attracted by the relative safety now provided.

The Beira Corridor, as it is called, is one of the most vital stretches of territory in Africa, a lifeline that, it is hoped, will take on increasing importance as it becomes clear that the South African-backed Renamo bandits can be held at bay.

In 1987 the World Bank assessed Mozambique as the poorest country in the world. That the economy has picked up, if only a little, over the past two years is in part the result of an earlier decision by the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to launch a major campaign to rehabilitate Beira, long seen as the shortest and cheapest route to the sea for landlocked Zimbabwe.

Rehabilitate

A major international aid effort, costing about $600 million (R2,4-billion), is now underway to rehabilitate the port of Beira and make it one of the world's most up-to-date container terminals by the end of 1991.

This huge effort only makes sense if the Corridor is also rejuvenated and made safe from attack.

A major operation was mounted in 1985-6 to consolidate the Corridor, to re-lay the entire railway line (this was done by National Railways of Zimbabwe), to upgrade the road and so to ensure that the Corridor once more became a thoroughfare for freight and people.

Originally 10 000 Zimbabwean troops were deployed to safeguard the Corridor against Renamo attack. Now it has been possible to reduce the number to 3 500. Even so, the Corridor remains vulnerable.

In 1987 Renamo made 60 attacks on the railway, achieving cuts that averaged 1,5m of track.

Now a truck travels ahead of all trains to stop cuts. The repair team, which travels by road, is called by radio and comes with an army unit which clears the area of mines. An average repair takes two hours.

The system is so well organised that the cuts are markedly less frequent now and have little effect on the flow of traffic.

Last year there were only 50 Renamo attacks. This year none occurred until May, when Renamo stepped up its activities, mainly as a propaganda exercise before the fifth Congress of Mozambique's Ruling Party in August.

Until mid-July there was only one Renamo attack on the road. Nonetheless, traffic is restricted to travel between 6am and 5pm.

Repairs on the oil pipeline have been carried out on the day of the attack. Only an estimated two percent of oil was lost due to Renamo attacks.

Renamo has never damaged more than three-quarters of a metre of pipeline in any attack.

The journey along the Corridor is dramatic. From Mutare across the border the road descends spectacularly through the Vumba mountains and the first part is a constant switchback through hill country as the long descent, from 4 500 feet at Mutare sea level at Beira, begins.

For most of the journey everything is in sight. Most of the road is still badly potholed, although the last third before Beira is freshly tarred.

The single track railway is almost always in view of the road. And sometimes, snaking over a hill with undergrowth of trees cleared on either side, a straight gash of brown earth marks the path of the oil pipeline which has been buried.

The power cables carrying electricity from the border power station to Beira were recently moved within the parameters of the Corridor for protection, so these, too, show the concentration of activity now guarded along this vital highway.

Troops can be seen everywhere. At the border and periodically along the road are camps of Zimbabwean soldiers, dug in for their protective duties, looking casual-smart and tough, while along the road they are often on the move, sometimes on foot patrol, more often travelling in convoy in armoured personnel carriers or trucks.

In villages surrounded by shambas, people carry on the more or less normal existence not possible in other parts of Mozambique.

Chimoio, the largest town along the Corridor, is now a bustling centre again. Once the threat of war is removed, normality is quickly restored.

Zimbabwe government redetains top unionist

CAPT 7695 20/10/89 362

HARARE. — The government redetained the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Morgan Tsvangirai, on Wednesday after the High Court had ordered his release, his lawyer said yesterday.

Mr Tsvangirai, a senior trade unionist detained 12 days ago after issuing a statement condemning the state for closing the University of Zimbabwe, was ordered to be released after the court found that his statement did not breach the law.

His lawyer said he had not been furnished with the reasons for the latest development, but that the High Court had agreed Mr Tsvangirai's statement was not serious enough to justify detention. — Sapa

MPs picket Mugabe embassy

LONDON. — Picketers — including left-wing British MPs — outside the Zimbabwean embassy here yesterday handed in a letter protesting at the closure of the University of Zimbabwe on October 4 and the arrest of students and trade unionists protesting against government corruption.

The letter was accepted by Acting High Commissioner Mr Isaac Moyi.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Trade Union Defence Campaign, Mr Dave Hemson, an exiled South African trade unionist who was deported from Zimbabwe in 1985, said British students saw parallels between detained Zimbabweans and those arrested or killed in Red China's Tiananmen Square. — Sapa

Takeover threatens independent paper

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The fate of Zimbabwe's last independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette, hangs in the balance since the announcement of a takeover by a consortium of black businessmen, headed by the former MD of the para-statal Zimbabwe Newspapers company, Elias Rusike.

The paper, which had close ties with the white-dominated business and farming sectors, was frequently in conflict with the ruling Zanu (PF) party of President Robert Mugabe over Marxist ideology and bureaucratic constraints on the economy.

Rusike is understood to have submitted his resignation to Information Minister Witness Mangwende on Friday, but has aroused a storm of criticism for negotiating the takeover while still running the organisation which controls Zimbabwe's daily newspapers on behalf of government.

The main Zimbabwe daily newspaper, The Herald, angrily accused Rusike of "non-disclosure of a conflict of interests" and "flouting business ethics".

The deal is reportedly worth about R3m, R2m less than the Herald business editor's estimate of the value of Modus Publications, proprietor company of the Financial Gazette.

Zambian healers investigated

360 City Press 02/10/89

DIARRHOEA remains one of the leading causes of infant mortality in Zambia and the role of traditional healers in curing the disease is being questioned.

According to a recent survey of traditional healers carried out in five of Zambia's nine provinces, they are doing more harm than good in treating diarrhoea cases.

This is hardly surprising as most traditional healers do not even know the cause of the disease responsible for 9 percent of hospital deaths among children under one year.

The other major cause of death is acute respiratory diseases which accounts for 14 percent of hospital deaths.

According to the survey 16 percent ascribed diarrhoea among infants to bad food, 13 percent to children being breastfed by pregnant mothers, 10 percent to parents having sex with other partners, five percent to witchcraft and two percent to poor hygiene.

The traditional healers' advice to mothers was startling in some cases.

Sixty-eight percent of them advised mothers to stop breastfeeding the child. "This advice corresponds to the feeling that a common cause of diarrhoea is breastfeeding by pregnant mothers," the report says.

Some mothers were advised against taking alcohol or having sex while the child is sick. Some healers went as far as advising mothers to tell their husbands not to have sex with other partners.

On treatment, the healers prescribed roots (74 percent), bark (20 percent) and leaves (6 percent).

The study notes that dosages prescribed by traditional healers ranged from a teaspoon day to a teacup of the same medicine a day.

Other methods of treatment were dubious – in some cases pounded roots or leaves are rubbed on the patient's skin.

The care services of the Ministry of Health said complications resulting from traditional medicine with children under the age of five had been a longstanding concern.

According to sub-Saharan standards Zambia is highly urbanised with nearly 50 percent of the seven million people living in cities.

The treatment of diarrhoea is hardly an exclusively rural problem.

Studies at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka showed 70 percent of the mothers interviewed at the pediatric unit admitted giving the child traditional medicine before coming to the hospital.

The report notes that overdosage is a major problem. This was discussed at the first national workshop in 1977 during the meetings of the Paediatric Association of Zambia and traditional healers.

The report says the problem continues and cases of herbal poisoning form a significant part of cases admitted for diarrhoea.

Medical personnel at Arthur Davison Children's Hospital in Ndola on the highly urbanised Copperbelt say they have about three cases a month with severe dehydration and herbal poisoning from traditional medicine given to children as an enema.

At the University Teaching Hospital, 48 out of 100 cases at the pediatric unit from January to May 1987 had a history of herbal medication taken orally and 10 percent showed toxic reactions.

Interviews with mothers of children given traditional medicine showed there was no improvement with the exception of one who alleged vomiting had stopped.

About 20 cases a year die at the University Teaching Hospital as a direct result of complications following overdosing with herbal medicine.

"The dosage is related to the belief that the more medicine is given and the more bitter it is, the stronger and more effective it is," the report says.

The Ministry of Health, which set up a department of traditional medicine in 1978, is not pleased with some of the practices of traditional healers.

Closing a four-day traditional healer's conference in Lusaka recently, deputy director of medical services Sam Nyaywa rebuked traditional healers for unethical practices.

"Some of your members are using unethical practices to attract more patients while others claim to cure diseases they either know little about or do not know at all."

He also warned them against posing as witch-finders.

Despite the high level of urbanisation, the Zambian population is largely superstitious and the government has an uphill task in suppressing undesirable practices of traditional healers. – ANO.

Cures, knowledge under the spotlight



Zimbabwe may restart trade in rhino horn

FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

LONDON — Zimbabwe may restart trade in black rhino horn, despite strong international pressure to the contrary.

The prospect was raised by Zimbabwe's assistant director of Wildlife Service, Mr Rowan Martin, at the international conference to save the African elephant from extinction, being held in Laussane, Switzerland.

Speaking at the conference, Mr Martin said Zimbabwe, which has 2 000 of the surviving 4 000 rhino worldwide, was bearing the cost of preserving the animal. His country might permit trade in rhino horn if Zimbawean rhino numbers reached 4 000.

Zimbabwe is believed to have in stock about 1,5 tons of horn forfeited by poachers or recovered from animals which have died naturally. At the current market price, the horn would fetch about R4 million.

A leading expert on the rhino horn trade, Dr Esmond Bradley-Martin, of the World Wide Fund for Nature, said if carried through, the Zimbabwean announcement would have catastrophic consequences.

O LUXURY CARS!
T JOHN CAR COMPETITION

Three whites get ruling party posts

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Three whites including a former Rhodesian Front member of parliament have been elected to provincial executive posts in the united Zanu (PF) party which is in the process of being formed by President Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The former Smith follower is Mr Tony Berkhout, who won the post of treasurer of the Midlands province of the party at weekend elections in Gweru.

In the Mashonaland West province, Zanu (PF) member of parliament, Mr Jacobus Hundermark, gained nearly twice as many votes as Senator Eric Gwanzura, for the treasurer's post.

In Matabeleland South, Ms Gertrude McConville was chosen as transport and welfare secretary.

In a number of areas, members of central committees of both Zapu and Zanu (PF) who stood for election lost heavily to candidates little known outside their home districts.

(360) Star 17/10/89

White in top Zimbabwe post

By ROBIN DREW
The Star's Africa News Service

Star
362
20/10/89

A former Smith man in Mugabe unity party

HARARE — A former staunch supporter of Mr Ian Smith and a member of the Zimbabwe Parliament for six years under the Conservative Alliance banner until the special white seats were abolished in 1987, Mr Tony Berkhout is the new treasurer for the Midlands Province of the united Zanu(PF) party being formed under Mr Robert Mugabe's leadership.

At last weekend's elections he stormed home well ahead of a black candidate to become one of three whites elected to party posts.

"No one was more surprised than I was when they asked me a week before the elections to stand for the post of treasurer," said the Gweru businessman, who until then was not even a member of either Zanu (P F) or Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

Not Comrade

Mr Berkhout, born in Java of Dutch extraction, has lived in Zimbabwe for 40 years.

"As far as I am concerned, I am still Mr Berkhout, not Comrade," he said, "but I am pleased to be able to play a part in reconciliation and unity. I hope to get back into parliament and I think the approach to me and, I believe, to other whites, indicates a more pragmatic attitude by the local leadership.

"I think it will give whites more confidence too," he said.

The provincial elections were an important step along the road to the formation of a united Zanu (P F) which is due to come into being at a party congress in December.

Integration committees have been at work since the signing of a unity accord between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo in December 1987 which put an end to the dissident rebellion in Matabeleland.

But the results have not been encouraging as an indication of genuine unity.

The hope was that people would put aside old loyalties and choose candidates from both parties.

Instead, in areas which at the last election were Mugabe strongholds, the successful candidates were all Zanu (P F).

And in the Matabeleland provinces, it was Zapu candidates who triumphed.

In Harare Province, matters went from bad to worse when a strong contingent of Zapu delegates walked out when they felt too many Zanu (P F) candidates were being elected.

"Let's just agree there is no unity," said one Zapu delegate as chairman Dr Herbert Ushewokunze was forced in the end to nominate two Zapu officials to the provincial executive "to demonstrate our unity".

There have been complaints of cheating and vote rigging.

National conferences of the youth and women's leagues are to be held before the main congress which is due to be held sometime in December.

But the leadership of both parties will have to arrange matters differently if there is to be any hope of a lasting, genuinely united party.

The provincial results pointed rather to a coalition of the two parties than to the birth of a new cohesive organisation.

There has been some surprise at the return to senior party posts of three disgraced former junior ministers — Mr Charles Ndlovu, Mr Frederick Shava and Mr Shuvai Mahofa — all of whom quit their posts after court appearances.

Contradictions

Outside of political circles close to the centre, there were not many who would have given candidates with their background much of a chance.

Once again Zimbabwean politics showed the contradictions that have persisted through the turbulent years of the decade.

Given this fact, it is perhaps not so surprising that a right-winger of Mr Berkhout's calibre should have been called on to fill a key post in a party whose leader professes commitment to Marxist-Leninist ideals.

Low-key celebration of Zambian anniversary

360

AAGUS 24/10/89

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Lusaka

THERE are no grand celebrations of Zambia's 25th independence anniversary today as the government has announced that the country needs to save all the money it can to face its economic problems.

AFRICA

Zambia is faced with declining standards of living, rising unemployment, a sky-high inflation rate, shortages of consumer goods and increasing crime.

The collapse of the country's economy has been blamed by the government on the fall of the copper prices on which Zambia so heavily depends for its foreign exchange earnings.

In an effort to correct the imbalances in the economy and to seek balance of payments support, the Zambian government turned to the International Monetary Fund for the negotation of an unconditional standby arrangement. The IMF agreed but on condition that Zambia accepted a number of clauses and adjustment measures.

The succession of IMF adjustment programmes undertaken by the Zambian government since 1983 called for the adoption of specific macro-economic policy measures such as the imposition of credit ceilings, reduction in public expenditure, reductions in the overall budget deficit, imposition of ceilings on wage increases and the rescheduling of repayment of external debt.

In 1987, however, President Kenneth Kaunda decided to pull the country out of the IMF economic recovery project after signs of growing unrest among the country's impoverished population.

Mr Kaunda said that between 1983 and 1987 "a situation where escalating unemployment was becoming a permanent feature of our country" had developed.

In addition per capita income continued to fall from the equivalent of 630 US dollars in 1981 to less than 200 US dollars in 1987.

"Since we adopted the IMF economic recovery programme we have become poorer," Mr Kaunda said.

Although his scrapping of the IMF programmes was received as a popular gesture by many suffering Zambians it did not last. Within a year, Zambia started reinstituting some of the macro-economic measures, thus resulting in the IMF and the World Bank unblocking development aid from western countries that suspended it when Lusaka turned its back on the IMF in 1987

Standby

Zambia is today desperately hoping to clinch a standby facility by the end of 1991. It is expected that by that time Zambia will have shown a commitment to pursue an austerity programme that would induce western countries to raise funds and help the struggling country pay off the hundreds of millions of dollars she owes the IMF — before fresh funding from this body could be considered.

Like other sub-Saharan African countries, Zambia's economic ills stem from the dependency nature of its economy. During the past 25 years of independence the country has failed to diversify the economy from its colonial copper base.

The agricltural sector remains largely underdeveloped. Zambia remains a net importer of wheat, oilseeds, cotton, milk, tea, coffee and rice and is only self-sufficient in maize, beef and fish when the weather is favourable.

The manufacturing sector has been hard hit by inadequate foreign exchange earnings. Like many other African countries Zambia also embarked on an import substitution brand of industrialisation despite the failure of this strategy in other underdeveloped parts of the world.

President Kaunda has ruled his country since independence and established a one party political system in 1972, eight years after independence.

A nationwide state of emergency was declared in 1976 which is still being implemented and several laws allow the government to detain people without trial.

Last year several people, including top military leaders, were arrested on charges of planning to overthrow the government.

President Kaunda is the African leader who has had the most public contacts with South African leaders — He met the late Prime Minister John Vorster in 1975, former President P W Botha in 1982 and President F W de Klerk in August 1989.

Zanu (PF) candidate disqualified

Election setback for Mugabe party

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party suffered a blow in one of four parliamentary by-elections yesterday when its candidate was disqualified for registering too late.

The High Court scratched the contender for the Kariba seat from the ballot papers.

In a judgment published yesterday, the five judges overturned an earlier High Court rejection of an appeal by the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) for Mr Tongayi Nyikadzino to be removed from the race.

Ruling in favour of Zum, the judges found that Mr Nyikadzino's registration papers were presented to the electoral nomination court after the September 29 deadline.

The decision has forced elections Registrar-General Mr Tobaiwa Mudede to postpone polling in the Kariba constituency for a week while new ballot papers are printed with the names of the only candidates, Zum's Mr Peter Mujaranji and independent Mr Johnson Gumpo.

But some of the 350 polling officers in the far-flung constituency could not be contacted in time to stop polling.

Voter apathy

And the disqualified candidate set out on the campaign trail yesterday, unaware of the court ruling, party officials said.

Zanu (PF) officials throughout the constituency of 40 000 voters were besieged by calls from supporters asking who they should choose their candidate from now.

Elsewhere in the three other constituencies, apathy reigned as voters trickled to polling stations in by-elections expected to test the faded popularity of Mr Mugabe's party.

The six challengers to Zanu (PF) are opposed to Mr Mugabe's aim of a one-party state in one of Africa's few Western-style democracies.

The by-elections are being held at a time of mounting disenchanment with the government.

Many Zimbabweans are fed up with top-level corruption, self-aggrandisement by egalitarian-preaching politicians, and recent detentions without charge of students, a labour leader, and opposition political critics of the government.

They also complain about rising prices, shortages, mounting unemployment and a breakdown in public amenities such as education, health, law and order and transport.

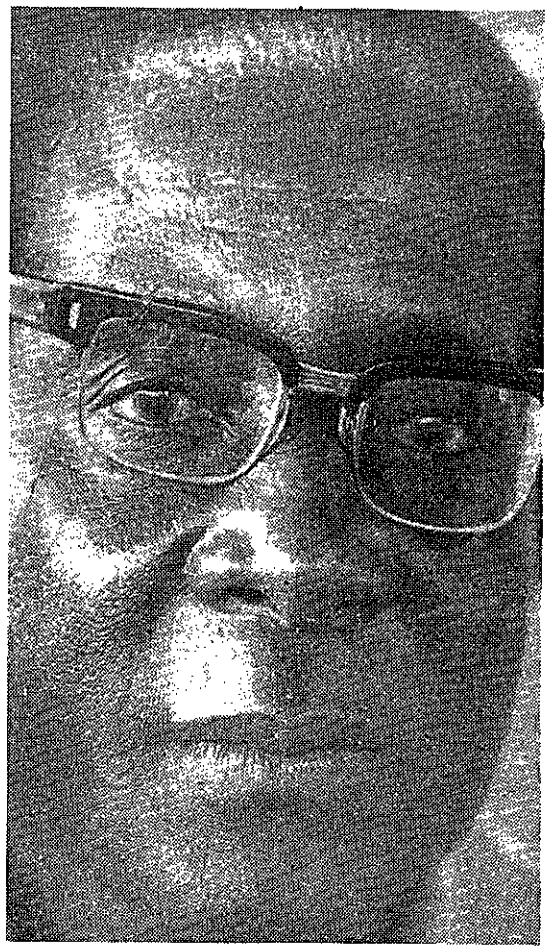
The seats being contested fell vacant through the resignations of three ruling party politicians linked to official corruption, and another who died. — Sapa-AP.

BULAWAYO. - For the third time since independence, Zimbabweans will go to the polls next year in general elections regarded by many as a test case for the country.

For the first time whites will queue together with blacks at the polling booths following the scrapping of the 20 reserved white seats in 1987.

Challenging the ruling Zanu (PF) will be the newly formed Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) founded by the controversial politician Edgar Tekere in April this year.

In past elections Zanu's opposition came from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party which has now decided to merge with the ruling Zanu (PF) party.



Mr Robert Mugabe . . . scandal



Mr Edgar Tekere . . . challenger

Confident

Although Tekere says he fears the elections will be rigged he is confident that ZUM will do well. He claims to have the support of intellectuals and the youth.

Local analysts agreed that the ruling party appears to have lost support among the educated elite in the urban centres and also among the student population.

A Zapu official in Bulawayo admitted to this saying the loss of support involved his party too.

Political rallies in both Harare and Bulawayo by the ruling party and by Zapu have been poorly attended.

Recently during an Africa Day rally in Harare President Robert Mugabe addressed 8 000 people but within hours of the rally the stadium was filled with 40 000 people who came to watch a soccer game.

In Bulawayo, Zapu's power base, only about 2000 people attended a rally on the same day.

There are also signs that people are now reluctant to register as voters because of desillusion-

(362) Sowetan 26/10/89

Honeymoon is over for Mugabe

By COLLET NKALA - Sowetan Africa News Service

FOCUS

Sowetan
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process.

Scandal

Earlier this month only 14 000 people had registered as voters in Bulawayo where the population is estimated to be 600 000. Government officials then decided to extend the registration period.

The Willowgate scandal and subsequent actions by Mugabe in connection with the scandal are also regarded as factors contributing to the apathy of potential voters.

Several government and ruling party officials were implicated in the scandal in which cars

Mugabe loses support in urban areas

were bought from the government owned Willowvale Motor Industries in Harare and were later resold at inflated prices.

After the president appointed the Sandura Commission to probe the racket several government ministers were implicated.

Before they were brought to court Mugabe announced a pardon for one of those involved thus effectively pre-empting any judicial actions against the others.

The editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* newspaper, which exposed the racket, Mr Geoff Nyarota, was replaced.

Although the scandal did not directly involve Zapu, it is clear that this party is also being affected by the present economic and political situation in the country.

Zapu loss

In the by-elections in September in Bulawayo a Zapu candidate lost to a white independent in council by-elections, the first time that a Zapu candidate lost an election in its stronghold of Bulawayo.

Zapu officials were astounded to learn that many black card carrying members of Zapu, which is now also part of the government, had voted for the white independent candidate.

The defeat was the clearest sign that the government's honeymoon with the people is over.

Zim teacher's union on membership drive

Sowetan 26/10/89

HARARE - The newly-formed Zimbabwe Teachers' Union (Zitu) has started issuing membership cards in its drive to displace the government-recognised Zimbabwe Teachers' Association (Zimta), Ziana national news agency reports.

Interim Zitu chairman Felix Mafa claimed in an interview yesterday that the new union, which was launched in August, had the support of about 15 000 teachers.

The estimate was based on the proportion of favourable responses from teachers addressed by Zitu officials at meetings in various parts of the country rather than on actual membership.

He said the union had started issuing membership cards last month and had already sold 450 in Harare province.

About 2 000 cards had initially been printed and 1 000 of these had been sent to other parts of the country, though he had no figures yet on how many of these had been sold.

He said there was no room for two teachers' organisations in Zimbabwe and prospective members were being asked to cancel their subscriptions to Zimta.

He alleged, however, that some headmasters were preventing teachers from cancelling their subscriptions to Zimta, by claiming they did not have the forms which had to be completed in order to cancel the deduction of subscriptions from their salaries.

He also alleged that intimidation was discouraging some teachers, particularly those who were more junior or still on probation, from joining Zitu. - Sapa.

Forget rhetoric — Harare can't get by without SA

(362) Star 30/10/89

The Star's Africa News Service

Despite Robert Mugabe's appeals at the Commonwealth summit for "more stick and less carrot" against South Africa, experts agree that Zimbabwe has hardly any stick with which to beat Pretoria.

Zimbabwe's economic links with South Africa are vast and although Mr Mugabe's government has made some efforts in reducing his country's dependence on South Africa in some areas, in others that dependence has not changed since independence.

Last year Mr Du Toit Malan, an economic researcher with the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, estimated Zimbabwe's trade traffic through SA decreased to about half of all Zimbabwe's freight, a dramatic reduction since independence in 1981 when there was an almost total dependence on SA routes.

However dramatic that reduction might have been, half of Zimbabwe's foreign trade still passes through SA, and the closure of those routes would have a devastating effect on Zimbabwe's economy.

In addition, Africa Institute studies show that Harare relies on South Africa not only for its aviation fuel but has turned to Pretoria for other kinds of fuel whenever it experienced problems in obtaining them via its traditional route from Beira.

Shortage of spares

Thus in 1986 and 1987, orders worth several million rands were made for quantities of diesel and petrol in addition to aviation fuel. If those requests had not been attended to, the Zimbabwean economy would have experienced serious difficulties.

Zimbabwe Railways also makes use of rolling stock and locomotives hired from South Africa. It is currently hiring several SA locomotives to help in a crisis caused by a shortage of spares.

The Africa Institute last year said a Zimbabwean study had stated that exports to SA represented 7 000 jobs and R66 million a year in foreign exchange.

A 1987 survey by Zimbabwe's RAL Merchant Bank estimated that sanctions would hit the balance of payments by over R240 million, which would have a drastic impact on the local economy. The survey said almost a third of Zimbabwean exports from the manufacturing industry were sold in SA and there was no viable alternative outlet for most of these.

RAL figures showed that in 1986 South Africa took 12,4 percent of Zimbabwe's exports, thus remaining the biggest absorber of Zimbabwean goods. SA supplied 21,4 percent of Zimbabwe's imports in 1986.

'Man the most stupid animal'

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwe National Conservation Trust, with the help of international conservationist and artist David Shepherd, has raised more than R100 000 for the Save the Rhino Campaign, Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency reports.

Most of the money was raised from auctions of Shepherd's paintings, as well as from the sale of books, video tapes and posters which explain the importance of wildlife and environment conservation.

Shepherd, who is on the last leg of a four-nation campaign tour which included Malawi, Zambia and Uganda, attacked man for abusing the environment. "Man is the most dangerous, stupid and arrogant animal on Earth," he said.

Conservation Trust chairman Mr Boyman Mancana said the organisation was helping to buy the Nyangani Mountain Estate for inclusion in the Nyanga National Park. It was also providing a library and workshop facilities to the Natural Resources College at Mushandike in Masvingo province.

"Funding has also been provided for the orphaned baby black rhino at Imire and for the rhino breeding programme at Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage," said Mr Mancama.

Ms Gail Amyot of the Matabeleland branch of the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe said some of the money raised would fund the Sebakwe black rhino breeding project. — Sapa.

Detention, torture cast doubt on Zim future, says report

HARARE — Despite a sharp reduction in political violence in the past two years, the continued use of torture, illegal detention and curbs on the opposition casts doubt over Zimbabwe's future.

An 86-page report by the US-based human rights group Africa Watch, published today, says that the Mugabe government is employing repressive laws enacted 25 years ago by Mr Ian Smith to silence opposition.

The Central Intelligence Organisation, Africa Watch says, still puts bags full of water over prisoners' heads and beats them senseless to extract information.

DETENTIONS

Strikes are repressed and union leaders arrested using emergency powers legislation, which the government says is needed to stop South African covert operations and border crossings by rebels from Mozambique, who killed 335 civilians between June 1987 and April 1989.

Most of the press is muzzled, at least 28 members of Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement have been temporarily detained and the university was closed for almost three weeks this month. — The Independent News Service.

Harare blamed for postal delays

PERTH — Postal officials in Perth have accused their Harare counterparts of deliberately delaying mail between South Africa and Western Australia.

Former South Africans living here are having to wait a minimum of 12 days and sometimes six or seven weeks for letters to reach them from their relatives and friends in South Africa.

At the same time letters from Western Australia are reaching Johannesburg in little more than a week.

The mail delivery position should improve from next month, when Qantas starts its second weekly flight between Australia and Zimbabwe. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

(362) Wmail 24-30/11/89

BUSINESS

Zimbabwe urged to loosen state ties for economic growth

Despite the railways grinding to a halt and unemployment set at one million, Zimbabwe faces a great future and could become an economic leader in Southern Africa.
By ANDREW MELDRUM


Robert Mugabe

ZIMBABWE is "poised for an economic take-off" so that it becomes an engine of growth for Southern Africa, World Bank president Barber Conable said during his visit to Harare last week.

"We think Zimbabwe is very important, located where it is, with the resources it's got, possessing the skilled manpower it's got. Zimbabwe is in a position to move the whole Southern African region to a higher level of productivity," said Conable at the end of his three-day stay.

"My visit to this country has confirmed my impression that Zimbabwe has a very great future economically if it takes steps now to liberalise its economy and to encourage the broadest possible participation of the population." With those changes, he said Zimbabwe could become "a role model for Africa in general".

"Zimbabwe is a key to Southern Africa," said Conable. "It is central to the arc of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries. While a small country, it has a higher level of development and organisation than most other countries of the area."

Conable warned, however, that if the Zimbabwe government instead chose to continue its control of the economy it could lead to the economic stagnation suffered by so many other African countries. He said parastatal corporations dominated a large sector of Zimbabwe's economy and are "headed for troubles" unless they were drastically re-structured to become more efficient and they were able to operate free from government interference.

The influential international financier cited the troubled National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) as a case in point.

"We urge restructuring of the NRZ, especially to bring better management," said Conable. "The railways do not need expanded rolling stock. I do not think Zimbabwe should make a major further investment in the railways without making sure it will be effective and that means making basic structural changes to the management."

Zimbabwe's current transport crisis is badly affecting virtually all sectors of the economy. Curing of economically-vital tobacco, Zimbabwe's largest single export earner, has been dangerously delayed by the railways' failure to deliver the coal supplies to farmers.

A parliamentary committee recently reported that Zimbabwe's road transport sector has been so starved of foreign exchange that it needs an urgent infusion of Z$1,1-billion (about R1,5-billion).

The breakdown of bus services has meant that urban workers daily endure long, slow lines for transport to and from work. The man-in-the-street's dissatisfaction with transport has become a significant political issue.

President Robert Mugabe this week appointed an emergency task force of nine cabinet ministers to investigate the railways and deal with the current transport crisis. The committee is to report back within a month with proposals to resolve both the immediate and long-term transport problems.

The World Bank has already agreed to send a "troubleshooter" to help analyse the railways' distress, according to Conable. The way the Mugabe government decides to handle its transport dilemma may well indicate if Zimbabwe will follow the World Bank leader's other suggestions.

He strongly advocated overall liberalisation of the economy, including opening up its international trade and foreign currency allocations and a reduction in the budget deficit, which at Z$989-million represents about nine percent of the gross domestic product. He said the World Bank would consider short-term balance of payments support if Zimbabwe should undergo that liberalisation.

Conable also urged Zimbabwe to encourage the informal sector of the economy. He said there were far too many licensing and other regulations restricting small traders and entrepreneurs.

"Zimbabwe has a sophisticated and efficient private sector, but it is very narrowly based," said Conable, referring to the country's white minority of about 100 000 which dominates the private sector serving the 9,4-million population.

"Encouragement of small and medium enterprises could dramatically improve the dynamic of the economy, it can ensure equitable economic growth," said Conable, who pointed out the danger in Zimbabwe's growing unemployment, currently estimated at one million, or about 27 percent of the workforce. He said the young unemployed are relatively well-education and frustrated.

"The informal sector can be a seedbed of leadership. The area where the common man can enter the economy is a great training ground for risk-taking and administrative capabilities that could lead to greater participation of the majority of the population in the modern economy and, eventually, in government leadership."

Conable's comments on Zimbabwe's economy were backed up this week with the release of a major World Bank study on the economies of majority-ruled sub-Saharan Africa. Entitled *From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*, the 300-page report calls for less government interference in the continent's economies, less corruption in state-controlled enterprises and more incentives to fledgling small-scale businesses.

GOLD HEIST OF R1M IS ZIMBABWE'S BIGGEST

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Two security guards were shot dead yesterday in Zimbabwe's largest gold hold-up.

A Fawcett Security truck was ambushed 20km south of Bulawayo by a group of gunmen who stole approximately R1m-worth of unrefined gold produced by How Mine, in the Essexvale area.

Police are understood to be watching all ports of exit from Zimbabwe because the only place the gold could be refined within the country is the Reserve Bank's new Australian assisted plant at Harare.

"The guards were waylaid at an isolated and bushy spot," said a senior police officer.

Sapa reports from Bulawayo that scores of Zimbabwe policemen scoured the area around the Lonrho-owned How Mine where the van was robbed.

A spokesman said there were no leads yet, apart from the blood-stained front seat of the security van and another dry pool a few metres away.

However, it was understood police were investigating why the security van, which collected gold from the mine, was not registered at the main entrance.

The robbers apparently chose a "perfect spot" — a winding, steep rise surrounded by bushes, where it is difficult to accelerate.

Police believe the robbers waited in the bushes and opened fire on the van as it negotiated the rise, after which they broke open the back door with gunshots and grabbed the loot.

Sday 1/11/89

WEEKLY MAIL, November 3 to November 9 1989 17

Mugabe sweeps the polls - then ducks attacks on human rights

Zimbabwe's ruling party swept to victory in three by-elections — then faced criticism for suppressing legitimate opposition.

By ANDREW MELDRUM

THE three landslide by-election wins chalked up by President Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF have been followed by charges of harassment and the fourth by-election has been postponed.

Three of the four by-elections were held because cabinet ministers resigned as a result of corruption findings against them by the Sandura judicial inquiry. But that appears not to have dimmed the popularity of Zanu-PF in those constituencies.

The by-elections have been followed by an international human rights report critical of Zimbabwe which warns that the 1990 elections could provoke another round of political violence similar to Zimbabwe's bloody Matabeleland troubles.

The fourth by-election, in the Kariba district, has been re-scheduled for November 21 and 22 after the courts disqualified the Zanu-PF candidate because of registration irregularities. The ruling party then urged Kariba voters to back an independent candidate. However, 20 chiefs from the district met Mugabe and urged that Zanu-PF remain behind its original candidate, Tongai Nyikadzino. The new November polling date gives all candidates adequate time to re-register for the by-election.

Edgar Tekere's opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) did not fare well in the by-elections which are widely viewed here as a harbinger for the 1990 general elections. None of the elections were in Tekere's stronghold, Manicaland Province, or in Harare and Bulawayo where he has popular support, but ZUM's poor showing in these elections must be a disappointment to the six-month-old party.

Early this week Tekere charged his party had been unlawfully harassed and prevented from holding rallies. He said several ZUM supporters had been beaten up by members of Mugabe's Zanu-PF.

Tekere declared himself "the unwounded lion" following the by-election defeats but he still must demonstrate his party's ability to win elections if he hopes to stop Zanu-PF's push to establish a one-party state following the 1990 elections which are expected in the middle of the year.



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

Continuing rural support for Zanu-PF and the strength of the previously opposition Zapu organisation are credited for the ruling party's three landslide wins. In the Masvingo North constituency, the Zanu-PF candidate took 17 428 votes to the 1 927 polled by ZUM.

Zanu-PF also won big in the rural Chirumanzu district in the central Masvingo Province with 12 386 votes against 1 737 votes for an independent candidate and 721 for Tekere's ZUM.

In Matabeleland North Zanu-PF also won hands down with 94 percent of the votes. Johnson Ndlovu won 9 878 votes to the ZUM candidate's 624. Ndlovu is a member of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party but he will represent Zanu-PF as the two former rival nationalist parties are set to merge by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, charges that Zanu-PF unfairly uses the government's emergency powers against organised opposition were highlighted in a human rights report on Zimbabwe that was released this week.

The report by Africa Watch, an independent US-based organisation which monitors and promotes human rights in Africa, charges that in recent months the Mugabe government has clamped down on public criticism by using the emergency powers to arrest supporters of minority parties, university students and a union leader.

The 85-page report concludes that the 24-year-old State of Emergency has been used to suppress legitimate opposition and that Central Intelligence Organisation officers named as torturers have not been prosecuted.

The Africa Watch study analyses the causes of the biggest blot on Zimbabwe's human rights record, the government's brutal attempts to control anti-government rebels in the southern Matabeleland Province.

Tekere pulls out ZUM candidate

HARARE — Zimbabwe opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere said yesterday he was withdrawing his party's candidate from the Kariba by-election in protest against the ruling party being given a second chance to put up a candidate.

At a sitting of the nominations court, Mr Tekere demanded that the registrar-general take note of the withdrawal of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement candidate who was properly nominated when the court first sat last month.

The Zanu (PF) candidate was late and a Supreme Court decision rejecting the nomination was followed by a proclamation by the president postponing the by-election and fixing yesterday as the final day for nominations. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Cops raid BSAP dinner

By PETA THORNYCROFT
Harare

POLICE surrounded a Harare hotel where about 200 former Rhodesian policemen were celebrating the centenary of the British South Africa Police.

While the regimental dinner was being disrupted by about 60 policemen, former BSAP members in London were attending a dinner at which the guest of honour was the Queen Mother.

In Johannesburg last Friday, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was the guest of honour at a centenary dinner attended by more than 500 former commisioned officers in various branches of the former Rhodesian security forces.

A former BSAP member who attended the dinner in Harare said shortly before the main course was to be served policemen burst into the dining room.

The names and addresses of all those attending were taken and one man aged about 90, believed to be a Colonel Lesley, had his medals taken.

After more than two hours, diners were told they could continue their dinner.

(362) B-Day 6/11/89

AFRICA

Zimbabwe flayed by international team

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's socialist-style bureaucracy has been flayed in a 200 page report by an international team of experts who called upon President Robert Mugabe to strenghten the hand of the ombudsman, Mr Justice Moodley, to protect citizens rights.

"The attitude of public servants was described 'as if the public should serve them'," said the team of commissioners from Britain, India, Uganda and Yugoslavia who tabled their report into the public service in parliament this week, after two years work.

Since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe's public service has been increased from 40 000 to nearly 100 000, new recruits being asked to "state their political background".

Interference by political figures in the management of Zimbabwe's public sector had been excessive and had damaged efficiency, the commisioners found.

"We are particularly concerned about the frequency of interference in matters of detail and individual cases. If politicians intervene in casework, fairness will suffer and public confidence in the objectivity of public administration will be undermined," warned their report.

While Mugabe had called for decentralisation of government, the present trend in the civil service was towards deferment of all decisions until they had been referred to the highest level.

Out of 224 cases the commission studied in detail, only 34 were resolved within 12 months and only 145 applicants received acknowledgements of their correspondence.

The commissioners said that they had heard of state officials engaging in long private telephone calls or in tea sessions while visitors were waiting to see them, as if the public was an intrusion into the officials' private lives.

Hindrance

"Obtaining a passport or a birth or a death certificate could be a humiliating, lengthy and costly process," they said.

The commissioners warned that the existing public service was a hindrance to development. New attitudes and discipline should be instilled by the formation of monitoring units answerable directly to the president.

Zimbabwe's para-statal Minerals Marketing Board chairman, top civil servant Christopher Ushewokunze, this week resigned in protest at criticism made in the report.

Ian Smith wins appeal on salary

Star 7/11/89

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith yesterday won an appeal to the Zimbabwe Supreme Court against a parliamentary ruling which deprived him of his salary as a Member of Parliament for nearly six months.

Mr Smith had been suspended as a member of the House of Assembly in 1987 after a parliamentary committee found him guilty of contempt of Parliament for speaking in South Africa against the imposition of sanctions.

The suspension without pay was for a year but shortly before six months of this period had elapsed the special white seats were abolished and Mr Smith and other MPs lost their seats.

Mr Smith initially challenged the suspension in the High Court but later dropped this aspect and argued that Parliament had no right to stop his salary.

The Speaker of the House, Mr Didymus Mutasa, maintained that the court had no jurisdiction and that Parliament's punishment was privileged.

However, yesterday the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, ruled that the House of Assembly had no power to withdraw Mr Smith's remuneration. The Supreme Court allowed the appeal with costs.

In an interview Mr Smith said it was comforting to know that justice prevailed.

"I believe we have some very good judges in Zimbabwe," the 70-year-old former premier said.

He thought it important that challenges should be made when people thought they were above the law.

Commenting on the police action in stopping a dinner of former members celebrating the centenary of the formation of the British South Africa Police, Mr Smith said he regarded the action as "an absolute disgrace".

Call to free Harare unionist

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Prominent Zimbabwean trade unionist Mr Morgan Tsvangarai, who is being detained on allegations of being a South African agent hired by Pretoria to cause turmoil in labour ranks, has become a grave embarrassment to President Mugabe's government.

This week, 600 delegates representing 11 million members of trade unions in 80 countries are meeting in Harare under the auspices of the Public Service International.

At the opening of the 24th World Congress of the PSI by Zimbabwe deputy president Mr Simon Muzenda, calls were made for the immediate and unconditional release of Mr Tsvangarai.

"Governments which oppress free trade unionism must be condemned," said PSI president Mr Victor Gotbaum.

"I don't care whether it is Zimbabwe or Israel," he declared to applause from delegates.

The executive of the congress has sponsored a resolution condemning Mr Tsvangarai's arrest.

Mr Tsvangarai, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress, was arrested last month after he issued a statement condemning the closure of the university.

Lawyers battled to secure his release and twice High Court judges issued orders freeing him. But on both occasions the authorities immediately re-arrested him and finally told him he was being detained because it had been discovered that he had been recruited by South Africa's National Intelligence Service to foment strikes.

Mugabe appoints his wife

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — President Mugabe has appointed his wife, Mr Sally Mugabe, to be boss of the Women's League of the united Zanu (PF) party which is in the process of formation.

At a weekend congress of the league there were many surprise omissions from the new executive, including Ministers Mrs Victoria Chitepo and Mrs Joyce Mujuru, the wife of the army commander. But President Mugabe said they would be eligible for election to the new central committee to be chosen next month.

Mrs Sally Mugabe's post and that of her deputy, Mrs Tenjiwe Lesabe, were by appointment.

Other positions on the executive were filled by candidates nominated from the various provinces and finally chosen by President Mugabe, senior Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo and vice-president Mr Simon Muzenda.

A controversial figure, Mrs Shuvai Mahofa, who was the target for demonstrations earlier this year in the Masvingo province was chosen to head the political commissariat.

Uproar broke out at one stage when delegates objected to candidates chosen for two other posts and President Mugabe had to return to the meeting of more than 3 000 delegates to restore order.

The women were replaced by candidates acceptable to the majority.

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AMP Financial Centre (North Ch...

Zimbabwe probes currency deals

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwean government could be losing thousands, possibly millions of dollars in foreign currency due to underhand dealings between expatriates and Bulawayo businessmen, according to Ziana, the national news agency.

It said that investigations showed the expatriates were mainly teachers who came into Zimbabwe on contract.

They are allegedly changing their foreign currency with local business people at a black market rate of one British pound to seven Zimbabwe dollars, instead of the official rate of one pound to about Zd3,5.

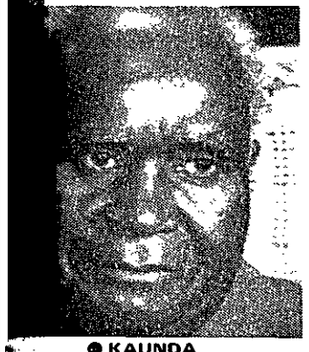
In Harare, the rate is said to stand at one pound to Zd8,50.

Local banks and government officials said they were not aware of any foreign currency network having been established, but admitted that if black market deals were taking place on a large scale it would be damaging for the economy.

According to one source, the deals have been going on for years, undetected by the government or banking institutions, and have provided local businessmen with much needed foreign currency. — Sapa.

9c tax)

9/11/89 (Zep) B. Day



KAUNDA

Kaunda forced to deal with SA to clear copper logjam

HARARE — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has been forced to suspend a 1986 ban on the shipment of Zambian copper via SA ports to clear a logjam of 26 000-tons stranded in Harare by the crisis in the Zimbabwean and Mozambican railways.

The copper "dump" at the Harare siding of Manica Freight Services is now being exported via East London in the hope of netting over R130m in desperately needed foreign exchange, before copper prices drop again.

Business sources here say Zambia hopes that once the "dump" has been cleared things will revert to Kaunda's policy decision, taken

MICHAEL HARTNACK

in December 1986, to route all copper via Mozambican ports.

The copper was moved to Harare in trucks hired from Sats, but in view of the SA stipulation that the trucks could not be exposed to Mozambican hazards, the cargo had to be offloaded to await collection by Caminhos de Ferro Mocambique (CFM) or the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

An NRZ spokesman said the two railways could not supply enough wagons to move the copper in the current situation. All sections of the Zimbabwean economy are currently in crisis as a result of the NRZ's inability to move sufficient coal from Hwange mine.

The spokesman said NRZ can only move cargo through the Beira Corridor by day because of the danger of ambush or sabotage by the Mozambique resistence movement.

Use of Beira by Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Frontline states has escalated in the past three years as a result of a massive rehabilitation exercise funded by Western aid donors, but Zimbabwe still routes 70% of its world trade via SA.

□ EDWARD WEST reports a Sats spokesman said yesterday any trade from Zambia volving SA transport infra-structure was w come. Sats could easily transport the copp as there was a large supply of empty Sats r trucks north of SA's borders.

Sats transports large quantities of export products, like maize, to countries north of S borders, but on the return trip, rail truc were usually empty, the spokesman said.

He said the main reason why Zambia tran ported goods through Zimbabwe to Mozaml can harbours was because it was cheap than moving goods through SA.

Ruling on Smith's pay defied

HARARE — Zimbabwe's House of Assembly Speaker Didymus Mutasa has flatly refused to comply with a Supreme Court ruling that former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith be paid his parliamentary salary for the period he was suspended from parliament in 1987.

National news agency Ziana reports Mutasa as saying: "Unless and until parliament rescinds its decision to suspend Mr Ian Smith from the House of Assembly together with his parliamentary benefits, we are not going to pay him, despite the Supreme Court ruling on the matter."

Mutasa, a member of the politburo of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, said parliament was the supreme law-making body in Zimbabwe and its decisions were not subject to court rulings.

"We were using the legal machinery which exists in this country to suspend Mr Ian Smith and if there happens to be a conflict between some laws here, it is not for parliament to be penalised. Mr Smith is not getting his money until the house decides so," he said.

Constitution

The Supreme Court decided on Monday that the Assembly had no powers in terms of the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of Parliament Act to suspend a member's salary for a breach of privilege or for contempt.

In a 40-page judgment, Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena dealt at length with the points raised in Smith's case and concluded that the suspension of his salary was a breach of his fundamental rights in terms of Zimbabwe's constitution.

Mutasa said parliament had acted in accordance with its standing orders in suspending Smith and in deciding he should not receive any remuneration while suspended.

The speaker had been asked whether a cheque had been prepared for Smith after the Supreme Court ruling. — Sapa.

Business 'has duty' to help end apartheid

HARARE — Transnational corporations that have benefited from economic ties with SA should play a constructive role in helping bring apartheid to an end, former Zimbabwean president Canaan Banana told the UN General Assembly on Tuesday.

He was speaking on behalf of the panel of "eminent persons" on activities of transnational corporations in SA, Ziana national news agency reports.

Banana said economic interests of transnationals had been at the core of the apartheid system.

SA was saddled with an annual economic growth rate of merely 2% and inflation of 16%, said Banana, who is co-chairman of the panel.

As a result, an increasing number of white South Africans had left the country, he said. Estimates indicated about 160 000 whites planned to emigrate in the next five years.

"The white population of SA will decline in absolute terms this year," Banana said.

"The future of that country is in the hands of its own people, black and white. But undoubtedly external pressures have helped them in the struggle against apartheid."

He recommended that international sanctions be continued and intensified to make Pretoria and its business community realise their welfare hinged on ending apartheid.

There were approximately 800 transnational corporations with links with SA.

Major countries such as Britain, Japan and West Germany "opposed any effective action" to end apartheid, Banana said. — Sapa.

Speaker says no to court ruling on Ian Smith's pay

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Speaker of the Zimbabwe House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, has said he is not prepared to comply with a Supreme Court ruling that Mr Ian Smith be paid his salary for the period of just under six months during which he was suspended for being in contempt of Parliament.

The court ruled that Parliament had no power to withhold his salary and was in breach of the Declaration of Rights.

Mr Mutasa told the national news agency, Ziana, that Parliament was the supreme law-making body and its decisions were not subject to court rulings.

A lawyer said it was precisely this point that the Supreme Court had disputed.

Mr Mutasa said: "Unless and until Parliament rescinds its decision to suspend Ian Smith together with his parliamentary benefits, we are not going to pay him."

Legal sources said after the judgment that they regarded it as a victory for the rule of law.

Lancaster House curbs to go

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is preparing to shed the restrictions imposed on it by Britain at the Lancaster House constitutional conference which preceded the advent of independence in April 1980.

Safeguards which made it virtually impossible to amend key provisions in the constitution guaranteeing rights such as the freedom to form political parties had a life of 10 years.

That period will be over in a few months and a bill currently before the House of Assembly provides for major changes all of which have been foreshadowed in political pronouncements in recent months.

The bill provides for a single legislative chamber of 150 members instead of the existing House of Assembly and the Senate.

In the new parliament, 120 members will be elected by voters registered on the Common Roll which is based on universal adult suffrage.

The remaining 30 members will consist of 10 chiefs, eight provincial governors and 12 members appointed by the President from a representative cross-section of the community.

Justice Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa said the success of democracy did not depend solely on the political process but Also on the efficiency of government.

There was therefore a great need to make use of the best available talents in all national spheres.

The special provision for white seats was abolished two years ago as the constitution allowed this change to come in after seven years' independence.

One party state

The second major change in the constitution will be the provision to allow any constitutional change to be made with a two-thirds majority.

This removes the rigid safeguard of a 100 percent vote required in the Lancaster House agreement for vital matters such as the Declaration of Rights.

It effectively clears the way for the introduction of a one party state should the government decide to go ahead with this concept which President Mugabe has often said he favours.

It will also make it easier for the government to acquire land in line with its demand that white farmers shed some of their land holdings to provide more land for resettlement.

Backbenchers, including white members of the House of Assembly, who supported the bill praised the government for acting constitutionally and for not tearing up provisions of the old constitution which were clearly unacceptable to them.

Minister Mnangagwa said the unicameral legislature "will truly be our own constitutional creation, based upon the freely expressed political will of our people as representated in parliament by their duly elected representatives."

A new provision in the constitution will make it possible to unseat a member if he crosses the floor after being elected on a party political ticket.

The initiative to have him removed will have to come from the party he has left.

(362) B. Day 10/11/89

Fears voiced in Zimbabwe over reforms

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Fears that Zimbabwe's militant stand against SA would leave it diplomatically isolated were voiced in an editorial yesterday in the semi-official daily, the Herald.

The editorial also deplored the effects of glasnost and perestroika among Zimbabwe's traditional Eastern bloc allies.

The paper, which is controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust and is usually close to government thinking, said: "It is clear where this whole business is going to leave us Third Worlders high and dry."

Senior Herald staff are believed to have had a routine briefing with members of President Robert Mugabe's politburo earlier this week.

"Third World countries, most of which have successfully liberated themselves with the unqualified political, military and moral support of the East, and have resolutedly backed the struggles of other oppressed peoples in the world like the blacks of SA, have very good reasons to be circumspect over the political and economic realignments in the East," the newspaper said.

"The political and economic changes those countries now find themselves racing to institute ring too similar to systems already in place in the West."

Ian Smith pay clash

362

Zimbabwean law crisis looms

Star 10/11/89

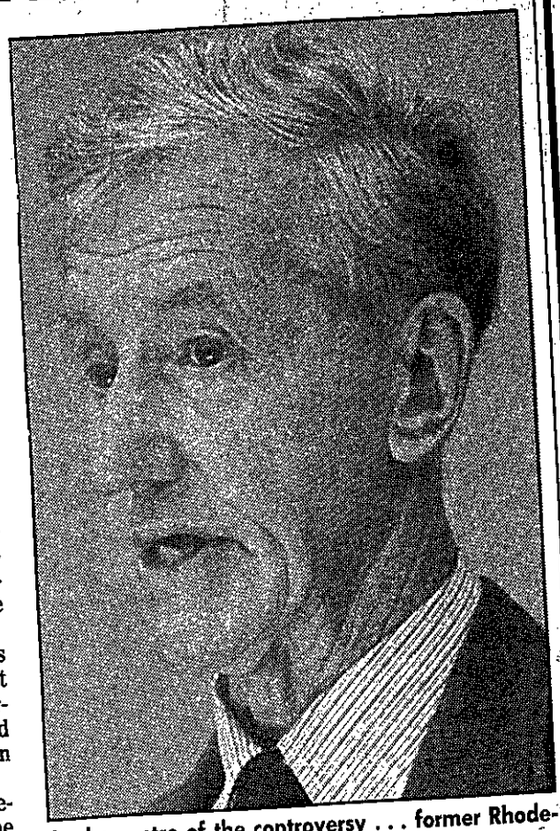
By Robin Drew

HARARE — A crucial confrontation has arisen in Zimbabwe between the Supreme Court and Parliament over the refusal by the Speaker to comply with a court ruling to pay Mr Ian Smith his salary as an MP for the period he was suspended from the House of Assembly.

In an unprecedented statement yesterday, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, said the judges of the Supreme Court were greatly offended by the Speaker's attitude to the Rule of Law.

"What the Speaker was saying is that Parliament makes the law, and Parliament is exempted from obeying its own law.

"It is a view that disregards with contempt the Rule of Law and the courts of justice."



At the centre of the controversy . . . former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith.

He said in a written statement to newsmen that a crisis had been created, but he trusted it could be resolved.

The judges had tried to have meetings yesterday with the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, and with Acting President Mr Simon Muzenda. They were told that both men were out of town.

The Chief Justice said: "We shall give our reactions after we have had an audience with the President (Mr Robert Mugabe) who is out of the country.

"We would be failing in our duty if we were to let the country believe that what the Speaker said accords with the law in Zimbabwe."

President Mugabe is due back in Zimbabwe today after a visit to the Netherlands and Britain.

The Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, a member of the ruling party's Politburo, said on Wednesday that Parliament was the the supreme law-making body and its decisions were not subject to court rulings.

Mr Smith would not be paid a cent unless Parliament rescinded its order suspending him from the House in 1987 for speaking out against sanctions against South Africa, in defiance of earlier warnings to him.

The Chief Justice said in his statement: "Parliament may not by its actions contravene rights upheld in the Declaration of Rights.

Judging own cause

"The duty of deciding whether Parliament's actions contravene such rights is not given to Parliament. Otherwise they would be judges in their own cause.

"An impartial body is entrusted with the duty. We, recognising our own human weaknesses, are the body to whom that duty has been entrusted by the constitution.

"We are satisfied that our decision was correct, but that is not the point. The decision was ours to make. We have made it."

He added that the constitution laid down the separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Parliament made the laws, and it could not disobey its own laws.

Mugabe has no leadership rival in united party

Star 10/11/89 (362)

By ROBIN DREW, The Star's Africa News Service

President Robert Mugabe faces no challenge to his position as leader of the united Zanu (PF) party which is in the process of being formed following the unity pact with Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapu.

Indeed, the pact signed in December 1987 when the two parties pledged themselves to unite contained a clause stating that Mr Mugabe would be the president and first secretary of the new party.

Last weekend, however, eyebrows were raised when it was announced that Mr Mugabe's wife, Sally, had been appointed leader of the Women's League of the new party.

The decision was made by the "Presidency," consisting of Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe's deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda.

The posts of Women's League secretary and deputy which went to Mrs Tenjiwe Lesabe from Zapu were not open for contesting by anybody else.

For other executive posts the provinces put forward nominations and the choice was again the Presidency's.

Failure of prominent women

This variation of democracy did not go down all that well with some of the nearly 3 000 delegates who could not understand why they were not voting their leaders into office.

Another shock at the women's conference was the failure of prominent women such as Mrs Joyce Mujuru, wife of the army commander; and Mrs Julia Zvobgo, wife of Minister Eddison Zvobgo, to be given executive posts.

Mrs Mugabe is no stranger to Zimbabwean politics, but is not Zimbabwean by birth.

She is a Ghanaian and met Mr Mugabe when he went there to teach 30 years ago.

Sally Hayfron, as she was then, attended her first political rallies as a teenager.

Frequently referred to now as Amai (Mother) Mugabe, the First Lady, she has been very active in recent years raising money for the Child Survival and Development Fund to help victims of war and unrest in southern Africa.

Her own son died at the age of three in Ghana while his father was in detention in Rhodesia.

Mrs Mugabe had gone back to Ghana after her husband's arrest, but he was refused permission to leave detention on parole to attend the funeral.

She rejoined her husband in Mozambique when he was released after 10 years in detention.

WORLD

Crisis for Mugabe in rule of law row

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — President Mugabe is facing a crisis that has arisen between parliament and the judiciary over who is supreme.

Judges of Appeal headed by Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena reacted angrily yesterday to a statement by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, who maintained that parliament was not subject to court rulings.

The judges said they were greatly offended by the remarks, which they regarded as contempt of the rule of law and the courts.

Smith's salary

Mr Mutasa made the remarks when saying he would not comply with a court order to pay former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith his salary for the period when he was suspended as an MP in 1987. The Supreme Court ruled that parliament had breached the Declaration of Rights by withholding his salary.

The judges, whose statement has been given full backing by the Bar Council, are to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Mugabe.

There are fears in some circles that if the judges do not get his support they might resign in protest.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena has often maintained that the rule of law is the guiding light for a society in transition and that an independent judiciary whose rulings are respected is an essential component of this.

He said earlier that when the executive ignored judgments of the courts there was an inevitable breakdown of law and order, resulting in uncivilised chaos.

The Chief Justice said yesterday that the judges would give their reaction after seeing Mr Mugabe.

The reprimand given the Speaker by the judges is the main report in today's Zimbabwean newspapers but the judges' statement was given scant treatment on television last night.

The judges of the Supreme Court are Chief Justice Mr Justice Gubbay, Mr Justice McNally, Mr Justice Munyarara and Mr Justice Korsah.

SA not guilty this time

11/11/89

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Give a dog a bad name they say — and South Africans know only too well that if they can be blamed for something they will be.

In Britain last week the *Daily Mail* carried an article about dangerous dogs and referred to what it called "the ultimate in customised weapons".

This, it said, was the wolf-dog and added "invented in South Africa (where else?)".

But in this case credit has been given to the wrong place.

For in a British publication in May this year, in the official journal of the Kennel Club itself, it was reported that wolf-dog crosses had been bred in the United States for some years and the hybrids were also being bred in Britain itself.

The artile In *Kennel Gazette* said there were thousands of wolf hybrids in the United States and breeders had formed their own clubs and even produced their own magazines.

Among the recognised breeds of dogs that were being bred to wolves were Alaskan Malamutes, Siberian Huskies and German Shepherd dogs.

Some of the hybrids had the appearance of majestic dogs without any trace of wolf blood, others looked all wolf and no dog.

The article said the wolf hybrids were regarded as particularly intelligent but inclined to be house wreckers. Many owners seemed to treat them as pets but had to bear in mind that in certain circumstances, the wolf instinct could take over from dog behaviour.



Zimbabwe's lights die out

Matches join the wanted list

MATCHES are the latest of a long list of commodities in short supply in Zimbabwe.

Others are toothpaste, washing powder, table salt, dried fruit, cake mix and much bigger items such as refrigerators and colour television sets.

Things like bread and light bulbs have been chronically under-supplied since 1982 and bread queues have become a permanent feature outside the country's bakeries and retail outlets.

The situation is worse for people living in the rural areas, for they have not tasted bread for the past eight years.

The sole match manufacturer, the Lion Match Company, is producing less than half the national requirement of 20-million boxes a month. Only a few privileged places such as hotels manage to have regular supplies.

"Searching for matches in the country's shops is like searching for gold," commented an angry smoker who had not had a light in days.

But certain exclusive shops, especially in Harare, have a regular supply for privileged customers.

One such shop is known to have links with a senior government official. The owner is also said to have befriended two senior ministers in President Robert Mugabe's Cabinet.

The government has blamed the shortages on the unavailability of foreign exchange, but Zimbabweans are enterprising people and if they cannot get satisfaction at home they know where to go.

Taking the maximum currency allowance, they head for Botswana.

Evidence of this is clear on the other side of the border where queues of people wanting to cash traveller's cheques and foreign notes in Botswana's banks have become a permanent feature.

The foreign exchange counters of the two commercial banks in Gaborone are now nicknamed "Zimbabwe desks".

Long queues of mainly Shona-speaking Zimbabweans with babies strapped on their backs, form up as early as 6am, a few minutes after the arrival of the Zimbabwe train.

After the day's shopping, long queues form on the way home at the country's border post, whch is supposed to close at 6pm, but is usually open till about 9pm, while the immigration and customs officers try to clear the crowds.

Zimbabweans contribute close to P2-million (about R1,25 million) to the country's annual foreign exchange earnings. A high price to pay for a smoke!

In the past two years, the Botswana Government has reported a substantial increase in its foreign exchange reserves, which has led to an economic boom. – New African.

Zimbabwe sour about reform

Star 3/11/89 (362)

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — While the rest of the world has been cheering on events in Eastern Europe, Zimbabwean newspapers have been lamenting the slide away from socialism.

Harare's main newspapers, *The Herald* and *The Sunday Mail*, which normally reflect government thinking, say Third World countries will be the losers.

The Sunday Mail said: "Under conditions of a weakened if not non-existent anti-imperialist camp, and a 'triumphant' imperialist camp which has protected and nourished Pretoria all these years, it is not clear how the apartheid regime will seriously negotiate the transfer of political power to the majority in South Africa."

It said developments in socialist countries were complicating the struggles of the people of the Third World.

The Herald said anything happening in the East which caused cheers in the West must be viewed with suspicion.

It was clear the whole business was going to leave people in the Third World high and dry.

Zimbabwe faces crisis as doctors emigrate

(362)

Star 13/11/89

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Since 1980 nearly 500 doctors have graduated from the University of Zimbabwe but 448 doctors have emigrated.

The number of doctors fully qualified to practise has fallen by 10 percent, while the number of patients registered with medical aid societies and health insurance schemes has more than doubled since independence nearly 10 years ago.

The President of the Zimbabwe Medical Association, Dr Davidson Sadza, said the number of doctors in private practice had fallen from nearly 900 to 720.

There was no private pathologist and there were critical shortages of specialists.

The number of government doctors had increased from 270 to 555.

But nearly all were either junior doctors doing internship or on the provisional register.

Obstacles

About 20 doctors a month inquire about registering in Zimbabwe — but few actually do so because of obstacles in the way of getting work or residence permits and because the Government requires them to work for the Ministry of Health for five years.

Dr Sadza said urgent measures were necessary to increase the number of doctors and the bonding law should be repealed for a start.

Press censure and sym

Coal crisis puts tobacco in jeopardy

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — About one quarter of Zimbabwe's tobacco farmers who produce the crop which is the country's biggest single foreign exchange earner, have received no coal for curing the crop — and the first harvest is due in a fortnight.

The critical situation has arisen because of the railways' failure to meet deliveries because of a shortage of locomotives, combined with heavy demands for coal by thermal power stations following a fire at Zambia's Kafue power station which put it out of operation.

Parliament was told that tobacco farmers needed 299 000 tons of coal to cure an expected crop of 130 million kg.

The situation was described as critical by deputy Agriculture Minister Mr Jock Kay.

Mr Andre Holland told the House of Assembly that the transport problems were a national disgrace.

He said the tobacco industry faced disaster if it did not get enough coal.

It is understood that some farmers are converting their furnaces to take wood and have started chopping trees.

White exodus from Zimbabwe expected

HARARE — A second exodus of whites from Zimbabwe could follow the announcement that all Zimbabwean citizens under the age of 30 will have to do national service, including six months' military training.

Political Affairs Minister Mr Ernest Kadungure said resistance was expected from certain sectors of the community as some people had already indicated they would rather send their children out of the country.

A Bill is to be presented to parliament soon which is expected to include penalties for those trying to evade national service. The programme is due to start next year.

862 Star 14/11/89

equipment which the state alleged was only worth $500 000.

carcerate an innocent man until the trial, expected to come to the Supreme Court in April.

Zimbabwean unionist released

362

B | Sun | 16/11/89

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) secretary-general Morgan Tsvangirai, 34, was released by Zimbabwean security police on Tuesday after six weeks in detention.

Tsvangirai, who was arrested after he condemned the closure of the University of Zimbabwe and detention of SRC president Arthur Mutambara as a sign of "mounting repression", was evidently nervous and reluctant to speak to journalists after his imprisonment. While he was jailed he won repeated court injunctions against the authorities, only to be re-detained under the state of emergency.

ZCTU legal adviser Albert Musarurwa said: "We can expect anything now. The state has picked up people and deported them with no charges before this, and we are looking at the possibility of such a trend continuing."

High court judges last month rejected as spurious security police claims that Tsvangirai had been working as a covert South African "destabilisation" agent fomenting strikes in Zimbabwe's labour movement.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 to January 1989:	668
February 1989 — November 14 1989:	315
Past 24 hours' official toll:	2
TOTAL:	985

Zim forces on alert after mine death

HARARE. — Zimbabwean security forces are on the alert in the remote south-eastern Chimanimani Mountains National Park area following the death on Sunday of an 18-year old tourist from London,who stepped on an anti-personnel mine.

David Pearson, who was visiting Zimbabwe with his parents, stepped on the explosive device while walking in the park on Saturday with a friend. His left leg was shattered.

His father Dr Andrew Pearson and step mother Dr Gillian Lee tried to keep David alive using the limited medical equipment in their packs, but he went into a coma shortly after midnight and died 10 hours later of a pulmonary embolism.

A Canadian diplomat, Mr Don McMasters, trekked down the mountainside in darkness to get assistance from Zimbabwe police at the village of Chimanimani (formerly Melstter) who radioed to the Zimbabwe Air Force to arrange a mercy flight.

However, thick cloud cover made it impossible for the helicopter to find the designated landing zone.

"Everybody did what they could," said Mr McMasters' wife Jill, who was in the five-member hiking party.

"We feel absolutely awful that we brought them out here on holiday."

Mr Pearson praised the Zimbabwean police and authorities in the area for their attempts to bring his badly wounded son down from the mountain where the explosion occurred.

He said his son was walking ahead of him in the park on Saturday afternnon when there was "an explosion".

"David had obviously stepped on an explosive device and had lost his left leg. We had hoped for a helicopter, but the weather conditions were too bad for it to reach us," he said.

He added that he was waiting før an official report from the Zimbabwean authorities on the incident. He confirmed that his son's body would be flown back to Britain today for a funeral in the town of Reading, about 70km south-west of London.

Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi said yesterday the mine had been planted by Renamo "bandits" and was the first such incident to occur in a national park.

David Pearson is believed to be the first white casualty in the two years of bloody forays into Zimbabwe by Renamo, supposedly in revenge for President Robert Mugabe's deployment of his troops in support of President Jaoquim Chissano's Frelimo government.

However, nearly a hundred African villagers in the border area have been murdered or abducted in the past two years and Zimbabwe has re-instituted the system of "protected villages" used by the former Rhodesian forces.

A British High Commission spokesman said a report on the tragedy had been requested. — Own Correspondent, UPI

Zim surprise at hasty army call-up announcement

W. Mail 13/11/87

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The Mugabe government faced two controversies this week: one over a surprise call-up of men under 30; one over a conflict between parliament and the courts.

By ANDREW MELDRUM

ZIMBABWE is reeling from the surprise announcement that one year's mandatory military service will be introduced for all citizens aged between 18 and 30.

"It's compulsory and you can't run away from it," said Minister of State for Political Affairs Ernest Kadungure in the Harare *Herald* Tuesday.

He said Zimbabwe needed to broaden its defence base because of its "hostile neighbour" South Africa and South Africa's "murderous surrogates", Mozambique's Renamo rebels.

Zimbabweans, black and white alike, were taken by surprise by what appears a hasty announcement from Minister Kadungure. Some of those in the call-up age-group have much-prized jobs which they fear losing, while those among the country's 2.2 million unemployed are pleased at the prospect of work and training.

Many of the country's 100 000 whites who have not changed their racial attitudes now face the prospect of a year of military service including "political and cultural education".

National service would consist of three phases, according to the minister. The first would be six months of basic training and the second include work on development projects such as building schools and roads, reforestation and health-related projects. Those already trained would be subject to camps for the third part.

Kadungure said conscripts would receive very little pay, but the costs to the state of feeding, clothing and housing large numbers of conscripts must be staggering to a government urgently trying to reduce its budget deficit. Zimbabwe's population of 9,2 million is thought to have about three million people eligible for national service.

Kadungure said a bill would be presented to parliament soon to introduce compulsory national service but some top government officials have indicated that the stir created by the minister's announcement is premature. They say the service will not be compulsory and that important aspects of the programme must still be worked out.

The Mugabe government is also seeking to clarify or back out of an impasse between Zimbabwe's Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House of Assembly. President Mugabe has appointed a committee of 12 Members of Parliament or the Senate to determine how to resolve the conflict over whether parliament should follow the Supreme Court's order to pay former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith more than 5 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R6 250) withheld when he was suspended from parliament in April 1987.

"I will not pay Smith a cent," declared Zimbabwe's Speaker Didymus Mutasa after the Supreme Court ruling last week.

The Supreme Court responded by reproaching Mutasa for "the contempt with which (he) holds the Supreme Court and his utter disregard for the rule of law".

Zimbabwe to tackle forex problem

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government will soon announce a new foreign exchange allocation system and is set to adopt some of the recommendations of a trade liberalisation study to boost economic growth.

The Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister, Mr Bernard Chidzero, said the study addressed the constraints of the present foreign currency allocation system as well as incentives to attract and encourage more export earnings.

In the past, Mr Chidzero said, the government had introduced various measures to alleviate foreign currency allocation and utilisation like export incentives, barter and counter-trade deals and the export revolving fund. — Sapa.

Groceries shortage looms in Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Shortages of soap, margarine and cooking oil are expected to hit Zimbabwe following the forced closure this week of the Olivine Industries factory because of the inability of the railways to deliver coal from Wankie.

Olivine Industries MD Rory Beattie said he was alarmed that the coal crisis for his factory had worsetened "when Christmas was around the corner".

Olivine Industries, in which the Zimbabwean government now has a 49% shareholding, manufactures cooking oil, margarines, soaps, glycerine, and processed meals derived from soyabeans, cottonseed and sunflower seeds.

Tobacco

Although the factory was trying to obtain coal supplies by road, incurring much higher costs, Beattie saw no prospect of it resuming even limited production until next week.

Alan Ravenscroft, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said that his industry, which earned 25% of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange, was also being undermined by the current inability of the railways to deliver coal from Wankie to cure this year's crop.

John deary, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, reported that foreign investors were holding back because of the transport crisis.

Group of 77 talk trade

HARARE — In the past two years trade among developing countries accounted for a mere 4,8% of total world merchandise trade, a conference was told here, national news agency Ziana reports.

Addressing delegates of chambers of commerce and industry from countries belonging to the Group of 77, group chairman Musa Hitam said trade relations between developing and northern countries needed to be improved and strengthened.

"We must, at the same time, take advantage of the complementary factors and potentials of our own resources in furthering south-south trade, which is very much under-explored."

Hitam said the International Trade Centre had offered to assist. — Sapa.

AFRICA

Kaunda praises FW's behaviour

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LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday opened the one-day Frontline heads of governments summit at State House with glowing praise for way SA State President F W de klerk had behaved during Namibia's independence elections.

The Zambian leader, who asked the delegates at the meeting to observe a minute's silence in tribute to freedom fighters who died in the 23 years of armed struggle led by Swapo, also commended De Klerk for the tolerance he had shown recently for democratic movements inside SA.

"We said that we had seen one political swallow, but now we have seen a few more political swallows in SA. He (De klerk) has allowed mass demonstrations, he has released some political prisoners, but he must move faster.

"We are awaiting the release of Nelson Mandela and he must start dialogue," he said.

He also urged whites in SA to change their attitude.

Hinting at the possibility of the meeting discussing the situation in SA, Kaunda asked De klerk to listen to what the summit had to say.

He repeated his earlier pledge that the OAU and the Frontline states would be ready to meet the SA leader if he was ready to dismantle apartheid.

Kaunda urged Sam Nujoma, who is for the first time leading his full Swapo delegation straight from Namibia, to avoid hastening to support SA liberation movements, including the ANC.

He warned that for Swapo to host any of the movements, or to try to disengage Namibia from SA economic ties would be an act of suicide.

"As a freedom fighter, obviously you will be thinking of freedom fighters in SA. It will be less than realistic if you should accept ANC cadres (in Namibia). We would be asking you to commit suicide.



● KAUNDA

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied to SA. All those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of SA.

"So they will not let you have ANC or PAC on your soil and we will not urge you to do that," Kaunda told Nujoma.

He also hailed the people of Namibia under Swapo for acting to elect Swapo despite the harassment they faced from SA, which spent a lot of money backing puppet parties.

The ANC is represented at the summit by secretary-general Alfred Nzo, while the PAC is represented by administrative secretary Joseph Mkwanazi.

Also present is the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Maj-Gen Ike Nwachukwu. — Ano.

Zimbabwe govt retracts national service call

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean government official says there has been a complete misunderstanding of the plans to call up all men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 for a year's national service.

The statement by the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Ernest Kadungure, threatened to start a mass exodus by the remaining 100 000 whites, particularly of families with teenage daughters.

Mr Kadungure had warned : "It's compulsory and you can't get out of it."

But the Deputy Secretary in Mr Kadungure's ministry Mr Agrippa Mutambara said yesterday that only a "fact finding registration" was contemplated.

Whites are reassured about call-up

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A senior Zimbabwean government official says there has been a complete misunderstanding of the plans to call up all men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 for a year's national service.

A statement last week by Political Affairs Minister Ernest Kadungure threatened to start a mass exodus by the remaining 100 000 whites, particularly of families with teenage daughters.

But Kadungure's deputy-secretary Agrippa Mutambara told the Financial Gazette in an interview published yesterday that only a "fact finding registration" was contemplated.

"There has been a complete misunderstanding of the whole exercise," he protested, attacking Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media for the prominence given to the order that registration should start today.

Assuring

Mutambara promised a statement "in a day or two" to explain how the ministry would cope with details such as processing forms for the registration of an estimated 2,2-million young Zimbabweans.

Government-nominated white MPs are understood to have been privately assuring families that Kadungure's announcement "is not to be taken seriously".

Kadungure's call-up plans were ridiculed by a Financial Gazette editorial, which said they were "beyond Zimbabwe's organisation and financial capabilities".

As a result of an amendment to Zimbabwe's Citizenship Act in 1984, most Zimbabwean whites and its 12 000 Asian community renounced their claims to foreign citizenship in order to secure their rights of residence.

Doubts about Zimbabwe call-up

National service plans under fire

(362) Star 20/11/89

The Star's Africa New Service

HARARE — Severe doubts have emerged concerning the workability of plans for compulsory national military service in Zimbabwe, less than a week after they were announced.

There has also been embarrassment over the ambitious aims of the original announcement.

Ministry of Political Affairs Deputy Secretary Mr Agrippa Mutambara was quoted in this weekend's *Financial Gazette*, the country's only independent newspaper, as saying that registration for conscription, due to begin today, was "only a fact-finding exercise".

He would not be drawn into saying whether registration was merely a pilot project or not.

Minister of State for Political Affairs Mr Ernest Kadungure, who is also the secretary of the ruling Zanu (PF) party's youth wing, announced last week that registration for national service would begin this week for all Zimbabweans aged between 18 and 30, and that training would start soon.

The announcement caused widespread disbelief and anxiety, particularly among whites and Asians.

Mr Mutambara was quoted by the *Financial Gazette* this weekend, however, as saying that initial reports in the local press had resulted in "a misunderstanding of the whole exercise".

The *Financial Gazette* in an editorial described Mr Kadungure's plans as "too ambitious, impracticable, ill-conceived and too expensive".

Last year, the ministry was allocated the equivalent of R2,3 million from the national budget for national service, with little more action taken than rare public statements.

This year, twice the amount has been allocated.

Forms, pens and clerks

The newspaper estimated that there were 2,2 million young men and women in the 18 to 30 age group, and said 6 000 would be called up every day of the year were the min-istry to conscript the entire group.

The newspaper said it hoped that the Minister and his officials would today be ready with sufficient forms, pens and clerks to deal with the exercise and that in January they would be able to provide the necessary accommodation, furniture and bedding, instructors and training schedules, food supplies, medical services, uniforms, weapons, vehicles and other essentials.

"Quite clearly, the imposition of a national service scheme to include the numbers involved is impossible," the newspaper said, and questioned why it should be necessary to conscript when the national army, each time it ran recruitment programmes in the last year, had been overwhelmed with thousands of applications.

Zimbabwe to boost its land redistribution programme

HARARE — — A massive resettlement programme will begin in Zimbabwe next year to redress unequal land distribution, President Robert Mugabe announced at the weekend.

Addressing about 5 000 people in Centenary, Mugabe said government might consider repossessing under-utilised farms, particularly from small-scale black farmers.

During the first decade of independence, government had concentrated on providing social services and laying the infrastructure for development.

The land distribution programme had not been fully addressed for constitutional reasons and because there had been inadequate resources available to government.

Imbalances

"We hope those who have the land, that is commercial farmers and those in the purchase area, co-operate with us on this."

Mugabe told the crowd the liberation struggle had been principally aimed at redressing the imbalances in the distribution of land and other inequalities.

Zimbabweans looked at political independence as a platform to enable them to embark on development programmes, he added.

Mugabe called for more productivity, saying he was disappointed by small farmers' low level of production.

Next year government would increase investment in industry and commerce to create jobs, and the state would increase support for co-operatives.

If necessary, a bank to cater for the development of co-operatives would be established. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe denies SA forms part of the 'cure'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The heads of the state-run Zimbabwe National Railways and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association yesterday hastily denied reports that a private deal had been struck with SA to save this year's tobacco crop.

ZTA president Alan Ravenscroft contradicted politically embarrassing claims that the ZTA, representing 1 500 growers who produce the country's largest single source of foreign curren-

cy, had received government approval to lease extra trucks from Sats to deliver long-overdue coal for curing.

Ravenscroft said in an interview emphasis was now on sending back to SA about 8 000 leased trucks that were "clogging up" the rail system.

"On their way out the wagons are being used to move coal up to the main centres," said Ravenscroft, whose members fear they will not be able to cure their projected 130-million kg crop.

It should earn Zimbabwe more than R1bn, a quarter of its total foreign currency, but an exodus of skilled railway repair technicians, shortages of imported spares and chronic management problems have separated growers from their traditional source of coal at Wankie mine, in the extreme north-west.

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AFRICA

Businessman is Bush's choice

HARARE — US President George Bush has chosen Steven Rhodes, 38, a businessman with experience in the public sector, as his nomination to become the next ambassador to Zimbabwe.

According to a statement issued in Harare on Monday by the US Information Service, Bush is still to seek Senate approval for his nomination.

If appointed, Rhodes will succeed James Rawlings.

Rhodes joined Dart Industries as manager of wage and salary administration in 1973 and three years later became corporate manager of public affairs. In 1979 he was promoted to director of government and public affairs.

He was active in community volunteer work in the Los Angeles area, the statement said.

Former US president Ronald Reagan appointed him his special assistant for inter-governmental affairs in 1981.

Rhodes was also a member of the president's advisory committee on trade negotiations and became domestic policy adviser to then vice-president Bush.

The ambassador-designate left government service in 1985 to join Smith Barney, Harris, Upham and Co, an investment banking firm, as its vice-president of the public finance division in New York.

Two years later he opened the firm's public finance office in Los Angeles.

He holds a BSc from Loyola University and an MSc from Pepperdine University. — Sapa.

Sowetan 28/11/89

Heady effects of liberation

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I HAVE read letters published in some Zimbabwean publications by Zimbabweans who feel their revolution has not benefited them. They moan about poverty and unemployment.

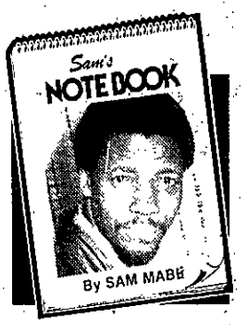
What I sense from some of the letters is that many of the authors had a wrong conception of what liberation was all about. I often get an uneasy feeling when thinking that we have such people in South Africa, people with very high - and often unreasonable - expectations of what liberation is going to offer them.

I would be happy for us to learn some lessons from Zimbabwe to avoid having people who after liberation will miss the flesh pots of Egypt. In Zimbabwe the standard of living went down immediately after liberation. People queued for certain foodstuffs that were in short supply.

Opponents of the revolution tried to use this to discredit Comrade Robert Mugabe's government. What actually happened was that worker exploitation was eased a little bit, which meant that most companies' wage bills went up and to make up for the shortfall in their profits, they either retrenched staff or stopped employing more staff.

They also wanted to increase the prices of their goods, which the Government was strict about. In trying to pressurise the government to agree to price increases, some companies created artificial shortages of certain foodstuffs.

Most of the people who were starving in the rural areas were now free to come to the urban areas in search of employment. Also, thousands of those who had been living in exile had returned and this meant the country had more mouths to feed



people who can't stand an apartheid-free society will leave the country. And the economy will obviously suffer.

But this can be avoided or its adverse effects can at least be minimised if we planned everything well. The empowerment of the nation that has become one of the main principles on which the Nation Building concept is founded is to address this problem in some way.

Political empowerment is important in that it gives people a deeper understanding of the nature of their oppression, and coupled with economic empowerment, they get equipped to participate effectively in the socio-political and economic processes that will govern their lives.

Skills

In a free society, political power will only give us decision-making and administrative authority over our lives. And the challenges before us will be even greater as we will have to do some of the things presently reserved for whites. And without experience and skills, it might be long before we start doing a good job.

While it may be possible - depending on methods used - to get political power overnight, changing people's attitudes and equipping them to run their own lives won't happen overnight.

There's no magic solution to that. In the political arena, our leaders are in a small way beginning to call the shots, but the same is not true in other arenas. There are many things we can do now instead of waiting for liberation, things that are beyond the power of politicians.

We can use political power to open opportunities previously closed to us, but taking advantage of them will require that we adopt new attitudes - that we rebuild structures of conscious-

ness and adopt a new understanding of the value of certain careers.

An average youth in the township has been conditioned to think only of looking for a job after finishing school. If he can't get one, he considers himself a failure.

Some countries in Africa boast the largest number of university graduates. But most of them end up leaving their countries to take up jobs overseas.

Their education did not take into account the future needs of their countries. Instead of learning from their mistakes, we are doing nothing to take care even of our present needs. The building industry in our own townships is generating millions of rands for whites.

We can't do our own plumbing, electrical wiring, interior decor, panel-beating and spray-painting or bake our own bread. There are many companies that are under pressure to employ black fitters, turners, welders, riggers, land surveyors, artisans and boilermakers.

The few technikons there are for blacks are definitely not over-enrolled.

We must build a nation which besides being free, will be able to feed itself.

The rise in food consumption meant an obvious decrease in food supplies. This, I'm afraid, is going to happen in South Africa after liberation. Some people think Nelson Mandela is going to give them jobs and feed all the people who had been starved by apartheid.

Should he fail to meet their expectations, they will discredit our revolution. And that will be regrettable. Some skilled



Many townships nationwide face administration problems like those Soweto's council is now discussing with the TPA.

Soweto meets on TPA

A long, hard fight – Mayor Mkhwanazi

BY SANDILE MEMELA

ITS "High Noon" for the Soweto Council this morning when it faces residents at a mass meeting at Orlando Stadium in response to a Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) ultimatum that the council put its house in order.

At a Press conference on Thursday mayor Sam Mkhwanazi indicated his council and the provincial administration were in for a long, hard fight.

Last month the TPA gave the council a two-month deadline to solve the continued civic administration problems in the township or be replaced.



SPD member Tutu

Mkhwanazi said: "We express our disappointment that the Administrator has called media attention to our problems without prior consultation with us."

The council regarded most of the TPA allegations against it as "sweeping generalisations". These included the council's failure to collect rent since 1986 (rent arrears are estimated to be R265-million so far); loss of key officials and irregularities in council affairs.

"The Administrator apparently fails to take any account of the crippling effect of government policy in relation to Soweto over the past 40 years. What the TPA accuses us of failing to solve is nothing other than the people's reaction to an unacceptable socio-political situation," said Mkhwanazi.

He added that instead of an adequate infrastructure being created over the years, his council was expected to build it at today's high prices.

"It was not through our mistakes but because of legal problems in Pretoria that promulgation of our new flat rates could not take place. Without promulgation our hands are tied," said Mkhwanazi.

On the possible removal of the health service function from the council, he said services provided by his council were adequate.

Insofar as the TPA complained about increased squatting, Mkhwanazi said this was a national problem.

"We are trying to organise a non-forced removal of squatters to alternative and acceptable areas," said Mkhwanazi.

He argued that the council had, since its term in office, increased liaison with Soweto residents and other community groups. As a result he expected the residents to endorse its mandate of speaking for residents at today's mass meeting.

Mkhwanazi also insisted that his council would hold on to power no matter what – "until voted out of office by the people who voted us in".

His council's co-operation with the grassroots Soweto People's Delegation (SPD) to find solutions to Soweto's massive financial problems was still strong. The SPD leaders include Archbishop Desmond Tutu and trade unionist Cyril Ramaphosa.

But Mkhwanazi pointed out that his council's meetings with the SPD had not been frequent recently. "The snag is that the SPD has been very busy since the release of the ANC leaders. But we hope to continue our working relationship to find solutions to our problems."

MUGABE GETS UK SECURITY SNUB

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

ZIMBABWE'S President Robert Mugabe suffered a big comedown when he arrived in London earlier this month.

He was forced to swop his grandiose Zimbabwean escort of troops, police, motorcycle outriders and secret service men for a piece of paper with a telephone number "to phone in case of trouble".

Outraged Zimbabwean diplomats — who feel that their President's dignity and safety were impaired — have protested to the British Foreign Office about the failure of the British Government to provide a suitable escort.

Since 1980 Zimbabweans have got used to pulling to the side of the road when Mr Mugabe's huge motorcade approaches, its sirens screaming.

Truckloads of heavily armed troops have often fired on motorists who have not got out of the way quickly enough.

Jail for insulting Mugabe

By DON JACOBS
Harare

A WHITE Zimbabwean homosexual was this week jailed for 10 months for making obscene comments about the sex life of President Robert Mugabe and his wife, Sally.

David Bertram, 29 — who admitted previous convictions for sodomy and for insulting Mr Mugabe when he was Prime Minister — repeatedly made the remarks during a drunken altercation in a bar with members of the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Harare magistrate Richard Chidawu was told that Bertram was drinking in the exclusive Sheraton Hotel where Mr Mugabe had just attended a state banquet for King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho.

The CIO agents overheard him call the 68-year-old statesman a homosexual and a w*****.

When ordered to leave, Bertram repeated his remarks.

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Is THIS how Ian Smith fought and lost his war in the bush?

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Cont.

James MacManus

writing in the Spectator, reviews new evidence of the part played by the Selous Scouts in the Rhodesian bush war

A NEW BOOK about the Rhodesian war (The Rhodesian Front War by Henry Ellert, Mambo Press, Harare) describes the desperate plight of Rhodesia's embattled white government as it entered the Lancaster House talks in 1979, and offers a startling insight into the way the war was fought and lost by the Smith government.

Author Henry Ellert is a former Rhodesian Special Branch officer well known to the Salisbury Press corps during the '70s.

The Special Branch had a number of desks, or departments, and Mr Ellert ran E (European) desk, which monitored both extremes of the white political spectrum, kept a close eye on the foreign Press and attempted to uncover Britain's MI6 network in the country.

He stayed on after independence, aligned himself with the ruling party, Zanu, started a business and began to write local history.

Unlike other white Rhodesians who have undergone this conversion, Mr Ellert has not become a reverse racist or a discounter of the huge contribution made by the white community to the development of the country.

His book is written in the leaden prose of a policeman but it is the first honest attempt by a member of the Rhodesian security forces to explain how the war was fought.

Surprise

Predictably, the most hair-raising chapter deals with the Selous Scouts.

Formed in 1973 as a pseudo-terrorist and tracking unit, the Scouts grew to battalion strength and assumed mythical status in nationalist demonology. There were no racial barriers in the unit, which always included a large percentage of Africans.

The first surprise was that the Scouts were funded by the Rhodesian intelligence service, the CIO, and, more lavishly, by South African military intelligence. Thus, the unit enjoyed complete autonomy within the military which was a source of constant aggravation to the army command.

The South African military had good reason to spend heavily on the Scouts. The unit gave them direct access to the latest counter-insurgency methods and provided a far better picture of the war on the ground than that obtained by South African intelligence officers posted to Salisbury.

With huge funds and little accountability, the Selous Scouts virtually fought a war of their own against the guerrillas. Alongside the duties of tracking and infiltrating guerrilla groups, they indulged in chemical warfare, assassinations, abductions and psychological warfare.

Although the Special Branch provided much of their operational intelligence, the Scouts ran their own informers within and beyond Rhodesia's borders. They also won exclusive rights to rural areas which would be "frozen" and placed out of

taken to a camp at Mount Darwin, which had been mothballed for months.

The camp was opened to accommodate several Scouts, a team of army doctors and the unfortunate Africans. Some days later the local police were asked to supply vehicles to remove bodies from the camp for disposal in a local mineshaft.

Whatever the truth about that episode, the Scouts distributed poisoned clothing to guerrillas in a number of eastern districts in 1976, causing hun-

homing devices and likewise channelled to the enemy.

Perhaps the most effective of the covert operations was the elaborate forging of letters which often lured guerrilla groups to a false rendezvous.

It is easy, of course, to blame the Selous Scouts for every atrocity on the government side just as it is easy to forget, as Mr Ellert reminds us, that the insurgents were guilty of barbaric behaviour to their own people — routinely cutting off lips, ears, noses and limbs to inculcate terror and punish supposed informers.

But the author breaks new ground in charting the level to which the Scouts sank in their efforts to gain information.

Vulnerable

Scouts specialised in "turning" captured guerillas and went to gruesome lengths to conceal the identity of such agents.

Insurgents who fell into the Scouts' hands during an operation were immediately hooded and flown out of the area. African villagers unlucky enough to have witnessed the capture of a guerrilla were also flown out in helicopters — never to be seen alive again.

Mr Ellert says the Scouts often "removed" entire villages for this reason.

Captured guerrillas provided vital information but their most vulnerable role was to work with, and authenticate, the pseudo-gangs.

With such turncoats in their ranks, the Scouts were given all the information they needed to unearth arms dumps and guerrilla hide-outs.

The success of the most spectacular pseudo-operation mounted by the Scouts was largely due to a captured guerrilla named Morrison Nyathi.

He rode in the lead vehicle when the Scouts drove into the Nyadzonia camp near the Pungwe river in Mozambique dressed as Frelimo soldiers. The camp contained several thousand Zimbabweans who had fled to join the nationalist cause. They were unarmed and about 1 000 died in the raid.

There are plenty of other surprises in the book. At the height of the war in 1978, 1 500 foreigners were fighting with the Rhodesian army, including a force of 200 French Foreign Legionnaires.

The air force began the final stage of the war in 1972 with just 22 ancient Alouette helicopters. The Sultanate of Oman boosted this figure, arranging a sanctions-busting deal which gave Rhodesia 11 helicopters in 1978.

The Omanis went further and provided R13-million to support the amnesty campaign which was supposed to underpin the Muzorewa election in 1979.

A final irony is Ellert's revelation that the Special Branch spent R18-million in a covert operation to "buy" the British-supervised election for Muzorewa in 1980. There were plenty of Africans to take the money

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length of a given Scouts' operation.

This unorthodox arrangement was made in the early days of the war after several Scouts in pseudo-gangs had been killed by regular forces.

Wild

First Scouts' commander André Rabie died in this way, although the incident was hushed up and he was portrayed as a martyr to terrorism.

The real result of the "frozen area" policy was that it gave the wild men of the Selous Scouts — and they were all pretty wild — unfettered power to wage war as they wished.

The results were predictable. Operational ideas that had been dismissed as impractical by the army command were immediately taken up by the Scouts.

An example was the plan to impregnate clothing with poison and distribute it to guerrillas via double agents. Rejected by the military, it became a classic Selous Scouts operation.

According to Mr Ellert there is strong evidence that the Scouts used human guinea pigs to test the toxicity of the clothing.

In late 1975 a group of young African men were arrested in Salisbury township as suspected guerrilla recruits and taken to police headquarters to be questioned. After a brief period of detention they were released into the custody of the Scouts "for further questioning" and

It took about six days for the poison to be absorbed. The death throes that followed were akin to extreme symptoms of malaria, so it took the guerrillas some time to uncover the deadly deception.

The operation was finally called off when the regular police began investigating the widespread deaths of innocent villagers who had somehow got their hands on the toxic clothing.

The operation was deemed a success and it fuelled the Scouts' fascination with chemical warfare.

In 1976, Ruya river near the Mozambique border was poisoned with bacteriological cultures which caused a deadly epidemic downstream in Mozambique. At the time, cholera was blamed for deaths among villagers and guerrillas who used the river.

Similar tactics were used to attack a base camp of the Mozambique National Army in Tete province. The local reservoir was poisoned and radio intercepts showed 200 people had died sudden and painful deaths in the camp.

Such operations were initially kept secret from the army command although, inevitably, word got round and the operations were cancelled.

The Scouts' taste and talent for dirty tricks were endless. Cassette players were booby-trapped and distributed to guerrillas hungry for pop music; radios were equipped with

Gruesome

As with the Scout activities, Mr Ellert concludes that such covert operations had little impact on the conflict and no chance of changing its inevitable outcome.

It will be argued that Mr Ellert has a considerable axe to grind because he was dismissed from the police force in the dying days of white rule when his superiors realised he intended to publish this book.

But the late Ken Flower, former head of Rhodesian Intelligence, told me just before he died in 1987 that the Scouts "had got completely out of control" during the war.

So what purpose is served by dragging up gruesome details of a distant war?

The answer, I think, is that the Rhodesian conflict awaits a historian of the calibre of Alistair Horne, whose Savage War of Peace provided the definitive history of the Algerian civil war.

In the meantime, books such as this make a valuable contribution to understanding what really happened in the final, convulsive decade of white rule in Rhodesia.

● *James MacManus was correspondent for the Guardian in Salisbury from 1974-80.*

Zimbabwe to step up airstrip checks

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Moven Mahachi yesterday ordered police to intensify checks on private airstrips to curb arms smuggling and other illegal cross-border activities.

"In view of the increasingly sophisticated tactics used by economic saboteurs the Zimbabwe Republic Police must assess the possible use of private air strips by airborne smugglers and also review methods and techniques of monitoring the illegal entries and departures by private aircraft between Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries," he told some 30 senior officers attending a seminar in Harare on current crime trends and combat strategies.

"Such illegal entries and departures not only violate the immigration laws of Zimbabwe governing interstate travels, but constitute a national security problem," Mr Mahachi said.

The Minister said Zimbabwe could not allow a situation where private individuals continued to loot and smuggle gold, emeralds, rhino horns and elephant tusks.

He also said certain Zimbabweans had collaborated with international criminals and economic saboteurs to wreck national development through such plunder devices as transfer pricing, illicit gold trade and other illegal and economic practices. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe to jail all rhinoceros poachers

Star 28/11/89 (362)

HARARE — Rhino poachers in Zimbabwe will in future be jailed for between five and 15 years, if a Bill gazetted by the government becomes law.

The Parks and Wildlife Amendment Bill provides for a mandatory prison term of between five and 15 years for a first offence of unlawfully killing or hunting a rhinoceros or other protected animal specified by notice in the Government Gazette.

The same sentence is laid down for unlawful possession of or trading in ivory or any trophy of a rhinoceros or protected animal specified by notice in the Government Gazette.

MANDATORY

On a second conviction and any subsequent conviction the minimum term of imprisonment will be seven years.

Although the bill makes imprisonment mandatory, it does allow for a convicted person, who can satisfy the court of special circumstances which would justify a lesser penalty, to be fined up to Z$15 000 (R20 000) or imprisoned for up to 10 years or both. The court would have to record what these special circumstances were.

The Bill was published in a Government Gazette. It will go before parliament for consideration. — Sapa.

Police beat us, say 2 on dagga charge

HARARE — Two Nigerians charged with smuggling 77 kg of dagga into Zimbabwe claimed in the Harare High Court yesterday they were assaulted by police officers investigating the case.

Mr John Elebeke and Mr Ota Imaga told Mr Justice Godfrey Chidyausiku that Detective-Inspector John Musaka and Patrol Officer Clifford Meza had assaulted them on several occasions after their arrest.

The Nigerians have pleaded not guilty to importing or the alternative charge of unlawful possession of dagga. — Sapa.

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Zimbabweans victims of 'white' disease

HARARE — Three black Zimbabweans have been found to be suffering from multiple sclerosis, a debilitating disease which at one time was thought only to affect whites from the northern hemisphere.

According to a report here the confirmation of multiple sclerosis in black patients is the first time this has happened in Zimbabwe and possibly in Africa.

A member of the Zimbabwe society formed to exchange information about the disease — for which there is no known cure — said it was possible there were many other victims in whom the disease had not been diagnosed.

APPEALS 29/11/89

The disease, thought to be caused by a virus, attacks the central nervous system, but symptoms vary widely.

A patient may be only mildly affected or could become completely paralysed.

There are only 26 members of the Multiple Sclerosis Society in Zimbabwe and appeals have been made to other sufferers to join so that information can be pooled. — The Star's Africa news Service.

Stocktheft: Farmers lose millions

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 29/11/88

HARARE — Cattle rustling has become big business in Zimbabwe and about 55 000 cattle have been stolen since independence, the Director of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Hasluck, said.

Mr Hasluck, who was speaking at a seminar for senior police officers, said the thefts have cost farmers around R16 million.

Although there had been a slight improvement, 140 cattle were still being stolen each week. A total of 6 000 cattle had been stolen so far this year.

A total of 600 people have been arrested for stocktheft this year, he said.

Call for smuggling clamp

Soweto 362 29/11/89

South African Press Association

HARARE - Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi has ordered police to intensify checks on private airstrips to curb airborne arms smuggling and other illegal cross border activities, the national news agency Ziana reports.

"In view of the increasingly sophisticated tactics used by economic saboteurs the Zimbabwe Republic Police must assess the possible use of private air strips by airborne smugglers and also review methods and techniques of monitoring the illegal entries and departures by private aircraft between Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries," he told some 30 senior officers attending a seminar on current crime trends and combat strategies here.

"Such illegal entries and departures not only violate the immigration laws of Zimbabwe governing interstate travels, but constitute a national security problem in that the clandestine arms-smuggling activities could be carried out for the achievement of the destabilisation strategies of Zimbabwe and other frontline states," Mahachi said.

Looting

The Minister said Zimbabwe could not allow a situation where private individuals continued to loot and smuggle gold, emeralds, and other precious stones and rhino horns and elephant tasks.

He also said certain Zimbabweans collaborated with international criminals and economic saboteurs to wreck national development through such plunder devices as transfer pricing, illicit gold trade and other illegal and economic practices.

Zimbabwe's land woes

POLITICAL leaders in Zimbabwe have launched a major campaign to persuade white farmers to sell their land to the government so that it can resettle some 110 000 families.

The campaign was launched by Joshua Nkomo, the veteran nationalist leader and senior minister in the president's office. At every meeting he addresses he talks about the need for fairer land distribution.

Under the Lancaster House Agreement of 1979, which was to operate during the first 10 years of Zimbabwe's independence, the government could buy land only on a willing-buyer-willing-seller basis.

It is not clear whether this was any handicap, but with a general election due next year and the agreement expiring at the same time, the land issue is once again in the spotlight.

Principal grievance

Nearly 80 percent of the population lives in communal areas.

The issue, as president Robert Mugabe pointed out, is paramount because "of all the grievances that motivated the struggle, the land question was the principal grievance. The struggle was fought in order to ensure that people would have enough land to till".

So far, the government has failed dismally to meet its promise to give people more land. Now they want action, not just talk.

In 1982, under a three-year transitional national development plan, the government planned to resettle 162 000 families.

It could not accept a situation where 5 000 white farmers owned 44 percent of the land — prime land for that matter — while more than 700 000 communal farmers held 42 percent, mostly semi-arid land.

Experts argued that even with the present technology, infrastructure and management systems, the communal areas had a carrying capacity of only 325 000 families or about half of what they actually held.

Added to that, rural families grew by between 30 000 and 35 000 a year. Some 859 000 families are now estimated to live in the communal areas, while white commercial farmers are down to just over 4 000.

The government resettled only 36 000 people during the plan period, so its first five-year national development plan in 1986 set a more realistic target of 15 000 families a year.

But it has failed to meet even that figure. Only 16 000 have been resettled since 1986 instead of the 45 000 called for.

The major stumbling block seems to be a lack of funds rather than availability of land. Close scrunity makes the government call for white farmers to sell their land sound hollow. It seems to be aimed at pacifying the land-hungry masses.

Britain, for example, has contributed only 10 percent of $500 million originally estimated as necessary to buy nine million hectares of land needed to resettle the 162 000 families.

Promises by former US president Jimmy Carter were not fulfilled by the Reagan administration, which made no direct contribution to the resettlement exercise.

The Zimbabwean government itself has contributed little for land acquisition. Last year it provided only Z$9 million. This year it set aside Z$10 million.

The commercial farmers argue that there is plenty of land for the government to use while it negotiates for more. David Hasluck, director of the Commercial Farmers Union, says more than one million hectares bought by the government lie idle.

Commercial white farmers, he argues, are the lifeblood of the agricultural sector. Last year, he says, they contributed 82 percent of the Z$1.9 billion worth of crops and livestock farmed in Zimbabwe.

They employ 380 000 permanent and seasonal workers and support 1,25 million people if dependents are taken into account.

Despite its veiled threats, the government faces a dilemma. To seize land would be bad public relations.

Last resort

Nkomo and Mugabe have reassured commercial farmers that the government will not seize their land. Mugabe said no land would be expropriated without compensation but quickly added that the willing-buyer-willing-seller policy will not always apply.

In some cases, he admitted, people would have to sell. Such action, however, would be taken only as a last resort after talks with land owners had failed.

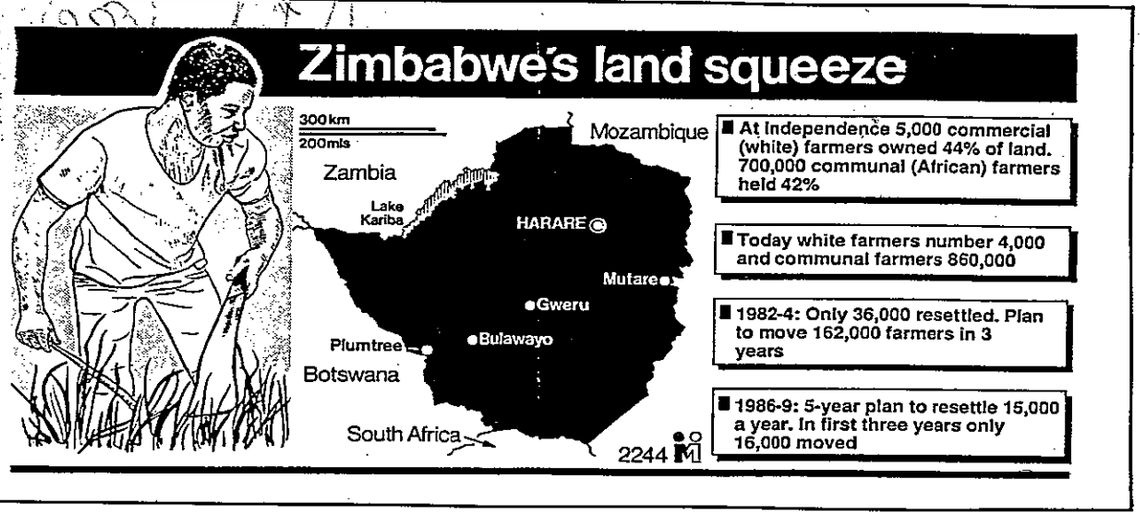
Finance minister Bernard Chidzero seems to have the best solution. In his July budget he proposed a land tax. This was aimed at making farmers release under-utilised land to the government and encouraging them to raise farm production.

It is thought that 40 percent of white-owned land is under-utilised, while one in every 12 black Zimbabweans is said to be a squatter.

While the taxing of land sounds a viable solution, it is likely to be abused as it will affect some political leaders. They have acquired huge farms in contravention of their leadership code, which restricts members to farms of no more than 50 acres.

Although an exercise was carried out a few years ago to determine the extent of land ownership by political leaders, the findings have not been published.

— GEMINI NEWS



262 South 30/11 - 6/12/89

Rice earns its luxury food tag

MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — Two days after the government reassured Zimbabweans there would be plenty of rice in the shops for Christmas, the price has been increased by up to 112%. Bday 30/11/89

Rice, which is often in short supply, is considered a luxury food by many lower income Zimbabweans, for consumption only on special occasions. According to a Government Gazette, the maximum price of a 10kg bag of rice will increase from R11,74 to R24,85.

1/12/89.

ZIMBABWE (362) Emerald

Still fighting

A decade after the end of the Rhodesian war, another battle is being fought — this time on principle.

It began in 1987, when former premier Ian Smith said an international trade blockade of SA would only wreck the economies of neighbouring states, including Zimbabwe. He was suspended from parliament for contempt and his salary was stopped.

Smith lost High Court appeals against suspension and the loss of money. But then five judges of the Supreme Court ruled that Smith was entitled to his pay, as a right guaranteed by the constitution — even if the suspension was justified.

The Speaker of the Assembly, Didymus Mutasa, retorted that parliament was the supreme law-making body in the land and he refused to accept the judgment. "Unless parliament reverses the decision, I won't pay him a cent," Mutasa said. Mutasa was then denounced by the Catholic Church, the local law society and — in an unprecedented press statement — by the judges themselves.

Mutasa stood firm. Parliament, he said defiantly, "might have to liberate itself from the Supreme Court judges." Justice Minister Emmerson Munangagwa said: "If parliament decides not to pay, it would have to take the necessary corrective measures to regularise its decision." In other words, rewrite the constitution.

"It's not the money, it's the principle of the upholding of law," insists Smith, now 70 and out of politics. He commutes these days between his 6 000-acre ranch and a two-storey house in Harare.

A senior Western diplomat points out that "Smith's continued presence in the country and the freedom he enjoys, must make the government look good, even if those at the top aren't happy about it. Acting against such a well-known figure, even legally, would make them look very bad." Whether Robert Mugabe's government is worried about looking bad is another matter. ■

Mid-year close for tyre manufacturer

BULAWAYO — The high demand for tyres over the festive period, particularly from rural bus operators, has forced Dunlop, the country's sole tyre manufacturer, to move its annual maintainance shut-down from the December/January period to the mid-1990. — Sapa.

Zanu congress

Sowetan 4/12/89

HARARE - Zimbabwe's envoys abroad have all been recalled to witness the first national congress of the United Zanu (PF) in Harare.

The presidents of the frontline states have also been invited to the historic congress, scheduled for December 19-22.

Star 5/12/89 (362)

Mobil signs Zambezi oil exploration deal

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An agreement to allow Mobil to explore for oil in the Zambezi Valley over the next four years was signed yesterday by Zimbabwe's Minister of Mines, Mr Richard Hove.

Mr J R Gaca, president of Mobil New Exploration Ventures who was in Zimbabwe from the US for the ceremony, said there was a 10 percent chance of finding oil.

Mobil will invest $6 million (about R15,6 million) in the first phase of the operation and a further sum of $18 million (about R45 million) if options for renewal are exercised.

Mr Gaca said the challenge was to conduct the exploration without causing harm to some of the world's most precious wildlife and the habitat.

Environmental impact studies would be done ahead of each major work programme and government approval would be required before going ahead.

The Government is also to undertake its own environmental impact study.

There has been great concern among conservationists about the threat to the Zambezi Valley and in particular to the area around Mana Pools Game Reserve which has been declared a World Heritage Site.

Mobil has agreed to drop its initial plan to use heavy vehicles in the valley which would carry out the vibroseis method of exploration and instead to place small dynamite charges in holes drilled in test sites to gather seismic data.

Work on the ground in the valley is not expected to start until April next year at the end of the rainy season.

B Day 5/12/89

Zimbabwean socialism still alive and kicking

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Potential foreign investors are more confused than ever about Zimbabwe's ideological road after Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira promptly contradicted an apparent softening of doctrinaire Marxist-Leninism in the constitution of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Shamuyarira told a local television interviewer that President Robert Mugabe's adherents had succeeded in their insistence on "the socialist road" during unity talks with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

Socialism was "manadatory and obligatory", he said, voicing strong hostility to current events in Eastern Europe.

When Zimbabwean schools break up on Thursday another 400 000 school-leavers are due to join an estimated one-million job-seekers. Since March, when Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero launched an international investment drive, Western diplomats and business circles have been hoping for economic liberalisation and a cessation of Marxist rhetoric, which has scared away foreigners.

Hopes were raised on Saturday when Mugabe unveiled to a joint meeting of the Zanu (PF) and Zapu central committees his draft constitution for the new unified party, to be ratified at a special congress from December 18 to 22.

The new constitution drops truculent phrases allotting Zanu (PF) a "vanguard role" in the "alliance between workers, peasants and intellectuals".

New pledges were inserted "to apply and uphold fully the rule of law" and for the party to be "answerable to the people through periodic elections".

Until Shamuyarira's remarks, some observers felt the new constituion represented a significant softening of socialism.

Zimbabweans may see a softer brand of socialism

Star 6/12/84 (362)

By ROBIN DREW
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Will the party stick to socialism? This was the headline over an article in a Zimbabwean newspaper about the formation of the United Zanu (PF) Party whose first congress is to take place from December 18 to 22.

It will be a mammoth affair with some 4 000 delegates and guests from all over the world including the leaders of other Frontline states and liberation movements.

The answer to the question is yes, though endless debate could go on about what is meant by socialism particularly in view of what is happening in Eastern Europe.

But the constitution of the new party, which brings together Mr Robert Mugabe's old Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu, lists as one of the aims and objects:

"To establish and sustain a socialist society guided by Marxist-Leninist principles but firmly based on our historical, cultural and social experience, and to create conditions for economic independence, increased productivity and equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation".

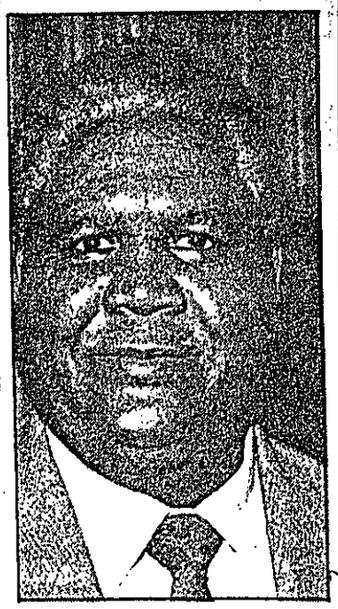
The draft constitution which will go before the congress for approval reflects a retreat from some of the more doctrinaire elements contained in the constitution of the old Zanu (PF) which were adopted at the 1984 congress.

No more is there reference to a political order under the vanguard leadership of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Instead the new party will aim "to create conditions for the establishment of a democratic, political and social order which shall guarantee in perpetuity that the Government of the State shall be answerable to the people through periodic elections based on universal adult suffrage".



Mr Robert Mugabe ... a retreat from doctrinaire elements.



Mr Joshua Nkomo ... has a moderating influence.

Rule of law

The proposed new constitution also lists a new aim — "To uphold and apply fully the rule of law, equality before the law and the civil, social liberties and equality of opportunity for all people in Zimbabwe regardless of race, tribe, sex or religion".

Political observers here believe the amended objectives reflect the moderating influence of Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose party, while proclaiming loyalty to the socialist concept, is widely regarded as being happier in the promotion of free enterprise.

Leading members of Zapu are also known to have serious reservations about the creation of a one party state and this may account for the softer aim of "seeking to establish a one party state in Zimbabwe" as against the former objective "to establish a one party state under the vanguard leadership of Zanu (PF)".

It has already been agreed in terms of the unity pact signed two years ago that the new party will be led by Mr Robert Mugabe as president and first secretary.

Corruption

Mr Nkomo and Mr Muzenda will both be vice-presidents with the rank of second secretary.

The supreme policy-making body will be the National People's Congress which will be convened every five years.

Under it will be a Central Committee of 160 members, whose job will be to implement policies and decisions taken by Congress.

The Central Committee will elect 22 full members of the Politburo as its administrative organ.

Of particular interest to many Zimbabweans will be the approach of the new party to the contentious Leadership Code, which was supposed to ensure that the nation's political leaders were not only socialists in name but also in deed.

However, disclosures of corrupt practices which led to the resignation or dismissal of five Ministers and the degree of cynicism and disillusionment prevalent in Zimbabwean society will lead to bitter debate at the congress on this issue.

"Socialists by day and capitalists by night" is how many people regard the party elite and this view is bound to get an airing.

The constitution requires every member of the party to behave honestly and honourably in all dealings with the party and the public and lays down disciplinary procedures for those who fail to observe policies, rules and regulations.

History in The Star

100 Years Ago

Pretoria — The Landdrost yesterday said, during the hearing of a case, that when a white man spoke to a black in the street, and the latter did not reply respectfully, the white man might knock him down and not be punished for it.

50 Years Ago

The personnel of the "Complaints Committee", which will sit in Johannesburg and hear representations from members of the public concerning alleged profiteering by storekeepers or the sale of commodities at prices above those laid down by the National Supplies Board, have been announced.

25 Years Ago

Christmas will cost more this year. In fact, it will be the most expensive ever, with price increases of Christmas fare up to double the amount last year.

Zimbabwe relaxes curbs

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HARARE — Zimbabwe has relaxed import restrictions on individuals in a move to liberalise the economy and tackle an acute shortage of essential goods. Star 6/12/89

Residents and visitors may now bring in goods worth $Z5 000 a month, up from $Z500, without import licences, according to a confidential government circular made available to Reuters.

Individual business people can also use the licence to import industrial and commercial items.

But the goods will still be liable for customs duty.

Official sources said no questions would be asked about the source of foreign currency used to pay for imports. Previously, private importers had to produce evidence of the source.

The new rules also lift a ban on imports of motor vehicles, computers, telefax machines, typewriters and cash registers.

Zimbabwe suffers from a chronic shortage of hard currency which has drastically cut imports, causing shortages of domestic appliances, office equipment and industrial inputs.

The situation had been aggravated by stringent import controls preventing residents with access to hard currency from importing goods and the government's proclaimed Marxist-socialist policies that scared away foreign investors.

But earlier this year the government announced new investment rules designed to open up the economy and lure foreign capital in a bid to curb soaring youth unemployment. Sapa-Reuter

Airbus has a defect

SEATTLE - AIR Zimbabwe's first Boeing 767, *Victoria Falls*, took off from Seattle for London on Tuesday night but had to return after less than 30 minutes due to a technical fault, Zimbabwe's news agency *Ziana* reports.

It flew for less than 30 minutes when it experienced problems with the bleed-valve, affecting the plane's pressure release. It was expected to take off again yesterday.

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Sowetan

7/12/89

Nadia dismays fans



NASTY NADIA ... with married lover Constantin Panait in Miami

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

SAY it ain't so, Nadia. That's the reaction of most Americans who heard the former gymnast was yearning not just to breath free, but also to run off with another woman's husband when she fled Romania last week.

Comanici was just a pixie-ish 14 year old when she stole the hearts of the world with her perfect 10 scores at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Now a more solid 28, she presented a "so vat", devil-may-care, side to her character when she turned up in Miami this week with Constantin Panait, a 36-year-old roofer who appears to have dumped his wife and four children for the newly arrived celebrity.

The first Mrs Panait heard of her husband's hanky-panky was when a neighbour called to tell her that he was on TV.

Panait had been AWOL for about six weeks and his wife Maria had been wondering what had become of him. Shortly thereafter, she found herself besieged in her Florida home by tabloid reporters who tried to squeeze through windows and pose as State Department officials.

It was all a bit of a shock, she said. Up until then, Panait had been a good husband and father to their four children, all under seven.

Now, it seems, the erring hubby is abandoning all to help Nadia make a movie about her life.

While Hollywood is cheering, Madison Avenue is not.

Ad agencies who snap up big gymnastics stars have already announced they're squeamish about Nadia's new image.

Mrs Panait, meanwhile, has sold her story for R4 000.

Mugabe boosts black market!

By DON JACOBS: Harare

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ZIMBABWE'S long-awaited "economic liberalisation" has left industrialists dismayed and black marketeers jubilant.

President Robert Mugabe's government announced that travellers would now be able to bring back R6 000-worth of goods a month from abroad without an import licence.

Meanwhile, legitimate businessmen, who have experienced no let-up in price controls, statutory wage levels and other bureaucratic red tape, feel aggrieved they are not getting extra foreign currency through regular channels to buy vital imported capital equipment to keep their production lines going. ST Times 10/12/87

Despite government calls to boycott South Africa, Zimbabwe's "informal sector" traders last year imported up to R200-million of goods from the Transvaal, one economist estimated.

Bungling officials botch prison visit

By DON JACOBS
Harare

(362)

A BUREAUCRATIC bungle last week deprived two South Africans in Zimbabwe's Chikurubi maximum security prison of their first visitors in two months.

South African representatives at the trade mission in Harare were telephoned and told their request for consular access had been approved — for the previous day.

A spokesman said it would have been impossible to get past the guards at Chikurubi without a properly dated authorisation to see the two prisoners, Odile Harrington, 29, and Leslie Johannes Lesia, 53.

Harrington is serving a 12-year sentence for attempting to infiltrate the African National Congress.

Lesia, a Bloemfontein businessman, has been detained without trial. He has alleged he was tortured after his abduction in May 1987 from Maputo.

S/Times 10/12/89

Access

He had been accused of supplying a bobby-trapped TV set which killed an ANC official's wife, but charges were withdrawn last year.

South African representatives were last allowed consular access to the two prisoners in October.

Lesia's lawyer said there had been no response to requests to see Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs Moven Mahachi to press the case for his client's release.

Mr Mahachi was on holiday, his officials said, and would not be available until late January.

Mrs Miriam Lesia has had to cancel a visit to Harare to see her husband for the first time since his imprisonment after the Zimbabwe government refused to give a visa.

Zimbabwe frees 4 held as spies

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HARARE — Four men held in detention in Zimbabwe on suspicion of being South African agents have been released without explanation. SW 11/2/89

Those freed are Mr Jeffrey Mee, an Irish national, Mr Richard Labon, a Canadian, and Zimbabweans Mr Clive Harding and Mr Joseph Mujakachi.

Mr Mee, Mr Labon and Mr Harding were arrested in September 1987. Mr Mujakachi was arrested in February 1988 in connection with an attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Renamo 'kills 43 in Zimbabwe'

HARARE. — From September to November this year there were 33 attacks across Zimbabwe's eastern border by Renamo, resulting in the death of 43 Zimbabweans, 40 of them villagers.

These are among statistics given in the the latest report of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (Sardc).

Zimbabwe's communication and fuel lines to the port of Beira also came under attack.

"Seven attempts were made to sabotage the oil pipeline in October and November, bringing Zimbabwe's petrol, diesel and jet fuel losses to almost two million litres in 1989."

The war-related death toll in the frontline states is estimated at 15 000 every month, including direct war-related deaths, war-famine-related deaths — specially in Mozambique and Angola — and deaths of children under five deprived by war conditions of health care. — Sapa

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THE WORLD

The word 'Zapu' vanishes as Zim's biggest rift heals



Zapu's Joshua Nkomo

A congress next week will finally unify Zapu and Zanu. The draft constitution, put forward by Robert Mugabe, has strong Marxist-Leninist overtones, reports **JULIAN BORGER**

THE greatest rift in Zimbabwean politics is finally due to be healed next week. Zanu and Zapu, the two parties who fought the country's liberation war together but then quarrelled bitterly over the peace, will meet in a Unity Congress from which they will emerge as one party.

The party will keep the name of the ruling Zanu group.

For both sides, it is a giant feat of reconciliation, unique in Africa and perhaps the world. Months after independence in 1980, the wartime coalition began to unravel as ex-guerrillas from the two parties clashed and a group of men from Zapu's military wing, Zipra, fled into the bush, sparking off a conflict in western Zimbabwe that cost more than 10 000 lives. By the mid-1980s Zimbabwe seemed destined to suffer the same fate as its neighbours, Angola and Mozambique, crippled by intractable internal conflicts over the spoils of independence.

Instead, a deal was struck in December 1987 between Zanu leader and head of state, President Robert Mugabe, and Zapu's Joshua Nkomo. Zapu leaders were given top government jobs while dissidents came out of the bush in response to an amnesty, and set up co-operatives on formerly white-owned land.

Next week's congress, which will celebrate the second anniversary of the unity deal, is the culmination of a long and careful integration process over the past year which has seen members of both parties combine from the village level upwards to elect common delegates to the congress. In this painstaking manner, it was hoped that old party divides would be dissolved and forgotten.

Such a complete merger has failed to materialise. In October, the three provinces making up the Zapu stronghold of Matabeleland elected Zapu candidates to all party positions. Traditionally Zanu districts showed the same unwillingness to consider their former rivals as potential leaders. The new party, one political analyst observed, "is still a coalition of two separate groups".

Furthermore, they are groups with distinct agendas. The draft party constitution put forward by Mugabe retains the Marxist-Leninist rhetoric that is fast becoming unpopular among Zanu's erstwhile mentors in Eastern Europe. It also restates the party's commitment to establishing a one-party state, an objective not shared by the less dogmatic Zapu leadership. Here they will find support from Zanu politician Eddison Zvobgo, who draws his support within the party from central Zimbabwe, and who recently put his objections to a one-party state on record in a local magazine.

Surprisingly, Zapu leaders are not prepared to make a stand on the party name, Zanu, which many ordinary members believe invites the interpretation that Zapu is simply being absorbed into their more powerful partner. Zapu rank and file are also resentful of the party card which displays a portrait of Mugabe. "We are supposed to be joining a new party, not the personal following of one man," a local journalist complained in the Matabeleland capital, Bulawayo.

The leadership, however, seems prepared to swallow these indignities for the time being, perhaps in return for longer-term tactical advantages.

Those advantages will surely include a major role in the government after general elections next year. For other Zapu loyalists, however, the fruits of unity are more remote. The 130 dissidents who emerged from the bush in early 1988 are finding life hard in the new united Zimbabwe. Settled in small co-operative ventures around the country, they are trying to survive without the government support they were originally promised.

Timothy Moyo, one of 36 ex-Zipra combatants working on a small farm near the Botswana border, claims their co-op (called Sibantu Banye: "We are one") was promised an establishment grant by the Ministry of Co-operatives, "but it's just a song".

The farm, once owned by a white Rhodesian, will need thousands of dollars to restore it to working order. The water tanks are cracked, only one small water pump is functioning, and the roofs of the dairy and piggery disappeared some time between the departure of the previous owner and the arrival of the "returnees".

The men, dressed in overalls and gumboots, gathered together in the co-op's small classroom believe they will be able to survive with the help they are getting from private aid organisations. The greatest outstanding issue before unity is a reality for them is the continued imprisonment of 150 or more dissidents arrested before the presidential amnesty became operative. According to the civil rights group, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, 25 of these are still under sentence of death.

"These people," says Moyo, "were together with us in the bush. They did the same things as us. Until they are out, we don't feel free."

Bulgaria's communists step out

BULGARIA'S Communist Party this week surrendered its constitutional monopoly on power and said it would ask the country's parliament to abolish the provision the next day.

In further dramatic moves marking the break with the past, the party central committee threw former President Todor Shivkov and his son, Vladimir, out of the party, Bulgarian radio reported.

A commission that is investigating corruption involving the Shivkovs meanwhile filed a report showing that senior officials "illegally enriched themselves" while in office.

According to the Chief of Security in the Interior Ministry, General Sava Jendov, the state had illegally confiscated land to build homes for communist leaders. It had also bought luxury cars abroad and sold them to party bosses for token amounts.

Part of the constitution, stating the Communist Party exercises the "leading role", may be wiped.—Deutsche Presse Agentur

Tekere flays Mugabe's 'bedroom dictatorship'

Star 16/12/89

(362)

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — In a scathing attack on President Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader Mr Edgar Tekere accused his former close friend of running a "bedroom-based personal dictatorship".

Mr Tekere was launching his party's manifesto in a bid to steal a march on the newly united Zanu (PF) party, which is holding its inaugural congress next week.

The former Zanu (PF) secretary-general made an unprecedented attack on the appointment of Mrs Sally Mugabe, Mr Mugabe's Ghanaian-born wife, as head of the Zanu Women's League.

He called the appointment outrageous and, to applause from hundreds of supporters, asked why Zimbabweans should have a Ghanaian at the head of women's affairs.

A prominent placard on the podium read: "Zimbabwe shall not be ruled from the bedroom."

Mr Tekere accused Robert Mugabe of leading the country down a precipice.

He said Zimbabwe should stop shouting about South Africa. "It is a fact that De Klerk has been meeting Mandela," he said. This should make Zimbabwe cautious.

Mr Tekere said his party stood for non-interference in the affairs of other states. Zimbabwean troops should be pulled out of Mozambique immediately. ZUM stood for peace and Zimbabwe should seize every opportunity to promote the peace process.

The party manifesto said ZUM stood for a multi-party democracy, the distinction between state and party, and for free enterprise and liberalisation of trade.

He accused the government of corruption and claimed to have evidence that party leaders had foreign bank accounts.

Present at the launch was the president of the white-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, Mr Gerald Smith, who succeeded Mr Ian Smith as leader. Mr Smith said his party would throw its full weight behind ZUM.

GOODBYE 435 ... HELLO HARARE

S/Times, 17/12/89

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REMEMBER the name: The Harare Declaration. It will become part and parcel of South African political life in months and years to come.

As the figure 435 was written large over the '80s, this document is likely to become part of our lives in the '90s.

This week, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Harare Declaration, with minor adjustments, as an official resolution. The United States, Britain and West Germany endorsed it.

The immediate reaction would be to dismiss it out of hand as yet another attempt by a meddlesome UN to stick its nose into South Africa's business.

And in a sense that is true. But the Harare Declaration is more than that. It also has some home-grown qualities — originally drafted by the ANC and the MDM, it subsequently obtained the internal endorsement from last weekend's Conference for a Democratic Future.

Dries van Heerden



considers the feasibility of the Harare Declaration as a basis for negotiations in South Africa

Exactly two decades ago the then-independent African states adopted the Lusaka Manifesto as the basis of their efforts to bring political freedom to those states, especially in southern Africa, where most countries were still under the heel of colonial rule.

Very few governments took seriously the rhetoric of fledgling states still reeling from the economic ravages of their own uhuru. None less so than the last white redoubt on the continent's southern tip.

Adopted

The Portuguese were still firmly entrenched in Mozambique and Angola, enforcing their authority by often brutal military means. Mr Ian Smith survived the Tiger and Fearless attempts to extract even the most moderate political concessions for the majority.

"Not in my lifetime," he said about the possibility of black rule — and even the black optimists agreed he was not too far off the mark.

South West Africa was a legal and political labyrinth where even the world's best brains got hopelessly lost. And South Africa itself? Well, 2050 looked like a reasonable target date to aim at for the attainment of full political powers for the black majority.

The rest is now history.

Documents like the Harare Declaration usually promise more than they can deliver. They are often, as the great British historian Thomas Macaulay said about the American constitution, "a sail rather than an anchor".

But then, its emotional importance as a rallying point for anti-apartheid forces in the '90s should not be underestimated.

Already it has travelled the route required to attain near-mythical status. Drafted by the ANC, embraced by the Frontline States, adopted by the Organisation for African Unity, welcomed by the Non-Aligned Movement and, now, given the UN stamp of approval.

All these endorsements are sure to create a Pavlovian reaction from most white South Africans tired of the interminable invective that has emanated from these sources over the past decades. It would be a pity, because in spite of its origins, it is a remarkably sober document.

Which immediately puts it in a different league from the often unsubtle and rhetorical hot-air generated by last weekend's Conference for a Democratic Future.

At a time when southern Africa watchers across the world — including those housed just off Cairo Street in Lusaka — are dissecting every statement and move by President F W de Klerk to detect subtle shifts in policy and strategy, the best the CDF could offer in its concluding statements was a blanket rejection of any attempt to get a negotiating process going.

The thought-provoking speech by veteran ANC leader and Robben Island prisoner Mr Walter Sisulu contrasted sharply with this uncompromising approach.

At least he had the wisdom to detect that "sections within the ruling bloc" were also adapting to changing circumstances and that the response of black nationalism should be to "remain tenacious to our principles but flexible in our tactics". The Harare Declaration, too, picks up on the new spirit coming from Pretoria. In its very first principle it states: "We believe that a conjecture of circumstances exists which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the Pretoria regime to engage in negotiations genuinely and seriously, could create the possibility to end apartheid through negotiations."



Rights

It then goes on to reject the option of reforming or amending the apartheid system before stating its belief that a new constitutional order should be based on the following principles: South Africa should be a united, democratic and non-racial state; all its people should enjoy equal citizenship; suffrage should be based on a system of one person one vote on a common voters' role; 'a' Bill of Rights should guarantee basic individual freedoms; there should be equality before the law and an independent and non-racial judiciary; the economic order to be created shall promote and advance the well-being of all South Africans.

The outlines are broad and vague — and deliberately so — but so is the National Party's Five Year Plan. The flesh is to be added to the skeleton once the parties get down to the nitty-gritty of negotiations.

To get to that point — which suddenly does not seem so unattainable any more — the Harare Declaration lays down certain steps the Government should take to create the climate for negotiation. The ANC still refers to it as "preconditions" while the Government euphemises it to "obstacles". But both sides are painfully aware of their importance.

These are: the unconditional release of all political detainees; the lifting of the ban on all restricted organisations; the removal of troops from the townships; the end of the state of emergency and the cessation of all political trials and executions.

If the De Klerk reform juggernaut continues at its present pace it is not inconceivable that most of these demands may be met early in the New Year.

From here the Harare Declaration proposes step-by-step guidelines on how the negotiating process should proceed:

- Discussion should take place between the liberation movement and the SA Government on the suspension of hostilities by agreeing to a mutually binding cease-fire.
- The parties should, upon agreement to the basic principles, start negotiating the mechanism for drawing up the new constitution.
- Agreement should be reached on the role of the international community in ensuring the transition from the old to the new order.
- The parties should agree to the formation of an interim government to supervise the process of drawing up a new constitution and administering the transition phase, including the holding of elections.

Beginning

It is this last clause which was deleted from the UN resolution at the insistence of the USA and Britain. Clearly the suggestion of an interim government would be wholly unacceptable to the SA Government and would tend to side-track the major issues.

A more sensible approach now seems to be to get the negotiating process going and deal with the issues resulting from it at the appropriate time.

The first Government reaction to the UN decision was predictable in its rejection. But so was its reaction when 435 appeared in 1978. What has transpired in New York this week is just the beginning of a long process.

But one thing is certain — the Harare Declaration will not go away easily.

Will Zimbabwe stick to the road of Marxist-Leninism?

By ROBIN DREW, The Star's Africa News Service

Tug-of-war begins with capitalism

HARARE — Battle will be joined during the four days beginning today on a whole range of issues facing Zimbabwe on the eve of a new decade.

The battleground will be the plush international conference centre adjoining Harare's luxurious Sheraton Hotel.

The participants will be the more than 4 000 delegates attending the inaurgural congress of the United Zanu(PF) party which will put the seal on the unity pact between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo signed exactly two years ago.

But overshadowing this historic event which, more than anything else, could see Zimbabwe more set on its declared intention of a one party state, is the great debate which has been taking place in the newspaper columns, in committee rooms, beerhalls and cocktail bars:

Will Zimbabwe stick to socialism and mean it despite what has been happening in Eastern Europe?

Own brand

The draft constitution which the congress will be asked to approve says Zanu (PF) stands for Socialism guided by Marxist-Leninist principles, but firmly based on its own traditional and cultural values.

No one, it seems, argues any more that true socialists follow Mother Russia's lead.

Now the answer is to cultivate your own brand of socialism.

There have always been those who followed this line to the dismay of doctrinaire Marxists. But today textbook socialists are on the retreat.

Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the president and leader of the powerful Women's League of the party, put it this way: "It does not mean that we are going to go to the socialism of Russia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and so forth. We are going to do our socialism that will benefit us. That is somehow unique. The socialism is going to come from our roots."

Presumably with the advantages of being close to the president, often referred to as an enigma, she knows how he feels.

Certainly most political analysts have been shouting from the rooftops that only lip service has been paid to socialist concepts by most politicians, who have been more interested in acquiring personal wealth than sharing it.

A leader of the War Veterans' Association, representing former guerilla fighters who have become more vocal recently, said yesterday: "We feel that President Mugabe has become a lone voice in his cry for socialism."

A prominent political writer, Malachia Madimutsa, said: "The biggest issue at congress will be the resolution of the tug-of-war between forces of the capitalist path and the force for Marxism-Leninism."

Another analyst, Bornwell Chakaodza, asked: "Can we achieve unity on the basis of mobilising support for socialist policies when most of our leaders do not believe in it?"

He concluded that it was not necessary to be socialist or communist to subscribe to the goal of achieving a more equitable society.

His fear was that personality struggles and in-fighting for positions of influence would cloud the real issues.

There are plenty which the people would prefer to see resolved than an argument over ideology. Most pressing of all is unemployment.

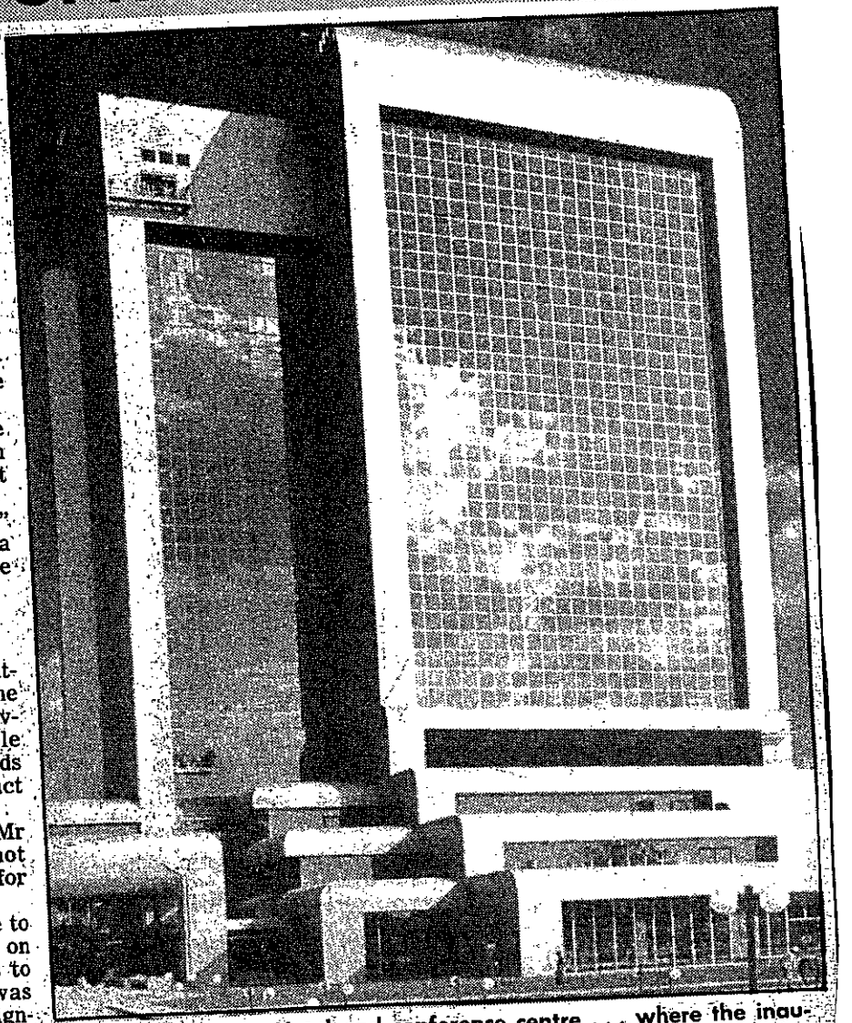
"We are sitting on a time bomb," said an MP, Mr John Zhakata, in a debate last week on the state of the nation.

Land grabbing

Other MPs demanded urgent attention be paid to issues such as the lack of buses, the failure of the government to resettle more people from the crowded communal lands and the need to do more to attract investment.

One government backbencher, Mr Obert Mpofu, said politicans, not white farmers, should be blamed for grabbing land.

The opening sessions today are to be televised. The final session, on December 22, will be two years to the day since the unity pact was signed and 10 years from the signing of the Lancaster House agreement which ushered in the first decade of Zanu (PF) rule.



Harare's Sheraton Hotel and conference centre . . . where the inaugural congress of the United Zanu (PF) party takes place this week.

Zimbabwe's two parties ready to seal their bond

STAR 19/12/89

HARARE — Zimbabweans make political history today when members of the ruling Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu parties come together to attend a national congress which will seal their merger agreed on December 22 1987, the Ziana national news agency reports.

President Robert Mugabe is expected to open the congress, which has drawn more than 4 000 delegates and dignitaries from 20 countries.

Co-secretary for information of the United Zanu (PF), Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said Mr Mugabe would present to the congress with a comprehensive report of the Zanu (PF) central committee.

Mr Shamuyarira said the report, expected to take about 90 minutes to deliver, would include the unity exercise, which began when Mr Mugabe and PF-Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo put their signatures to the unity accord two years ago.

He said the Zanu (PF) presidency — Mr Mugabe, vice-president Mr Simon Muzenda and senior minister Mr Nkomo — had received nominations for membership of the central committee from 10 provinces.

Provincial executives from Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Manicaland, Midlands, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central, were expected to have submitted nominations for the 125 elected seats on the 160-member central committee.

Mr Shamuyarira said the nominations would be discussed at the congress before the names of successful candidates were announced.

It would be from among these central committee members that the 22-member politburo would be appointed by Mr Mugabe.

He said delegates would hear solidarity messages from representatives of progressive parties and organisations invited to attend the four-day congress, at the Harare International Conference Centre.

Of those invited, said Mr Shamuyarira, delegations from 17 countries had already arrived in Harare. Three more were awaited.

President of Zambia and Frontline states chairman Mr Kenneth Kaunda; Botswana president Mr Quett Masire; and Mozambique leader Mr Joaquim Chissano have all indicated they will attend the congress.

The other three Frontline leaders will send high-powered delegations, said Mr Shamuyarira. — Sapa.

Mugabe throws down the Marxist gauntlet

Star 20/12/89 362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe threw down the gauntlet at the inaugural congress of his new united party yesterday, declaring: "I am a socialist. What are you?"

He challenged the 5 000 delegates at Harare's International Conference Centre to answer the question during the congress.

He also singled out mainly communist countries as "special friends" of Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said socialism in Zimbabwe should be built on Marxist-Leninist principles, but account had to be taken of the realities of history.

"We must be clear about the direction we take and the principles we espouse."

His challenge came amid reports that some sections of the party, created through a union of his Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, want to back away from commitment to Marxist-Leninism.

It is also believed that there is considerable opposition to commitment to a one-party state. The proposed constitution says one aim of the party should be "to seek to establish a one-party state".

Urging delegates to prepare themselves for a general election, probably in March, Mr Mugabe scorned the emergence of opposition parties, calling them "overnight groups", and said they would suffer a big defeat.



Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, left, talks to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, centre, and Joshua Nkomo, senior minister in the president's office, at the opening of the ruling party's congress in Harare yesterday. (362) Picture: REUTER

Stick with socialism, says Mugabe

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday challenged his ruling party to reaffirm its faith in socialist principles and Marxist-Leninism despite sweeping political changes in the Soviet bloc.

"Is our development path to be that of socialism or that of capitalism? I am a socialist, but what are you?" Mugabe asked 4 200 delegates to the congress of the ruling Zanu-PF. "Socialists," a few scattered voices shouted back.

The congress will hold two days of debate behind closed doors today and tomorrow to frame its new constitution. A draft version reaffirms Mugabe's long-standing goals of a one-party state and a socialist society, but in vaguer language than in the past.

Foreign leaders at the congress are headed by Zambia's socialist President Kenneth Kaunda and President Quett Masire of Botswana. Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano is expected later in the week.

Mozambique dropped Marxism at its party congress in July. — Sapa.

Daily 20/12/89

Old guard back in

27/12/89 STAR

Zanu (PF) politburo

362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The old guard are back in full force in the powerful politburo of President Robert Mugabe's united Zanu (PF) party after last week's four-day inaugural congress which put the seal on the unity pact between Mr Mugabe and former Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

After the formality of confirming Mr Mugabe as President and First Secretary, the names of 18 of the 22 members of the politburo chosen by him were announced.

Back in favour are Dr Eddison Zvobgo as Secretary for Legal Affairs and Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, as Secretary for Health.

Both were disciplined several years ago for tribal bickering and indiscipline.

Dr Zvobgo, a prominent Karanga leader, had been rumoured to be on the verge of pulling out of the party and starting his own.

The four members who automatically became politburo members were Mr Mugabe, vice-president of the new party Mr Nkomo, the other vice-president Mr Simon Muzenda and party chairman Mr Joseph Msika, also ex-Zapu.

WOMEN

Out of the 22 politburo members, seven were formerly Zapu members.

There are two women members, Mrs Sally Mugabe, as leader of the Women's League, and Mrs Joyce Mururu, wife of the army commander, and former Women's League chief.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the high profile Foreign Minister, remains in charge of Party information as Secretary for Information in the politburo.

The mammoth congress endorsed the constitution after a lively debate in which some opposition was voiced to the commitment to Marxism-Leninism as the guiding philosophy and to the aim of becoming a one-party state.

The Herald newspaper said yesterday the turmoil in the communist world had provided lessons for the party, the main one being that socialism must never be imposed on the people.

It said the party had shown great maturity in distinguishing between constructive criticism and the negative utterances by anti-party political demagogues.

Overall the congress has seen Mr Mugabe emerge stronger than ever and unchallenged as Zimbabwean leader.

Mugabe urged not to outlaw opposition

SPU 27/12/89

362

The Star Bureau

LONDON — *The Times* newspaper has praised Mr Robert Mugabe's accomplishments in Zimbabwe over the past 10 years.

But it urges him not to outlaw all political opposition groups — a step which would be "wholly unnecessary and retrograde".

The paper's second leading article yesterday cited the apparent resolution of the post-independence civil war as one of Mr Mugabe's accomplishments.

But it noted the Zimbabwean government was losing popularity because of corruption scandals and worsening economic problems.

A one-party state has been a long-standing aim of Mr Mugabe's, said *The Times* — and, indeed, one already exists in Zimbabwe, it said.

However, to outlaw all political opposition would be both unnecessary and damaging to the country.

Zanu pledge for unity

HARARE — The newly elected chairman of Zimbabwe's ruling United Zanu Party, Mr Joseph Msika, said yesterday the emergence of new political parties in the country would not affect Zanu's desire and programme to unite all Zimbabweans, the *Ziana* news agency reports.

Msika, who was elected chairman at the end of a four-day Zanu national congress last week, said most Zimbabweans supported general political unity and the merger of the country's two main political parties — Patriotic Front Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front).

"The emergence of minority political parties is of no consequence. As far as I am concerned, opportunistic elements will always exist and will continue trying to find if they can exploit a few people here and there.

"For us, the most important thing is our realisation that people support unity and we don't see the emergence of any party affecting our desire and programme to unite all Zimbabweans under the banner of Zanu," he said.

28/12/89

362 Sowetan

Zimbabwe expects lower economic growth this year

HARARE — Zimbabwe's central bank predicts a slight fall in economic growth this year but says reforms planned for 1990 will lay a firm base for sustained growth in future.

In its quarterly review to end-September the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe says it expects the economy to grow in real terms by around four percent this year, down from five percent in 1988.

It cites marginal drops in farm and industrial output.

"However, with the adoption of all the macro-economic policy initiatives that government has taken, the stage would have been set for even higher and more sustainable future growth."

EASIER RULES

Zimbabwe introduced easier investment rules last May and plans to liberalise trade next year in a bid to lure foreign capital and stimulate local investment.

The economy has grown unevenly since independence in 1980 owing to a critical shortage of foreign exchange for essential imports, a burgeoning public sector which drew funds away from investment, drought and lack of new capital.

The state invested heavily in education, health and public administration to redress pre-independence inequalities in distribution of services between blacks and whites.

While manufacturing had grown by an average four percent yearly since 1980 and mining barely expanded, education blossomed by an average 13 percent annually in the same period.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of school-leavers have joined growing ranks of the unemployed, estimated by economists to be reaching one million.

The government expects to trim the budget deficit in fiscal 1989-90 ending June to Z$989 million ($495 million), equivalent to nine percent of gross domestic product. The deficit was Z$1,1 billion ($550 million) the year before.

"Further reductions are being undertaken as part of the process to bring down the deficit to six per cent of GDP by 1991," the review says.

But it points out that easing of price controls, and pay rises awarded last July, have pushed up inflation.

The year-on-year rate of 10,7 percent in August is expected to be higher by the end of the year. — Sapa-Reuter.

Drawing lessons from events in Rumania

MMBUS 28/12/89

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe is watching events in Rumania and Eastern Europe closely so it can draw lessons as it directs its own system of government, according to Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

He said the death of 60 000 or more Rumanians was a shocking state of affairs.

"Whichever government is produced by the Rumanian people, it is their choice," Dr Shamuyarira. "We in Zimbabwe will work with that government."

Zimbabwe has had close relations with Rumania since indepdence in 1980 and during the liberation struggle, Rumania was the country outside Africa which gave Robert Muigabe's guerrilla force the most help in training guerrillas.

The late President Ceausescu and his wife visited Zimbabwe in 1983, when Mr Mugabe described the couple as "his dear friends".

During his five day stay then, the Rumanian leader went on a hunting trip in the Zambezi Valley.

Long-term economic and technical co-operation agreements were signed, including assistance for developing Zimbabwe's radio and television programmes.

Free market hopes unfulfilled

B Day 29/12/89 (362)

LINDA ENSOR

THE Zimbabwean business community is reported to be dismayed about the failure of the government to fulfill promises of a new free market-based economic strategy.

Business confidence, according to the September issue of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation's Economic Review, is at a low ebb.

The review points out the discrepancy between President Robert Mugabe's utterances about the need for a new economic strategy, voiced in his Independence Day address in April, and the steps — or the lack of them — taken since then.

For one thing, it says, the start-up of the promised "one-stop" investment centre to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange has been tardy, while disappointment has also been expressed over the new "free collective bargaining arrangements" which determined the July salary and wage awards.

These set limits for increases and required the highest percentage wage increases to be awarded to the lowest paid and the lowest to the highest paid, "not an outcome the market would have produced" states the review.

The policy to fund import liberalisation largely on the basis of increased export earnings has also caused dismay, because, says the review, "the ongoing inability to do just that is the root cause of growing foreign exchange scarcity.

"Finally, resentment has surfaced over last July's new pricing legislation which organized commerce and industry contend prolongs the price freeze and in a majority of cases circumscribes even more their members' ability to earn reasonable margins of profit."

Striking a note of caution, the review concludes that "to expect immediate action from any government, however well-intentioned, which has been damaged by scandals, is already criticised for its proposed policy reforms, is grappling with accelerating inflation and will soon face a general election, would be politically naive."

Forced socialism is out — Mugabe

Argus 29/12/89 362

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwe would not force socialism on its people as had happened in Eastern Europe, President Robert Mugabe has promised.

He told Zimbabwean diplomats at last week's inaugural congress of the United Zanu (PF) party that the people would have to be taught and persuaded to accept a political system guided by Marxism-Leninism.

"We believe in a one-party state," said Mr Mugabe, "but we will not impose it against the wishes of the people."

OPPOSITION

During debate on the new party's constitution, opposition was expressed to a one-party system and to the inclusion of commitment to a Marxist-Leninist set of principles.

President Mugabe said that from the outset he had made it clear that socialism would not be forced on the people.

"The regimentation of the nature used in the Eastern (bloc) countries has never been part of our political thinking and our approach has been proved right by the events that are taking place elsewhere," he said.

On the need for foreign investment to boost the economy, Mr Mugabe said there should be partnership, not necessarily with the government, but with Zimbabwean enterprises to ensure that part of the investment belonged to Zimbabweans and that some dividends would remain in the country.

He said about R110 million had been channelled through the Investment Centre since it started operating this year and more investment had been promised.

President Mugabe condemned the United States invasion of Panama.

Slow start for Zimbabwe's investment centre

HARARE — About Z$100 million worth of foreign investment had passed through the investment centre which became operational recently. (3627)

President Robert Mugabe told Zimbabwe's ambassadors and high commissioners at State House on Wednesday that while it was necessary to attract foreign investment it was equally important that this be matched by local investment to generate more local resources for re-investment, the Ziana national news agency reported. Star 29/12/89

Foreign investors committed their money on the pace and conditions favourable to them, however these largely attractive terms of remittance of dividends, "are an unreliable source of investment," Mr Mugabe said.

Government would make its own thrust in investment both in new and existing companies.

He said he would like to see a rapid increase in the production of goods and services and the investment by government in existing and new enterprises.

This was necessary to create more jobs.

However, the increase in investment demanded requisite labour skills and technology and there was an urgent need to intensify the training of local technicians, especially at the higher level, if the country was to reduce its dependence on expatriates.

The second university to be built in the country would have a bias towards technical training and "guide the smaller training institutions," he said.

"We have to accelerate training of technicians at all levels," he said, adding that such training should be tailored to the sectoral needs of Zimbabwe. — Sapa

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1990

JANUARY — MAY

'Black Russian' clashes with Mugabe

By ROBIN DREW, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Opposition to the adoption at the recent inaugural congress of Zimbabwe's united Zanu (PF) party of Marxist-Leninist principles and the intention to establish a one-party state came from a man who was once known as the "Black Russian".

The leading opponent of ideas favoured by President Robert Mugabe was Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, the KGB-trained intelligence chief of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla army.

Mr Dabengwa, now a central committee member of the new party and deputy secretary for national security in the politburo, spent five years in detention when the Mugabe government accused him of plotting to overthrow it.

A report in the *Financial Gazette* by a University of Zimbabwe lecturer, Dr Jonathan Moyo, said that during the closed session debates, Mr Dabengwa said Bulawayo province wanted to drop any reference to Marxism-Leninism in the new party's constitution. He also spoke out strongly against any move to legislate for a one-party state.

Dr Moyo said Mr Dabengwa showed courage in opposing Mr Mugabe, who appeared perturbed by the turn of events.

In the end the congress adopted the constitution including the reference to Marxism-Leninism as a guiding principle and the aim of establishing a one-party state.

Dr Moyo said Mr Mugabe made it clear to delegates that legislation would have to be passed to make Zimbabwe a one-party state. The president, he said, told the congress the only question to be settled concerned the timing and mechanism.

There could be a referendum, said Dr Moyo, or the party could take the result of the forthcoming general election as a mandate for a one-party state.

The writer said he prayed it would not come about and warned that any one-party state was bound to fall eventually by violent means.

SAP HARD PRESSED BY BOOST IN CRIME

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The incidence of serious crimes has escalated remarkably in SA since March. However the restrictive budget, coupled with the shortage of manpower, is making the maintenance of law and order by the SAP an increasingly difficult task; according to newly appointed Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe.

Speaking in Durban hours after his appointment, Van der Merwe said the police force was entering the most difficult phase it has ever faced.

Van der Merwe said there had been a marked increase in serious crimes since March — with armed robberies soaring to an average monthly increase of 20% in comparison with the same months in 1988.

"The sudden increase in every kind of crime, from brutal armed robbery to sophisticated white-collar fraud, can be attributed to a trend of higher criminality among certain sectors of our population," he said. Sidney 3/11/90

☐ Sapa reports sixteen people were murdered in Soweto over the New Year weekend, SAP Public Relations Officer for Soweto Capt M J Ngubeni, said yesterday.

He said police arrested 401 people for murder, attempted murder, robbery, rape, car theft, assault and road offences.

Black market in forex booms as Mugabe eases restrictions

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The black market in foreign currency has boomed in Zimbabwe since President Robert Mugabe's government last month allowed travellers to bring back up to R6 000 worth of goods every 30 days without an import licence.

The Herald newspaper reported yesterday that "well placed sources" said some foreign diplomats were making over their funds to Zimbabwean racketeers at double the official rate of one of R1,20 to Z$1.

SA tourists are reportedly being offered of Z$2 for a rand.

Zimbabweans are limited to a R540 a year holiday allowance which may be accumulated over three years, with the result that the births registry and passport office are jammed with a two-year waiting list as they try to spot bogus applicants seeking to claim multiple allowances.

Black marketeers are now able to bring in R72 000 worth of goods a year in the hope no questions will be asked

The Herald said the most wanted currency was the US dollar, selling at a 250% black market premimum.

Economists believe many of Zimbabwe's estimated one million unemployed have no other livelihood than as agents or couriers for the "briefcase businessmen" who finance the "shopping trips". Motor spares or consumer goods bought in Pietersburg are retailed here at a 2 000% mark up.

Some bankers believe R200m worth of goods may have been imported in this way from SA last year, reducing the significance of government statistics which show a move away from SA to Britain and West Germany as Zimbabwe's major supplier.

Top equity dealer dies

MANDY JEAN WOODS

ONE of the JSE's most respected and well-known equity dealers, Francois Steinmann, 41, died last Thursday of a heart attack.

Steinmann was a director of the firm J D Anderson. He is survived by his wife Linda and three young children.

J D Anderson director Randall Carter said Steinmann, an active sportsman, died while playing squash.

"Everyone who knew him spoke highly of him. There were 700 people at his funeral, all friends. I think that says it all."

He joined his company in 1968 and become a member and partner in 1978.

Things are looking better, South Africans say

BENJAMIN COCKRAM

SOUTH AFRICANS are slightly more optimistic about the year ahead than they were last year. But whites are less optimistic than blacks according to a Gallup poll.

The poll, conducted locally by Markinor, embraced 1 000 whites and 1 300 black.

It showed about 42% of people polled said 1990 would be a better year than 1989.

Whites are more pessimistic than blacks about future prospects, the poll showed. Thirty-five percent of whites expected the new year to be worse than 1989, while only 29% of the blacks shared this opinion.

Twenty-nine percent of those polled expected 1990 to be worse than 1989, and 21% thought it would be much the same.

SHAREHOLDERS TO PREFERENCE

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arate offer of 3 026 206

Daughters of banned editor in visit to SA

Own Correspondent

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 to January 1989:	668
February 1989 to December 28 1989:	453
Past 120 hours' official toll:	15
TOTAL:	1 136

Mixed reaction for Zimbabwe's new trade policy

HARARE — Zimbabwe has committed itself to a trade liberalisation policy in a bid to increase investment, lower prices and provide employment for its growing number of school-leavers.

However, before the benefits of these reforms are realised, structural adjustment is likely to demand considerable sacrifice.

First steps in loosening controls on the economy have included the increase to Z$5 000 of the value of goods individuals can import without a licence, if they have external funds, and lifting from Monday of the price freeze, though price controls remain.

These are the first moves the government is expected to introduce to replace, to a large extent, price and other controls with market forces.

The investment guidelines received a mixed reaction.

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) described the guidelines as selling out to multinationals, while pro-free market pundits said the new guidelines still had restrictive measures typical of Eastern European socialist countries.

There seems general agreement that trade liberalisation should be gradual and go hand-in-hand with fostering increased domestic production.

"We need to all sacrifice so that we can bear the austerity measures that are necessary for a successful restructuring of our economy," said economist Phineas Dangarembizi.

He said part of the restructuring required the shift of productive resources towards investment, while slowing down consumption.

The distributive effects of expenditure-switching policies were the most visible and tended to entail political difficulties.

Zimbabwe had to produce more goods and import only those it could not produce, he said. To increase foreign currency reserves, exports had to be increased. — Sapa.

Mugabe's ex-fighter dies in raid

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A former guerilla commander in Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla Army has been shot dead by a member of a gang who raided the property of a white farmer in Zimbabwe's Mount Darwin district.

Mr Mugabe attended the funeral this week of Mr Vhemba Alois Mutandadzi who was buried in the Heroes' Acre at Bindura.

Mr Mutandadzi was killed when he was called in to help catch the robbers who had been posing as state security agents.

President Mugabe said the fact that the former guerilla fighter had lost his life while trying to help a neighbouring white farmer was an important lesson for all Zimbabweans.

Mourners were told that in the early days of the liberation struggle, Mr Mutandadzi, whose revolutionary name was "I want war" had helped sabotage white-owned farms.

FARMING

Later he had commanded the Tembwe Camp in Mozambique and survived the attack on it by Rhodesian Security Forces.

After independence in 1980, Mr Mutandadzi turned to farming himself.

He was buried with full military honours.

and talks on a UN-supervised political settlement.

CAPE TIMES 8/11/88

MNR kills 7 in Zimbabwe

HARARE. — Rebels of the anti-government Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have killed seven villagers in cross-border raids into Zimbabwe, the semi-official Herald newspaper reported at the weekend.

Star 4/1/90

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'Constitution the supreme law'

Mugabe backs judges in pay row

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — President Mugabe has given his backing to the Supreme Court judges in their confrontation with the Speaker of the Zimbabwe House of Assembly over a case involving Mr Ian Smith.

Without referring to the case, President Mugabe told the Commonwealth Speakers meeting in Harare yesterday that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land and Parliament must act within its ambit.

Violation

"Parliament cannot pass a law that violates the provisions of the Constitution," he said.

"What some parliamentarians and other people may not realise is the fact that once Parliament has passed and enacted a law, it has no privilege or right to violate that law unless that law is either amended or repealed and that is done in keeping with the supreme law of the land which is the Constitution," he said.

The clash between the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, and the Supreme Court judges arose when Mr Mutasa said Parliament would not pay Mr Smith his salary for the period he was suspended from the House.

The Supreme Court had ruled that his constitutional right to his salary had been violated by Parliament.

The Speaker said Parliament was the supreme law-making body and its decisions were not subject to court rulings.

A Parliamentary Committee was set up to study the Supreme Court ruling but has not yet submitted its report.

Parliament was told in November that the President and the Cabinet recognised that the courts had the power to interpret the law as they saw fit and in this instance the Government was satisfied the judgment was correct.

However it was up to Parliament to decide whether to pay Mr Smith and if it decided not to, it would have to take the necessary legislative measures.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, had maintained that the Speaker's attitude amounted to contempt for the Rule of Law.

Mugabe lashes SA for 'too slow' reform

HARARE - Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said he believed steps being taken by the South African Government against apartheid were too few and too timid to be meaningful, the news agency Ziana reports.

Apartheid remained fully in force in South Africa, as decreed by both statute law and practice, he said when he opened the 10th Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers' conference at the Harare International Conference Centre.

He said as Zimbabweans were preparing to celebrate the 10th anniversary of their independence next April they remained mindful of the plight of others in the Southern African region specifically those in South Africa.

South Africans, he said, were far from enjoying the same status and circumstances, born of national freedom and independence, as Zimbabweans did.



Robert Mugabe.

"While some steps are apparently being taken to ameliorate the climate of repression and oppression that governs the life of the African majority, these steps are, in our view, too few and too timid to be meaningful." - Sapa.

Mugabe tops leadership pops

Star 13/1/90



PEOPLE'S CHOICE: Mr Mugabe, Africa's most popular ruler.

ZIMBABWE'S President Robert Mugabe is Africa's most popular president, according to a recent major survey on the politics of Africa done by an African news magazine.

He was followed closely by Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda and Egypt's Hosni Mubarak.

The *New African* survey, launched in August last year, was held to establish readers' opinions on major political issues facing them.

The first question asked in the survey was "Who is Africa's most popular ruler?" It was won hands down by Mr Mugabe with 2 328 votes. He drew his support from readers of *New African* all over Africa and the world.

He also drew a large number of votes from his countrymen. This was significant as very few Africans from other countries apart from Botswana, Kenya and Tanzania voted for their own heads of state, according to the survey.

A surprise in the survey was South

PAT DEVEREAUX

362

Africa's Mr F W de Klerk, who came 20th in the choice for president with 288 votes.

"Perhaps our readers believe that he does genuinely want reform on apartheid, or are at least prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt. Let us hope he does not let them down," said the magazine in a comment on the results.

According to the magazine the votes totalled more than 22 000 when the poll closed at the end of November last year. But many more replies were received after the closing date.

The survey also questioned readers on what they believed were the main problems of their countries. Most said economic hardship.

Asked what political system they preferred, 78,8 percent of those who completed the survey said they preferred a multi-party democracy.

Minister slams racism in reverse

By Robin Drew, the Star's Africa News Service

(362)

HARARE — Racism in reverse when black managers penalise whites, has been condemned by Zimbabwe's Labour Minister Mr John Nkomo.

Slamming newly-appointed black managers who build empires to protect their positions, Mr Nkomo said: "Some directors and executives recruit their friends, relatives or people from their regions even though such people may not be capable of doing their work properly."

The ministry is to investigate practices at companies of the industrial steel and pipe group where 15 senior employees, believed to be white, were dismissed. Star 16/1/90

Control of the group was taken over by the workers who bought out a South African company, Dorbyl Engineering, and a board of trustees was appointed last September.

The takeover was the biggest of its kind by employees acting with government backing.

'SA agents' closely guarded

Star 18/1/90 (362)

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Fears that South Africa could initiate another attempt to spring alleged South African agents from prison in Zimbabwe led to intensive security precautions at two Harare hospitals this week.

Heavily armed troops and police, anti-aircraft weapons and armoured cars escorted two men to the hospitals and back to Chikurubi Prison.

One of them, according to a lawyer, was Mr Guy Bawden (35), who has been held without trial for two years.

The other is thought to have been Mr Ivor Harding (46), who has also been held without trial after his arrest in September 1987.

Mr Bawden's lawyer, Mr Robin Hartley, said his client had been trying to see a specialist for six months for a kidney complaint which arose following an alleged assault after his arrest.

Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said yesterday he had authorised the hospital examination for two prisonsers on humanitarian grounds, but he did not name them.

On the security precautions, he said: "We are aware that South Africa has attempted to rescue such prisoners in the past. We do not want to take any risks."

Mr Mahachi said South African Air Force planes violated Zimbabwean airspace and Pretoria's army presence on the border was even more conspicuous.

New resort 'may admit blacks'

SM 18/1/90

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

A multimillion-rand Transvaal holiday resort under construction at Vaal Dam will probably be opened to all races, said Mr John Griffiths, chairman of the Public Resorts Board.

Reacting to demands by Democratic Party MP Mr Tony Leon that all 10 Overvaal resorts be desegregated, Mr Griffiths said the Pilgrims Rest venue had already been desegregated.

He said the new resort, which so far had cost R15 million to develop, "was likely to be open to all races" when it opened in two or three months' time.

Mr Griffiths said separate "black" resorts with top class amenities had been provided for some time at Roodeplaat.

Over the past four years the Kommando Nek resort at Hartbeespoort Dam had catered for blacks and the Oberon venue had been available for coloureds and Indians.

Usage at these resorts was about 22 percent, which was the break-even point.

Reacting to allegations that staff at the Overvaal resorts, particularly at Loskop Dam, were underpaid, Mr Griffiths said: "We are paying as well if not better than anyone else in that area and we are continually upgrading staff opportunities."

OUT OF TOUCH

Mr Griffiths said it appeared Mr Leon was out of touch with the status of the 10 white resorts.

"As they were entrusted to the Ministers' Council in the House of Assemby in November 1988 it is absurd that he should call on the Administrator to desegregate."

If the Minister, Mr Ami Venter, decided to open all facilities it would be necessary to privatise and this possibility was already being investigated, he said.

Car knocks down judge

A deputy judge president of the Transvaal, Mr Justice C F Eloff, was knocked down by a car in Pretoria yesterday. He was discharged from hospital after treatment. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe extends its state of emergency

HARARE — Threats by SA Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan to raid Zimbabwe and other Frontline states are regarded as very real, says Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi. (362)

He was speaking to the House of Assembly yesterday, when he renewed the country's 24-year-old state of emergency.

Despite pleas from backbench MPs for it to be allowed to lapse, Mahachi extended it for another six months. BIDem 18/11/90

The threat to Zimbabwe presented by SA was "proved by past events" he said.

Opposition parties were "recruiting

MICHAEL HARTNACK

young Zimbabweans for bandit training outside the country with the intention of infiltrating those young Zimbabweans back into Zimbabwe to commit atrocities".

Mahachi did not specify the parties involved.

There was uproar when maverick Zanu (PF) MPs Sydney Malunga and Alexio Mudzingwa said the emergency was being used to commit the same human rights abuses for which former ruler Ian Smith's Rhodesian government and SA's government were condemned.

"Can we have the audacity to condemn SA when we are guilty of the same?" Malunga asked.

The emergency gives the government sweeping powers to seize property, impose curfews and censorship, and detain alleged security suspects indefinitely without trial.

□ A spokesman for Malan said statements of this nature were an indication that "this Zimbabwe Minister is completely out of step with reality".

It was typical outdated rhetoric spoken in an attempt to conceal Harare's own problems and was not worth further comment, he said.

Renamo 'stepping up attacks on Zimbabwe'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Attacks by Renamo forces along Zimbabwe's eastern frontier have reached alarming levels following orders by Mozambique rebel leader Alfonso Dhlakama to his men to step up operations.

The escalation of the war in which 60 civilians have been killed in the past six months was the main reason given for the extension of Zimbabwe's state of emergency for another six months. It has been in force for 24 years since being proclaimed by Mr Ian Smith's government in November 1965.

The Zimbabwe parliament yesterday approved the extension by 69 votes to three after Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said the Renamo attacks had become more co-ordinated and the gangs bigger.

The three votes against were those of opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere, leader of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, and Mr Goodwin Sithole, representative in parliament of the Zanu party led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole who is in exile in the United States and who has links with Renamo.

The third vote came from a former Zapu politician Mr Sydney Malunga, now a member of the United Zanu (PF) party.

Tight security for alleged SA agents

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Fears that South Africa could initiate another attempt to spring alleged South African agents from prison in Zimbabwe led to intensive security precautions at two Harare hospitals this week.

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Prison alert (362)

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Zimbabweans open arms to national service

362 South 20/12-18/11/90

THE first conscripts in Zimbabwe's compulsory national service are expected to begin military training before Christmas.

Introduction of national service for all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 30 is widely seen as a belt-tightening measure which will help create a sense of unity and nationalism through shared experience.

It will offer the growing number of young unemployed basic training in skills such as carpentry, building and agriculture. Some members of the public hope it will also cut crime.

But conscription also takes place against a backdrop of continued destabilisation in southern Africa by Pretoria and of attacks from the South African-backed Renamo movement which operates in neighbouring Mozambique.

The minister of state and political affairs, Ernest Kadungure, told a news conference that the need for national service was imperative, given the hostility of South Africa.

Terrorise

Renamo continues to terrorise civilians in the northern parts of Zimbabwe which borders with Mozambique. A few months ago, villagers in Rushinga district were moved into government-constructed camps because of the threats.

Most Zimbabweans seem to welcome the introduction of national service, regarding it as necessary for national security.

But there are some who believe it will breed malcontents who may one day turn against the government.

An 18-year-old sixth former due to attend university next year expressed concern that service might disrupt his education.

But he was quick to add that "if registration is done fairly and everyone is treated equally, then I don't have any qualms at all".

There is particular concern that members of the country's white community will either send their children "down south" or that some of the youths would be tempted into sabotaging the government because they are not totally loyal to the administration of president Robert Mugabe.

Kadungure said resistance was expected from "certain sectors of the community".

In an apparent reference to whites, who form less than four percent of the population of nine million, he said they had indicated that they "would rather send their children out of the country".

South Africa has been a refuge for whites since the days of Rhodesia, when the present leadership was fighting for independence from exile.

National service was previously introduced in mid-1978 by rebel Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith. Most blacks were not eager to take up arms because they did not know what they were defending and were expected to combat their own brothers fighting for majority rule from bases in Maputo and Lusaka.

But the reintroduction of national service should not be a surprise because the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) 1980 election manifesto said "... all able-bodied young men and women will undergo national service training for a fixed period as they attain a specified age".

National service will consist of both basic military training and non-military service. The second will involve work on development projects such as road construction, reafforestation and health services.

The military aspects of national service have been prepared over three years of careful planning and consultation with countries which already have similar schemes.

The programme will come under the control of the deputy secretary in the ministry of political affairs, who must hold the rank at least of a major-general. The present incumbent is Brigadier Agrippa Mutambara. — *GEMINI NEWS*

For a variety of reasons — including patriotism, skills training and curbing crime — a plan to introduce compulsory national service appears to have been widely welcomed in Zimbabwe. There are, however, a few doubts, as well as speculation about the attitude of the country's white minority. JOHN GAMBANGA reports.



Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe's minister of state and political affairs

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Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe's minister of state and political affairs

Renamo turns its guns on Zimbabwe

Star 22/11/90

By ROBIN DREW,
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — More than 400 dead, scores injured, some horribly, hundreds abducted and still missing. These are the appalling civilian casualty figures of the past four years as a result of Renamo attacks across Zimbabwe's eastern frontier with Mozambique.

Last week the worsening situation along the border was given as the main reason for the extension of the state of emergency. In the past six months alone, 60 people have been murdered in a total of 275 incidents.

The government of President Mugabe has an impossible task. Policing a 1 200 km border, much of it in wild country, was too much for the Rhodesian forces fighting Zanla guerillas, just as it is proving too difficult for the Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo bandits.

Reports this week from the Rushinga area in the north-east quote villagers as saying they are not safe even under the protection of security forces.

Freddy Musanhi told the national news agency: "We are not free here. We are happy only when a new day dawns. When sunset comes, we start worrying because we do not know when the matsanga will strike."

Zimbabwe has about 8 000 soldiers in the neighbouring territory guarding transport routes and engaged in actions against Renamo bases.

Some Zimbabwean politicians, including opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere, say they should be recalled. But suggestions of this nature inevitably draw howls of protest from the government ranks and accusations of treachery.

President Mugabe and President Moi of Kenya who have been trying to mediate in the fight between Renamo and President Chissano's government have so far been unsuccessful in getting the sides together.

There are some, Mr Tekere included, who say Zimbabwe has been sucked into a Vietnam-like situation and that Mr Mugabe's role as a mediator will be nullified as long as Zimbabwean troops remain inside Mozambique.

Three years ago Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama said he was declaring war on Zimbabwe. The suggestion was greeted with scorn then.

But parliament heard this week that despite the concentration of security force effort along the eastern border, Renamo activities had increased.

Rape cases on the increase in Zimbabwe

Star 22/11/90 (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe has one of the highest rising rape cases after countries like the United States, France and Britain — according to the latest issue of the Zimbabwe police magazine, *The Outpost*, Ziana news agency reports.

The Outpost quotes Mr Peter Harding of the Samaritan organisation as saying at a recent seminar, that from available international statistics, only 10 percent of the rapes were reported.

He cited fears of being ostracised and breakdown in marriages among reasons which contributed to the non-reporting of the crime. Police statistics show there were 2 743 rapes in 1988 in Zimbabwe. About half of the victims were girls under 16 years. — Sapa.

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'Death threat' phone call an 'evil lie'

A row has broken out between the general secretary of the National Sports Congress (NSC) attorney Mr Krish Naidoo and the South African Cricket Union (Sacu) chief Mr Geoff Dakin over an alleged death threat.

Mr Naidoo yesterday filed criminal charges against Mr Dakin, who he says, threatened him during a telephone conversation yesterday morning.

Mr Naidoo said:

"A man who said he was a Mr Abbot telephoned at about 10 am yesterday morning and first spoke to my wife. But when I spoke to him I immediately recognised his voice and said 'Hello Geoff'. He then confirmed that it was him (Mr Dakin) speaking.

"He said my life would be in danger if anything happen to the English cricketers during their tour. Dakin also said he knew the identity of the people who would carry out this threat but refused to give me details.

"I asked him whether he realised what he was saying, but he said he did not care. I immediately went down to John Vorster Square and laid the charges. I have repeated it to the police under oath.

Mr Dakin said:

"This is an evil lie.

"I am amazed by the evil treachery and lie of the whole thing. I don't know what kind of trickery this is but it is an evil lie. Mr Naidoo was desperate because the tour is obviously going on."

He is to take legal advice.

Star 22/11/90

BACHER

Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of Sacu, also denied that that Mr Naidoo was telephoned or threatened by Mr Dakin. He told Sapa that Mr Dakin last spoke to Mr Naidoo in November.

"Although it is possible that somebody telephoned Mr Naidoo yesterday, it is ridiculous to say that Mr Dakin was responsible for the threat," Dr Bacher said.

Frontline meeting to talk about talks in SA

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE —Today's meeting in Lusaka between the ANC and Frontline states leaders is headline news in Zimbabwe, whose president, Mr Robert Mugabe, will be present. Star 22/11/90

The historic gathering has been called to map out strategies aimed at capitalising on changes in South Africa, *The Herald* said in its main report today.

It said a major item would be the adoption of a common position in any talks with Pretoria.

The newspaper quoted ANC officials saying the organisation's national executive committee (NEC) felt it had been caught off balance by the pace at which events were unfolding in South Africa.

The ANC had to be prepared to change its tactics should its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, be released before apartheid was abolished.

One official was quoted as saying anti-apartheid groups would be thoroughly destabilised by Pretoria if the ANC did not work out a counter-strategy.

Mr Nelson Mandela's ideas on negotiations had been debated by the NEC. Its views were expected to be presented at today's summit.

● See Page 2.

SA given anti-apartheid paper

LUSAKA — The UN resolution based on the Harare Declaration — a blueprint for negotiation which spells out ways to end apartheid and restore peace in SA — has been handed to Pretoria, a Frontline summit meeting was told yesterday.

Opening the special meeting of the six states, organisation chairman and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said he was informed by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the resolution was handed over to Pretoria soon after Christmas.

The Harare Declaration calls for the introduction of "a climate conducive for talks in SA". Such an atmosphere, it says, requires the unbanning of political parties, mass democratic groups and trade union activities; the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; and the right of any mass movement to organise politically.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports that Kaunda paid special tribute to the ANC and the Frontline states for making such a move towards the abolition of apartheid.

The declaration had won the support of African movements before being presented to the UN General Assembly's special session against apartheid last December.

At yesterday's summit Kaunda said African leaders would take further instructions from the ANC on future action to fight apartheid.

He had been impressed by "the level of understanding and the lack of bitterness" prevailing among ANC leaders who had been jailed until recently.

"There is absolutely no bitterness towards the Boers who have detained them for so long," Kaunda said. "These leaders, led by Comrade Walter Sisulu, are speaking with clarity of mind. That clarity should make (SA President F W) De Klerk move very fast indeed."

He told Sisulu: "We are proud of you for what you are doing. We are prepared to listen to you; we are prepared to take your commands to intensify the struggle."

In a statement issued at the end of the ANC National Executive Committee meeting on Sunday night, the 78-year-old movement said yesterday's summit would discuss its requirements to promote the offensive against the apartheid system. — Sapa.

of the newly industrialised Asian countries.

Some industrialists are still uncertain about the implications of the General Export Incentive Scheme,

Black business tour of Zim

By MZIMKULU MALUNGA

EMBARKING on an "observation mission" to Zimbabwe in April this year are 102 black business personalities.

The co-ordinator of the trip, Willie Ramoshaba, said that one of the major reasons for the move was to expose blacks to broader markets and future business opportunities both in the country and beyond.

"Another reason for the mission was to begin equipping blacks so that they can face the challenges of the post-apartheid South Africa."

The tour is scheduled to last six days, starting on April 21.

Leading the mission will be the chairman of Get Ahead Foundation, Dr Nthatho Motlana who said the real power was economic. "Political power arises out of economic power."

According to Ramoshaba, a series of business observation missions had been taking place locally since 1987 culminating into the Malawi tour in June last year - where 94 people from various business organisations went along.

"The mission was such a success that the company was requested to extend missions to other African and overseas countries.

This week Ramoshaba also announced that in October there will be a business observation mission to the United States. The US tour is scheduled to last two weeks.

362 Whau 26/1-1/2/90.

Business optimism declines in Zimbabwe

(362)

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Business optimism in Zimbabwe has been seriously undermined over the past four months, says a survey by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries. Star 26/11/90

Causes are the slowness of Government in implementing its promised policy reform programme, the crises in the transport and energy sectors and the continued inability to produce a workable pricing formula.

On the brighter side there has been a surge of interest in the new one-stop Investment Centre which since July last year has approved projects worth more than R220 million.

The Director of the centre, Mr Richard Wilde, said most projects were in manufacturing with chemicals, textiles and cement featuring.

Most of the money will go to expanding exisiting businesses as opposed to new enterprises. Blocked and surplus funds have been employed in some cases.

A prominent economist Mr John Robertson of Ral Merchant Bank said price controls were limiting profitability in some cases to ridiculously low levels.

Companies cannot grow so they cannot provide more jobs, he said, And Zimbabwe was expecting 180 000 more schoolleavers to flood the job market this year.

Mr Robertson said a major problem in the manufacturing sector remained the inability of companies to invest in capital goods when they were needed.

The replacement of equipment and machinery received a very low priority rating when foreign exchange was allocated.

FOOD STOCKS

On food stocks, Mr Robertson said Zimbabwe had enough maize in storage to last one and a half years and a new crop was about to be reaped.

But the country was unable to export adequate amounts or to distribute maize to where it was needed because of the transport problems.

One of the difficulties facing the railways is the huge backlog of locomotives needing major overhauls.

The latest bulletin of the Beira Corridor Group says the hiring of locomotives from the South African Transport Services is making good the shortfall of available locos but at increased operating costs to the railways.

The bulletin said foreign currency had been provided for urgently needed spare parts but delivery took between nine and 12 months for most of the items.

Zimbabwe backed us coup accused

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LUSAKA — Four Zambian army officers accused of plotting to topple President Kenneth Kaunda claimed they had the backing of West Germany and Zimbabwe, Zambian newspapers reported yesterday.

Star 26/11/90

A senior army officer, testified that one plotter told him President Mugabe supported the coup because he wanted to trade freely with South Africa.

Tour a stride nearer to Test status for Zimbabwe

Star 27/11/90

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

HARARE — While the storm rages around the England cricket rebels in South Africa, Zimbabwe is preparing to welcome a legitimate England side.

The tour is a major step in Zimbabwe's efforts to achieve Test status, a goal cricket administrators in Harare hope to reach in five years.

If South Africa is still outlawed from official Test cricket, Zimbabwe would then in effect take the place South Africa once occupied as the only Test cricketing country in Africa.

The six-week tour by the England A side, beginning on February 18, is being sponsored by Lonrho.

The sponsorship would be derisory in South African terms. But the estimated R100 000 to R150 000 enables Zimbabwe to cling more firmly to its hopes of joining England, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, West Indies and Sri Lanka as a Test country.

The tour by the England side is the start of a five-year trial period agreed to by the International Cricket Conference last June.

In that time Zimbabwe must prove it has the playing strength immediately, the back-up strength of its youth for future years, the ground facilities and crowd support.

Zimbabwe Cricket Union president Mr Alwyn Pichanick, a well-known management figure in South Africa during the days of Rhodesia's colourful Currie Cup efforts, recognises that it will be an uphill task.

362

The national side were dismal against a modest West Indies touring team last October, but under the leadership of Peter Rawson, now with Natal, they gave the English county side Lancashire a walloping. Previously they had broken even against Sri Lanka A.

The tour by England A includes two five-day unofficial Tests and Ted Dexter, England's cricket supremo, will be at Harare Sports Club to view both sides with a critical eye.

Zimbabwe's other big problem is getting blacks into the grounds as paying customers. So far they have shown no interest whatever in watching cricket, though thousands of youngsters are being coached in townships and rural areas by 29 paid coaches, six of them from England for the season.

Two mainly black teams, with English coaches playing for them, are achieving modest results in the national league this season.

"We have to get black players into the Zimbabwe team on merit as soon as possible," said Mr Pichanick. "Only then can we realistically expect crowd support.

Mr Pichanick said it was necessary not only to attract blacks to one-day games, but also to "educate" them to enjoy five-day matches.

Was there any chance of the Gatting tour to South Africa causing a cancellation of the tour to Zimbabwe by an England side?

"None at all," responded Mr Pichanick. After all, President Mugabe is himself a cricket fan.

Fired editor gets job on independent paper

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A year after he was summarily removed from the editorship of the government-controlled Bulawayo Chronicle, Geoff Nyarota has been appointed editor-in-chief of Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette.

Nyarota, 38, precipitated the public outcry over the "Willowgate car scandal" with the Chronicle's exposure of racketeering in new vehicles from the state-owned Willowvale assembly plant by prominent establishment figures.

Six Cabinet Ministers resigned and one committed suicide during an ensuing judicial inquiry.

Nyarota was transferred to become "group public relations officer" for Zimbabwe Newspapers, in which the parastatal Mass Media Trust has a majority shareholding.

President Robert Mugabe accused Nyarota of having "gone too far" in the Chronicle exposures.

During Nyarota's editorship, readership of the Chronicle soared.

Nyarota will take over from Clive Wilson at the Financial Gazette on March 1. (362)

Harare's stock exchange thrives

HARARE — Zimbabwe's stock exchange, buoyed by healthy corporate profits and shielded by state controls from gyrations that have rocked bourses elsewhere, is flourishing.

But economists say the bull may stop running once the loosening of trade controls takes effect.

The government has promised to liberalise trade this year as part of a phased programme to free the economy.

"The stock exchange, like the rest of the economy, is totally protected from the harsh winds which blow outside the country," says a bank economist.

This is reflected in the soaring value of industrial and mining shares of the 53 local firms listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE).

The industrial index rose from 554,53 at the beginning of 1989 and closed at a record 869,13 on the last trading day of the year.

It recently reached 900,57.

The mining index sparkled less because of fluctuations in metal prices, but rose from 312,69 at the beginning of 1989 to 327,64 at the end.

Meanwhile, market capitalisation on the exchange has jumped from Z$418 million in 1985 to more than Z$2 billion last year.

"Black Monday did not cause even a slight stir here," says the bank economist.

Trading in foreign shares was suspended in 1984 when the government, facing a balance of payments crisis, bought the pool of foreign shares held by local residents and sold them on the London and Johannesburg stock exchanges to raise hard cash.

Harare's exchange has no formal floor — trading is done on the telephone.

The shares are tightly held by institutions, although individual business is growing.

But economists and analysts say the boom masks an underlying sickness — most firms are inefficient and would not survive if the economy was opened up.

Most companies, protected by administrative controls from foreign competition, are inward-looking and shun the competitive but risky plunge into exporting because they make good profits on the domestic market, a business analyst says. — Sapa-AP.

'RACE' THEORY CAUSES STIR

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A leading Zimbabwean economist has outraged his left-wing colleagues here by suggesting African conformist or "consensus" culture is hindering black advancement.

"The evidence suggests to me that blacks unnecessarily impede their own progress by following social patterns and political practices that don't work well in the areas where they now want to make progress," John Robertson told a seminar on the position of blacks in the Zimbabwean economy.

The 300 executives, civil servants and academics present were particularly taken aback because of the impeccable liberal credentials of the Bulawayo-born chief economist of Anglo-American subsidiary, RAL merchant bank. As business editor of the Rhodesia Herald in the 1970s, he was an astringent critic of Ian Smith's white supremacist policies.

Tongue in cheek, Robertson put forward two hypothetical societies, one in which children were subtly pressured not to ask too many questions, and another in which children were encouraged to find original viewpoints. After 50 years, they would be very different animals.

"Perhaps so different you will be compelled to criticise the successful one and demand it shares its wealth. Or you might go to the unsuccessful one and get it to revolt against the unequal distribution of wealth and demand a new international economic order," he suggested genially, to an audible buzz of annoyance.

He suggested black entrepreneurs were deterred less by lack of capital than their reluctance to employ strangers and their obligations towards their extended families should they become too obviously successful.

B/Day 11/2/90



Pope John Paul II is greeted by young girls on his arrival in Ndjamena at the start of his three-day visit to Chad that will end his African tour. Picture: REUTER

Zimbabwe to extend fuel line

B/Day 11/2/90

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe hoped within two years to complete an extension to Harare of its petroleum lifeline now running from the Mozambican port of Beira to Mutare, Energy Minister Kumbirai Kangai said.

The R96m joint venture by Tiny Rowland's multinational corporation Lonrho and the Zimbabwean government subsidiary Noczim should alleviate traffic congestion on Zimbabwe's railroads which has repeatedly forced Harare to turn to SA for help.

President Robert Mugabe's government has been compelled on several occasions to import fuel via SA and to hire SA locomotives or tanker wagons to alleviate a crisis.

Kumbirai also disclosed in an interview that Zimbabwe hoped by 1994 to be importing 500 megawatts of power a year from Mozambique's giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme to overcome a growing shortfall in power from Kariba and Hwange thermal power stations. (362)

A new hydro-electric project by Zambia and Zimbabwe, 50km down stream from Victoria Falls at Batoka gorge, is not likely to be completed before 2002.

Kumbirai said that as a result of rising world oil prices and an adverse exchange rate, Zimbabwe's fuel import bill was expected to double this year to about R470m.

SADCC official says SA may be allowed in

LUSAKA — The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has made provision for SA to join the nine-member economic grouping in view of the unfolding political change in the region.

SADCC executive secretary, Zimbabwean-born Simba Makoni, told newsmen yesterday that with the advent of Namibian independence and political changes taking place for a more democratic SA, the membership was likely to increase to accommodate and enhance effective regional co-operation and trade.

Makoni said Namibia would soon become a member and, eventually, so would SA, where a political change for the better had begun to signal pointers to this effect.

This was one of the long-term projections of the SADCC programme of action.

The council of ministers, which is currently meeting in Lusaka, has considered the long-term financing of SADCC institutions and projects and agreed that sector co-ordinating countries in consultation with member countries should submit long-term financing plans," he said.

Cross-border

The SADCC member states have been urged to ease visa requirements to make inter-state trade more rational.

Among the more important tasks for the future, the SADCC plans to establish a regional export credit facility (ECF) and regional cross-border investment facilitity (CBIF).

Makoni said the ECF was intended to enable the SADCC exporters to offer favourable trade terms to their customers because regional exporters were less competitive in international markets on account of foreign exchange constraints.

"The CBIF is intended to facilitate cross-border investments in the region by SADCC firms," Makoni said.

The SADCC, which has a minimum of rules and regulations and is governed by a memorandum of understanding, is to be given more teeth.

Its council of ministers agreed that, given a new spirit and more economic activities, SADCC heads of state would soon sign a charter to make the organisation an effective instrument because time was ripe for the imminent admission of Namibia and SA.

The charter should be ready for signing some time this year, Makoni said.

Concern

Meanwhile, the SADCC consultative summit opens today with most heads of state expected to attend.

Foreign ministers of the SADCC member countries will present the SADCC 1990 programme of action. More than 1 000 participants are in Lusaka preparing for the summit.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has expressed concern at the slow pace of economic development in Africa, and challenged the SADCC to enhance economic co-operation in the region.

Speaking when he met a delegation of officials attending the SADCC council of ministers meeting yesterday, Kaunda stressed the need for the African continent to speed up its developments in view of the current changes in eastern Europe which had attracted western investment in the former socialist states.

The SADCC, now in its 10th year, consists of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. — ANO

Britain and France pledge to continue development aid to continent

B/Day 11/2/90

HARARE — Britain and France yesterday assured Zimbabwe and the rest of Africa their development aid to African countries would not be cut as a result of new demands in Eastern Europe, said Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

He was briefing journalists yesterday after separate talks with French Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Edwige Avice and British Minister for Overseas Development Lynda Chalker, Ziana news agency reports.

Shamuyarira said Britain had recently allocated Z$15m for Zimbabwe's resettlement programme.

But he had told Chalker: "We still need a lot more for resettlement and utilisation of land."

The minister said the talks covered problems in southern Africa, bilateral relations, Namibia's pending independence, peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique and the SA situation.

Chalker said later Britain would like to see negotiations, involving all parties to the SA problem, for peaceful change in that country.

She said this process should involve the release of political prisoners, including ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the lifting of the state of emergency and the unbanning of the ANC.

Chalker and Avice were due to meet President Robert Mugabe late yesterday. (362) (2)

Before meeting Mugabe, Chalker was scheduled to meet Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Deputy Minister Jock Kay. — Sapa

...minister said the talks covered the release of political prisoners, in-... ter Jock Kay. — Sapa.

Mapping out the trade routes of Africa

FRED BRIDGLAND

ZIMBABWEAN leader Robert Mugabe is said to have tackled then Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi at the last Non-Aligned summit in Harare and told him to tighten sanctions by denying even SA Indians entry to his country. Gandhi replied: "OK, Robert, I'll stop admitting them if you'll stop delivering them."

Mugabe did not stop sending them and the weekly Air Zimbabwe service from Johannesburg to Bombay via Harare still transports SA Indian traders to the land of their forefathers to they buy the exotic goods that flood SA's oriental bazaars.

Trickier deals are also concluded courtesy of Air Zimbabwe and other African airlines flying into Bombay from Johannesburg. About R4,2bn worth of SA diamonds are imported into India each year: in return India launders such exports as guar gum, vital for the SA's oil exploration drive, through Malawi and Mihindra jeeps through Mozambique.

Gandhi had perceived the vital truth that, sanctions and high public moral postures notwithstanding, there is practically no limit to trade between SA and black Africa.

"There is not a single one of the 50 members of the OAU with which we do not have trade," Glenn Babb, former deputy director-general responsible for black Africa in the foreign ministry. He estimates that SA's trade with its continental neighbours to the north was worth about $6bn in 1988, up from about $2bn in 1985.

'Babb's babes'

SA possesses 40% of the African continent's industrial capacity and a third of its manufactured goods cross the Limpopo by plane, train, truck and individual heads and backs for distribution in black Africa.

Babb was the leader of a young team of khaki-clad SA diplomats who from the early '80s pioneered a robust thrust into Africa to win trade and establish relations.

Before "Babb's babes" began their work, only Greek and Lebanese traders based in SA were venturing beyond Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique. Now three main hubs of SA trade have been established far to the north in Ivory Coast, Zaire and Rwanda-Burundi.

"In each hub there are massive warehousing facilities for SA products," says a senior official of the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) which each year produces a 1 000-page exporters' manual. "Trucks, trains and planes come from neighbouring West African countries to pick up our goods in the Ivory Coast. Zaire services Central Africa, and Rwanda-Burundi is the centre for Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and eastern Zaire."

He adds that only the amount of foreign exchange available to the African countries limits the amount of trade. — Sunday Telegraph.

Babb classifies black Africa's relations with SA on three levels: the rhetorical, which is extremely hostile; the official, which is correct but cold; and the real — where "hardly a black African country raises an eyebrow at the trade which goes on".

STAR 12/90 (362)

Mugabe moots poll in March

By ROBIN DREW, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is clearing the decks for its second general election since independence in 1980.

The third week of March has been put forward as the likely date for the poll although a firm date has not been set and there could be constitutional objections.

President Mugabe has set the tone with a stirring speech at the first central committee meeting of the new united Zanu (PF) party which will no doubt storm to victory and possibly make a clean sweep of the 120 seats up for election in the new 150-seat single chamber National Assembly.

The remaining 30 seats will be filled by chiefs, provincial governors and 12 people nominated by President Mugabe to ensure representation of all sections of the community.

There have been forecasts that a rash of small opposition parties will emerge to contest the election, although the only serious contender whose fortunes will be closely watched will be Mr Edgar Tekere and his Zimbabwe Unity Movement which has tried without success to fight the powerful ruling party machine at recent by-elections.

Mr Mugabe has called on his supporters to ensure that any opposition is soundly thrashed and has predicted the burial of parties daring to oppose Zanu (PF) which now encompasses Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

Mr Mugabe wants to have the election over and done with before Zimbabwe celebrates its 10th birthday on April 18 and this would appear to be the main reason for the haste.

When he spoke of the third week of March as election time, the president said that the delimitation commission had almost completed its task.



Mr Robert Mugabe has called for an "economic revolution" to provide wealth and jobs for Zimbabweans.

There has been a suggestion that the election for a single chamber parliament before April 18 would be unconstitutional because the abolition of the Senate under the Lancaster House Constitution would require a 100 percent vote before that date.

That viewpoint does not seem to be under serious consideration by the authorities. Constitutional Bills were passed last year to provide for a single chamber system.

The address to the central committee by President Mugabe had all the hallmarks of an opening salvo in the election campaign.

He called on the party to lead an "economic revolution" to provide wealth and jobs.

It should be more daring than the armed struggle, he said, more encompassing, more straddling so the lives of all would gain.

Mr Mugabe also instructed the leadership to be seen to be honest.

"One good lesson of our recent experience is that you deceive the people at your peril," he warned.

Leaders of the party institutions were strictly forbidden to take advantage of their positions to enrich themselves.

Accusations of corruption will certainly be one of the main planks in the Zimbabwe Unity Movement's campaign and Mr Tekere will pull no punches in this bout.

Mr Mugabe is sticking resolutely to his commitment to socialism as the chosen ideology, but has stressed that the people must be involved from the bottom up.

He said the rejection of communism in Eastern Europe was because the majority of the people were rendered ideological and political strangers to the social system.

(362)

Zimbabwean 'perestroika' will weed out inefficiency



Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia ... runs the place like a municipality. Zambians are getting poorer.



Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe ... leading his country along the hard road to economic freedom.

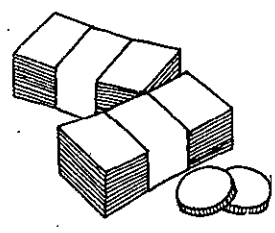
BIG changes are expected in the Zimbabwean economy once some highly significant changes in government policy take effect in coming months.

A general liberalisation of trade is being planned by the government as part of a programme to free the economy from stifling bureaucratic controls which have caused Zimbabwean businessmen to take it easy during the past few years. They could afford to do so as most industries are protected against foreign competition.

This will now end as a result of the new policy which is designed to loosen trade controls which will expose the country's easy-going industrialists to the harsh realities of international competition.

Government spokesmen made it clear that they were aware most Zimbabwean companies had become inward-looking because state controls had ensured them good profits on the local market – causing inefficiency and high prices for their manufactured goods.

Many firms are not expected to survive when the government opens up the economy.



MONEY TALK

Harare that the more efficient businessmen will take up the challenge and improve the efficiency of their plants to become more competitive, even in international markets.

Zimbabwe is extremely short of foreign exchange but help would be forthcoming from the World Bank and other agencies for companies needing foreign exchange to replace outdated equipment. A key condition would be that the government sticks to its promise to relieve trade controls.

With its intention to develop a freer economy the Mugabe government is taking the exact opposite route to that followed by Zambia in the 25 years since independence. The Zambian government has been accused of running

sists of one large municipality.

Virtually everything is strictly controlled by Lusaka, with the result that people's initiative – and interest by foreign investors – has come to a standstill.

International research shows the income a head of the population declined from almost R1 600 a year 10 years ago to a mere R510.

As a result President Kenneth Kaunda's shrinking budget has caused expenditure on education to drop by 60 percent since 1980, while twice as many small children die from malnutrition compared to a decade ago.

Inflation is running at a massive 130 percent a year, causing widespread poverty among the working classes. But what worries the World Bank and other agencies even more is that one in four of Zambia's workers are without a job.

International agencies are prepared to extend more help, but only on condition the Kaunda government liberalises and modernises Zambia's economy as President Mugabe is now doing in

SA role ruled out in brothel bombing

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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HARARE — Zimbabwean security sources have ruled out SA involvement in the bombing on Friday of a Bulawayo brothel, frequented by soldiers, in which a 15-year-old girl was killed. B'Day 5/2/90

Doric Court, in the Fife Street, Thirteenth Avenue area, was torn apart by a TNT charge planted in a toilet. Explosives experts believe the charge was detonated electrically.

Mbombzile Sibanda was killed by falling masonry. Four of the 100 women in the brothel were injured.

Since President Robert Mugabe signed a unity agreement with former Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo in December 1987, politically motivated attacks on off-duty soldiers have come to a halt in Matabeleland.

De Klerk's reforms 'do not go far enough'

HARARE — Reforms announced by President de Klerk on Friday were a step in the right direction but did not go far enough, Zimbabwe's government said at the weekend.

"The statement is silent on the question of abolishing apartheid through the repeal of such cardinal iniquitous legislation as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Land Act," a government statement said.

It criticised Mr de Klerk for saying his Government had no intention that any racial group should be favoured above or in relation to others.

Better prospects

"We read this as a continued advocacy of apartheid and a vitiation, if not rejection, of the principle of universal adult suffrage or one man one vote," the statement said.

The Zimbabwean government also regretted that Nelson Mandela remained in prison.

Namibia's President-designate Mr Sam Nujoma welcomed the unbanning of the ANC, saying it improved prospects for good relations with Pretoria when his country gained independence.



OAU leader Hosni Mubarak . . . sent cable to Mandela.



Mr Sam Nujoma: Unbanning ANC was courageous step.

Mr Nujoma described the unbanning of the ANC and other political movements as a "courageous and important first step on the part of President de Klerk to end the international quarantine to which South Africa has been condemned".

His praise was carried in *Namibia Today*, the official mouthpiece of Swapo.

Mr Nujoma said: "The latest developments in South Africa hold forth promises and better prospects for good relations between independent Namibia and South Africa."

Sacrifices

Egyptian President Mr Hosni Mubarak yesterday sent a cable to Mr Mandela congratulating him on his imminent release.

"The decision for release resulted from the sacrifices of the African people in South Africa, and their loyalty to Mandela," Mr Mubarak said.

Mr Mubarak, current head of the Organisation of African Unity, also sent a mesage to ANC president Oliver Tambo assuring him of "the support of the Egyptian people".

"The decision to lift the ban (on the ANC) is a victory for human rights everywhere." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Cholera: 10 die in Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA, 5 At least 10 people have died and 53 have been admitted to hospital in an outbreak of cholera in Lusaka's townships.

The Ministry of Health said markets and schools had been closed and social gatherings banned in affected areas.

The Health Ministry has set up 10 treatment centres and the government has appealed to the international community for help.

Because of the outbreak, the government has postponed a convention of the ruling United National Independence Party scheduled to start tomorrow in Lusaka.

based on justice for all," she said.

SA detainee in Zimbabwe has cancer

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean detainee Mr Guy Thomas Bawden (34) has been told he has cancer.

He has asked to be freed and, if necessary, deported to enable him to undergo an operation outside the country for a cancerous growth in his bladder.

Mr Bawden is being detained as an alleged South African agent.

His lawyer, Mr Robin Hartley said he had written to the Minister of Home Affairs asking him to agree to a release but no reply had been received.

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Far too early to praise De Klerk, says Mugabe

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is still not interested in meeting President de Klerk — despite the release of Nelson Mandela which it regarded as merely a step in the right direction.

This point was made yesterday by President Robert Mugabe when he told reporters that praise for Mr de Klerk should still be reserved.

Only when a new political order had been created in which the people were free, had equal rights and could participate in choosing their government, would Zimbabwe praise Mr de Klerk for destroying the old order.

Mr Mugabe said no useful purpose would be served in meeting at this stage with President de Klerk.

Two issues were at stake: the process of democratising South Africa and the question of normalising relations with Pretoria.

Mr de Klerk should talk to South Africans and to leaders of the liberation movements.

"He should meet them first," said Mr Mugabe. "What purpose would be served in a meeting with us?"

Mr Mugabe said that if the people of South Africa had problems in which assistance from elsewhere was needed then the frontline states could have a role to play.

Only when steps had been taken to remove apartheid and he was satisfied this process could not be reversed would Zimbabwe be prepared to interact with South Africa, said Mr Mugabe.

The Zimbabwean leader said Mr Mandela had left one prison for another in which the people were denied their democratic rights.

Zimbabwe was overjoyed at Mandela's release but did not feel that South Africa should now be regarded as a good ally.

People should not be deceived into thinking that the few steps which had been taken amounted to the creation of a new order.

Zimbabwe would continue to support the struggle of the people of South Africa in whatever form it took. He was delighted that Mr Mandela had been forthright about the continuation of the struggle.

Mr Mugabe said he was "full of hope" that the initial steps would lead to more meaningful changes.

It was important now for Mr de Klerk to proceed with speed and not to lose the momentum.

Zimbabwe would continue to advocate sanctions, Mr Mugabe said. He added that he thought Mrs Thatcher's call for sanctions to be lifted was "too hasty".

The Zimbabwean leader said that Mr de Klerk had not clearly defined a solution. What did he mean by the preservation of group interests?

Mr de klerk had also not talked in terms of wanting to abolish the legal pillars of apartheid: the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Land Act, all of which were intact.

The ending of the State of Emergency and the abolition of apartheid were not negotiable. They had to go. What should then be negotiated was what Mr de Klerk had referred to as a "just dispensation".

Discussions should be held regarding the nature of the constitution and what the constitution aimed to achieve in terms of a democratic political order.

But if there were to be negotations about the state of emergency and the issue of apartheid itself, they were bound to be very protracted.

ZIMBABWE FM 16/2/90

Cost of low prices

When Robert Mugabe led Zimbabwe to independence a decade ago, he inherited a stable of State-controlled companies, most of them profitable. But last week, doubts were cast on the competence and viability of the companies that control the national airline, railways, the only steelworks and various agricultural marketing boards.

Instead of helping fill the Exchequer, most State concerns drain government money. Sloppy management by political appointees, government inertia and a mountain of red tape make most of them run at a loss, says a 177-page report by a Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Parastatals.

State enterprises are asked at least to break even, but Judge Lance Smith's probe found "all of the parastatals we examined have been unable to meet this requirement on a consistent basis." (362)

That raises vexed questions about whether Mugabe's government should follow eastern European role models and start to privatise the failed corporations.

Government itself, the inquiry found, is largely to blame for the dismal performance. It is reluctant to allow price increases that would make State corporations profitable.

The committee reports that, because of a row between two ministries, the Cotton Marketing Board was not granted price increases between 1984 and 1988, while production costs soared. Also, 66% of National Railways of Zimbabwe freight is moved at less than cost. And the Dairy Marketing Board is selling produce at less than it pays farmers.

"The delay between granting a producer price increase and allowing the parastatal to raise its selling price has meant the parastatal incurred a deficit on every unit sold during that time," is the gloomy analysis.

By June 1988, the agricultural marketing boards had, together, lost Zim$275m that had to be reimbursed by the State.

The committee recommends that State corporations set targets for returns on capital and ensure they are met, and that Zimbabwe Development Corp become an umbrella management organisation for them.

Reaction from sharply differing political commentators portrayed rare agreement.

"The ideal solution would be to privatise them," the independent conservative weekly *Financial Gazette* says. "But this is unlikely in today's political climate ... Next best would be to allow them to operate under independent boards with freedom to set prices, salary levels and other expenditure within the constraints of (their) profits ...

"The private sector has shown how it can keep Zimbabwe's economy afloat even under

FIM 16/2/90 (362)

the most difficult conditions. It does not require the intellect of a genius to realise that this has been achieved because management, with the necessary experience, has been relatively free to make decisions without reference to bureaucrats who have power but little sense of responsibility."

The pro-government *Sunday Mail* editorialised: "In these times of change, many would like to see government dismantle and, if possible, privatise the parastatals. This is not always the solution. Parastatals should operate on more businesslike lines with proper planning, accounting and financing structures, as well as more streamlined and less bureaucratic procedures under which to obtain government approval for expansion and developmental projects."

Mugabe sets date for what may be last 'free' elections

Star 16/2/90 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Almost five million Zimbabwean voters will go to the polls on March 28 and 29 in both presidential and general elections that many fear will be the last in which they will have a choice of parties.

The new dates for the elections, the second since Zimbabwe became independent from Britain in 1980, were announced on Wednesday.

The Zimbabwean parliament late last year passed a series of amendments which will allow President Robert Mugabe to alter the constitution's Bill of Rights and introduce a one-party state with a two-thirds vote in the House of Assembly.

Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu PF party resolved at its congress in December last year — with some opposition — to introduce a one-party state and outlaw political opposition.

But it set no time limit and the issue is expected to be a protracted one within the party.

The only significant opposition Mr Mugabe can expect will be from former Zanu PF secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, now the leader of the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

AFRICA

Snap election next month could be Zimbabwe's last

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Bday 16/3/90.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The snap general election called by President Robert Mugabe for March 28 and 29 could be Zimbabwe's last before the promulgation of a one-party state.

The only two opposition parties, Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) and the conservative alliance CAZ (formerly the white Rhodesian Front) appear unready to mount any serious challenge to Mugabe's Zanu (PF), which now incorporates Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

Asked in a telephone interview yesterday about his campaign plans or how many constituencies Zum would contest, Tekere would only say: "Just wait a bit."

He was also unable to confirm whether he would stand against Mugabe in the scheduled elections for the post of executive head of state.

CAZ chairman Keith Borrows said his party had not made a decision to contest any seats but might hold discussions about backing other opposition candidates.

Mugabe's party needs to win only 46 of the 120 elected seats to form the next government, but must hold 70 to amend the Declaration of Rights by the necessary two-thirds majority. Another 30 seats lie in his nomination.

The entrenched provisions of the British-designed Lancaster House independence constitution, requiring all 100 members of the old 100 seat House of Assembly to amend the Declaration of Rights, lapse on April 18, the tenth anniversary of independence.

Senior Zum party spokesman Davidson Gomo said the record of the year since it was formed was "littered with lots of ugly stories" of unfair electoral practice by Zanu (PF).

"We have no hope it will get any better," he said.

Tekere last week told Parliament that persistent suppression of his party's meetings and use of the Central Intelligence Organisation to arrest or intimidate suspected Zum sympathisers "made the whole exercise of a general election questionable".

Borrows, whose party is believed to possess substantial financial assets dating from its 1962-1979 rule over Rhodesia, said it would support "any viable movement" dedicated to multi-party democracy and a mixed economy. — Sapa.

Top Mugabe aide calls for end to private land title

Star 16/2/90 MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — A top economic aide of President Robert Mugabe has called for the removal of all private title to land, when the entrenched provisions of Zimbabwe's Lancaster House constitution expire on April 18.

The call for the implementation of hardline Marxist doctrine by Christopher Ushewokunze, influential chief executive of the parastatal Zimbabwe Development Corporation, is likely to cause further jitters in the business community. His view has been supported by left-wing academics from the University of Zimbabwe.

"In my view, it is only the fruits of human labour that should be the subject of private ownership," Ushewokunze told a conference on possible land policy after the Lancaster House agreement is rescinded.

Ushewokunze, who has been Mugabe's adviser on several key economic issues, including the extent to which Zimbabwe should enforce sanctions against SA, scorned "the capitalist argument in favour of private land ownership" and praised "the socialist value and essence" contained in "traditional African concepts".

"The basic reason why the state, on behalf of the black peasantry and potential black commercial farmers, is unable to reorganise the tenure system and to acquire adequate land for resettlement is because freehold tenure has resulted in land values, and therefore prices, which neither the state nor private black individuals can afford," said Ushewokunze.

Zimbabwe's former state president, the Rev Canaan Banana, told the conference insistence on "willing buyer, willing seller" land acquisition had frustrated settlement of 160 000 overcrowded peasant families.

UN battles 300m debt

THE cash-strapped UN needs R300-million to pay for its peacekeeping force in Namibia.

The sum is part of what the UN is owed in payments by 81 members, a report said yesterday.

The organisation's budget is used to pay for operating UN headquarters in New York, Vienna and Geneva, and for operations in smaller offices in more than 70 countries. Member contributions for 1990 became overdue on February 1.

UN spokesman Matthew Nerzig said the world body faces an ominous financial situation. ST Times 18/2/90

"In the light of all that the organisation is being asked to do at the moment, I think it is high time that the UN be in a position to leave its financial worries behind," he said.

The financial report showed that as of February 1, the United States owed 772-million dollars — 173,2-million dollars of that for peacekeeping operations and 598,8-million dollars for the regular budget.

SUNDAY TIMES FOREIGN DESK

Of the money the United States owes the regular budget, 233,7-million dollars is for the 1990 budget and 365,1-million dollars is owed for past-due contributions from previous years.

According to the report, the Soviet Union was overdue 134,1-million dollars for peacekeeping and 95-million dollars for the regular budget — 91,5-million dollars of that for the 1990 regular budget and 3,5-million dollars for previous years.

Minister slams white vigilantes

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ST Times 18/2/90

ZIMBABWEAN whites have been warned against forming vigilante squads in the climate of hysteria whipped by rumours that witchdoctors told AIDS victims they could cure themselves by raping young white girls.

After the gang-rape of a teenager in Harare's Avondale suburb just before Christmas, young whites have reportedly been patrolling in bakkies, with girls driving and men armed with sjamboks hiding in the back under sacks.

"I do not want to see vigilante groups which are not controlled by and accountable to the police," Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi last week warned the House of Assembly.

By DON JACOBS
Harare

He described a question set down by former Rhodesian Front Cabinet Minister Andrew Holland, referring to alleged incitement to rape by witchdoctors, as "rumour-mongering at its worst".

But the Speaker, Didymus Mutasa, a top member of President Robert Mugabe's politburo, leapt unexpectedly to the defence of Mr Holland, now a branch chairman for Mr Mugabe's Marxist-oriented Zanu (PF) party.

"I have heard the same rumour," he said.

Mr Mahachi protested: "It is a pity that the question had some racial connotation to it."

Mr Mahachi said official statistics showed only three rapes involving whites and three involving coloureds among the 103 reported country-wide to police since October. Backbench MP Henry Elsworth referred to rumours that 70 whites had been raped, of whom two had died.

Epidemic

Mr Elsworth urged the government to end an alleged information clampdown on the extent of the AIDS epidemic, which some doctors say has already infected 2-million Zimbabweans. Official statistics confirm only 1 623 cases.

"The day of reckoning when we can no longer conceal the facts will soon be upon us," warned Mr Elsworth.

Mr Holland last month called for the public hanging of rapists, claiming that their victims were subjected to a virtual death sentence in view of the AIDS epidemic.

Plea to free SA man

362

By DON JACOBS: Harare

ZIMBABWE'S Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi has so far ignored appeals for the urgent release of alleged South African commando Guy Bawden, 34, who could die of bladder cancer unless he has an immediate operation.

Lawyers are now considering an approach to Zimbabwe's High Court. ST Times 18/2/90

The former Rhodesian Army soldier claims he developed the cancer after he was beaten up in Harare's Highlands suburban police station after his detention in January 1988 when he refused to confirm to a magistrate an alleged "confession" produced by police.

Zimbabwe's only practising urologist, Ghanaian specialist Dr Alex Danso, has personally pleaded with President Robert Mugabe for Mr Bawden's release from Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, where he is being held under the state of emergency.

Mr Bawden's brother, alleged South African commando Christopher "Kit" Bawden, is Zimbabwe's most wanted man.

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Zimbabwe business safari

ACHMED KARIEM

AT least 100 black businessmen are to undertake a "business observation" mission to Zimbabwe in April, WR Consultants CE Willie Ramoshaba said in a statement.

Tour co-ordinator Ramoshaba said the objective was to expose the group to broader markets and future business opportunities, both in the country and beyond.

The tour, led by Get Ahead Foundation chairman Nthatho Motlana, is scheduled for six days from April 21. Organisations likely to be represented include the SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta), National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Association of Black Accountants of SA (Abasa), and Association of Consumers, Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib).

Ramoshaba said the guest speaker at the official farewell gala dinner would be Idasa director of planning and research Frederick van Zyl Slabbert.

The itinerary includes the 1990 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, which will have more than 850 exhibitors, a conference on import/export oportunities for small businesses in the post-apartheid era in SA, a tour of the Zimbabwe farmlands, and discussions with businessmen from many countries.

"SA black business people need to start preparing and equipping themselves to take the challenge of business in a post-apartheid society," he said.

"Decades of racially discriminatory regulations have minimised black control of economic resources and severely restricted the acquisition of skills and means of production by blacks."

Ramoshaba said black business had no influence on such sectors as finance, manufacturing, mining and agriculture.

"Black representation on the JSE and other money markets is minimal.

"Black business is confined to the Third World sector of SA's apartheid-promoted dual economy, while the predominant First World segment remains the preserve of white business."

Capital resources available to blacks were insufficient for competitive entry into the primary economy.

Missions

Thus black business operations were restricted to the retailing of basic household needs in black areas, with little prospect of access to outside markets.

Ramoshaba said the company had been co-ordinating a series of business missions locally since 1987. This culminated in the first mission by 94 black business people to Malawi in June.

"The trip was such a success that the company was requested to extend the missions to other African and overseas countries."

There would be a two-week visit to the US in October, he said.

CAPE TIMES
20/2/1990 362

Mugabe: Minorities must stand for poll

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — President Robert Mugabe has ordered his Zanu (PF) officials to include at least one representative of the white, coloured and Asian ethnic minorities among the party candidates in each province for next month's general elections.

According to the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi, passed on the instruction after a weekend of at times turbulent internal party elections of candidates.

Politburo member Mrs Joyce Mujuru, wife of Zimbabwe Army commander Lieutenant-General Tapfumaneyi Majuru, stormed out of Bindura football stadium when local party members voted to adopt the general manager of Zimbabwe's para-statal Urban Development Corporation, Mr Christopher Kuneri, as their new candidate.

Mrs Mujuru, whose family owns extensive business and farming interests in the Bindura area, has been the local MP since independence in 1980.

Her husband suffered a setback in December when he lost his seat in Mr Mugabe's politburo. His wife remains as Secretary for Education.

Country-wide, defeated applicants for Zanu (PF) nominations in the March 28 and 29 elections made accusations of unfair treatment.

All the local polls for candidates are subject to Mr Mugabe's approval.

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— PAGE 10

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— BACK PAGE

Mugabe decree on minorities

362 B/Day 20/2/90

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has ordered Zanu (PF) officials to include representatives of the white, coloured and Asian ethnic minorities among party candidates in each province for next month's general election.

The state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation said Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi passed on the instruction after a weekend of, at times, turbulent internal party elections of candidates.

Politburo member Joyce Mujuru, wife of Zimbabwe's army commander Lt-Gen Tapfumaneyi Majuru (formerly known as Rex Nhongo), stormed out of the Bindura football stadium when local party members voted for para-statal Urban Development Corporation GM Christopher Kuneri as their new candidate.

Mujuru, whose family owns extensive business and farming interests in the Bindura area, has been the local MP since independence in 1980.

Her husband suffered a setback in December when he lost his seat in Mugabe's politburo. She remains secretary for education.

Defeated applicants for Zanu (PF) nominations in the March 28 and 29 election made repeated accusations of unfair treatment. All the local polls for candidates were subject to Mugabe's approval.

In Bulawayo, where former Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo was adopted unopposed as a Zanu (PF) candidate, party members complained they were told his nomination was obligatory. Nkomo became vice president of Mugabe's party as a result of their unity agreement, but tensions between former Zapu and Zanu adherents still exist.

Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) leader Edgar Tekere has still neither disclosed how many of the 120 House of Assembly constituencies he will contest nor whether he will oppose Mugabe for the post of executive head of state.

FW can expect cold greeting from Mugabe

Business Day 21/2/90

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe may not yet be willing to shake president F W de Klerk's hand at Saturday's planned summit meeting in Zaire, diplomatic sources here suggested yesterday.

There has been no comment from the Zimbabwean government on its attitude to the planned meeting of heads of state to be hosted by Zairean leader Mobuto Sese Seko, which is expected to discuss the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique, and developments within SA since the unbanning of the ANC and Nelson Mandela's release.

Only last week Mugabe asserted that he "saw no point" in relaxing his 10-year ban on government contacts with SA (362)

The Zimbabwean leader was at last year's Gbadolite summit when Mobuto stunned hard-line guests by introducing Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, but Mugabe moved swiftly thereafter to deny Savimbi any further diplomatic respectability.

At a news conferece in Harare on February 12, Mugabe said he would not normalise relations with Pretoria until De Klerk negotiated the end of apartheid with SA's own black leaders. He said the only other pretext for a meeting would be if Zimbabwe was invited by black SA leaders to assist in the process of "democratisation".

Sapa-AP reports from Lusaka that President Kenneth Kaunda is not expected to attend Saturday's meeting in Zaire.

Kaunda received no invitation and Zambian authorities were "completely in the dark" about the gathering De Klerk reportedly agreed to attend, said Milimo Punabantu, Kaunda's political advisor.

Zambian authorities felt an early meeting on stalled Angolan peace intiatives or political reforms in SA was inopportune.

vaiting for the respect has limits at the point where — *PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE*

Self-made books help shape rural destinies

362

South 22/2 – 28/2/90

Villagers in Zimbabwe are learning how to produce their own books on rural development as part of a pioneering project to involve rural people in spreading the processes of change and shaping their own destinies. JOHN GAMBANGA reports.

VILLAGERS in Zimbabwe are being shown how to produce their own books, so that they can learn from the contents and also spread ideas on rural development.

Kathy Bond-Stewart, who heads a four-member team set up by the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, explains: "The aim of the programme is to promote community development through books and workshops that will build up the practical and analytical skills, confidence and creativity of development workers at all levels.

By becoming experts at producing the very books through which change is introduced, villagers are able to determine their own destiny.

The pioneering Community Publishing Programme is sponsored by the Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs.

Bond-Stewart has been involved in adult education and related work in South Africa. Her three colleagues are Sylvia Kuimba, who has extensive experience with the Zimbabwe Adult Literacy Organisation, Talent Nyathi, a former combatant who has worked with the co-operative movement in Zimbabwe, and a self-taught artist, Christ Hodzi.

The team travels around the country, finding out what people want to see published. It meets people from all walks of life, from village to provincial level, gathering ideas for the book. A first draft is widely tested and workshops are held to get a national consensus on the book's final form.

Two titles have so far been published. The first, "Let's Build Zimbabwe Together", is a manual for the community development programme. Six thousand villages were involved with the 187-page volume.

Thirty thousand copies have been printed and distributed - 13 000 in English, 12 000 in Shona and 3 000 in Kalanga, Tonga and Venda.

The second title, "Building Wealth in Our Village - an Introduction to Rural Enterprises", is a follow-up.

Ten thousand copies of this title have been printed in English, and there are plans to print 30 000 in Shona, Ndebele, Tonga, Venda and Kalanga.

Bond-Stewart believes the books have adopted a fair and democratic approach.

The response to the Community Publishing Programme has been overwhelming locally and internationally. Organisations from Ireland, Sweden, Hong Kong, the Phillipines, Chad and Gabon have expressed interest.

There are plans to print more in English and sell these outside Zimbabwe.

The next title planned, called "Women in Development", is being prepared jointly with the Ministry of Political Affairs and is due for launch next year.

Future subjects the team hopes to cover include population and child spacing, health care, and civic education. - *GEMINI NEWS*

Ailing Guy Bawden freed by Zimbabwe

Star 23/2/90 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Guy Bawden, detained since January 1988 for alleged involvement in South African-directed bomb attacks on the ANC, was released unconditionally yesterday to undergo treatment for cancer of the bladder.

The former Rhodesian Army serviceman developed a severe bladder condition after being beaten and kicked in the kidneys and lower stomach for over an hour by two policemen in a cell shortly after his arrest, he said yesterday. He had been held under state of emergency regulations.

Mr Bawden (34) said he planned to fly to Johannesburg as soon as he was able to retrieve his Zimbabwean passport.

His lawyers pleaded three weeks ago with the ministry of home affairs for his release on the grounds that his condition would become "terminal" unless he underwent surgery by the end of this month.

Mr Bawden's cousin, Mr Barry Bawden, and two other former Rhodesian security officers were sentenced to 40 years last year for aiding South African commandos in a raid on the offices and residence of the ANC in Harare in May 1986.

PAC to hold 3-day meeting in Harare

STC 23/2/90 Staff Reporters (362)

The Pan Africanist Congress will hold a consultative conference in Harare from Friday until Sunday, it was announced yesterday.

The Pan Africanist Movement's general secretary, Mr Benny Alexander, said 40 delegates from South Africa, including PAM national executive members and leading education and business leaders, would attend the conference. (Formed last December, the PAM is independent of but ideologically allied to the PAC.)

The PAC central committee and members of its diplomatic mission would also attend, Mr Alexander said.

Issues to be discussed included the unbanning of the PAC, the role of the PAM, the position of exiles, economic policies, negotiations, and strategies and tactics.

Ailing Guy Bawden set free

MDay 23/2/90

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A former Rhodesian soldier alleged by President Robert Mugabe's government to have aided SA commandos, Guy Bawden, 34, was released from Chikurubi maximum security prison late on Wednesday after more than two years in detention under the state of emergency.

Mugabe's government is believed to have made the move on compassionate grounds after urgent approaches by Zimbabwe's only practising urologist, Dr Alex Danso, who warned that Bawden could die if he does not undergo an immediate operation for cancer of the bladder.

Bawden plans to travel to Johannesburg for treatment as soon as passport office officials here can locate and return to him his travel documents. Bawden said Chikurubi prison warders found the release of Nelson Mandela "very funny".

"They laughed and said: ' Yes' and you are still here,' " he said.

"I am bitter with the government and the prisons for not giving me the treatment I required," he said in an interview. "Once you are inside those 22 foot prison walls there is nothing you can do."

Bawden said he began passing blood a few weeks after his arrest in January 1988, when he was beaten up in police cells after refusing to confirm before a magistrate a statement alleging he knew about espionage carried out by his elder brother, Christopher "Kit" Bawden.

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Access

Two men, one wearing police-style combat fatigues, kicked him in the abdomen and kidneys. Police had earlier forced him to sign the statement by holding an Uzzi sub-machine gun to his head.

He said he was denied access to doctors and to the medicines which family members tried to obtain for him.

Bawden, a descendant of one of Rhodesias earliest pioneers, said he hoped to return to his family's 10 000ha ranch at Fort Rixon, near Bulawayo but voiced fears about his future.

Last August state prosecturs admitted they had insufficient evidence to charge Bawden with concealing arms caches or assisting the 1986 bombing in Harare's Avondale suburb. He was never brought before the detainees' review tribunal.

He believed his elder brother was living "somewhere in SA" but had heard no news of him since he crossed the border at Beitbridge two days after the bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo, on January 11 1988.

There is no sign Bawden's release heralds a general amnesty for Zimbabwe's security prisoners who include his cousin Barry, 32, now serving a 40-year sentence for assisting the May 1987 SA raid on the ANC's Harare office. Convicted with Barry Bawden were Kevin Woods and Michael Smith who were already under sentence of death for participating in the Trenance bombing.

BIDY 26/2/90 (362)

Ian Smith endorses Tekere

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The last Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, has given his blessing to the campaign of former guerrilla firebrand Edgar Tekere in opposing Robert Mugabe as Zimbabwe's next president.

"We are supposed to be fraternising with the evil right," Tekere quipped at a Press conference on Friday announcing an electoral pact with Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance (CAZ), now led by Karoi farmer Gerald Smith.

The CAZ leader said he had consulted the 71-year-old ex-premier (to whom he is not related) before backing Tekere's Zimbabwe United Movement in the general and presidential elections on March 28 and 29.

The ZUM-CAZ alliance is probably Africa's most bizarre post-colonial political development.

Zimbabwe voters go to the polls again

ARGUS 28/2/90 (362)

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Ten years ago to the day nearly three million voters streamed to the polls in Rhodesia in an historic election which created the new state of Zimbabwe and helped to reshape the politics of Southern Africa.

Nearly 300 international observers monitored the two days of polling, the outcome of which was not known until March 4, 1980.

The election saw Mr Robert Mugabe win what observers described as an astonishing 57 seats of the 80 black seats in the 100-member House of Assembly.

Nine parties had contested the election, but most forecasts went awry when Bishop Mozorewa's UANC failed dismally and captured only three seats.

The big loser who had campaigned with the slogan "we are the winners" mounted an expensive political roadshow with secret financial backing from the South African government.

A vote for peace was how many analysts afterwards maintained was the key to Mr Mugabe's stunning victory in which his party captured 63 percent of the votes cast.

Many white Rhodesians were shattered by the result and flocked out of the country.

Others took heart from the former guerilla leader's immediate plea for reconciliation and generosity towards his old enemies.

The relative absence of racial incidents after a bitter war in which 30 000 people lost their lives came to be seen as a miracle.

This week Zimbabweans are preparing for their second post independence general election.

On this occasion Mr Mugabe will have the "Father of Zimbabwean nationalism", Mr Joshua Nkomo, as an ally and not as an opponent.

In the 1980 election, Mr Nkomo finished with 20 seats to Mr Mugabe's 57.

A government of National Unity was formed with Mr Nkomo a member of it, but the coalition collapsed within two years and bitterness between the two leaders prevailed for another five bloody years, until the unity pact was signed in December, 1987.

Ironically Mr Mugabe's main opponent next month is his former chief lieutenant and trouble shooter Mr Edgar Tekere now a bitter critic of what he regards as Mugabe's quest for personal power.

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Mugabe faces bitter critic Tekere in Zimbabwe poll

Star 1/3/90 (362)

ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare looks back at Zimbabwe a decade after Mr Robert Mugabe came to power, as Zimbabweans prepare for their second post-independence elections next week.



Mr Robert Mugabe now has his former opponent Mr Joshua Nkomo as an ally, but his former chief lieutenant, Mr Edgar Tekere, is his main opponent.

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Nine parties had contested the election, but most forecasts went awry when Bishop Muzorewa's UANC failed dismally, capturing only three seats.

The big loser, who had campaigned with the slogan "We are the winners", mounted an expensive political roadshow with secret financial backing from the South African Government.

But the little bishop lost on broken promises and an ill-advised election campaign in which he warned of the terrible consequences of a vote for the Marxist Mugabe.

A vote for peace was what many analysts afterwards maintained was the key to Mr Mugabe's stunning victory, in which his party captured 63 percent of the votes cast.

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On this occasion, Mr Mugabe will have the "father of Zimbabwean nationalism", Mr Joshua Nkomo, as an ally and not as an opponent.

In the 1980 election, Mr Nkomo almost swept the board in Matabeleland, but finished with 20 seats to Mr Mugabe's 57.

A government of national unity was formed with Mr Nkomo a member of it, but the coalition collapsed within two years and bitterness between the two leaders prevailed for five bloody years until the unity pact was signed in December 1987.

Mr Nkomo is once again a respected member of the government, holding the rank of Senior Minister.

He is a deputy president of the Zanu (PF) Party, whose undisputed leader is Mr Mugabe.

Ironically, Mr Mugabe's main opponent next week is his former chief lieutenant and troubleshooter, Mr Edgar Tekere, now a bitter critic of what he regards as Mr Mugabe's quest for personal power.

Nationalisation: the fears and the alternatives

By ROBIN DREW, Star 1/3/90
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mention of nationalisation sends shivers down the spines of South African business leaders.

But black politicians maintain it is a ploy that cannot be ruled out as a means of redistributing wealth in a lop-sided economy which has been dominated by whites.

The Zimbabwean experience shows there are many other ways of wealth redistribution without resorting to outright nationalisation.

The most obvious is the government participation in new and existing ventures. In this respect, state participation in the world of business is widespread.

The government of President Robert Mugabe holds, for example, nearly 40 percent of the shares in the giant Delta Corporation, which runs the breweries, a hotel chain, the OK Bazaars retail outlets, and supermarkets and furniture shops.

Delta was formerly controlled from South Africa, and the shares obtained by the government used to be held by the offshore trading arm of South African Breweries.

The Delta deal is one of many in which the state and the ruling Zanu (PF) party, whose separate identities are becoming less distinct, have taken part.

Zanu (PF) has its own trading and holding companies, and has interests in or control of concerns as diverse as Woolworths shops, farms, garages, import and export agencies and duty-free shops.

Areas of the economy in which the state has a substantial investment include mining, through its holdings in Wankie Colliery Company, and its ownership of MTD copper and gold mines.

It also handles sales of all minerals through the Minerals Marketing Corporation.

The government has interests, too, in banking through its majority shareholding in Zimbank; in newspapers, booksellers and the printing industry, through the Mass Media Trust; in chemicals and pharmaceuticals through its negotiated takeover of the biggest company in this market; and in food processing through its partnership with Heinza.

Deals which the government negotiated were based on a willing-seller basis, with the bait often being a speedier remittance to overseas sellers of the purchase price, provided they sold at a hefty discount. There were cases in which the sellers took only 15 percent of the market value.

In its early years after independence in 1980, the government also managed to redistribute wealth through its taxation policies, price controls, restrictions on pay increases for higher earners, and labour laws favouring workers.

The system worked for a few years, but wealth redistribution was not accompanied by growth. While there were about the same number of people in employment at the end of a decade of independence, the population had grown by 35 percent.

And it was estimated that the wealthy were losing more than 70 percent to the state in direct and indirect taxes.

So how successful has redistribution of wealth been? For people with high profiles — top public servants, Ministers and leading black businessmen — the overall impact has been favourable.

But for those in the middle or bottom of the pile, the answer might be that they are not much better off now than before the advent of black

AFEX/CONAFEX

FM 2/3/90

Zimbabwe blues

362

Activities: *Investments mainly in mining, property and farming in Africa and the US.*
Control: *Consolidated Afex has 52%.*
Chairman: *D C Marshall.*
Capital structure: *3,7m ords of US$1,50. Market capitalisation: R24m.*
Share market: *Price: 650c. Yields: 3,6% on dividend; 19,8% on earnings; PE ratio, 5; cover, 5,5. 12-month high, 675c; low 520c. Trading volume last quarter, 1 005 shares.*

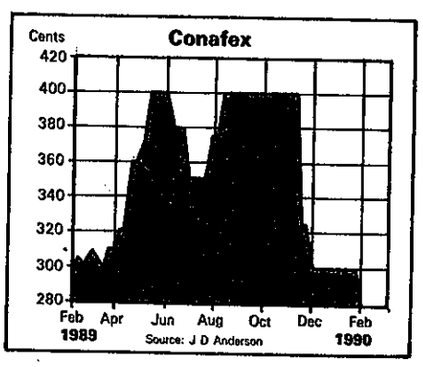
Year to Sep 30	'88*	'89*
Shareholders' interest	0,77	0,84
Int & leasing cover	4,4	6,1
Return on capital (%)	32,7	29,5
Turnover (US$m)	18,7	20,7
Pre-int profit (US$m)	3,3	3,7
Pre-int margin (%)	13,6	15,0
Earnings (SA c)	68‡	129†
Dividends (SA c)	22,5‡	23,4†
Net worth (SA c)	1037‡	1417†

* Previous years not comparable because of change to valuation based on unremittable currencies.
† Based on US$1 = R2,596.
‡ Based on US$1 = R2,499

As progressively more of Afex's income is remitted to Luxembourg the share increasingly takes on the attributes of a rand hedge. But that is as far as it goes. Last year the board decided to write down the Zimbabwean investments because dividends could no longer be remitted fully.

Both Afex and pyramid Conafex are registered in Luxembourg. Afex is also listed in London and Johannesburg; but, as Conafex is a pyramid, it cannot be listed in London though it is quoted in Luxembourg and Johannesburg. Chairman David Marshall says progress in getting a Luxembourg listing for Afex has been slower than expected and negotiations are continuing.

His optimistic expectations in the 1988 Afex report were fully justified. The normal $US-denominated pre-tax profit increased by 22% and dollar earnings by 82%. Besides this, what Afex calls "extraordinary" items — the sale of assets — yielded another 180% of ordinary profit. However, about a third of total profit was written off (US$1,4m of US$4,8m) because full earnings were not remittable from Zimbabwe and the sale of SA and Namibian assets had to be externalised in financial rands.



The basis of asset valuation has been changed this past year to take account of exchange controls in SA and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwean assets are valued at 10% of nominal value and the SA interests at the finrand rate. The effect has been to cut fixed assets, reducing the end-1988 assets to $16,9m from $23,6m. The effect on the end-1989 asset figure cannot be determined.

On the new basis, net assets at the 1989 year-end were 59% in SA, 6% in the rest of Africa (mainly Zimbabwe) and 35% elsewhere; income was derived nearly equally from each.

But lack of remittability of income from Zimbabwe resulted in a poor effective yield on investments there, providing the main reason for freezing the dividend despite increased attributable earnings.

The reasons are straightforward. In Zimbabwe 50% of pre-tax profits are creamed off in tax, only a quarter of the taxed income may be externalised and, of that, 20% is swallowed by withholding tax. So only 10% of the pre-tax profit can be externalised at the offical exchange rate.

The plunge of Falcon Mines, Afex's premier investment in Zimbabwe, from strong profit in 1988 to loss, reflected further difficulties. Management switched to milling richer ore in response to the lower gold price, but was not allowed to lay off 1 500 workers.

On Zimbabwe, Marshall says: "It is almost as though the one policy both the authorities and their political opponents are agreed upon is the progressive attrition of enterprise and the ability to create the economic means to raise the standard of living of the majority. It is manifestly absurd to adhere to Marxist-socialist policies when the leading exponents of those philosophies are in a state of economic and political collapse."

Afex's share price rose strongly in early-1989 and has maintained its gain. Even so, the price and that of Conafex remain well below net worth. These are not counters for the dividend-hungry. Optimists who believe investment conditions will improve in Zimbabwe may want to accumulate them.

Teigue Payne

If the pillars are cut down, will apartheid topple? Strangely, no

w/mail 2/3-8/3/90

362

The cabinet is considering scrapping two of apartheid's most contentious laws: the Land Acts, which forced African peasants off their own plots. But repealing the two acts now will not begin to redress the land problem, say academics and activists

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

TWO cornerstones of the apartheid structure — the Land Acts — look set to be repealed by State President FW de Klerk during this session of parliament.

The Minister of Planning and Provincial Development, Hernus Kriel, has confirmed that the cabinet is studying the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and the possible implications of repealing them.

A representative of the minister's department said that no date had been set for a discussion in parliament on the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936, but added that it would be "soon".

Over the last seven decades the majority of South Africans has been allowed to occupy only 13 percent of the land legally. Officially 74 percent of the population has access to little over 10 percent of the land — the homelands. Of the country's arable land only 16 percent lies within these homelands.

Landlessness among blacks is seen as a serious socio-political and economic problem and academics and resistance groups are sceptical as to whether merely scrapping these Acts will resolve the problem.

The introduction of the Land Act saw the demise of African peasant farming, territorial segregation, overcrowding in black areas and land and housing shortages. It also served to provide a cheap labour force for the mines.

"The mere repeal of the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust Act of 1936 can only be the first step towards solving the problem of land hunger among black people," says United Democratic Front publicity secretary Patrick "Terror" Lekota, while academic and author Colin Bundy points out that the initial step to addressing the problem would be the "repeal of not only the Land Act but all legislation which affects access to the land".

Bundy says that this will change things only marginally. "To repeal the Land Act in effect creates a free market in land but would certainly not result in a transfer of land to the majority.

"The land that will be available will be more marginal — not arable land. People are not going to sell their profitable farms.

"The Zimbabwean experience indicates how land prices rose by upto 55 percent after the removal of discriminatory legislation.

"Only a small proportion of black South Africans could then afford available land," he says.

The state of landlessness was formally implemented in 1913 by the Union government headed by Jan Smuts, with the tabling of the Native Land Act, which restricted African land ownership to the so-called scheduled areas — 7,5 percent of the land — and forced African peasants to work for white farmers. In 1936 the Development Trust and Land Act was introduced, increasing land in African reserves to 13 percent.

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom explains: "A repeal of the Land Act would mean that blacks can buy land in white South Africa and whites can buy in non-independent homelands."

He adds: "This will not bring about an equitable redistribution of land. People have been disadvantaged for over 60 years and very few will be able to afford agricultural land." Lekota reiterates this: "The poverty in the black community means extremely few people will have the capital to work the farms."



Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe ... South Africa could learn from his re-implementation of peasant farming

Pan Africanist Movement general secretary Benny Alexander adds that Pam would not be impressed by a repeal of the Act because "as Africans lack resources, whites with financial power could actually buy them out of the 13 percent of the land allocated to them". Merely repealing the Acts could worsen the land problem, he says.

Alexander is sceptical of the government's motivation to possibly repeal the Act. "It is part of their deregulation and privatisation programme to divest themselves of all responsibility for the system of exploitation and dispossession."

The South African Agricultural Union, which represents white farmers, declined to comment until there is an official announcement that the Act is going to be repealed. It is expected that the SAAU will not react favourably to any moves to change the legislation because such a move could threaten the white farming monopoly.

The land issue is inextricably linked to the present system of government, a fact clearly understood by parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups.

Although the ruling National Party only came to power in 1948 — after the two laws were passed — it too introduced various measures to reinforce landlessness among blacks. These included the Group Areas Act, which promoted racial segregation and the 1959 Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act which allocated bantustans as the political homelands of African people.

The 1984 constitution also reinforced the NP attitude that "the land access and political aspirations of Africans are satisfied by separate homelands and expanded self-government".

A voice that may well be raised against the repealing of the Land Acts will come from the rightwing Conservative Party. In the CP manifesto the party says it will "repossess black property rights in urban areas". And a CP supporter sums up the rightwing attitude to land: "When partition takes place, whites will have to have most of the land, because blacks are not well suited to agriculture."

Bundy says that in searching for a solution to the land question "we must realise that while on the one hand we have to address the land hunger, dispossession and the very real demand for land we also have to ensure the protection of countryside production of food".

"We need to look at the nationalisation of land or the partial nationalisation of land ..."

Lekota says that "in correcting the land problem certain sectors of the economy must be nationalised. The government should take control of land and avail it to communities who suffer land hunger, at rates they can afford.

"The government should also ensure that such communities be paid a living wage to maintain reasonable residences."

Alexander says a general restructuring of society through change in the economic infrastructure is needed. "You can't change land relations whilst the rest of the country's relations are based on an evil system."

Haysom adds that other measures to address the problem include the institution of co-operatives which would allow rural people to control the land and finances.

The re-implementation of African peasant farming is also suggested. Haysom says that the Zimbabwean lesson is that such farming could be very successful if supported by agricultural agencies.

Organisations and academics have also suggested that redistribution should be implemented by the government reclaiming land from absentee landlords and multinational companies and giving the land with security for tenure to rural people.

Struggle goes on – PAC

Zimbabwean govt supports firm stand

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ROBIN DREW and SAPA

HARARE — The Pan Africanist Congress has declared that the armed struggle must continue and that there was no question of stopping hostilities without a cessation of apartheid.

This was declared yesterday by PAC president, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, at the start of the organisation's top-level meeting here.

And in a surprise move, the Zimbabwean government threw its full weight behind the PAC's position on negotiations.

Pillars

It said talks could only take place once the legislative pillars of apartheid had been torn down.

Opening the consultative conference between the formerly proscribed movement and its internal support base, the Pan-Africanist Movement, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said black people in South Africa had reached a dangerous period in the anti-apartheid struggle.

"De Klerk's so-called concessions are not a benevolent conferment on the black people in your country that arises from some kind of Christian ethic. All of a sudden, the Broederbond, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and other Afrikaner bodies are saying release all people. All organisations can now organise freely and talks should take place.

"But they say there can be no domination.

"I say the concessions are a direct result of the victories of the struggling masses in your country. However, the oportunities created by your victories are a field laden with explosives and minefields," said the senior Zimbabwean minister.

"The danger is you may be committing another Xhosa national sui cide, " he said, referring to an historical episode when the Xhosa people drove their cattle into the sea in the belief that the whites would disappear.

"Be prepared to suffer and die in larger numbers than before," he said, promising that Zimbabwe would give what support it could.

Mr Zvobgo warned that negotiations with Pretoria would involve trading freedoms and values but there would be no colonial power in the chair to oversee the bargaining process as there had been at Lancaster House ahead of Zimbabwe's independence.

He warned that negotiations would take place in circumstances of the "total castration " of the liberation movements. They would not be allowed to take their guns home with them.

It was essential that internationally irreversible guarantees be obtained in advance.

Mr Mothopeng told the delegates from South Africa and from the external wing of the PAC and from the leadership of the Pan Africanist Movement that the real issues were the repossession of land by its rightful owners and the creation of a non-racial democratic government based on majority rule in a unitary state.

Principle

"In short I am advocating the transfer of power and resources to the African people. This must be clearly understood as this alone is true liberation."

He said "the enemy " was looking for a political solution outside these issues.

It was on principle opposed to majority rule and the transfer of land.

"It therefore becomes clear that as far as the real issues are concerned, the solution is not around the corner.

"It therefore goes without saying that the armed struggle must continue."

Land is our goal, says PAM leader

HARARE — The objective of the Pan Africanist Movement was to repossess the land and it would never rest until that was done, the leader of the movement, Mr Clarence Makwetu, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a consultative meeting with the PAC, with which it is aligned, Mr Makwetu said PAM which was formed last December believed a negotiated setttlement was possible only under certain conditions.

The preconditions and principles around which negotiations should take place were one person, one vote in a non-racial unitary state, and the redistribution of resources of which land was primary.

Mr F W de Klerk was still talking of a multi-national country with minority group

Mr Makwetu said there could never be compromise on the question of land.

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"Until the question of a non-racial unitary Azania is addressed honestly, we find it impossible to go for negotiations," he said in a prepared speech.

The noise about minority rights was only a guise to perpetuate white supremacy.

He quoted the words of Mao Tse-tung: "You should not hope to win from a negotiating table what you have not won from the battlefield."

The Harare meeting is to map out a strategy for the way ahead and to consider the future relationship between the PAC and PAM now that the PAC is unbanned.

Mr Makwetu said there was no reason for excitement about the lifting of the bans.

"They do not address the relevant issues. We have been and still are fighting for our land," he said.

White youths fire on blacks

By DON JACOBS: Harare 362

ZIMBABWEAN police have detained three white teenagers after nine black schoolchildren were wounded by air-gun pellets fired from a moving car.

A spate of incidents on Monday started a scare which has prejudiced Zimbabwe's race relations. SLTimes 5Dec 1990

One of the schoolchildren was seriously hurt when a pellet lodged in his neck.

Police raided one of Harare's expensive private schools on Thursday and arrested the teenagers, who are expected to appear in a juvenile court next week.

The incidents occurred after reports of the formation of white "vigilante squads", in defiance of a warning by Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi.

There has been a wave of hysteria in Harare's white community, triggered by rumours of numerous gang rapes, but police insist only three rape cases involving white women have been reported to them in the past four months.

ZIMBABWE FUGITIVE TELLS HIS TORTURED BROTHER: SORRY I GOT YOU INTO THAT!

By MARION DUNCAN

HOURS after arriving in Johannesburg from a two-year stint in a Harare jail, Guy Bawden was phoned by Zimbabwe's most wanted man, his brother Christopher "Kit" Bawden.

"Sorry I got you into that," Kit told his cancer-stricken brother, released by Zimbabwe on medical grounds last month.

Guy, 34, is in Johannesburg for a life-saving operation for bladder cancer and kidney damage, the result of torture sessions at the hands of Zimbabwean intelligence agents in 1988.

He arrived last Wednesday, and is staying with his girlfriend outside Johannesburg.

A descendant of Rhodesian pioneers, Guy Bawden was accused two years ago of carrying out bomb attacks on behalf of South Africa.

After 10 months in detention, all charges against him were withdrawn and he was never brought to trial.

But he stayed in detention in the notorious Chikurubi Prison under Zimbabwe's state of emergency laws, along with his father, a cousin and an uncle.

Guy was accused of taking part in an attack on a shopping centre that injured 19 people, including anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill.

Kit Bawden, an alleged South African commando described by Zimbabwean security as the prime suspect for the attack, was never caught.

He supposedly escaped to South Africa, but his whereabouts are still unknown — even to the man who has suffered so much because he happened to be Kit's brother.

Guy was eventually freed on February 21 this year after repeated appeals on humanitarian grounds and eventual threats to sue Zimbabwean Home Afffairs Minister Moven Mahachi.

Guy urgently needs an operation for cancer of the bladder and severe damage to both kidneys, which were kicked and punched for hours after his arrest in mid-1988.

This week he told the Sunday Times about his years in "the hell-hole" and why he was neither angry with his brother nor with the government that jailed him for two years and robbed him of his health.

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"That's just the way it was, the way it is," he said philosophically.

"There's nothing I can do to change it. If Kit walked up to me now, he'd probably smile at me and I'd smile back."

The tall, rangy figure with hollow blue eyes is reluctant to talk about details of his imprisonment because his 68-year-old father still lives in Zimbabwe, and his cousin is still in detention. But hints of the horror show through his controlled monotone.

He was not allowed a comb, razor or mirror for all of his two years in Chikurubi. He washed once a day, in a basin of cold water. He was not allowed writing materials, so he could not even spend his time studying.

"I walked up and down beside the walls. Up and down. I'd wear out a pair of slops a month. There was nothing else to do, so I walked. And I learned patience."

Once in a while he snapped, though. He once slapped another detainee and was sent to the punishment block, sleeping on a stone floor for three months.

Occasionally, members of the Central Intelligence Organisation would arrive and try to persuade him to sign a confession.

"I'd refuse and tell them to take me to court," he said. "I am innocent of everything they accuse me of; they've never had any proof. I wasn't going to cave in and lie.

"What could they do to me? Kill me? So what. I really couldn't give a damn. After a while in there, nothing matters any more."

The prison guards were generally quite kind, he said — "kinder to the detainees than to the convicted men" — but medical facilities were "horrifying".

Prison doctors consistently refused to treat him, although he was bleeding and in pain. "They said I should have hanged; that they would be happy when I died."

Only when he threatened to take legal action were proper tests taken, and even after that he was only fed antibiotics and painkillers.

When his condition deteriorated dramatically, he was taken under armed escort to a hospital along with another sick detainee.

"It was ridiculous. I think people must have thought there was a military coup because of the armoured cars, the anti-aircraft guns, the sirens and all the fuss.

"The government had to issue a statement explaining that it was taking 'highly dangerous prisoners' to hospital for humanitarian reasons.

"Humanitarian! They don't know the meaning of the word. If I could talk about the things I've seen ... but I can't."

Despite his ordeal, Guy intends to return to the family farm between Bulawayo and Gweru after his operation.

"My father is there, and he refuses to leave. He says he would rather die on the farm where he was born than live somewhere else. I have to go back. Everything I own is there.

"What is left of my life is there.

"I know they will watch me, but I feel safe on the farm. And if something else happens, well, it happens."

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'Nothing to fear for whites'

Mandela pledge on reconciliation

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday praised Zimbabwe's policy of reconciliation and said whites would have nothing to fear in South Africa under democratic rule.

Mr Mandela was addressing a rally in Harare. It was not the success that had been hoped for as thousands streamed away from the stadium because of Mr Mandela's late arrival.

Schools

Mr Mandela said the ANC was aware of white fears that blacks would wreak vengeance and whites would be dominated by blacks.

"We deny this," said Mr Mandela.

For example, he said, government schools would be nonracial. But those who preferred to run their own schools and maintain their cultural background would be entitled to do so.

South Africa would follow the same policy of reconciliation that was being practised in Zimbabwe and would be followed in Namibia.

The ANC was totally against any form of racialism or domination.

"We are sincere in saying whites will not have to complain because the system of government would be designed to accommodate the aspirations of all South Africans."

Mr Mandela said he was deeply concerned about the situation regarding black political organisations. He wanted to see the creation of an atmosphere in which all black political organisations, all anti-apartheid elements, would come together to present a united front against apartheid.

At the end of the rally, Zimbabwe's President, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced today would be observed as Mandela Day and would be a holiday.

● The leadership of the Pan Africanist Congress last night failed to turn up for a dinner hosted by Mr Mugabe in honour of Mr Mandela, Sapa reports.

A senior foreign affairs official told the national news agency Ziana in Harare Mr Mugabe had extended an invitation to the PAC but for unknown reasons the PAC delegation, some of whom were attending a three-day meeting in Harare, did not arrive.

Offically greeting Mr Mandela, Mr Mugabe mentioned PAC president Mr Zephania Mothopeng as one of the invited dignitaries.

● See Page 6.

We'll return but talks are out, says PAC

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HARARE — The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) yesterday blew hot and cold politically, deciding to relocate to South Africa but rejecting out of hand any negotiations with the South African Government.

The PAC's decision was made known in a communique issued at the end of a three-day consultative conference with the executive committee of the Pan-Africanist Movement (PAM) — a sister organisation launched in South Africa last year.

"The PAC will politically emerge inside occupied Azania to politically mobilise the Azanian masses and spearhead the struggle for national liberation and self determination. The PAC head office will be in Johannesburg," the communique said.

However, the organisation went on to say that there was no basis for negotiations.

It was prepared to discuss the creation of a mechanism to establish a constituent assembly elected through one person one vote. This assembly would have a mandate, through elections, to draw up a new constitution for the country.

It is clear that from the communique that PAM will maintain its independence and its own executive and membership.

Politically, this means the PAC external mission will have to rely on cadres within South Africa to organise on its behalf.

— Sapa.

Zimbabwe no to negotiation

By THEMBA MOLEFE

THE Zimbabwen Government has endorsed the Pan Africanist Congress's stance against negotiations with State President Mr F W de Klerk. (362)

Opening the PAC and Pan Africanist Movement consultative conference in Harare on Friday, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvogbo said his government and the PAC had a relationship dating back for decades.

"The struggle in Azania cannot be compromised. This is the message from our President, Comrade Robert Mugabe. We salute PAC president Comrade Zephania Mothopeng and all the comrades who have kept the torch burning for the total liberation of Azania.

"Negotiations with Pretoria would involve trading freedoms and values but there would be no colonial power in the chair to oversee the bargaining process as there had been at Lancaster House before Zimbabwe's independence. Sowetan 5/3/90

"Your struggle is marked by preparedness, to suffer without limit as shown by the internal struggles of the people.

"We must not forget that the so-called constitutional reforms by De Klerk are a result of the internal pressures in the form of labour strikes and other forms of struggle. If we allow ourselves to be deceived by De Klerk it will mean we are sacrificing the little victories in our struggle so far."

Madness to be killing one another – Mandela

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By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday made an impassioned appeal for peace in South Africa.

"We are trying to persuade the Government that it is madness that we should be killing one another when we can sit down, talk and settle our problems," said the deputy president of the ANC on his arrival at Harare Airport on a three-day visit to Zimbabwe.

Mr Mandela told cheering crowds of SA exiles and Zimbabwean admirers that in the task of trying to persuade white SA to settle with the ANC, Zimbabwe should lend its support.

White SA, he said, could be of tremendous importance but the white minority should not think that their expertise alone would enable them to lead.

Mr Mandela said he looked forward to the day when President Mugabe would be able to visit a free, non-racial democratic South Africa.

He praised Mr Mugabe and his former political opponent Mr Joshua Nkomo for settling their differences and uniting in one party.

They had set an example, he said, not only for the people of Zimbabwe, "but also for us who are faced with similar problems, if not worse", in an apparent reference to the opposing political factions among blacks in South Africa.

The enthusiastic welcome was headed by President Mugabe, Senior Minister Joshua Nkomo and former President Canaan Banana.

Mr Mugabe described him as a legendary figure, "one man who has moved the world".

He pledged Zimbabwe's support in the struggle by the liberation movements.

Among the banners raised to greet the former prisoner was one which read, "Mandela is free but South Africa is not."

Later Mr Mandela was granted the Freedom of the City of Harare and he and his wife were presented with a silver tea set.

Zimbabwe to aid peasant farmers

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Harare - A ZANU(PF) government returned to power after this month's general election in Zimbabwe will assume drastic powers to acquire land for peasant farmers, according to the farmers, according to the party's election manifesto unveiled by President Robert Mugabe.

The manifesto says a land acquisition Bill will be put before Parliament soon to enable the government to get the land it needs for resettlement during what is termed the second phase of the revolution.

Socialism, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, but adapted to Zimbawean conditions is the party's chosen ideology and the manifesto is heavily laced with promises to improve life for workers and peasants and to keep a tight rein on the activities of the petty bourgeoisie.

However the party says it accepts forms of private enterprise in areas defined by the state and that it will encourage foreign investment on agreed terms and conditions.

Mandela says he feels free at last

3 Pday 6/3/90

HARARE — Tears flowed at the University of Zimbabwe yesterday when Nelson Mandela bent to hug South African children born in exile and said he was "feeling a free man for the first time in my 71 years".

Mandela spoke at the university to mark the 35th anniversary of the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), Sapa-Reuter reports. (~~444~~) (362)

"When the children came forward, I realised anew that nothing can ever stop an idea whose time has come. The idea of democracy, liberation, freedom and peace has come to our country," he said.

Of his arrival in Lusaka last Tuesday he said: "I felt a free man for the first time in my 71 years. I can now say that every day I have enjoyed in freedom, I enjoyed feeling for the first time that I am a human being."

Mandela heads for Tanzania today.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe's last-minute proclamation that yesterday be a public holiday in Mandela's honour caused chaos in banks, courts and schools.

Thousands of people in essential services could not get to work because the government commandeered 150 of Harare's 300 servicable buses to ferry people to a football match in Mandela's honour.

☐ KIN BENTLEY reports from London that only three days after box offices opened, all 72 000 tickets for a Nelson Mandela Concert at Wembley Stadium on Easter Monday had been sold.

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Mugabe promises to improve life of peasants and workers

Zanu (PF) govt to redistribute land

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A Zanu (PF) government returned to power after this month's general election in Zimbabwe will assume drastic powers to acquire land for peasant farmers, according to the party's election manifesto unveiled by President Robert Mugabe.

The manifesto says a Land Acquisition Bill will be put before parliament soon to enable the government to get the land it needs for resettlement during what is termed the second phase of the revolution.

Socialism, based on Marxist-Leninist principles adapted to Zimbabwean conditions, is the party's chosen ideology and the manifesto is heavily laced with promises to improve life for workers and peasants and to keep a tight rein on the activities of the petty bourgeoisie.

However, the party says it accepts forms of private enterprise in areas defined by the state and that it will encourage foreign investment on agreed terms and conditions.

But the party says the national economy is still in the hands of foreign-owned multinational corporations and strategies must be devised to place economic power squarely in the hands of Zimbabweans.



President Mugabe . . . manifesto heavily laced with promises.

"Just as we waged a life and death struggle for the right to be involved and participate fully and decisively in the political life of our country, Zanu (PF) will, more determinedly than before, work to involve the people in the economic life of the country, not only as employees and wage earners, but as owners of the means of production across all economic sectors."

The manifesto says: "As we proceed to put the economy gradually in the hands of Zimbabweans, we expect individuals, co-operatives, joint ventures and the government to be fully involved as partners and co-owners in public and private enterprises.

"Where the party deems it to be in the national interest, certain institutions and properties may be acquired by the state or on behalf of the people.

Last resort

"The process of nationalisation will always be regarded as a matter of last resort where other methods of property acquisition have failed."

The manifesto slams the Rhodesian regime of Mr Ian Smith in a virulent attack on its opponents in the general election.

The main challenge is coming from Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement backed by the Conservative Alliance, the party formerly led by Mr Smith.

The manifesto says: "Any Zimbabwean who believes he can solve the problems of the country by going back to the colonialism, racism and discrimination of the white Rhodesian settlers must be a lunatic."

It refers to "the hotch-potch of drunkards, embezzlers and lunatics who are seeking election only for the purpose of getting money from South African racists, or Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Rhodesia (sic)".

The manifesto says some racists and colonialists have very short memories.

"Although we have forgiven them, we have not forgotten how they ill-treated and exploited our people. We shall soon have to remind them of their past, and also tell them what to expect from us in the future."

Commenting on last year's disturbances at the University of Zimbabwe, which is still closed, the manifesto says students opposed to Zanu (PF) are free to support other parties. But what cannot be tolerated is a direct challenge from the students' union.

The university was financed by the government and was part and parcel of the government system. The students' union could not dictate to government on matters of policy copncerning the university or on the general maintenance of law and order.

The manifesto says Zanu (PF) is studying very closely events in eastern Europe and is trying to learn from the experience of countries there. It will continue its policy of close collaboration with socialist countries.

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Reconciliation crucial

Mandela hopes for universal formula

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Mr Nelson Mandela spoke yesterday of his hopes of forming a broad non-racial government in South Africa containing a formula which would satisfy the whites as well as the oppressed.

Mr Mandela told a news conference in Harare that South African whites wanted guarantees to protect them against domination by blacks.

"We are prepared to address that question, but the exact nature of the guarantee we cannot discuss here.

"It is something still under discussion. We can only hope that in due course we will be able to come out with a formula which will satisfy not only the oppressed people in the country, but the whites as well," he said.

Reconciliation

Mr Mandela was speaking before leaving for Tanzania after a three-day visit where he said the welcome accorded him had exceeded his wildest expectations.

He said he had learnt a lot about how Zimbabwe had applied its policy of reconciliation between the races and how the two main parties had united, reducing political differences among blacks to a minimum.

He said the question of reconciliation could not be stressed too much.

"We have a substantial white population," he said, "and it is our intention that sooner or later the mistakes, the injustices and the cruelties of the past must be forgotten so that all population groups can concentrate on the path of building the country."

Mr Mandela said he was optimistic that the conditions laid down by the ANC for negotiations with the Government would be met.

Asked if he thought the Government of President de Klerk was close to meeting these conditions, he said he hoped a solution was not very far off, but he was not a prophet. Steps in the right direction had been taken.

Mr Mandela said the ANC would be approaching all political organisations so that they could go with a united front to the Government.

He could not predict what the reaction of the PAC would be. "What they do is their affair," he said. "We hope they will regard this question in a serious light."

Asked if there was not a contradiction in his appeal for peace among warring factions in Natal and the ANC backing for the continuation of the armed struggle to end apartheid, Mr Mandela said this was not so.

The violence in Natal was undisciplined and uncontrolled, as against the violence applied by the ANC against the government, which was disciplined and controlled and directed at specific targets. The armed struggle had been forced on the ANC because the Government had closed all other channels.

A sign of the times in Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabweans woke up yesterday morning to find 150 new street name signs had been erected overnight in 10 towns and cities, replacing "offensive and objectionable colonial names", according to Local Government Minister Enos Chikowore.

The move was made under cover of darkness and without prior announcement to forestall souvenir hunters who have already removed most signs commemorating British financier Cecil John Rhodes after whom the country was named until 1980.

The last Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith, yesterday deplored the changes as "childish" and "paranoiac"

"I think it is sad that they have got to destroy past history, pretend it didn't happen and sweep it under the carpet," he said.

When he was prime minister it was calculated Zimbabwe would need 10 new cities the size of the capital to cater for the country's development needs. "I would have thought there would have been so many opportunities for this government to use their names for all the new develpment that should have been created," he said.

Colonial placenames have endured for nearly 10 years after independence because the authorities failed to reach agreement on a previous list of replacements.

In the earlier schedule, intended to come into force in 1982, Rhodes Avenue would have become Karl Marx Avenue and other, now discredited, communist leaders such as Stalin and Mao were commemorated.

Zambia changed all its street names within five years of independence in 1964, Lusaka city council insisting that every street in the suburbs be given an African connotation.

Sunday 8/12/90

(362)

Going, gone — the offensive reminders of colonialism

Star 9/3/90 (362)

Many town and street names were changed when Zimbabwe gained its independence. Ten years later, another round of name-changing is taking place, reports **ROBIN DREW** of The Star's Africa News Service.

HARARE — Anyone looking today for an address at the corner of Stanley Avenue and Victoria Street in what was once Salisbury, Rhodesia, would have to ask for directions to the junction of Jason Moyo Avenue and Mbuya Nehanda Street in Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe.

This week, as Zimbabwe approaches the 10th anniversary of its founding, 150 more street names were changed.

The changes are in line with the government's stated intention to eliminate all offensive and objectionable colonial names — and to honour instead the country's revolutionary heroes.

Anomalies abound.

Moffat Street, named after the missionary who warned against allowing the white pioneers into the country, goes. It is now known as Leopold Takawira Street, after a nationalist activist who died in detention.

But in Harare, the name given to Salisbury in 1982, there is still a Cecil Rhodes Drive in one of the suburbs.

The city's Rhodes Avenue has finally been renamed Herbert Chitepo Avenue — after the former top Zanu official who was assassinated by Rhodesian agents in Lusaka during the liberation war.

Robert Mugabe is having streets named after him in all the main towns and cities, according to the latest name-change list.

The other heroes who have been honoured are all dead.

One of the intentions seems to have been to wipe out any connection that used to exist with British royalty.

In Gweru, King street and Queen's Street have gone and in Harare Queensway has been renamed Airport Road.

As already mentioned, Victoria Street, named after Queen Victoria, has become Mbuya Nehanda after a spirit medium who was hanged by the colonial government in 1898 after the Mashona Rebellion had been put down.

Pioneer Street, the birthplace of Sir Roy Welensky, which was named after Rhodes's Pioneer column, becomes Kaguvi Street after a chief who was hanged at the same time as Mbuya Nehanda.

In Harare, Livingstone Avenue, named after the explorer David Livingstone, remains, as does Churchill Avenue. But in other towns the old names have gone.

Soon after independence, it was proposed that the country should introduce sweeping name changes and honour "heroes" such as Karl Marx, Vladmir Lenin, Marshal Tito and North Korea's Kim Il Sung. However, these proposals were not implemented.

Names which now will disappear from the Harare street map include Stanley Avenue, named after the explorer who gained fame when he went in search of David Livingstone; Gordon Avenue, named after General Gordon, killed while defending Khartoum; and Forbes Avenue, named after a hero of the white man's pioneering days.

During the past 10 years there have been a series of name changes — and more are promised.

Recommendations have already been approved to change the names of dams, hospitals and public buildings.

PAC loses Mugabe's preference

WMail 9/3-15/3/90

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By ANDREW MELDRUM

A RIFT appears to have opened between Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and Zephania Mothopeng, president of South Africa's Pan-Africanist Congress.

Differences between the two former allies became apparent on Sunday night, when the PAC leader snubbed Mugabe's invitation to attend a state banquet in honour of a visit by ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Mugabe had to alter a dinner speech in which he intended to call on the PAC and the ANC to negotiate with the South African government.

Instead, Mugabe made a general call on "all progressive forces in South Africa to come together" and obliquely referred to Mothopeng's snub as a discordant note coming from other quarters saying that negotiations are not the correct thing today".

Mugabe's move towards the ANC away from the PAC — the organisation to which he had once been more closely aligned — was again made apparent at Harare airport on Tuesday, when Mandela left for Tanzania.

Mugabe told a press conference that he fully supported Mandela's efforts "to lead a team of negotiators to the conference table to discuss a new political order in South Africa".

Mugabe has thrown his support behind the ANC and has thus ensured that Zimbabwe will have a role in the negotiations to bring majority rule to South Africa.

The closer ties between Mugabe and the ANC is a clear rebuff for Mothopeng, who had earlier rejected calls by both Mandela and Mugabe to enter into talks with President FW de Klerk's government.

"At this stage there exists no basis for genuine negotiations with the Pretoria regime," said the PAC

Businessmen to meet ANC

Finance Staff (362)

A delegation of 25 businessmen meets the ANC in Harare this weekend in a prelude to wide-ranging talks between big business and the organisation over the next few months.

The delegation comprises the chief executives of 11 of South Africa's largest companies, a senior member of a major Government parastatal and 13 other businessmen and academics.

The meeting has been arranged by the Consultative Business Movement (CBM), headed by executive director Mr Christo Nel, and will give the business leaders an opportunity to discuss with the ANC its plans for the South African economy.

The agenda will focus largely on the organisation's plans to nationalise key assets in the economy — and also on economic restructuring and the role of business in achieving a greater distribution of wealth.

The ANC is sending a 16-man team, headed by SA Communist Party leader Mr Joe Slovo, and Mr Thabo Mbeki, who is in charge of the ANC's international affairs department.

The business delegation includes Mr Peter Wrighton, chief executive of Premier, Mr Murray Hofmeyr, CE of JCI, and Gencor general manager Mr Roodt Senior. Anglo American is represented by Mr Michael Spicer, personal assistant to outgoing chairman Mr Gavin Relly.

● See Page 3.

Courageous FW deserves a chance – Smith

The hair is very grey now, the stoop a little more pronounced, but the mind is as lively as ever and Ian Douglas Smith is still the consummate politician.

Hounded out of his own parliament in Zimbabwe, he nevertheless remains active in public life. Although he will be 71 next month, he feels sincerely that if he can contribute toward the betterment of the people of southern Africa, he will continue to talk to anyone who will listen.

He spoke freely this week, with the same incisiveness and personal conviction as ever he did in the numerous interviews he gave during his days in office.

Obviously relishing his role as an elder statesman, he is in constant demand this side of the Limpopo and in Britain, Australia and North America. Last weekend he was in Johannesburg to speak at a private function.

On South Africa's future:

"I am always prepared to talk about South Africa — I hope not provocatively — as we are neighbours and formerly had close ties. Without being on the inside and able to weigh up all the pros and cons, the political diplomacy that is going on and the coming together of all the different parties, obviously I am not in the position to have all the answers.

"But on the surface, it seems the South Africans are at last coming to grips with the problems that confront them. Whether one agrees with it or not, in all fairness this administration deserves credit for showing courage in making decisions.

"Clearly, these are very controversial, and I take my hat off to the (De Klerk) Government for making decisions which have been hanging fire for years. Without coming down on one side or the other, it looks as if they're moving in the right direction. But so far they have only been dealing with the easy problems; the really difficult ones will be those that come at the end.

"The world should give South Africa recognition for grappling with the most complicated and difficult problem the world has known. It has to bring together divergent people of divergent political philosophies, history and customs. One is based on Western civilisation and the other on the traditional and ancient culture of Africa, which is tribalism.

"I ask people. where has this conflict of systems ever been solved? I am always open to conviction, but then you look at the madness that is going on in the world.

"Look at such countries as India and Pakistan. I said on British television that this was Britain's first experiment in apartheid — dividing the country India in two — and what a mess they made of it.

"There is Palestine, where they tried to divide the Jews and the Arabs; and Ireland, with the same sort of people who had always lived together with the same culture but just had religious differences.

Complexities

"South Africa has a far more complicated problem than any of those countries, yet already people were getting on their feet and criticising this country without knowing anything about the true situation.

"The ignorance displayed by the rest of the world absolutely appalls me."

The basic trouble was that most of those who had so much to say were not even trying to comprehend the complexities of the South African situation. They were not interested, he said, and this was one of the greatest handicaps for those in the country trying to find a fair deal for everyone.

"There are even those so-called friends from overseas who offer advice ... the mischief-makers who come and make fools of themselves, like those American senators. Even the black people told them to go home."



The South African Government is tackling the most complicated political problem the world has known, and it deserves full credit for the courageous decisions it is taking over its constitutional future, says Mr Ian Smith (left).

The former prime minister of Rhodesia was interviewed by The Star's Foreign Editor, **FREDERICK CLEARY**, about South Africa's future.

Mr Smith said he often advised South Africans: "Do not let these so-called friends bluff you. They are thinking only of themselves, votes in the UN and, more important, votes in their own constituencies. British members of parliament, even Ministers, have confessed this to me; not only Conservatives but also Labour people."

South Africans had to be on their guard and make decisions based on what they thought was best for their country and their people. Resorting to appeasement to please others would be wrong, he said.

On the question of a future political dispensation and safeguards for whites and all minority groups, I said there had been criticism of late that Rhodesians made the mistake of agreeing to a constitution at the 1979 Lancaster House talks which specified that whites would have 20 reserved seats in Parliament, a clause which the Mugabe government was now dropping.

"I was the only one who voted against the Lancaster House agreement. I could see how it would all end up, and I was proved correct. Our politicians had the wool pulled over their eyes," he replied.

It was an excellent example of a country (Britain), which had a responsibility for Rhodesia, looking for a solution to suit it, the Organisation of African Unity and the rest of the world, not the Rhodesians.

"And look what has happened in Zimbabwe now — bankruptcy and chaos."

But Mr Smith was not depressed.

"I try to avoid bitterness and recrimination. That is sterile thinking. I am only disappointed because Mr Mugabe had an opportunity to create a wonderful country, the first real success story in black Africa.

"The day he won the election (in March 1980) he said to me: 'We cannot get over how lucky we are, inheriting this jewel of Africa; this wonderful country with its infrastructure, professionalism and skills.' It was his intention to keep it that way, but it only lasted six or eight months.

"But, regarding South Africa, yes, I am sanguine about the future. I can think of many ways I could help. I hope I do not appear arrogant, but I have had over 40 years in the front line of politics and have studied politics all my life. I know from experience that the more you understand a problem, the better your chance of finding means of working things out."

South Africans should realise that Africa was different from the rest of the world. Africans did not believe in the one man, one vote political system and Western democracy. Many black leaders had told him this system had never been part of their culture. They did not want it; it was foisted on them by Western powers — arrogantly.

"The tragedy now is that black states have fallen between two stools. They should perhaps have gone back to their old traditional system and produced leaders from their grassroots. I think it is a good system and prefer it to our own system.

Continent of coups

"But because they were caught in the middle when the Western metropolitan powers pulled out of the continent, they now have a system that does not stem from the grassroots but out of the barrel of a gun. That is why there will not be a change of government in Africa to the north of us other than through a coup. Now we live in a continent of coups."

Could he give a time-scale when there might be majority rule in South Africa?

"It depends on what you mean by majority rule. If you mean one man, one vote, I hope South Africa never accepts that. It would be disastrous. I will not try to give you the answer to what I repeat is the most difficult political question the world has ever known, but a system will have to worked out that will be fair and display justice to all, but at the same time will prevent an abuse of power, domination by one race over another race."

It was not only whites who shared these fears. He had spoken to many black people in SA, in areas where there were strong tribal affiliations — "more than tribes, they say they are nations" — and they told him they would not accept the one man, one vote system, especially in the light of what had happened to the north.

Mr Smith was critical of the fact that, while other neighbouring leaders were meeting and talking with President de Klerk, President Mugabe would not even allow political contact at ministerial level.

"The hypocrisy of it all. I remember the day after they introduced legislation in the Zimbabwe parliament to maintain the state of emergency — which they do not need as they do not have a security problem, but use it to retain power — they criticised South Africa and said: 'You must maintain sanctions against South Africa as they still have a state of emergency.

"The next day they borrowed locomotives and rolling stock from South Africa because their system had broken down.

"I am trying to get the rest of the world to adopt an attitude towards South Africa which does not involve double standards. I try to get them to give South Africa a fair chance. I am pleased to say that, over the last couple of years, I have detected a swing of the pendulum towards South Africa. Fortunately, more people are beginning to realise that South Africa needs time to solve its problems."

Mugabe's actions stifle the economy

(362)

Sowetan 15/3/90

'Pragmatic approach is vital'

LYNN PIKHOLZ, who writes occasional economics articles for the *Sowetan*, today looks at the Zimbabwean economy.

FOCUS

PROBLEM areas in Zimbabwe cover a wide range of issues. Largely responsible is the government's rigidity and inflexibility in meeting economic needs timeously.

The government's long-term approach to decision-making as well as its ideological constraints have resulted in the formation of bureaucratic bottlenecks which are hindering economic development, specifically in relation to investment issues. In addition, the lack of direct foreign investment in Zimbabwe, due largely to government restrictions, remains a serious concern.

There are severe supply side constraints resulting from the import compression policy in 1986 and 1987 which has severely hampered investment, exports and therefore growth. This also contributed to the shortage of foreign exchange which was compounded in the drought years.

People in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors have to acquire permission to import through the attainment of import licences which are dependent upon past and export performance. A shortage has arisen of imports vital to producing goods for both domestic consumption needs and export purposes.

Investment

Moreover, net investment has dropped from a rate of 20 percent of GDP to below 15 percent. It is estimated than an investment rate of 25 percent of GDP is necessary to attain growth in the 4-6 percent region.

Import compression has been in line with ideology to reduce reliance on foreigners and to promote import substitution where possible and viable. It has also helped Zimbabwe to attain a higher credit rating which is vital to attaining foreign funds. Zimbabwe's current account deficit dropped from 11 percent of GDP in 1982, and registered a small surplus in 1987, which it has sustained.

Inflation

Inflation in Zimbabwe has rocketed to an official 12-13 percent rate. This is vastly inaccurate as it is calculated from a 1970's basket of goods. A truer underlying rate is probably closer to the 15-25 percent range. Speculation pressure is thought to be largely responsible for pushing up the rate. Higher prices are built into contracts, causing a ripple effect through the economy.

Government price controls and administered prices also contribute to inflation as does the increase in money supply, which arises from excessive government expenditure and increased proceeds from exports, as was the case last year.

Problems

The uncertainty surrounding the price level makes it difficult for policy makers to engage in reasonable exchange and interest rate policies as they are critically dependent on knowing the inflation rate. Investors also have to contend with an additional risk in their decisions with respect to the uncertainty surrounding inflation.

Zimbabwe's dependence on its primary sector makes export earning (and economic growth) hostage to international commodity prices and uncrontrollable weather conditions. The partial dependence of the manufacturing sector on agriculture (eg. the chemical/fertiliser industry) compounds the problem in bad times. The concentration of agriculture on maize and tobacco can also increase problems during drought years.

Unemployment in Zimbabwe is often cited as the most pressing problem at present in the economy. It has doubled in the past eight years. With 25 percent of the available workforce unemployed and with 300 000 school leavers entering the job market each year, the situation will be at crisis point this year if something is not done immediately. Moreover, there appears to be a mismatch between the skills required in the market place and those available in the economy.

Deficit

The government deficit (government taxes minus government expenditure) at around 10 percent of the gross domestic product, is often quoted as being the cause of many problems. The size of the deficit is a key issue in Zimbabwe's negotiations with foreign creditors. Whereas the latter would like Zimbabwe reduce its deficit to 5 percent immediately, the government refuses to compromise on its social projects and will thus not be able to meet its planned defict of 6 percent for this year.

Manufacturing is highly concentrated, both geographically and across industries. The sector is under considerable foreign ownership and is a net consumer of foreign exchange. There is a desperate need for both foreign and domestic new investment.

The aim of new investment however should not be to simply generate huge profits for foreign capital while putting the local enterprises out of business.

The main measures of the government's trade liberalisation plan, some of which are already in place, will go a significant way towards solving current economic problems.

The reduction of bureaucracy, particularly with respect to investment as well as the promotion of jobs and output export potential, are noticeable. A one-stop investment centre with a guarantee of a 90-day turnaround time should lessen the bureaucracy surrounding investment.

Incentives

Export incentive schemes and the export revolving fund scheme will serve exporters' needs. In response to the foreign exchange shortage, trapped funds can now qualify for venture capital status and remittances of up to 50 percent of net profit are allowed out of the country provided there is investment in government-approved projects.

Price and income policies have also been liberalised and, as a result, have become more market-related. Plans to increase productive investment, specifically in agriculture and related projects followed by manufacturing and mining, are also impressive.

Incentive

Water supply development and irrigation are main considerations as this will lessen the impact of droughts on the entire economy. As an incentive to investors, import duty and sales tax will be waived on imports of capital equipment.

It is evident that Mugabe's more market-related approach is both necessary and practical. One can simply no longer afford to ignore the reality of individualism that Zimbabwe has inherited. The emphasis now is not only on pure socialist priciples but on national development.

Mugabe's adoption of a pragmatic and more convenient strategy, by incorporating some elements of a mixed economy and flexibility in decision-making, is vital at this stage to Zimbabwe's future economic development and the resolution of its problems.

Fears of voting fraud

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By DON JACOBS: Harare

ZIMBABWE'S Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission has protested about irregularities in what threatens to be a no-holds-barred general and presidential election at the end of the month.

President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party says it is seeking a "clear mandate" to introduce a one-party state but opponents claim tactics used against them have already undermined the credibility of the poll.

Mr Peter Mujaranji, candidate for Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) in Kariba, was reportedly beaten up by a crowd of Zanu (PF) youths in the northern town of Karoi last week.

"What aggravates the issue is the allegation that the mayor of Chinhoyi, Mr Mayford Mawere, was inciting the youths and saying "beat him, he is a ZUM candidate," protested the Catholics in a letter to Mr Anthony Eastwood, acting chairman of the election supervisory commission.

The Catholics also deplore the swift veil of secrecy thrown over Mr Mugabe's nomination papers for his presidential candidacy against Mr Tekere. 31 June 18/3/90

Mr Tekere's officials were cleared from the nomination court together with journalists when they alleged inaccuracies in Mr Mugabe's papers.

The London-based human rights group Africa Watch is understood to have written a seven-page letter to President Mugabe urging him to remove fears of ballot rigging and other electoral malpractice.

Fury as Mugabe changes names of roads

S/Times, 18/3/90

By DON JACOBS
Harare

THE blitz on "offensive and objectionable" colonial names conducted by President Robert Mugabe's government has made some Zimbabweans hopping mad.

New street signs bearing the President's name have been torn down.

"We don't want these signs, this is Bulawayo," said a note left in Robert Mugabe Way, formerly Queens Road.

A 10km stretch embracing the city-centre thoroughfare Grey Street (notorious for its sump-crunching humps), Queens Road and Airport Road was renamed after the head of state without any consultation with local city fathers.

The Ministry of Local Government similarly proclaimed new names for Borrow Street, Wilson Street, Rhodes Street, Abercorn Street and Selborne Avenue.

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Costs

Bulawayo city councillors, all supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, said almost all of the new names commemorate veterans of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF).

Throughout the country the "colonial" names of 150 major thoroughfares were changed in 10 towns and cities.

In Bulawayo alone the exercise is estimated to have cost the city council at least R10 000 while private firms are said to be spending R85 000 on new stationery.

Land the main issue in Zimbabwe campaigns

Star 20/3/90 (362)

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

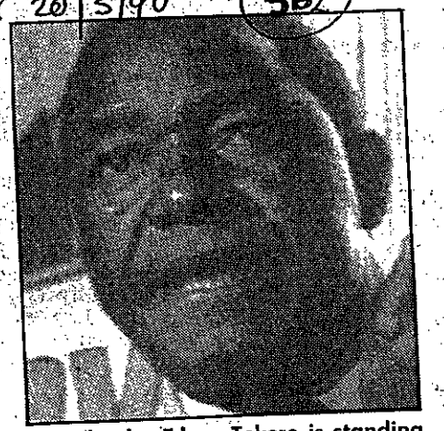
HARARE — His face contorted, Robert Mugabe raged: "Is this what we went to prison for? Is this what we suffered and died for ? That 4 000 people should own most of the best land in the country when 10 million people need land? No!"

Land has become the most emotive issue in the Zimbabwe general election campaign, now in full swing.

President Mugabe, leader of the ruling Zanu (PF) party — which now includes Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele-dominated former opposition Zapu party — has addressed tens of thousands of people in a sweep through the country from Hwange in the north-west to Mutare on the eastern border.

He has promised, to tumultuous cheering, that his government will not be stopped from taking land presently owned by the 4 400 white commercial farmers, who occupy about one-third of the available land, and handing it to peasant farmers.

"Never again shall we be slaves in our own country," has been Mr Mugabe's cry — one which never fails to draw a warm response.



ZUM leader Edgar Tekere is standing against Robert Mugabe in the presidential election.

The land question and bitter attacks on former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith and his new ally, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader Edgar Tekere, are dominating Zanu's campaign.

Mr Tekere, once a close associate of Mr Mugabe, is contesting the presidential election against his former leader. His party, backed by the White-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe of which Mr Smith is honorary life vice-president, is contesting all but nine of the 120 seats.

Mr Tekere has been blasted by Zanu (PF) leaders for going into an alliance with Mr Smith, branded as the man responsible for the deaths of thousands of black people during the Rhodesian war.

Asked how he felt about this, Mr Smith said: "As far as I am concerned a change of government would be the finest thing for Zimbabwe. I am backing ZUM because I am a part of the Conservative Alliance.

"I have been trying to pull out of frontline politics and to leave it to the younger people. But I am implicated and if I can give advice, then I am willing to do so."

Mr Smith said he thought Mr Tekere was expressing the views of thinking people, black and white. He stood for free enterprise and was saying Marxism-Leninism had failed.

The mud-slinging at election rallies has become vicious.

Mr Tekere has been called a "rabid dog" and accused of treason by Zanu (PF) speakers. His candidates have been labelled as criminals with records of forgery, theft and assault.

He and his party officials have in turn accused the ruling party leadership of corruption and of having stolen and embezzled millions.

Mr Tekere keeps on saying the election is going to be rigged and has warned that, if it is returned to power, Mr Mugabe's government will be out within 12 months "the painful way".

And Mr Mugabe has accused Mr Tekere of threatening to assassinate the Zanu (PF) leadership and stage a coup.

"You are playing with fire, my boy," he said at the weekend.

Mr Tekere drew a crowd of about 10 000 when he spoke in Bulawayo and urged the army and the police to vote for him.

He said, "If they (Zanu) fiddle with the votes, then the people will charge them with high treason, as happened in Romania and East Germany."

The elections will take place on March 28 and 29. There are 4,8 million registered voters, who will get two ballot papers: one for the presidential election and one for their constituency Member of Parliament.

Bitter campaign in Zimbabwe

AR64s 21/3/90 (362)

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — His face contorted, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe raged: "Is this what we went to prison for? Is this what we suffered and died for? That four thousand people should own most of the best land in the country when 10 million people need land? No!"

Land has become the most emotive issue in the campaign for the general election on March 28 and 29.

Mr Mugabe, leader of the ruling Zanu (PF) party which now includes Mr Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele-dominated former opposition Zapu party, has addressed tens of thousands of people in a sweep through the country from Hwange in the north-west to Mutare on the eastern border.

He has promised to tumultuous cheering that his government will not be stopped from taking land owned by the 4 400 white commercial farmers who occupy about one-third of the land and handing it to peasant farmers for resettlement.

The land question and bitter attacks on former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his new ally, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement's leader Mr Edgar Tekere, are dominating Zanu's campaign.

Mr Tekere, once a close associate of Mr Mugabe, is contesting the presidential election. His party has backed the white-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe of which Mr Ian Smith is honorary life vice-president which is contesting all but nine of the 120 seats.

Mr Tekere has been blasted by Zanu (PF) leaders for forming an alliance with Mr Ian Smith who has been branded as the man responsible for the deaths of thousands of black people during the Rhodesian war.

Asked how he felt about this, Mr Smith told Argus Africa News Service, "Well, you know me, I have horns growing out of my head."

"As far as I am concerned a change of government would be the finest thing for Zimbabwe.

"I have been trying to pull out of frontline politics and to leave it to the younger people. But I am implicated and if I can give advice, then I am willing to do so."

Mr Smith said he thought Mr Tekere was expressing the views of thinking people, black and white.

He stood for free enterprise and he was saying that Marxism Leninism had failed.

"The penny has dropped everywhere else but not with the government of Mr Mugabe, yet."

The mud-slinging at election rallies has become vicious. Mr Tekere has been called a "rabid dog" and accused of treason by Zanu (PF) speakers.

Mr Tekere and his party officials have in turn accused the ruling party leadership of corruption and of having stolen and embezzled millions.

Surprise twists as Mugabe misses 'uhuru' celebrations

Sowetan 21/3/90

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HARARE - In a surprise development President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe did not attend Namibia's independence celebrations last night in a move apparently aimed at avoiding contact with President FW de Klerk.

The sudden cancellation of his trip to Namibia was announced here yesterday morning in a statement which said that President Mugabe would instead be attending political rallies at home in preparation for the general elections. No other reasons were given.

President Mugabe's decision came as a total surprise as Zimbabwe is one of the six Frontline states which have spearheaded the diplomatic fight for Namibia's independence.

Political observers here believed that, while many of the African delegates may object to what they could consider to be 'supping with the devil' at a South African hosted banquet, they would nevertheless snub Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, if they did not turn up - and this is what Mugabe has now done.

Mugabe is one of the strongest opponents of South Africa and has prohibited any official contacts at ministerial level between his government and Pretoria.

Zimbabwe's five man delegation to Namibia's independence celebrations will now be led by Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira and includes Dr Eddison Zvobgo, minister of state for political affairs, who played a prominent role in Zimbabwe's independence negotiations at Lancaster House 10 years ago.

Coup

In what will be a major South African public relations coup, the South African head of state will have a captive audience - at a South African-hosted supper - of some of Pretoria's staunchest critics.

It has already been confirmed that in Windhoek De Klerk will hold talks with his Angolan counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Analysts expect that the South African openess and generosity - it was the single biggest donor to the independence celebrations, giving R5 million - could create a receptive atmosphere for De Klerk's 'new broom' policies of reform and contact with his African neighbours.

Supported

Mugabe's cancellation of his trip to Windhoek came after a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity ad-hoc committee on southern Africa agreed to begin direct contacts with the South African government in an effort to find a peaceful end to apartheid.

"The ad-hoc committee has supported strongly the programme put forward by the ANC that includes talks with De Klerk on April 11," Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told a news conference after the summit.

The committee is to set up a monitoring group, composed of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to watch peace moves recently set in motion by De Klerk.

The meeting agreed that the measures taken so far by De Klerk were "far too insufficient" for the international community to change its position on South Africa.



Robert Mugabe

W/M 23/3-29/3/90 362

Zimbabwe's farmers go big on birds

By CHARLES RUKUNI
Bulawayo

OSTRICH farming is growing at an incredible pace in Zimbabwe.

The feathers are in high demand for dusters or dress trimmings. The skin from a single bird can fetch as much as R300 and is used for such items as handbags, purses gloves and shoes.

The meat is now a craze with weight-watchers in places like Japan, Europe and the United States, and particularly those from developed countries, because of its low fat. Meat not fit for human consumption is turned into pet food and bone meal. Infertile eggs can be blown and handicrafted into ornamental gifts that can fetch R12.

The Ostrich Producers Association of Zimbabwe (Topaz), says that after processing and shipping charges, a single ostrich can bring R500. The same ostrich will cost only R120 to bring it to slaughter stage.

The association says: "One does not need a degree to calculate that ostrich farming offers high returns." And the message is spreading across the country like a veld fire.

Five years ago, Topaz had six members. Today is has 56. Its president, Kevin Grant, says ostrich farming is not only profitable but is also saving the bird from extinction.

Fewer than 2 000 ostrich now live in the wild in Zimbabwe while those in captivity are estimated at about 10 000. Grant says: "I am convinced that ostrich farming is going to be one of the most viable ventures in the country. It will be very difficult to beat the viability of ostrich farming because of the drought."

Multinational corporations like London-based Lonrho have gone into ostrich farming and are cashing in on the demand for breeding stock. Ostrich farming pioneers in Zimbabwe relied on gathering eggs from the wild. Today most farmers are breeding their own stock.

Topaz is so confident it is carrying out a feasibility study to set up an ostrich abattoir in Harare. — Gemini News.

Mugabe wa

Cont (36

S. Times 25-3-90

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe and his Ministers have been accused of inciting anti-white feelings as a wave of election violence threatens to sweep Zimbabwe.

The ruling Zanu (PF) party has also been criticised for its alleged intimidation of voters and abuse of powers as the country heads for what could be its last multi-party election.

The country's 100 000 whites, who were left untouched by violence during the 1985 election, are being publicly threatened because of the election pact between Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance and Mr Edgar Tekere's opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

As campaigning for the Wednesday and Thursday presidential and general elections reached a crescendo, Mr Mugabe joined in the Zanu (PF) party's outrage at the pact, which is aimed at blocking plans for a one-party state.

"If the whites in Zimbabwe want to rear their ugly, terrorist and racist head by collaborating with ZUM, we will chop that head off," Mr Mugabe told a rally in Masvingo, to the dismay of Catholic churchmen and international human rights observers.

And this week Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira warned farmers in Karoi who are suspected of funding Mr Tekere's ZUM: "Those who are playing with fire run the risk of putting their community in danger as soft targets."

There are now growing fears of another orgy of reprisals, as after the 1985 general election, when five opposition supporters were gunned down in cold blood at Hwange railway station.



COMRADE MUGABE ... opposition to his plans for a one-party state in Zimbabwe amount to 'playing with fire', he warns opponents

Blackmail

Other atrocities included the hacking to death of an opposition candidate and the eviction of thousands of minority party supporters from their homes.

In 1985, however, whites were ignored by the rampaging mobs of Zanu (PF) youths and women's league activists.

Mr Smith, 71, last week accused the ruling party of inciting anti-white violence.

"This is what the government is aiming at," he protested in an interview. "If you talk like that at public meetings it means you are promoting violence.

"It is blackmail and blatant intimidation. Anybody who is surprised at this behaviour is a bit naive. There is far more freedom and justice in South Africa than here."

By DON JACOBS: Harare

Most observers feel Mr Tekere will lose heavily to Mr Mugabe in the nationwide presidential poll and that he stands little chance of winning more than a handful of the 120 parliamentary constituencies.

This will clear the way for Zanu (PF) to amend the Lancaster House constitutional declaration of rights and abolish freedom of political association.

Mr Mugabe says the first priority of his new government will be to speed up acquisition of land from the 4 400 white commercial farmers for resettlement by six-million peasants.

"Zanu (PF) is going to win because the election is being rigged every day," predicte Mr Smith.

An international rights group, Africa Watch, protested against alleged election malpractices in a seven-page memorandum to Mr Mugabe, made public this week.

It said state funds were being channelled to Zanu (PF) through the Ministry of

AIDS engulfs Zimbabwe

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THE grim toll of AIDS in Zimbabwe is reflected in almost weekly reports of prominent people dying "after a short illness".

A veteran guerrilla promoted to a senior position in the Game Department, four doctors, a well-known poet and writer and a former guerrilla commander have all succumbed in the past few years, while the government attempts to curb publicity, admitting fewer than 3 000 cases.

A study commissioned by local Roman Catholic churchmen expresses the fear that Zimbabwe's population, which has risen from four-million to nine-million since 1965, could fall to seven-million by the turn of the century.

Less conservative sources say 60 percent of all black Zimbabweans and eight percent of the 100 000 whites will die. A prominent Harare doctor said he was currently seeing as many cases among his white patients as his black ones.

At a seminar in Harare earlier this month Dr John Manson, of the Anglo American Corporation, said 10 to 20 percent of Zimbabweans were already infected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

By DON JACOBS: Harare

Studies showed that 60 percent of Zimbabwe's 60 000-strong armed forces were infected, and HIV tests were positive for 30 to 50 percent of all hospital admissions and 80 percent of all new tuberculosis patients, he said.

His speech was suppressed by the main news media.

Although the government has been praised by international health organisations for the vigour of its AIDS awareness campaign, an ambivalent attitude seems to have been taken by Minister of Health, Brigadier Felix Muchemwa.

S/Times 25/3/90

Blackout

The 35-year-old former guerrilla medic, who swopped his stethoscope for an AK-47 when he commanded the controversial Presidential Guard Unit, rejects any link between HIV statistics and the incidence of AIDS.

"They are two different issues," he told Parliament earlier this year when a leading spokesman on environmental matters, independent MP Henry Elsworth, tried to penetrate the news

"HIV is only a sign of infection which may or may not develop into AIDS," said Brig Muchemwa.

His view reinforces that of many Zimbabweans who are pinning their hopes on a cure being found or on traditional religion offering a miraculous escape from the grim nemesis.

The Herald carries frequent articles on cures being found in Kenya, Zaire and other countries not noted for medical pioneering.

Meanwhile, employers are beginning to take practical precautions in the face of the predicted holocaust.

Zimbabwe's 4 400 white commercial farmers are moving away from labour-intensive crops, such as cotton, in the expectation of an acute shortage of labour.

This is particularly noticeable north of Harare, where a "corridor of infection" was established in the early 80s by lorry drivers plying the route from Zaire and Zambia.

At a recent seminar on black advancement, Bulawayo personnel manager Peter Harding said employers feared 40 percent of their workforce would die in the next five years.

Firms are considering overseas

2) ST Times 25/3/90.

rns 'racist'

'If they rear their ugly terrorist and racist head by collaborating with ZUM, we will chop that head off'

Political Affairs, that ZUM had been prevented from holding rallies and that the state-controlled Press's coverage of Mr Tekere's campaign "consists largely of unsubstantiated allegations that ZUM is funded by South Africa".

Africa Watch's appeal for an end to electoral malpractice was greeted with a frosty silence from Mr Mugabe's government.

Defectors

Information Minister Witness Mangwende is understood to have warned reporters at the national news agency Ziana about their too-candid reporting on election violence and inflammatory Zanu (PF) speeches.

Ziana reported, for example, that a sports editor of a government-owned weekly newspaper in Chinhoyi, the Makonde Star, was beaten up by Zanu (PF) youths who condemned the paper for carrying stories of assaults on ZUM voters.

Mr Mugabe, however, has accused Mr Tekere of resorting to his own forms of intimidation by suggesting there could be a Rumanian-style uprising or a military coup if Zanu (PF) wins.

"You are playing with fire, my boy," Mr Mugabe warned his former close friend in the guerrilla high command.

While Zanu (PF) has made much of a wave of defectors from ZUM who say they are appalled by Mr Tekere's "reactionary" pact with the Conservative Alliance, Mr Smith has no qualms about voting for the fiery ex-revolutionary.

"If I have to think of somebody who wasn't associated with the skullduggery that went on before 1980 then there is nobody I can vote for," said Mr Smith.

whites

Mugabe clings to one party state

ARGUS 26/3/90

From ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service in Harare

ZIMBABWE

Flying in the face of the world trend to opening up political systems to competing parties, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe is holding fast to his support for the one party state.

Zimbabwe, 10 years after independence, still operates under the multi-party system.

But President Mugabe has made it clear that after next week's general election (March 28 and 29), he would like to see the single party concept made mandatory by law.

He told questioners in a radio interview: "I cannot see the multiparty system thriving in Africa today. It may do so in time but only after a lot of upheavals."

He said that in African countries generally, and certainly in Zimbabwe, opposition parties were not prepared to act only in the political field.

"You will never get peace," he said, referring to the fighting in Matabeleland when Zapu and Zanu (PF) existed as separate parties. Two years ago they signed a pact to unite and the dissident rebellion ended.

He referred also to alleged attempts by the exiled opposition leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, to foment rebellion and accused the Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader, Mr Edgar Tekere, of going along the same road.

Mr Mugabe's second objection to the existence of other political parties was that they were often based on tribal affiliations.

He believed the one party system could have a multiparty functional approach within it.

The one party should encompass as many people as possible and as many shades of political opinion: The party would have access to as many views as possible.

There should be competition for posts within the Central Committee and Parliamnent. It would be an open field, though regulated so that tribalism did not dominate.

"At the end of the day," he said, "with one party , the decisions of the majority become binding. We all move as one."

Opposition to a one party system was expressed at the recent inaugural congress of the united Zanu (PF) party, but the congress adopted the list of aims and object including the commitment "to seek to establish a one party state."

Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement which is presenting the main challenge to President Mugabe says it is very much against the single party idea.

A Zimbabwean columnist contributing to the debate in the independent weekly Financial Gazette said: "Let us accept the fact that we Africans are politically different: we cannot tolerate political differences.

"If you do not belong to my party but to the other party, you are my enemy. You are not my rival or opponent, because there is no such concept or word in Shona and Ndebele."

The writer, using the word "unipartism" said: "Above all, unipartism ends the inherent factional fueds and fights that inevitably result from multipartism. There is also the fact that African opposition parties are almost always tribal parties."

The columnist favoured a *de facto* one party state brought about by effective organisation of the masses as against a one party state imposed by law which, he said, was like a house without doors or windows.

Leading candidate shot in Zimbabwe poll run-up

Argus 26/3/90

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Gunfire replaced the bitter verbal exchanges in the final weekend of campaigning in Zimbabwe's general election to take place on Wednesday and Thursday this week.

Recovering from gunshot wounds in a Gweru hospital yesterday was Mr Edgar Tekere's chief lieutenant, Mr Patrick Kombayi, a parliamentary candidate.

President Robert Mugabe said Mr Kombayi had been shot after he had fired at a vehicle belonging to Vice-President Simon Muzenda, his opponent in the election, and had set the vehicle on fire.

Hot-tempered man

Mr Kombayi is a powerfully built hot-tempered man who several years ago was removed from office as mayor of Gweru for abusing his powers. He was once photographed biting an iron bar to show how strong he was.

State security oficials would not allow the Press to interview him in hospital. But senior officials of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum), of which he is national organising secretary, said he had denied shooting at Mr Muzenda's vehicle.

Sources in Gweru said they reliably understood that Mr Kombayi had been chased and shot by a bodyguard after he had set fire to the deputy president's vehicle while Mr Muzenda was addressing a rally.

Another senior Zum official, Mr Gerry Nyambuya, the party's director of elections, was also reported to be in hospital.

Heavy police patrols were on the streets of Gweru yesterday.

At a rally in Harare, President Mugabe said he was saddened to hear that the No 2 man in Zum had been involved in unleashing bloody violence.

Hospital officials in Gweru said Mr Kombayi had undergone a two-hour operation and was "okay".

The Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, which is backing Mr Tekere's party, said last week that the election should be postponed as it would not be free and fair.

The party formerly led by Mr Ian Smith said intimidation was rife and violence had erupted.

President Mugabe has accused Mr Tekere of plotting to assassinate the leadership of Zanu (PF) and of planning a coup within the next year.

Mr Tekere has claimed the election will be rigged.



A NEW SISTER: The Duke of York bends to pose with his first child, 19-month-old Princess Beatrice,

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Pre-poll tensions rise in Zimbabwe

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Violence marred campaigning over the weekend for this country's fourth and possibly last multi-party elections, at which President Robert Mugabe is seeking a mandate to introduce a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe, who says he will implement the measure only if he receives an overwhelming vote in the March 28 and 29 presidential and general poll, spent the weekend barnstorming in the constituencies, where he drew large enthusiastic crowds — in marked contrast to early election apathy.

He accused Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) of "unleashing bloody violence" in an incident on Saturday in the central town of Gweru.

It was, however, impossible to obtain independent eyewitness accounts of the shooting of former Gweru mayor Mr Patrick Kombayi, the local ZUM candidate against Vice-President Mr Simon Muzenda.

While members of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) kept reporters from interviewing Mr Kombayi in his hospital bed, Mr Mugabe alleged the ZUM candidate had been shot while trying to evade capture after firing at the tyres of a pick-up truck belonging to Mr Muzenda and pouring inflammable liquid over it.

Tension in the area is running particularly high after Mr Mugabe issued an 11th-hour electoral proclamation "validating corrections to errors" in the drawing of constituency boundaries. ZUM claims that this, combined with a last-minute change to rules on voting procedures, amounts to blatant gerrymandering, as voters not on formal rolls will now be able to cast their ballots.

In Masvingo, five people were seriously hurt in clashes after Zanu(PF) members arrived singing at a hotel where ZUM supporters had gathered.

In Mhangura, 160km north-west of Harare, ZUM claims a rally was disrupted by a joint force of Zanu(PF) youth wing and CIO agents.

Two people — both ZUM supporters — are reported to have died so far in election violence

Land, accelerated Africanisation and the economy have been the main issues of Mr Mugabe's campaign, while Mr Tekere has attacked unpunished corruption, alleged financial waste and Zimbabwe's involvement in the Mozambican civil war.

Sapa reports that ZUM still intends to go to court to challenge the validity of Mr Mugabe's nomination papers.

Addressing about 2 000 people at the University of Zimbabwe yesterday, Mr Tekere denied a report in the Herald newspaper that his party had said it was satisfied that the papers were in order.

'President by default'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Former guerilla Mr Edgar Tekere, 51, plans to apply to the Zimbabwean High Court today for an order declaring him president of Zimbabwe by default.

His lawyers confirmed that an urgent application would be made to have President Robert Mugabe's nomination papers declared invalid because of discrepancies in the signatures.

The poll for the position of executive head of state is due to be held tomorrow and on Thursday, during Zimbabwe's second post-independence general elections.

Tekere aide tells of kidnapping, beating

Sept Times 27/3/90 (362)

HARARE. — A senior aide to Zimbabwe's opposition presidential candidate said he was kidnapped, beaten up and shot at on Saturday by the bodyguards of Vice-President Simon Muzenda.

Mr Jerry Nyambuya, director of Mr Edgar Tekere's presidential campaign, said the bodyguards were also responsible for shooting Mr Muzenda's election opponent, Mr Patrick Kombayi, who is in hospital with serious gunshot wounds.

Mr Nyambuya, his face swollen and bruised, said he was bundled into the boot of a car. The car stopped on a dirt road and he was taken out and searched.

"I jumped the fence and I could hear the clicking of a safety pin. I was going to be shot in the back. I dived to the ground as one man started firing.

"He thought he had actually shot me. They thought I was dead. I heard them say: 'He will die now, let's go.'"

The shooting has heightened tension in the campaign for the March 28-29 elections and led to fears of more violence. — Sapa-Reuter

S.T.Day 28/3/90 (362)

Zimbabweans vote on multi-party system

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — An estimated 4,9-million Zimbabweans begin polling today in general and presidential elections expected to decide the fate of the multi-party system.

Edgar Tekere, 53, once President Robert Mugabe's most fanatically loyal guerrilla lieutenant, is conceded by observers to have mounted the most serious challenge to his former chief's leadership in the past 10 years.

Few, however, give Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) a chance of winning more than a handful of the 120 parliamentary constituencies being polled after a campaign marred by widespread violence and by allegations of electoral malpractice.

With another 30 nominated seats in the gift of the political establishment under Zimbabwe's new unicameral system, the ruling Zanu (PF) has to win only 46 constituencies to stay in power.

Tekere went to the High Court here yesterday seeking an order alleging serious discrepancies in Mugabe's nomination papers.

Tekere, yesterday withdrew the petition to have himself declared the winner by default.

Attorney-general and member of Mugabe's cabinet Patrick Chinemasa said: "The application was brought to embarrass his excellency, President Mugabe, and that shows comrade Tekere's understanding of multi-party democracy."

A spokesman for Tekere's lawyers said, however, that it was only when election officials produced 1988 voters rolls — earlier thought to have become invalid — that they were able to trace the names of sufficient nominees who signed Mugabe's election papers.

Although 15 people signed Mugabe's papers from Tekere's home province Manicaland, fewer than 10 names were traceable on the computerised list of voters.

Sowetan 29/3/90

Signs of the times

BULAWAYO — Bulawayo's new street sign posts bearing the names of liberation war heroes have been damaged.

Last week the major streets and avenues in the city changed their names in line with a government decision to name them after heroes of the guerilla war for independence.

However, here in Bulawayo, the former political power base of now disbanded Zapu Party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the move has met with opposition even though Mr Nkomo's party decided to integrate in the ruling Zanu (PF) party of President Robert Mugabe in December 1987.

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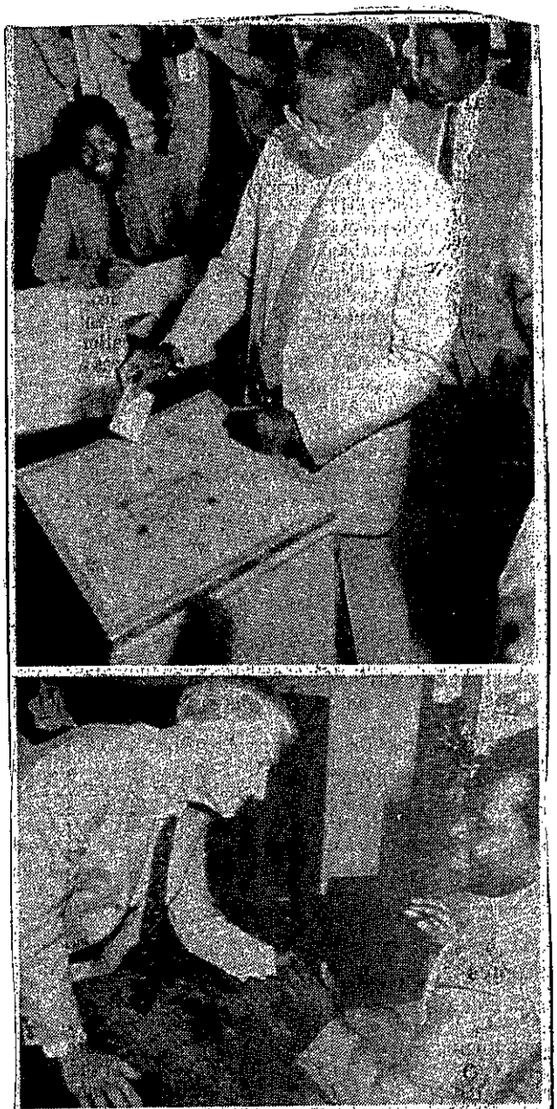
Ignored

Some Bulawayo town councillors were reported to have opposed the decision, saying they had not been consulted and Nkomo himself denied having given intructions for the decision on the new names to be implemented.

Reliable sources said the town council had sent a list of names to the government which was ignored.

Last week four new sign posts bearing the names of Zanu heroes, including that of Mugabe, were found damaged.

The liberation war heroes who were honoured by the government in Bulawayo were Mugabe, Josiah Tongogara, the former Zanu army commander who died in Mozambique, Herbert Chitepo, a Zanu leader killed in Zambia, Leopold Takawira and four Zapu officials.



President Robert Mugabe, top, yesterday cast his vote in Zimbabwe's general election and first presidential election, as did former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith, above. Pictures: REUTER

B1Dam 29/3/90 (362)

Stormy exchange over Zimbabwe elections

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe yesterday called on Zimbabwe's estimated 4,9-million voters to "bury once and for all (Edgar) Tekere and his white sponsors".

His impassioned language to a crowd of cheering supporters, when he cast his own ballot shortly after the start of two days of polling, was a rebuff for local Roman Catholic churchmen.

Only hours before they had appealed to Mugabe to end violence and intimidatory rhetoric, which, they said, was "already calling into question the freedom and fairness of the general and presidential election".

The Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission lashed out at the threat of reprisals against whites because they had supported Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

Tekere, whose party made a controversial pact with the white Conservative Alliance, formerly Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front, has fought the campaign by attacking unpunished corruption, mass unemployment resulting from alleged economic mismanagement, and involvement in the Mozambican civil war.

Smith also censured the conduct of the elections when he made repeated attempts to cast his ballot yesterday morning for Tekere — ballot boxes failed to arrive on time in the Harare central constituency where his house is situated.

"I am not happy about the way things have been carried out," he said, predicting that malpractice and intimidation would ensure the re-election of Mugabe and the return of Zanu candidates in most of the 120 parliamentary constituencies.

Counting is due to begin tomorrow but there have been hints that Mugabe may issue yet another special presidential proclamation — this time extending polling, in order to ensure the maximum possible voter turnout.



BALLOT CHECK: Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith has his hands checked for an ultra-violet sensitive chemical to ensure that he does not vote more than once in the Zimbabwe general election. MRCUS 29/3/90

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'Peaceful, humorous' mood in Mugabe dream election

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's presidential and general elections went into their second day peacefully in spite of opposition fears of violent intimidation by the ruling party.

Election director Mr Malcolm Thompson told journalists yesterday as the first day of voting ended that reports from around the country showed the poll was being conducted "in a peaceful and in many cases a humorous atmosphere".

He added: "Police indicate no violence in any one of the provinces in close proximity to a polling station."

The ruling Zanu (PF) party of President Robert Mugabe, who has fought a no-holds-barred campaign, is widely expected to win a landslide victory that would enable him to replace the present multiparty system with his dream of a one-party state.

Yesterday he appealed for peace and tranquillity and said he would prosecute instigators of violence.

The election pits President Mugabe against Mr Edgar Tekere, a maverick but populist politician and leader of the breakaway Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum).

Mr Tekere is handicapped by pro-Zanu bias in the State-controlled Press. His candidate for the central town of Gweru, Mr Patrick Kombayi, was shot and wounded on Saturday. Mr Kombayi says he was shot by government intelligence agents.

Election supervisory agents had no comment on a statement by the human-rights group, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, which condemned the rising tide of violence and intimidation surrounding the elections.

Former Rhodesian Prime Minster Mr Ian Smith added his voice to charges that the elections would not be free or fair.

Mr Smith said several Zum candidates had withdrawn because they had been threatened by the rulin party.

His former party, now called the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, backs Mr Tekere.

Low voter numbers yesterday and organisational hitches such as the late arrival of ballot boxes and papers in some constituencies sparked speculation that voting would be extended until tomorrow. — Sapa-Reuter.

Violence helps Mugabe towards one-party rule

w/Mail 30/3 - 4/4/90

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A TV advertisement warning of death to those who vote against Zanu-PF is among the arsenal of intimidation used by Zimbabwe's ruling party, reports **ANDREW MELDRUM**

THERE are two sides to Zimbabwe's national elections: one is a well-organised polling process, the other is a pre-election campaign marked by intimidation and violence as Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party seeks a landslide victory as a mandate for a one-party state.

There is not much doubt that Mugabe's party has the genuine support to chalk up a decisive win. The question is how strong the opposition vote will be and to what lengths the ruling party will go to reduce that.

The first side of the elections is evident in the eastern town of Mutare, bordering Mozambique, as hundreds of people carefully followed procedure to cast their ballots for the parliamentary and presidential elections on Wednesday on Thursday.

"It has been quite peaceful here," said an observer for the the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. "We had expected trouble, but there has been very little. I think it is because this city is so overwhelmingly for ZUM that the ruling party has not mounted an aggressive campaign here."

Tekere's popularity here is attributed more to loyal support for a home-town boy than for ZUM's stand for capitalism and a multi-party democracy. But in Zimbabwe's other urban centres, ZUM has the support from those disgruntled by Zimbabwe's critical transport problems, rampant unemployment and the evidence of corruption in the Mugabe government. They do not look forward to one-party rule by Zanu-PF.

The earlier side of the election was [illegible] control [illegible] ficials were responsible, charging that "the shooting ... was a gross misuse of state machinery for intimidation. We look forward to the arrest and trial of those responsible."

The commission, which supported the campaign for majority rule when Zimbabwe was white minority-ruled Rhodesia, stated that it was not satisfied that police were maintaining order during the elections, particularly in protecting opposition party supporters. The statement condemned the "intimidatory language and incitement to violence" by officials of President Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF.

The threat of violence underlying the campaign was dramatically illustrated in Zanu's television advertisement, which opened with a head-on car crash. "That is one way to die," stated the announcer. "Another way to die is to vote for ZUM. Don't commit suicide. Vote Zanu-PF and live."

Complaints about the threatening tone of the ad have caused it to be withdrawn from radio and television.

No such niceties have been observed in the streets of Harare's Mufakose township, where there has been much electioneering, bullying and violence. Residents say gangs of Zanu toughs armed with bricks and



No room for dissent ... Mugabe wants victory by the widest margin
Picture: PAUL WEINBERG, Afrapix

controlled media has been particularly one-sided in favour of Zanu.

"I don't really like either party. I've lost faith in Zanu because of corruption, but I don't like ZUM," said a teacher who fought for Zimbabwe's independence in Mugabe's guerrilla army. "I will vote for Zanu but I'm not enthusiastic."

Many others of Zimbabwe's 4,8-million registered voters are expected to vote for Mugabe, assuring Zanu of a healthy win, but perhaps not quite large enough to be a convincing mandate for a one-party state.

The teacher's husband, an insurance salesman, said he intended to vote for ZUM. "I want to make money and get a better place," he said, gesturing to their two-room house. "Those capitalists know how to make money and get their economy going.

"If we have a one-party state then we won't be able to talk like this anymore," he joked. "My wife would report me to Zanu-PF."

Cont

W/Mail
4-4-90

witnessed in Harare and the central town of Gweru where significant opposition support has been met with intitmidation and overt violence. ZUM opposition candidate Patrick Kombayi was widely believed to have an assured victory in the Gweru central constituency against Zanu's vice-president Simon Muzenda. Last week, authorities hastily redrew Gweru central's boundaries to remove half of Mkoba township, a centre of ZUM support.

Then on Saturday Kombayi was almost killed when he was shot six times by Zanu supporters. Five other ZUM members were also shot, allegedly by Muzenda bodyguards from the Central Intelligence Organisation.

"The rising incidence of violence and intimidation is calling into question the freedom and fairness of the general election," declared the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in response to the Gweru violence.

"The use of firearms against political opponents in the presence of uniformed police was a most shocking development.," said the commission of the shooting of Kombayi. The statement implied that government of-

hosepipes have [illegible] clashing with anyone suspected of supporting ZUM or other opposition parties. Several injuries have been reported.

"It's bad here because the township is split about 50-50 between Zanu and ZUM," said a Mufakose schoolteacher. "I think the Zanu candidate has won the support of unemployed youths by buying them rounds at the beerhalls. Then they go and make trouble."

The pressure became too much for the troubled township's ZUM candidate Evans Svovse, who resigned from the opposition party and rejoined Zanu on Monday. Mr Svovse's carpentry shop was looted a few weeks ago and sales at his record shop sank as surly young Zanu supporters stood in front of the door. Mobs shouted threats against his life and his family in front of his house.

Three other ZUM parliamentary candidates similarly resigned on Monday and Harare's *Herald* newspaper gave the defections triumphant treatment with a banner headline. Election coverage in the state-

Peaceful Zimbabwe election extended a day

B1 Day 30/3/90 362

HARARE — Voting in the Zimbabwe general election has been extended for an extra day, until 4pm today, Ziana national news agency reports a spokesman for the election directorate as saying.

The two-day poll began on Wednesday but reports reaching the election co-ordination centre in Harare showed polling stations had been unable to cope with the rush of voters in several areas.

A total of 4,8-million people are registered to vote in both elections for a new parliament and the presidential election, which are running simultaneously.

On Wednesday low voter numbers and organisational hitches such as the late arrival of ballot boxes and papers in some constituencies, sparked speculation that voting would be extended.

Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira blamed the delays on over-zealousness by polling agents checking the papers of would-be voters.

The elections continued peacefully yesterday in spite of opposition fears of violent intimidation by supporters of President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

Election director Malcolm Thompson told journalists as Wednesday's voting ended that reports from around the country showed the poll was being conducted "in a peaceful atmosphere".

Zanu-PF, which has fought a no-holds-barred campaign, is widely expected to win a landslide victory that would enable Mugabe to replace the present multi-party system with his dream of a one-party state.

"The voting's already over. They've already won," one Zimbabwean said with a shrug as he left a suburban Harare poll station, gesturing at a Zanu-PF banner draped beside the gate.

The election pits Mugabe against Edgar Tekere, a maverick but populist politician and leader of the breakaway Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

Tekere is handicapped by pro-Zanu bias in the state-controlled Press.

His candidate for the central town of Gweru, Patrick Kombayi, was shot and wounded on Saturday. Kombayi says he was shot by government intelligence agents.

Charges

Election supervisory agents had no comment on a statement by the human rights group Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, which condemned what it described as the rising tide of violence and intimidation surrounding the elections.

Former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith added his voice to charges that the elections would not be free or fair.

Smith said several ZUM candidates had withdrawn from the contest because they had been threatened by the ruling party. His former party, now called the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, backs Tekere.

Mugabe has accused Tekere of wanting to bring back Smith's white supremacist policies and has called on his supporters to "bury once and for all Tekere and his white sponsors". — Sapa-Reuter.

Elections 362

HARARE - Zimbabwe's presidential and general elections peacefully went into their second day despite opposition fears of violent intimidation by the ruling party. Reuter 30/7/90

Zimbabwe could join Cahora Bassa project

Star 30/3/90 By Sven Lünsche (362)

Zimbabwe could join South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique in the US$91 million (R240 million) Cahora Bassa hydro-electric rehabilitation project, Eskom managing director Mr Ian McRae said yesterday.

Presenting Eskom's 1989 financial results, Mr McRae added, however, that the completion of the project has been delayed by a lack of funds.

Zimbabwe previously opposed participation in the project as a result of South Africa's involvement, but plans to extend its power network with Zambia would make a link to the Cahora Bassa project essential.

Mr McRae said that Zimbabwe, if it joined, would receive electricity from Cahora Bassa until the end of the century, at which point South Africa would take up all the electricity supplied by the project.

Mr McRae said that while R95 million had already been made available for the project, through a loan by the Italian government to Mozambique and credit facilities by South African institutions, R145 million was still required for its completion.

The money is needed for the manufacture and installation of 900 transmission towers, of which 500 will be provided from South Africa. About 1 400 towers have been destroyed by Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

Mr McRae admitted that security was still a major problem in the area, but he was optimistic that tensions could ease soon, with peace negotiations currently underway in Mozambique.

The triggers were evidently destined to arm the projectiles that his revolutionary [illegible] which was sponsoring the project jointly with the US, became worried about the [illegible] well into the black.

The flamboyant, balding and overweight former Canadian — a special Act of

Mugabe looks set for a landslide victory

ST Times 1/4/90

EARLY results in the Zimbabwean election showed that President Robert Mugabe and his ruling Zanu (PF) party were headed for a comfortable victory, despite a stayaway by voters disenchanted with plans for a one-party state.

In north-eastern Zimbabwe, a climate of fear prevailed after a husband and wife — a Mr and Mrs Gomwe — were gunned down by a gang at a polling station at Buffalo Downs.

In the Harare satellite city of Chitungwiza, chanting gangs and Zanu (PF) youths and women were reported to be massing to attack the homes of suspected supporters of Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

In the Harare constituency of Highfield, until 1987 held by Mr Mugabe when he was Prime Minister, the mobs were not prepared to wait for the poll result.

ZUM candidate Joseph Dendere was struck on the head with a brick, his house virtually demolished and his car burnt.

And Electoral Supervisory Commission chairman Professor Walter Kamba said he was powerless to direct Highfield Zanu (PF) candidate Dr Herbert Ushewokunze to stop harassing Mr Dendere.

In the Bindura-Mount Darwin area, north-east of Harare, supporters of Mr Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement were abandoning their homes to mobs of arsonists and moving into town for safety.

"Wait until Saturday. Then we will come and see you," gangs of Zanu (PF) activists chanted at suspected opposition pary supporters as polls opened on Wednesday.

Yet, despite youth gangs urging people to vote, a surprising number of Zimbabweans voted with their feet by staying away.

Final returns are expected to show a poll of about 50 percent, on a par with that in Rhode-

By DON JACOBS: Harare

sia's first one man, one vote election in April 1979.

But even Mr Edgar Tekere, President Mugabe's flamboyant and usually irrespressible opponent, did not expect to win the poll.

"This doen't qualify as an election," he said, citing innumerable allegations of intimidation and malpractice.

In a veiled reference to the coups and uprisings which had overtaken other Third World governments that took the one-party-state road, he said:

"This government has not chosen a smooth and peaceful exit but has opted for the painful way."

Bloody (362)

Black Zimbabweans with bitter memories of civilian casualities in the 1972-80 bush war were reportedly disenchanted by Mr Tekere's choice of allies, and they possibly lost the party substantial numbers of potential voters.

Mr Mugabe accused the ZUM of "accepting support from the bloody hands of (former Rhodesian leader) Ian Smith" and vowed the white farmers who backed Mr Tekere would be "our first targets" when his new government came to take over land for peasant resettlement.

In one of the earliest results from Karoi, a constituency with nearly 39 000 registered voters, fewer than a third had cast their ballots.

Some 5 548 votes were cast in favour of Mr Mugabe and only 748 for his presidential rival, Mr Tekere.

In a poll to return a local MP, the Zanu (PF) candidate received 5 432 votes and the ZUM only 696.

Comfortable win for Mugabe

Star 2/4/90 (362)

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Robert Mugabe won a resounding victory in Zimbabwe's second post-independence election but the edge was taken off somewhat by the low poll in which only about half the official register of voters cast their votes.

In the presidential race, Mr Mugabe won five times as many votes as his sole rival, Mr Edgar Tekere, leader of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), who received 413 000 votes to Mr Mugabe's 2 million.

In the election for 120 seats in the new single-chamber National Assembly, the ruling united Zanu (PF) party led by Mr Mugabe gained 116 sears.

ZUM won two seats, both in Mr Tekere's home province of Manicaland, while one, also in Manicaland, went to Zanu (Ndonga), the party led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. He is in self-exile in the US where he is accused by the Zimbabwean government of forming an alliance with the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo.

There will be a by-election for the remaining seat as the election in this constituency was postponed because the ballot papers were not in order.

The landslide victory of Zanu (PF) is a blow for Mr Tekere's party and the white-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, which backed ZUM.

Zanu (PF) had been expected to win comfortably but observers believed ZUM had a chance of picking up several urban seats. This it failed to do except in Mutare, where Mr Tekere lives.

In a number of urban constituencies, ZUM gained about half the number of votes cast for Zanu (PF) candidates. But in most rural areas, the ruling party won decisively.

Blunders

In three of these seats, white candidates for Zanu (PF) trounced black candidates standing for the ZUM.

The stayaway by large numbers of voters, when Mr Mugabe had called for a massive turnout and a thunderous victory, will be seen as a protest vote by those disappointed by the government's performance but who were not prepared to vote for an untried party such as ZUM led by a man with an erratic history of political blunders.

The next step in the electoral programme will be to fill the remaining 30 seats in the 150-member chamber. Ten of these will be taken by chiefs, eight by the provincial governors, and 12 by members appointed by the President — expected to include more members of minority communities.

AGW (362)

nday April 2 1990 3

Mugabe wins in landslide but in low poll

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Mr Robert Mugabe won a resounding victory in Zimbabwe's second post-independence election but the edge was taken off by the low poll in which only about half the official register of voters cast their votes.

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In the election for 120 seats in the new single chamber National Assembly the ruling United Zanu (PF) party led by Mr Mugabe with Mr Joshua Nkomo a deputy-president gained 116 seats.

Zum won two seats, both in Manicaland, home province of Mr Tekere, and one went to Zanu (Ndonga), the party led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who is in self-exile in the United States.

BLOW FOR TEKERE

The landslide victory for Zanu (PF) is a blow for Mr Tekere's party and the white-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe which backed Zum.

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The stayaway by large numbers of voters when Mr Mugabe had called for a big turnout and a thunderous victory will be seen as a protest vote by those disappointed by the government's performance but who were not prepared to vote for an untried party like Zum led by a man with an erratic history of political blunders.

The Zanu (PF) victory could be taken as a mandate for a one-party system in Zimbabwe but that would be for the party to decide, President Mugabe said today.

Women's League and Youth League members danced and sang victory songs on the verandah of State House, the former residence of colonial governors, as Mr Mugabe said such a decision would be one for the Central Committee.

Sowetan 2/4/90 (362)

Mugabe's hopes may be doomed by low poll

HARARE - President Robert Mugabe's long-cherished dream of turning Zimbabwe into a one-party state may have been doomed by a low turnout in national elections.

Mugabe, 66, easily won re-election in the presidential poll, taking well over four votes to every one cast for his rival Edgar Tekere, leader of the breakaway Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

With results counted from 106 of the 120 constituencies, Mugabe led Tekere by 1 750 926 votes, or just over 82 per cent, to 365 149. His party won 98 of 101 seats declared in voting for a new parliament against three for oppositon parties.

Turnout

But official figures pointed to a total turnout of around 2,5 million people, against the 2,9 million recorded in elections in 1985.

Officially the voters' roll has 4,8 million electors, though privately officials say many of these may be dead or counted twice.

Tekere's party, founded less than a year ago, failed to make the breakthrough it hoped for, although it did better than many forecast in taking close to 20 percent of the national vote.

ZUM complained of biased treatment in the official media and of intimidation by the ruling party against its candidates and supporters.

One of its leading candidates was shot and seriously wounded just before the poll.

Tekere was now likely to argue that he succeeded in his main aim of denying Mugabe a popular mandate for the one-party state, a political ideal now seriously questioned by many Zimbabweans in the light of events in Eastern Europe.

Mugabe claims poll mandate

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe pledged yesterday to push ahead with plans for one-party rule and said he believed voters had given his party the mandate to do it.

He said his Zimbabwe African National Union party swept to a resounding victory in national elections that saw only three opposition candidates win seats in the 150-member parliament when final results were announced earlier yesterday.

"It is a mandate for all our policies including a one-party state," he told a news conference.

But President Mugabe indicated that his party would not immediately bar the three opposition members from taking their seats or outlaw opposition parties.

"As we get to a stage when we feel the moment has come for us to establish a one-party state we will do so. They can continue to operate until that moment comes."

In the meantime, he said, he congratulated all the winners of "the fair contest" and urged his opponents to work responsibly toward development of the nation of 9,2 million people.

Announcing results of parliamentary and presidential polling that failed to realise Mr Mugabe's 10-year dream of a one-party system and was marked by voter apathy, election officials said an estimated 54% of a total of 4,8m voters cast their ballots in three days of voting that ended on Friday.

Two of the opposition victories were in eastern Zimbabwe, the traditional stronghold of former Mugabe ally Mr Edgar Tekere, leader of the main opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

The third went to a member of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Ndonga) which represents the US-based exiled founder of Mr Mugabe's ruling party, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, whom Mr Mugabe accuses of plotting to overthrow him.

In the presidential contest, Mr Mugabe, 66, polled 2,2 million votes against 413 000 votes, or 18% of the poll, for Mr Tekere, 52.

It was the first time Mr Mugabe's leadership has been directly challenged since he led the former British colony of Rhodesia to independence.

In the last nationwide parliamentary polls in 1985, more than 80% of the electorate voted and only one opposition Zanu (Ndonga) member was elected.

This time, Mr Tekere's fledgling opposition Zum party campaigned against a one-party state and demanded political reforms similar to those convulsing Eastern Europe. It said it favoured a capitalist-style system. — Sapa-AP

mission in SA, and jailed for 15 ecruiting, incidement and con- armed revolt. — Sapa.

coming from the South Africans. This has been rejected." — Sapa.

Zimbabwe news media excise 'one-party state'

B/Pap 3/4/90 MICHAEL HARTNACK (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media yesterday suppressed all mention of President Robert Mugabe's statement that he could declare a one party state "with a clear conscience" following his victory in last week's elections.

Both the Zimbabwe Brodcasting Corporation and the Harare daily The Herald dropped Mugabe's remarks from his victory Press conference speech.

Observers here believe the omission was the result of an official directive which could reflect sharp divisions in the ruling politburo.

Two of Mugabe's senior men said on Sunday that the one party state was not an issue.

Only the Sunday Mail, in an editorial believed to have been written before the politburo directive was issued, hailed the Zanu (PF) victory as heralding in the demise of "one aspect of our democratic system".

☐ At the weekend, seven Zimbabwe Unity Movement supporters were reported to have been abducted and beaten up.

Subversion charges to be dropped

Mail 3/4/90 362

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Attorney-General, Mr Patrick Chinamasa, has announced that he is withdrawing charges of subversion against student leader Mr Arthur Mutambara and 12 other members of the Student Representative Council at the University of Zimbabwe.

In a statement quoted by Ziana news agency, Mr Chinamasa said he hoped the withdrawal of the charges for allegedly issuing, printing, distributing and circulating a subversive document or statement would "help contribute towards the creation of an environment in which the university can be reopened in an atmosphere free from conflict, mistrust and tension, which were the hallmark of the events last year".

The students are due to appear in court again on May 17.

The arrest of Mr Mutambara last year led to violent clashes between students and police

(362)

Cape Times, Tuesday, April 3, 1990 9



Mugabe

One-party claim: Zim media quiet

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's official media are playing down a claim by President Robert Mugabe that he now has a mandate for a one-party state following his victory in last week's elections.

Mr Mugabe told a news conference on Sunday that his crushing victory over rival Mr Edgar Tekere gave his Zanu-PF party the mandate it needed to instal one-party rule if it chose to.

"If we feel the moment has come for us to establish a one-party state, we will do so with a clear conscience and with the people's support," he said.

Waving a copy of his party manifesto, he said the vote was "a mandate for all our policies, including one-party. We can take this as a mandate because the issue of the one-party state is there in the manifesto".

Approved at congress

On Sunday night's television news and in Monday's issue of the Herald newspaper, controlled by the government, Mr Mugabe's controversial comments did not appear. Sources at both organisations said editors played down Mr Mugabe's statement because they were aware that the one-party state is not, as he claimed, mentioned in the Zanu-PF manifesto.

Zanu-PF's constitution, approved at a congress last December, includes a commitment to "seek to establish a one-party state in Zimbabwe".

However, senior party figures say privately that there is little chance of this happening because Mr Mugabe's cabinet would probably not support him in abolishing the constitutional right to form political parties. — Sapa-Reuter

Sowetan 3/4/90 (362)

Battering of women

HARARE 6 - Woman-battering is a common and yet little reported crime and response in all societies is influenced by social values, Zimbabwe's news agency *Ziana* writes in a general feature on the subject.

In many cases the family is considered a private institution, whose disputes should be solved by its members without interference from outsiders.

Thus the maintenance of the family unit takes precedence over the security of the woman, who is forced into a subordinate position. The belief that men have the right to discipline their partners and may do so in any way they choose is so widespread throughout the world that even women have been convinced that a "whipping" now and again is to be expected.

However, violence in homes leaves its mark on society. The social costs are enormous. It creates instability in the family, undermines women's rights - which society seems unable to protect - and gives children a negative view of women. The economic costs are also high.

One wonders, for how long women are going to continue receiving these blows and suffering the humiliation of either seeking shelter elsewhere or sticking it out with their husbands - and lying to friends each time they have a black eye.

There is a need for something to be done and plans by the Musasa project could provide some answers to the problem in Zimbabwe.

Both short-term and long-term actions are required to protect the victim and prevent further violence.

A spokesperson for the organisation said the project aimed at assisting the victims with information on their legal rights and what they could do.

She said the law was clear on violence and yet not many women knew they had the right to report a husband or boyfriend, who abused them, to the police.

"It does not mean that when a woman reports her husband or boyfriend to the police, he will immediately be arrested. Police stations have community relations officers who deal with reports on domestic disputes and, when a woman reports that her husband or boyfriend has beaten her or has threatened to beat her, the officer usually counsels the man.

Reports

"Only after repeated reports by the woman can the police be forced to arrest the man," she said.

Many women did not report their husbands to the police or even to members of their family because they were often trapped by feelings of isolation, powerlessness, shame and fear of retaliation.

The project was unpopular among men, because most of them thought it was directed against them.

The setting up of a resource centre by the Musasa project may help partially deal with the problem of wife-battering in Zimbabwe by providing women with information, support and acceptance which could contribute to the woman's ability to make decisions.

There are obvious difficulties in calling in the police or other outsiders to speak to your husband, or in laying criminal charges against him for assault, when you know you have to go home to him at the end of the day.

Therefore, a place of refuge for victims is crucial, even though it will obviously be unpopular with husbands (and maybe other family members).

A refuge would not only provide a safe place but help make the problem visible. - Sapa

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Mugabe's vision sullied

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Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and his Zanu-PF party have emerged clear victors in the country's general elections held last week. However, widespread apathy among the voters and the relative success of Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement have dampened Mugabe's vision of a one-party state. The election results have confronted Mugabe with some unpalatable facts, writes a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT:

VETERAN Zimbabwean politician Edgar Tekere, one time secretary-general of the ruling Zanu-PF, woke up in a sombre mood earlier this week.

He had just turned 53, but had little thought of celebrating his birthday: the political climate was so cloudy, it dashed his immediate hopes of moving swiftly into the prestigious State House as the new president of this 10-million nation.

His fledgling Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) party, a loose coalition of unhappy Zanu-PF supporters who broke away from Mugabe last year, had lost all but two of the 119 parliamentary seats in the national assembly in a three-day general election that was distinguished by widespread apathy.

Zum's two seats are in south-eastern Zimbabwe, one in his home stronghold of Mutare — the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border town, the other in Chipinge, an area known for its support for exiled politician Ndabaningi Sithole.

In the presidential contest, Tekere scooped a fifth of the vote in a straight fight with Mugabe. Mugabe received 2 026 976 of the 2 587 204 votes, while Tekere polled 413 840.

There were 146 388 spoilt papers.

In the unicameral legislature here, Zimbabwe is represented by 150 parliamentarians, 120 of whom are elected. The rest consist of 10 tribal chiefs, eight provincial governors and 12 presidential nominees.

There are 4,8-million registered voters, which means that Mugabe was elected by 42,2 percent of the eligible voters, Tekere by 10 percent.

Tekere obtained 16 percent of the votes cast and was able to save his registration deposit.

But what does this general election mean in terms of Zimbabwean politics and Mugabe's long-cherished goal of a one-party state?

The low turnout and the substantial votes obtained by Zum were clear signals to Mugabe that a large number of people here are against a one-party state.

This became much more pronounced in the urban areas where the Zanu-PF candidates won with narrow majorities.

Unlike in 1985, when Mugabe and Nkomo (then representing separate parties) were backed by almost 99 percent of the electorate, this year they had to be content with winning without the expressed support of half of the eligible voters.

Secondly, Zanu-PF would find it difficult to ignore the fact that its main opposition in the general election, the year-old Zum, got an approval from the elite and influential people in urban areas.

It notched 30 percent of the votes there and 20 percent of the overall votes — which would have entitled the party to more seats if they were allocated on a representative basis.

The urban electorate constitutes the main government machinery of many a government, particular in societies like Zimbabwe, in which the majority live in the rural areas.

The low turn-out indicates the growing general apathy among voters. This cannot simply be wished away by advancing frivolous and unconvincing arguments about the weather or statistic interpretations to make it look comfortable.

It is now clear that Zum's impact in the urban areas is an important indication that this important constituency wishes to see a more liberal political climate.

It also shows that part of the electorate has little time or respect for the proposal of creating a one-party state amid spiralling inflation, joblessness, housing shortages and transport woes.

Registrar-general Tobaiwa Mudede said 54 percent of the electorate voted. However, this figure is much lower when analysed in terms of the turnout per constituency.

In Mugabe's birthplace, for example, his sister Sabina won the Zvimba constituency of 42 711 voters with 8 008 votes to the Zum candidate's 525.

Narrow

The 21 percent vote turnout in Zvimba was one of the lowest.

ZUM failed dismally in many rural constituencies.

By contrast, Bernard Chidzero, the well-respected head of Zimbabwe's Finance Ministry for the past decade, probably survived the parliamentary race on his personal credentials, winning by a very narrow margin.

Despite losing the election, Tekere is expected to argue that he succeeded in his main aim of denying Mugabe a popular mandate to create a one-party state, a political aim which was seriously questioned by many Zimbabweans watching events in Eastern Europe.

Zum's failure to win many parliamentary seats — especially in the urban areas where many people believe Tekere has more support than was indicated by the turnout — could be attributed to the stigma the party got as a result of its alliances with the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the party of former Rhodesian premier, Ian Smith.

It was difficult for voters to accept the alliance — except for those who are inclined to think that "it serves very little to argue about who has a good white and who has a bad white Zimbabwean on his side".

"Those without ostrich-habits have a better chance of understanding the results and its messages," Shingirayi Musorowegudo, a former combatant, said.

When all has been said and done, the hustings are over. Mugabe has won.

But the one-party state debate remains raw. Last week's election results provided no recipe for its imposition.



Robert Mugabe



Edgar Tekere

LETTERS

Address all letters to The Editor, P O Box 13094, 7900, Sir Lowry Road

Fort Hare 'disgusts'

IT is disgusting that Fort Hare should treat the release of Dr Mandela with so much indifference and repudiation.

More embarrassing was the obvious intention of the Fort Hare administration to curb the prayer meeting held on this historic event. Organisers were threatened by the administration.

The apartheid snake at Fort Hare hasn't been scotched either, not even after the Ciskei "independence" because it remains fundamentally a South African institution, run for — not by — blacks.

There are only four black professors but more than 10 other doctorate graduates (some in departments where they entirely lord over substantial areas) are not appointed to head such departments.

Recently there has been a row in the Microbiology Department,as one outstanding black academic — suffocated by colour promotion — packed and left.

The department has had to either mammoth capacity the university always boasts about. Guest speakers remain a surprise

No one gets to know who guest speakers will be, let alone to influence who he or she should be.

NACHIWOMBO NADUMI
ALICE

Book on 'boy' hero

I WAS interested by the piece you ran on Abraham Esau ("Calvinia's 'Boy' Hero", Feb 22-28), as the feature had obviously been written up from one of my articles on this topic.

On the advice of my publisher, I thought it would be appropriate to let you know that my book featuring Abraham Esau will be published later this year.

"Abraham Esau's War" is being published in Britain by Cambridge University Press and is likely to be brought out in paperback in South

Review from performances

I'M glad my "Ode to the Statue of Jan van Riebeeck" worked for your critic, Denise Fouche, and I appreciate her praise.

But please be open to other styles of poems. Sandile Dikeni's "Guava Juice" and "Ndim Lo", far from being "questioned", are the poems most beloved by Cape Flats audiences.

Surely your critic has heard mass audiences from Bonteheuwel to Gugs shouting out "Gwava juice!", "Ndim Lo!", demanding Cape Town's most popular people's poet recite them, whether or not he wants to!

Drama and music critics do not review from only the printed score or playscript. They watch and listen to performances.

Unlike the business media's anti-revolutionary literary critics, we performing poets look forward to

Mugabe and apathy score a victory for one-party rule

w/Mail 5/4 - 11/4/90

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The only obstacle to a one-party state in Zimbabwe is a post-election change of heart by President Robert Mugabe, reports **ANDREW MELDRUM**

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe and his ruling Zanu-PF party's decisive election victory have placed Zimbabwe firmly on the road to a one-party state.

A jubilant Mugabe welcomed the results which gave him 78 percent of the presidential votes and saw his party win 116 of the 120 parliamentary seats. Mugabe called it a "resounding victory" which gave his party "a mandate to create a one-party state".

Yet the figures are not as overwhelming as Mugabe has suggested. Only 54 percent of the country's official figure of 4,8 million registered voters cast their ballots, considerably less than 95 percent turn-outs for the 1980 and 1985 elections. After the results, election officials stated that 65 percent is a more accurate figure for the voter turnout, because errors had been made in compiling the voters' rolls.

"Whichever figure you take, one of the big winners was apathy," said a leading human rights monitor here. "Many Zimbabweans voted by staying at home. The abstentions must be taken as a protest vote. The vote certainly cannot be taken as a nation-wide mandate for a one-party state."

Although the minority parties won just three seats, several other seats were very closely contested, particularly in the eastern Manicaland province. Opposition candidate for president Edgar Tekere won a creditable 16 percent of the national votes for president.

Officials of Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) charged that there was widespread rigging of the elections. The ZUM director of elections, Emmanuel Magoche, alleged that throughout the country the party's polling agents were intimidated and many counting irregularities took place. He said this was why ZUM won just two seats instead of the expected five to 10.



Robert Mugabe

At a victory press conference on Sunday, Mugabe brushed aside reservations about the election results.

"It's a mandate for all our policies including the establishment of a one-party state," said Mugabe. "It's entirely up to us how we can go about it. We can take the vote as a mandate for us to go ahead and establish a one-party state. Or we could decide to give the people another chance to vote. It is up to our party's Central Committee to decide. However we do it, we will do so with a clear conscience that we have the people's backing."

The president, who was sworn in for a six-year term on Monday, said that he had campaigned on the issue of a one-party state. Yet it must still be considered a controversial topic because Mugabe's assertions about a one-party state did not appear in the state-controlled media — the daily newspapers, television and radio — which usually slavishly repeat the president's statements.

The campaigning focused on the promises by Mugabe and Zanu-PF candidates that the government would increase land redistribution and bring solutions to the problems of rampant unemployment, transportation and a sluggish economy.

Mugabe discounted that inflation figured prominently in his election victory.

"If you have elections with two or three little parties then you must expect a bit of fighting and violence. We did not have much violence, just one incident where there was shooting," he said of the shooting on March 24 of six ZUM supporters in the central city of Gweru. The ZUM candidate for Gweru, Patrick Kombayi, is recuperating from serious wounds from that incident.

Kombayi lost badly to Zanu-PF vice-president Simon Muzenda, which some observers suggested was due to the last-minute redrawing of the Gweru constituency boundaries to remove half of his support.

Certainly the trappings of a one-party state were in evidence at Mugabe's press conference which was opened with triumphant singing by the Zanu-PF Women's League and Youth Brigade. The dancers were led by Mugabe's wife Sally, who was appointed the head of the group last year.

Immediately following the election results, announced Sunday, there was no widespread rampage by Zanu-PF supporters against opposition supporters, as happened after the 1985 elections. But Women's League members did appear on television later in the week urging the sacking of government teachers who supported ZUM.

Zanu-PF insiders say that Mugabe and other party leaders were "severely frightened and even neurotic" by the evidence of solid opposition support and even more solid apathy.

Mugabe's new government is expected to be announced by April 18, Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary of independence. To establish a one-party state, they will have to amend the Lancaster House constitution to remove a clause which assures the freedom of political association. That clause can be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the parliament, which Zanu-PF should now be able to muster easily.

Many Zimbabweans, some even within the party, are hoping that Mugabe will cool his ardour for a one-party state. "Call me an optimist," said one long-time supporter of the nationalist struggle, "but I still believe that after the heat of the campaign the president will look at the figures and reconsider the issue."

But a member of Zanu-PF's 160-member central committee said that Mugabe and those around him were "absolutely determined" to establish a one-party state within six months, before opposition grows in the committee.

"A look inside the victory figures reveals support for the opposition," said the party official.

"Mugabe and his ministers got a fright when they realised that. Now they want to go full speed ahead for a one-party state. I think it will be on the Kenyan model with the ruling party apparatus linking hands with capitalists. Socialist rhetoric would continue to be used to disguise that."

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Envoy faces bill for Harare blast

w/Mail 5/4-11/4/90

By IVOR POWELL

THE victim of a South African-sponsored assassination attempt is claiming damages from the SA government in the British courts.

The claim arises out of an interview conducted by a British television company with Zimbabwean death row prisoner Kevin Woods.

In the interview Woods said that he had been a member of a South African Police death squad operating in Zimbabwe, and that his unit had been responsible for, among other things, the 1987 bombing of the Avondale shopping centre in Harare.

Now a Zimbabwean citizen, Jeremy Brickhill, a victim of that attack, has delivered a claim to the South African ambassador in London in which charges are laid against the South African government and a formal request is made for the South Africans to submit to the authority of the British courts in this matter.

Brickhill, a pro-ANC activist, remains severely disfigured from the bombing and has lost the use of one arm.

In the death row interview, conducted by independent British television company Goldhawk Productions, Zimbabwe-born Woods confessed to having been an agent of the Special Branch of the South African Police.

The trial in question arose from the murder of petty criminal Obert Mwanza in 1982. According to Woods, Mwanza was duped by Kit Bawden into driving a car filled with explosives to an ANC house in Harare. Taking the car up the driveway and then hooting three times as instructed, Mwanza was blown up as the South African agents detonated the booby-trapped car.

According to Woods, the network of South African agents in Zimbabwe was extensive and that he and his cell were instructed by both South AfricanP Special Branch and South AfricanDF agents.

In the letter to the South African ambassador, Brickhill's solicitors claimed:

"The injuries sustained by our client are as a direct result of actions authorised by the South African government and committed by servants or agents acting in the course of their employment ....

"Accordingly we therefore invite the Republic of South Africa to agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the English Court."

● The incidents described by Woods fall outside the ambit of the Harms Commission's ongoing investigation into politically motivated murders.

Despite continuing pressure to extend the inquiry, Mr Justice Louis Harms has steadfastly refused to hear evidence relating to SA death squad activities beyond the borders of the country.

Should national unity merit one-party rule?

FOCUS

Africa's leaders differ

NAIROBI, Kenya - The tide of democracy sweeping Eastern Europe is being felt in black Africa, but one-party rule still predominates and three of the major states have publicly committed themselves to it.

Tanzania has had only one party for 26 years and said this month the policy would not change. Kenya did the same and Zimbabwe's leader, Robert Mugabe, declared his intention to install one-party rule.

"If we have many political parties, we will have chaos as different tribes rush to form theirs," President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya told trainee teachers at Laikipia in central Kenya. "Tribal inclinations and consciousness are still paramount in the minds of many Kenyans.

Opposition

"For now, I say no to the multiparty system, at least until we are cohesive enough as a nation," he said.

However, in Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also long asserted that one-party rule is the only way to avoid tribal feuding, responded on Tuesday to public pressure by legalising opposition parties.

Kenya has 40 tribes in a population of 22 million. Ethnic feuding is common in parliament, at public rallies and in the Press.

Tribes

Moi, a 66-year-old former teacher from the minority Kalenjin tribe, inherited the one-party system in 1978 from the late President Jomo Kenyatta, the nation's founder. Kenyatta had banned opposition parties nine years earlier.

Kenyatta created a *de facto* one-party state by locking up his political opponents. Moi made it constitutional in 1982.

Anglican Bishop Henry Okullu released a statement this week saying that decision should be reversed.

"Power corrupts even a person with the best of wills in the world," he said in response to a recent invitation by Kenya's secretary-general, Joseph Kamotho, to church leaders to join the public debate on the state's political future. "Therefore, power must be limited by fairly acceptable checks and balances."



Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, who both advocate one-party states, flank Zairean president Mobuto Sese Seko, who this week legalised opposition parties.

Under the constitution, Moi can run for president as many times as he wishes. He has never been challenged for the post.

The president's statement was his first on one-party rule since other African states began considering more liberalised political systems this year.

He spoke after weeks of debate in Nairobi newspapers about whether Kenya should restore the style of democracy bequeathed to Kenyatta when he led the former British colony to independence in 1963.

Writers supporting the status quo argued that Kenya had prospered under the current system, without tribal strife. They said a return to the old order might cause ethnic violence and drive away tourists and investors.

Those who wanted change said Kenyans were politically mature enough for competition, that recent reforms in Eastern Europe should be used as an example and that a parliamentary opposition would help check official corruption, mismanagement and nepotism.

Socialism

Neighbouring Tanzania, a nation of 100 tribes, was also a British colony until independence in 1961 under Julius Nyerere.

Unlike capitalist Kenya, Tanzania followed socialism based on Eastern European models. Both Nyerere and Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who succeeded him as president in 1985, have admitted the policies were flawed.

Mwinyi (65), has adopted radical economic reforms prescribed by Western lenders, but has rejected suggestions that they be accompanied by political change.

"While a multiparty system would be suitable for Europeans, it might not be the same with Tanzania," Mwinyi told reporters in Dar es Salaam.

"What Africans want is a fair return for their sweat through a new international economic order ... . This cannot be solved by the creation of 100 parties, which can bring chaos instead of progress."

He said Tanzanians had voted consistently for a single party as a way to guarantee national unity. He did not mention a statement Nyerere made in February that multiparty democracy now may be possible.

Nyerere, still chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, remains a powerful political figure five years after he resigned as president.

Zimbabwe

Only a few of the 50 member nations of the Organization of African Unity have Western-style democracies.

Zimbabwe is one, but Mugabe declared after an overwhelming victory in recent national elections that he would transform the former British colony of Rhodesia into a one-party state.

Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe to independence 10 years ago, said the elections were a mandate from the 4,8 million registered voters to get rid of the opposition.

His opponents accused Mugabe (66), of seeking a dictatorship. They noted that only 54 percent of the electorate voted and opposition parties got 20 percent of the votes, although they won only three of the 150 seats in parliament.

Other African countries are flirting with political liberalisation.

Upheavals

Benin, a former French colony, is pledged to eliminate one-party rule, Gabon is debating the question, and there is pressure in the Ivory Coast for a freer political order.

However, Cameroon and Niger, scenes of recent political upheavals, have rejected multiparty politics.

Significant signals of change are coming from unlikely quarters.

Ethiopia and Mozambique have abandoned their hard-line Marxist ideologies, and the Marxist leaders of Angola have committed themselves to peace talks with US-backed guerrillas that, if fruitful, could lead to open elections. -Sapa-AP.

Stand and deliver

(362) FM 6/4/90

In the 10 years that Zimbabwe has been independent, its economy has, after a brief flush financed from aid, done nothing but decline, while unemployment and the birthrate have soared. There have been only three instances of new fixed foreign capital investment.

President Robert Mugabe's saving grace was that his country has remained able to feed itself and export some food. Now even that appears to be in danger. After a 54% poll in his favour, he has decided to establish a Marxist one-party State and despoil the productive white farmers who are keeping the country solvent, feeding it and helping provide an illusion of stability.

It is no surprise that he has been unable to deliver and has become increasingly authoritarian as a result. What foreign investor is likely to invest in a country whose government openly declares that it will turn Marxist — which implies widespread nationalisation — as soon as it can afford to do so and once it is free from the conditions of independence? What an invitation to stand and be robbed!

Zimbabwe is going the way of Mozambique — reprisals against those who voted against Mugabe and policies which will further depress the country's poor economic performance. The entire nation is going to suffer.

There is no shortage of land in Zimbabwe; but it is badly farmed by those who were settled on tribal and other land. And the shortage of foreign exchange, which is a consequence of the economic folly of Mugabe's own government, has made it difficult to provide the means of transporting what is produced to the appropriate markets.

Western democratic values are fast disappearing. The courts are subject to the whim of the politburo. Freedom of the press is an illusion. Freedom of speech, long suspect, is now about to be removed by the gauleiters who conduct the post-election reprisals.

Far from learning from the experience of central Europe, Mugabe is taking the Rumanian route. He has nothing to offer but shortages of the means of sustaining life, rising unemployment and increasing repression. Despite what he believes to be an election triumph, his government will increasingly become less stable.

He is condemning his country to the degrading poverty of central Africa. No doubt he will ultimately blame it on apartheid here, the weather and a Western conspiracy to reduce commodity prices. Somewhere we have heard all that before.

The *FM* predicted more than 10 years ago that he would ultimately bring disaster to his country. He is not far off that goal. He has turned his back on his friends in the West without any longer having any Eastern comrades upon whom to sponge. God save Zimbabwe. ■

ZIMBABWE FM 6/4/90 (362)

Bob's not your uncle

For seven years Robert Mugabe's guerrillas fought a bloody war for the vote. At least 27 000 lost their lives. Ten years after he led the former British colony of Rhodesia to independence, as black-ruled Zimbabwe, it seems that not everyone cares for that vote.

After three days of presidential and parliamentary elections, which ended last Friday, only 54% of the 4,8m registered voters in this nation of 9m people cast ballots. In the last election five years ago more than 80% of voters went to the polls.

But rampant top-level corruption, a breakdown in basic services like public transport, unprecedented inflation and record unemployment have dimmed much of the electorate's support for Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) Party in recent years.

His track record, for ordinary folk, hasn't been all that good. Promised social programmes like cheap health care and education have been fulfilled, but standards have fallen. The crime rate has been heightened by dismal economic policies that have failed to attract investment and absorb school-leavers.

But, more important, he has not lived up to his pre-independence promises of redistributing land in a country where 4 000 whites still hold 40% of the territory but produce most of the landlocked nation's export income and food.

Mugabe did capture 82% of the ballots cast in the presidential polls but still left observers wondering why he lost the remaining 18% and also why 46% of the electorate didn't bother to vote even after polling was extended from two days to three.

Mugabe's main challenger may have had credence with some blacks. He promised land reforms and vowed to prevent the 66-year-old former guerrilla leader from establishing a one-party Marxist state.

But Edgar Tekere (52), once Mugabe's ruling party secretary-general and close confidant, was not exactly the people's choice.

While he attracted popular support from workers and students, after he was fired from the ruling party in 1988 for slamming top-level corruption, it is still remembered how he was involved in an ugly episode just after independence.

Tekere, who helped Mugabe set up his party in 1963 to end white rule, admitted in court that he led a gang of ex-guerrillas in an attack on a farmstead near Harare, leaving an aged white farmer dead from bullet wounds. He said he was doing it under Mugabe's orders, something the president has denied.

What is not denied is that Tekere is the

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main obstacle in the path of Mugabe's dream of constitutionally transforming one of Africa's few Western-style democracies into a one-party state — even as the president's political models in eastern Europe are crumbling.

Tekere's party secured two seats in the 150-member national assembly whereas he had one before, and another opposition candidate seized a third place.

This has robbed Mugabe of his dream of constitutionally establishing the one-party system. But soon after the results were announced at the weekend, Mugabe said that he would pursue his goal, arguing that he had a mandate from the people to do so.

He is now faced with the choice of allowing a form of democracy, or incurring the wrath of Western donors and potential investors by outlawing political opposition.

More important, whatever Mugabe decides will have a profound effect on the thinking of South Africans when they are anxious about their own political future. ■

The party's on again for Norman

Star 12/4/90

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

(362)

HARARE — When the party's over, you go home, said Mr Denis Norman five years ago when President Robert Mugabe dropped him from the government, where he had been a successful Minister of Agriculture.

He was not re-appointed after the 1985 general election because Mr Mugabe was furious with whites, particularly farmers, for voting for Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in the election for white seats.

Indeed, Mr Mugabe told his outgoing Minister that the farmers did not appear to appreciate what had been done for them.

Since then the white seats have disappeared. Now the party's on again and Mr Norman is back in the Cabinet, one of three whites chosen for full ministerial rank in the new administration.

It is an appointment which will give heart to many, for his cheerful "look on the bright side" approach is infectious.

This time the 59-year-old farmer-businessman has been given the portfolio of transport, a sector of the economy which at times has degenerated into chaos with delays in supplies of essential commodities.

It is an area in which his experience as chairman of the Beira Corridor Group should prove invaluable.

In Mr Mugabe's first government, his choice of Mr Norman as Minister of Agriculture was regarded as a master stroke. By bringing him back, Mr Mugabe may again have hit on the right choice to maintain confidence in the business sector where growth is essential to fight unemployment.

At the first meeting of the new Parliament of 150 members in the single chamber National Assembly, there were two other white faces on the front benches.

Mr Chris Andersen was back, this time as Minister of Mines instead of the Public Service. Joining him in his first appearance in Parliament was a Harare medical practitioner, Dr Timothy Stamps, the new Minister of Health.

Mr Andersen, a former Rhodesian Minister, led a walkout from Mr Smith's party in 1982 and was rewarded with a Cabinet post.

Like Mr Norman, the new Minister of Mines has stayed clear of black party politics. Neither is a member of the ruling party, and neither stood for election. They were put into Parliament by Mr Mugabe who, as President, can nominate 12 members to ensure that MPs represent a cross-section of the whole community.

Mr Andersen has maintained his independent stand and is accepted as a pragmatic man who has something to contribute and is willing to do so.

Dr Stamps, on the other hand, is a member of Zanu(PF), though he too was appointed to Parliament by the President.

A city councillor and former Medical Officer of Health in Harare, the British-born doctor is likely to take a far more vigorous line in tackling Aids, a disease which many fear could prove catastrophic for Zimbabwe.

His predecessor in charge of the Ministry of Health, Brigadier Felix Muchemwa, an army doctor, has been demoted to look after the proposed National Service scheme in the Ministry of Political Affairs.

The appointment of Mr Norman, Mr Andersen and Dr Stamps to the Cabinet is further evidence of President Mugabe's pragmatic stance, despite the rhetoric evident in the election campaign.

But what has puzzled observers about the Cabinet line-up is the choice of Dr Witness Mangwende as Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. This is a key appointment as agriculture is still the backbone of the economy.

Dr Mangwende did not distinguish himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs when he seemed to distance himself from the Diplomatic Corps. He took a similar remote position when he became Information Minister.

It is difficult to see him striking a warm relationship with the country's 4 400 white farmers who have been repeatedly warned they will have to give up more of their land for resettlement.

Women get Big Say in Zimbabwe government

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HARARE - Women in Zimbabwe can have a big say in the running of the country now that the Ministry of Information is under their control.

President Mugabe this week appointed South African-born Mrs Victoria Chitepo to head the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications. She was formerly in charge of Natural Resources and Tourism.

The top civil servant in the Information Ministry is Mrs Sarah Kachingwe whose husband made history as Malawi's first black diplomat to be stationed in Pretoria some years ago.

Mrs Chitepo is the widow of one of Zimbabwe's national heroes, Herbert Chitepo, who was killed in a car bomb blast in Lusaka during the liberation war.

Mrs Chitepo is one of three women holding cabinet ranks. The others are Ms Fay Chung, Minister of Education and Culture, and Mrs Joyce Mujuru, Minister of Community and Co-operative Development.

There are five women deputy ministers in the 40-strong administration led by President Mugabe.

Zimbabwe's first 10 years — and failed prophecies

BIDy 12/4/90 (362)

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — With the advent on April 18 of the 10th anniversary of Zimbabwean independence it is tempting to make a list of the major prophecies that did not come true.

Although 60% of the 280 000 whites emigrated, the remainder were not, in the words of Eddison Zvobgo (now Public Service Minister) "led up the garden path to the place of slaughter".

Robert Mugabe's new government did not slavishly nationalise every hectare of land and every business enterprise in pursuit of their longed-for "socialist transformation".

The ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army were not given bases at Beitbridge from which to attack the Transvaal.

Against just these three negatives, the creditable "plus" side of the past 10 years seems pretty tame.

The number of children in school increased from 800 000 to 2,8-million.

By 1988 the infant mortality rate had been reduced from 140 to 73 per thousand.

A vicious war in Matabeleland was stopped almost overnight by a unity pact between Mugabe and Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo.

Lesson

Mugabe did not foresee that, like the Afrikaner Nationalists three decades before, he would not be able to implement cherished dogma.

He found out (partly from observing Mozambique's ruin) that Zimbabwe simply cannot support its rising 10-million people, their numbers growing by an inexorable 3% a year, without maintaining a complex relationship with the West.

It is significant in view of this lesson that Zimbabwe remains at the forefront of the campaign to cut off SA's relationship with the developed world, urging a policy of international isolation in all spheres.

While Gerald Smith, leader of the Conservative Alliance (formerly Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front) warns the remaining whites against the commonly held belief that Mugabe's Marxist-Leninism is now largely talk, university lecturer Kempton Makamure complains for the same reason. "In Zimbabwe it is still better to be white than black," raged the wartime supporter of Mugabe's party, who was detained last year for his unrepentant radicalism.

"Through the twin weapons of suppression and corruption, Zimbabwe is losing its intellectual and scientific base," he wrote in a recent magazine article.

Veteran white liberal Judy Todd, on the the other hand, said: "I personally do not think we could have had a better president than Mugabe has proved to be."

Yet even she castigated Mugabe for his refusal to extend amnesty to 200 former Zapu supporters gaoled for supporting dissidents during the 1980-87 Matabeleland troubles.

With unparalleled outspokeness Todd criticised the rising influence of Mugabe's Ghanaian-born wife Sally, last year appointed to the politburo as Secretary for Women's Affairs without a Women's League election.

"He himself seems one of the few Zimbabweans untroubled by his wife's unimpeded ascent up the ladder of power which holds perils for him, for Mrs Mugabe herself, and for the rest of us," she said.



● MUGABE ... problems not confronted

Such remarks never find their way into Zimbabwe's slavishly pro-government news media which the late Willie Musarurwa, first black editor of the Sunday Mail, said had been reduced since the 1980 foundation of the Mass Media Trust to "a typically Zimbabwean brand of insipid journalism which regards the speech and not the event as the quintessence of news".

Musarurwa, who died suddenly on April 5, had said that his own sacking in 1985 had a highly intimidatory effect on all editors and reporters, and the Ministry of Information now insisted on total conformity, fostered by regular briefings.

Musarurwa's successor at the Sunday Mail, Henry Muradzikwa, had an even briefer and more inglorious career, being fired by Mugabe for reporting Cuba's forced repatriation of Zimbabwean students suffering from AIDS.

It is largely because of this official reluctance to confront national problems openly that it is difficult to make predictions about the next 10 years.

The AIDS crisis, which some experts say could claim the lives of more than half Zimbabwe's people by 2002, has been deliberately downplayed on the orders of outgoing Health Minister Brig Felix Muchemwa. The new incumbent, outspoken Welsh general practitioner Dr Timothy Stamps, has a lot of ground to make up before Zimbabwe can be confident it will not suffer a holocaust.

While the news media create a relativey rosy picture, thousands of railway wagons have been stranded in a grossly inefficient national transport system, denying tobacco farmers coal to cure their vital forex-earning crop. Again, pessimism caused by past failure to face up to management problems is balanced by optimism at the recent appointment as Transport Minister of Denis Norman, founder chairman of the Beira Corridor Group and former Agriculture Minister.

The most articulate black critic of current political developments in Zimbabwe is political science lecturer Jonothan Moyo. He is alarmed by Mugabe's talk of a one-party state more for its impact on an economy burdened with a million unemployed than its abstract ideological implications.

Accuracy

Again the paradox: Mugabe says a multi-party system is a recipe for national disaster and promises to introduce a one party state "with a clear conscience", yet the news media are mysteriously banned from reporting this, indicating a serious difference of opinion inside the politburo.

Former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith is not noted for the accuracy of his predictions but he may have some grounds for refusing to take seriously Mugabe's pledge to nationalise wide areas currently held by Zimbabwe's 4 400 commercial farmers for the resettlement of peasants.

Smith notes that a million of the 4-million ha bought by the government since 1980 remain unsettled because of a lack of official expertise and infrastructure. Mugabe, he believes, has too much sense to destroy the agriculture industry that earns R1,5bn forex each year.

In the final analysis, however, Zimbabwe's next 10 years are likely to be shaped less by its ambivalent internal policies than by the course of events in SA.

Airlines call

W/Mail 12/4-19/4/90

Zimbabwe in fear of SA democracy

By JOHN MORRISON

WORRIES about competition in the 1990s from a democratic South Africa are lending a new urgency to plans to liberalise Zimbabwe's tightly controlled economy.

Liberalisation has been talked about since the mid-1980s when a post-independence boom fizzled out and it became clear that Zimbabwe was failing to meet its economic targets.

Now, after several years of waiting, it looks as though action by the government is imminent.

"What we are working on and what we plan to implement in the middle of this year is a phased and targeted opening of the economy," Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said.

Majority rule in South Africa could open wide the doors to black Africa for South African exporters, who at operate under a political handicap.

Mike Humphreys, economist for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, believes that change in South Africa is making Zimbabwe's policy rethink even more urgent.

"Within the region our major competitor is South Africa. It's a Third World country in trade with the rest of the world, but in terms of the region it is a First World country selling manufactured products."

"This makes it more and more crucial that we get our act into gear. The time we have got left until South Africa has a settlement, we have got to use to get our industry much more competitive, much more efficient," Humphreys says.

Fifteen years of international sanctions up to 1980 against the rebel Rhodesian regime created an industrial sector based on import substitution, making a broad range of products for the domestic market. But efficiency was low and costs high.

Starved of foreign exchange for years, industrialists now will get the chance to re-equip their factories — but only if they export. Since independence textile and clothing manufacturers have plunged into cut-throat international markets, but other industries have stood still, cushioned against competition from imports.

— Sapa-Reuter.

The very honorable Chief Justice — Enoch

CAPE TIMES 12/4/90 362

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwean lawyers have been dismayed by news of the impending retirement of Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, four months after a constitutional crisis during which he and other appeal judges threatened to resign.

President Robert Mugabe has reportedly vetoed a request by the internationally respected jurist to stay on.

In 1980 Chief Justice Dumbutshena, who turns 70 on April 25, was Zimbabwe's first black judge.

His appointment as Chief Justice in 1984 surprised many observers in view of the outrage his 1982 acquittal of the "Thornhill six" Air Force officers aroused in Mugabe's Politburo.

As a High Court judge, the former journalist and African Nationalist politician came under fire from the then Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, for finding that six white officers of the Zimbabwean Air Force had been tortured into making false confessions of sabotage.

Demonstrating a similar determination not to be intimidated by Politburo heavyweights, Chief Justice Dumbutshena last year accused Mr Speaker Didymus Mutasa of showing contempt for the law by refusing to comply with a Supreme Court ruling in favour of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

A full bench of all five Zimbabwean appeal judges found that Parliament could not ignore the Constitutional Declaration of Rights and had acted illegally in depriving Mr Smith of R6 100 salary after suspending him from the House. Mr Smith, an MP until the abolition of white representation in 1987, was accused of "parliamentary contempt" by telling Johannesburg businessmen they could overcome the sanctions urged by Mr Mugabe's government.

The Appeal judges made an implicit threat to resign and sought an urgent interview with President Mugabe over the constitutional crisis which, they said, Mr Speaker Mutasa had provoked. The matter was referred to a parliamentary committee, and Mr Smith has still not received his damages, his lawyers confirmed.

Legal sources in Harare are dismayed that the man most likely to succeed Chief Justice Dumbutshena is the President of the High Court, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, who had originally found for Mr Speaker Mutasa.

Judge Sandura (46) became an overnight folk hero when, last year, he presided over a Commission of Inquiry into racketeering in new cars from the state-owned assembly plant at Willowvale, but has a history of controversial judgements. In 1988 he was severely censured by the Supreme Court for his conduct of the trial of a Mozambican whom he had condemned to hang for murder, and his sentencing of self-confessed South African spy, Odile Harington (29), in 1988 aroused international protests.

Judge Sandura regretted he could not have Harington shot and imposed the maximum 25-year sentence, condoning torture, sexual assault and prolongued mistreatment by Harington's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) interrogators. The sentence was later halved on appeal.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena, who comes from the same area as President Mugabe and many other prominent Zimbabweans, was associated with moderate Nationalists in Bishop Abel Muzorewa's African National Congress, but broke away under Mr James Chikerema after being elected to Parliament at the unrecognised April 1979 Zimbabwe-Rhodesian election.

He had qualified at the London Bar after going into self-imposed exile in the '60s, when Mr Smith's white-supremist Rhodesian Front came to power.

Legal sources in Harare say Chief Justice Dumbutshena indicated his desire to extend his service as Chief Justice on a year-to-year basis beyond his 70th birthday.

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Opinion

Do the geese lay eggs of gold?

TEN years after independence, when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe and Salisbury became Harare, a one-party state with Marxist Robert Mugabe at the helm is nearer than ever. Yet the vast majority of white settler families remain, apparently secure and even prospering. PETER TAYLOR reports.

HARARE — The annual tobacco auction opened in Salisbury — sorry, Harare — recently with shirt-sleeved buyers briskly fondling the golden leaf and auctioneers incanting the singsong babble of their trade.

Prices were high, and the farmers were as happy as farmers ever are. Ten years after Marxist Robert Mugabe came to power in Zimbabwe, and a few days after he confirmed his dominance with a substantial election victory, the wheels of the free market appeared to be spinning nicely.

"90% of us voted for Mugabe," said one fourth-generation white farmer. "We're all optimists here."

Some slightly dotty remnants of the old lifestyle persist. Afternoon tea is an institution, elderly ladies like to foxtrot occasionally after dinner and friends gather to play bowls in a setting straight out of Englsih suburbia, while meeting later for a drink and a chat in clubs that have a colonial feel. It is all rather endearing.

While the power and political influence may have gone, some whites still make a lot of money. But Zimbabwe is a land of sunshine and shadow. The election was riddled with intimidation and the vote against Mugabe — higher than expected — reflected a stubborn undercurrent of discontent.

In the presidential and general election Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front party (Zanu-PF) won 2 026 976 votes to Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement's 413 840 votes, 15% of what was a record low poll. Zanu-PF gained 116 of the 120 seats.

Part pragmatist

Mugabe has spoken of the need to expand land resettlement — to transfer white farming land to blacks — and his ambitions for a formal one-party state are well known; Zimbabwe seems to be bucking a global trend towards plural democracy.

The question is whether the president means it, or whether these are just Marxist icons he feels sentimental about. "We meet with Mugabe a lot," said another farmer, "and he tells us not to listen to what he says as a politician. He asks us to judge him by his actions, and for 10 years they've kept their noses out of it."

With tobacco far and away the largest earner of foreign exchange — about £220 m (about R900 m) last year — talk of geese and golden eggs is understandable. Mugabe is part old-fashioned authoritarian, part pragmatist. He told a press conference that his election win was a mandate for a one-party state, but this news was not reported in the local media.

There is opposition to the idea in the Zanu-PF hierarchy and someone had second thoughts about the effect on potential investors. Officially it did not happen.

Zimbabwe has actually had a raw deal from international investors. Since independence, the sum total of new enterprise has been a baked-bean factory, a cooking-oil plant, and a chewing-gum manufacturer. And with opportunities opening up in Eastern Europe, everyone is aware that the entire region could be further marginalised.

But Mugabe must also satisfy his own black constitutency. At Independence there were plans to resettle 160 000 families in three years. Ten years later only 51 000 have been resettled. Four thousand white commercial farmers still own 29% of the land, while 8 m peasant farmers occupy 30%.

The other chief frustration is unemployment — currently 1,5 m — but rising at 300 000 a year as school-leavers pour on to the market. Unlike their counterparts in South Africa, these teenagers have O-levels, but there is still nowhere for them to go.

This, with a feeling that the wealthy party apparetchiks have kicked the ladder down behind them, resulted in Edgar Tekere polling almost a quarter as many votes as Mugabe.

Apolitical whites

Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) had no advertising beyond graffiti on walls, but the government took its challenge very seriously. Mugabe warned public sector employees that they would be sacked if they voted for ZUM and a notorious television advert showed a car crash followed by the picture of a coffin. The commentary went: "This is one way to die. Voting for ZUM is another."

Almost all the 90 000 whites who remain — there were 200 000 at independence — are studiedly apolitical. The Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the rump of the old Rhodesia Front, is widely regarded as an embarrassment. Its alliance with ZUM in the election was plainly absurd.

Whites grumble about the difficulty of getting a telephone installed, or of ringing the police in an emergency and being told to come round and give them a lift.

Stumbling block

But they are troubled more about the health service, which has a chronic shortage of specialists, and education. Private sectors exist in both areas — used extensively by the newly rich blacks — but maintaining standards is sometimes an uphill battle.

Whites can make a great deal of money but the fact that they cannot legally get it out of the country drives up the price of luxuries. The government would like this money to be invested in new enterprises, but the socialist side of Zimbabwe's mixed economy is a stumbling block. You cannot sack anyone without the express permission of the Minister of Labour, and if a venture looks like being a moneyspinner, the state will want a stake.

What is noticeable, coming from South Africa, is the absence of racial hostility and the easygoing way of life. Farmers, in their khaki shorts, still have legs like trees, schoolboys are still immaculate in boaters and blazers.

Yogi Bear's famous remark comes to mind: "It's *déjà vu* all over again."

Portland Holdings shows 20% increase in profit

LIZ ROUSE

PORTLAND Holdings, the Zimbabwean cement group, posted a 20% rise in profit on a 66,4% jump in turnover in the six months to February 1990.

Taxed profit amounted to Z$1,4m (Z$1,05m) on a turnover of slightly more than Z$44m (Z$26,4m). The interim dividend is unchanged at 2,25c paid out of earnings of 7,1c a share (5,9c).

Portland directors reported that cement sales of 311 542 tons in the past six months were 40% above the 1989 figure of 220 827 tons. The benefits which should have accrued from these sales were eroded by the massive increases to input costs and the price adjustment awarded in September 1989 was insufficient to cope with the current trend.

Increases in rail rates, coal and paper sacks, coupled with the intermittent supply of essential raw materials, were the main contributing factors to a 4% reduction in profits experienced by Unicem for the six months. Considering the sharp rise in turnover, this was an unacceptable result, the directors said.

Demand for cement remains at a high level and Portland will try to maintain the current sales level. The ex-works price of cement, however, is controlled by government, and price increases have lagged way behind input costs.

Ten years after Rhodesia

ST Times 15/4/90.

Cont

S. Times 15-4-90

Zimbabwe's different, but it hasn't changed

(362)



DEJA VU . . . the annual tobacco auction is one of the many persistent trappings of old Rhodesia

Peter Taylor

reports from Harare on how nothing has changed, and how everything has changed, in Zimbabwe

news was not reported in the local media.

There is opposition to the idea in the Zanu (PF) hierarchy and someone had second thoughts about the effect on potential investors. Like many a "mis-speak" from Ronald Reagan, officially it didn't happen.

Zimbabwe has actually had a raw deal from international investors. Since independence, the sum total of new enterprise has been a baked bean factory, a cooking oil plant, and a chewing gum manufacturer. And with opportunities opening up in eastern Europe, everyone is aware that the region could be further marginalised.

But Mr Mugabe must also satisfy his own black constituency. At independence, there were plans to resettle 160 000 families in three years. Ten years later, only 51 000 have been resettled. Four thousand white commercial farmers still own 29 percent of the land, while 8-million peasant farmers occupy 30 percent.

The other chief frustration is unemployment — there are currently 1,5-million jobless adults and the figure is rising at 300 000 a year as school-leavers pour into the jobs market. This, together with a feeling that the wealthy party apparatchiks have kicked the ladder down behind them, resulted in Mr Tekere polling almost a quarter as many votes as Mr Mugabe.

Mr Tekere's Zum had no advertising beyond graffiti on walls, but the government took its challenge very seriously. Mr Mugabe warned public sector employees that they would be sacked if they voted for Zum, and a notorious televison advert showed a car crash followed by the picture of a coffin. The commentary went: "This is one way to die. Voting for Zum is another." Subtle stuff.

Almost all the 80 000 to 90 000 whites who remain — there were 200 000 at independence — are studiedly apolitical. The Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the rump of the old Rhodesian Front, is

Stumbling on socialism

widely regarded as an embarrassment.

The CAZ's alliance with Zum in the election was plainly absurd. It might be remembered that Mr Tekere was once acquitted on a technicality of the murder of a white farmer after independence.

Whites grumble about the difficulty of getting a telephone installed, or of ringing the police in an emergency and being told to come round and give them a lift — transport is a bit thin on the ground. But they are troubled more about the health service, which has a chronic shortage of specialists, and education. Private sectors exist in both areas — used extensively by newly rich blacks — but maintaining standards is sometimes an uphill battle.

Whites can make a great deal of money but the fact that they cannot legally get it out of the country drives up the price of luxuries such as cars and boats. The government would dearly like this money to be invested in new enterprises, but the socialist side of Zimbabwe's mixed economy is a stumbling block. You cannot sack anyone without the express permission of the Minister of Labour, and there are suspicions that if a venture looks like being a money-spinner the state will want to take a stake.

What is noticeable coming from South Africa, is the absence of racial hostility and the easy-going way of life.

Twenty-five years after it was introduced with Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, the state of emergency is still in force, the excuse being trouble on the Mozambican border.

Wandering through African Unity Square, farmers in their khaki shorts still have legs like trees, schoolboys are still immaculate in boaters and blazers, and the smell of bougainvillaea goes to the head.

Mr Mugabe would not like it much, but Yogi Bear's famous remark comes to mind: "It's deja vu all over again."

the general and presidential elections, the Government now realises that emigration of skilled white technicians as much as shortage of imported spares is responsible for the monumental logjam on the state-owned railways and the spate of crashes and breakdowns in the national road transport fleet.

Curing of Zimbabwe's prime foreign exchange earner, tobacco, was imperilled, while hospitals have had to switch off operating theatre sterilisers and curtail laundry changes due to the railways' inability to move coal from Hwange (formerly Wankie), the finest high grade deposit in the southern hemisphere.

President Mugabe may have had to swallow his pride in bringing Mr Norman back into his Cabinet to sort out the transport mess. He was fired in 1985 after five years as Minister of Agriculture in a bid to "punish" whites for continuing to back the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, at the polls.

Mr Norman, uniquely qualified

Smuggling scandals

to disentangle land-locked central Africa's transport woes with his background as president of the Commercial Farmers' Union and founder-chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, will have to straighten out the management crisis at Zimbabwe National Railways — kept together by Indian expatriates over the past five years — and at the debt-ridden national airline, Air Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's failure to adopt an "open skies" policy has kept tourists away due to unrealistically high air fares and hindered the opening of European fresh fruit and flower markets to Zimbabwean exporters. Local airline staff have been caught in large-scale smuggling, racketeering and ticket scandals.

Mr Norman, like most prudent white Zimbabweans, describes himself as "non-political" and is not even a member of Mr Mugabe's Marxist-oriented Zanu (PF) Party. His success in sustaining the morale of 4 800 commercial farmers during the dark days of 1980-85 banditry and factional violence, when more whites were killed in Matabeleland than during the Rhodesian War, earned him the

As the capital's Medical Officer of Health for 10 years before going into private practice, he was seldom out of the headlines with controversial moves such as having "Now wash your hands — you know where they've been" signs displayed all over the city. They caused a particular sensation shown on drive-in cinema screens.

As Minister of Health, Dr

Technical know-how

Stamps is likely to attack the AIDS crisis head-on with brutally candid publicity, in stark contrast to his predecessor, guerrilla medic Brigadier Felix Muchemwa, who banned the filming of documentaries and suppressed statistics that up to 20 percent of Zimbabwe's 9-million people may be infected.

After fighting to instil efficiency for the past eight years in the by-now almost entirely Africanised civil service, Mr Andersen moves to the Ministry of Mines, a cornerstone of the Zimbabwean economy still resting on white technical know-how.

Mr Andersen was once a pillar of Mr Smith's security apparatus as Minister of Justice, but the police and security ministries are today the one area of national life in which President Mugabe distrusts whites.

Yet a disastrous attempt to bring in North Korean instructors in 1981 to muster a Zanu (PF) praetorian guard resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians in Matabeleland when the newly raised Fifth Brigade was deployed against Zapu dissidents. In the end, the unit, like all the Zimbabwe National Army, had to be retrained under the aegis of the British Military Advisory and Training Team dispatched as a goodwill gesture by Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

News last week of the court martial of a former Zimbabwean Army captain for cowardice in the face of Renamo infiltrators highlighted the British soldiers' continuing role in instilling much-needed professionalism and discipline into the anti-rebel war effort.

The leading veteran of the Rhodesian forces still in President Mugabe's army, the colourful Brigadier Lionel Dyck, is, significantly, still directing training Brigadier Dyck is an exception!

State-controlled Press still gives gripes an outlet

ZIMBABWE'S daily newspapers may be government-controlled, but they are still a source of surprise and delight. Determined efforts are made to spread dogma like concrete but the springy African grass keeps breaking through.

The dogma is laid on pretty thick. "The election is over, and with it one aspect of the democratic process in our country has had its day," according to a Sunday Mail editorial.

"Adult suffrage and periodic general elections constitute mere aspects of the democratic process." You cannot put it plainer than that.

[redacted]

Yet there are promising signs. The TV correspondent of the Herald, Cephas Chitsaka, was critical of the tame pre-election debate on Zimbabwean television:

"Debates usually degenerate into emotional outbursts, parties throwing mud into each other's faces and accusing each other. That is what makes a debate exciting, and worth watching."

In the letters column of the same paper, "Wondering Woman" of Chisipite (nom de plumes are enormously popular) writes:

"Comrade Mandela has mentioned that he wants democracy in South Africa yet here we are heading for a one-party state." She wonders: "What is going on, or have I missed the point somewhere?"

The letters columns are a marvellous vehicle for airing random grievances. "Disappointed subject" of Matare grumbles about a local chief who sells maize that should be given away, and who compels people to plough his fields: "We cry to you, our government, to investigate such colonial behaviour." Crime is another popular subject. We learn from T M Hungwe of New Canaan that in acronym-conscious Zimbabwe even the burglars leave a calling card:

"Zato (the Zimbabwe African Thieves Organisation) is dominating our area day and night."

The most heated debates usually entail some aspect of the sex war, such as teachers making schoolgirls pregnant. "It must be appreciated that the nation invests a lot of money in training teachers," writes John Sogolani.

"The suggestion that a teacher shouldn't be fired when he impregnates a schoolgirl makes sound economic sense." (Subsequent cries of "chauvinist rubbish" etc.)

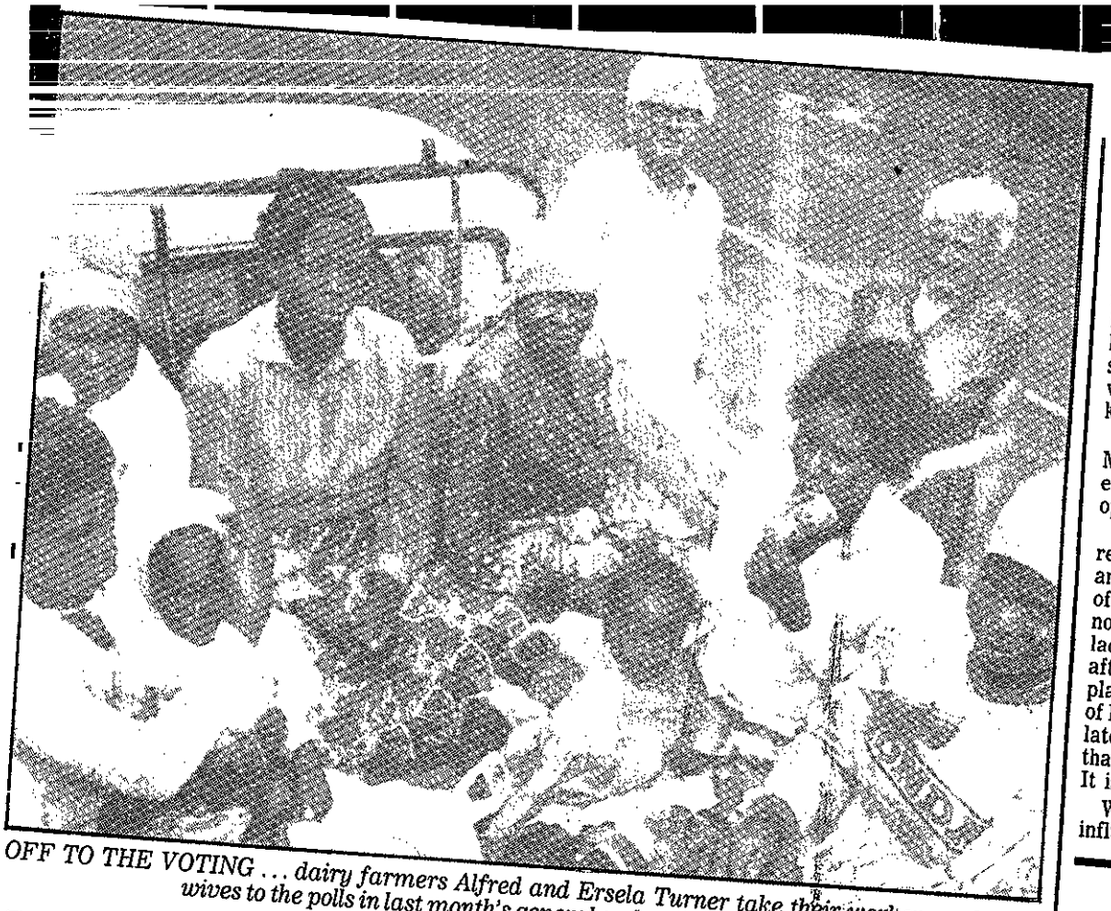
Another controversy has been the renaming of streets, excising all colonial and Rhodesian references. Major Alan Wilson (to whose memory there is still a plaque in the Anglican Catheral) was an old-style Rhodesian hero whose tiny patrol was wiped out in the Ndebele wars.

[redacted]

Recommending that his name be erased, Dominic Kusema observed: "His patrol was ambushed by the gallant Ndebele warriors who decimated them to the last man."

Occasionally a white writes in mildly patronising terms about the wonderful country blacks have "inherited". This is guaranteed to release a fireworks display of indignation.

Under the heading "Thank you, white men", "Sledge Hammer" of Mount Pleasant notes: "Rhodesia is gone, and you should have gone with it. We fought and beat you at war. We can do it again." *Daily Telegraph*



OFF TO THE VOTING ... dairy farmers Alfred and Ersela Turner take their workers and their wives to the polls in last month's general and presidential election

Threat of total collapse causes a major rethink

Don Jacobs

explains why Mugabe, despite his pre-election rhetoric, has asked three whites to join his Cabinet

TEN years on from Zimbabwe's independence, the country's remaining 80 000 whites are less than a third of their former strength yet, paradoxically, there are now three times as many white Ministers in President Robert Mugabe's Cabinet.

The 10th anniversary on Tuesday of Lord Soames's hand-over of power to Mr Mugabe finds the 66-year-old former revolutionary evidently recognising he cannot avert two looming disasters without white expertise.

Only three weeks ago, as whites fearful of official Marxist-Leninist dogma threw their weight behind Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement, Mr Mugabe raged at an election rally: "If the whites in Zimbabwe want to rear their ugly terrorist and racist head by collaborating with Zum, we will chop that head off."

Mr Mugabe threatened that farmers who supported Mr Tekere's unsuccessful challenge for the presidency would be "the first target" for land nationalisation when the entrenched constitutional declaration of rights becomes open for amendment on Tuesday.

But the collapse of the national transport system threatens to bring the economy to a standstill, while AIDS could claim the lives of 6-million of Zimbabwe's 9-million people in the next 10 years.

So enter Mr Denis Norman, 62, humorous old Rhodie nickname of "Nothing's Wrong" Norman.

Welsh firebrand Dr Timothy Stamps, outspoken critic of the official silence on the AIDS crisis, earned the equally humorous nickname "Perforated" Stamps because of his enthusiasm for Oriental acupuncture.

He joined Mr Mugabe's party in 1980 after standing as an independent and giving Mr Smith's successful candidate a close fight in the first post-independence by-election.

Most whites choose to avoid large organisations, even in the private sector, where workers' committees and political directives make them feel vulnerable.

Taxation rising to over 50 percent as a result of the Government's top-heavy bureaucracy has also induced a crop of small consultancy firms and family businesses, through which whites sell their expertise while claiming maximum rebates and obtaining perks such as payment of private school fees.

The family link also offers the hope of employment to white children in a land where 300 000 certificated black school-leavers battle each year to find jobs on a saturated labour market.

There are over a million unemployed, their opportunities blocked by a national shortage of upper and middle management skills.

Economists say fears for the future caused middle-class blacks, as well as whites, to join the 540 professionals who emigrated last year.

Although, to date, plans for Marxist-Leninism and a one party state have not gone much beyond the rhetoric stage, black professionals fear instability may reduce their children to the peasant lifestyle which they themselves laboriously worked their way out of.

Of the 800 doctors who have qualified since independence, many have sought employment abroad because government policy was to make them work in remote rural areas for salaries below R900 a month.

Dr Stamps will be trying to persuade them to come home, while Mr Norman will ensure they don't have to walk.

Spate of crashes

and Dr Timothy Stamps, 50, to join Dr Chris Andersen, 54, sole member of Mr Mugabe's last ministerial team.

For all the anti-white rhetoric of

THE annual tobacco auction opened in Salisbury — sorry, Harare — last week with shirt-sleeved buyers briskly fondling the golden leaf and auctioneers incanting the sing-song babble of their trade.

Prices were high and the farmers were as happy as farmers ever are. Ten years after the Marxist Robert Mugabe came to power in Zimbabwe, and a few days after he confirmed his dominance with a substantial election victory last week, the wheels of the free market appeared to be spinning nicely.

"Ninety percent of us voted for Mugabe," claimed one fourth-generation white farmer. "We're all optimists here."

Rhodesia used to be called "Surrey with the lunatic fringe on top" and some slightly dotty remnants of the old lifestyle persist. Afternoon tea is an institution, elderly ladies like to foxtrot occasionally after dinner and friends gather to play bowls in a setting straight out of English suburbia, while meeting later for a drink and a chat in clubs that have a distinctly colonial feel. It is all rather endearing.

While the power and political influence may have gone, some

Bucking the global trend

whites still make a lot of money.

A line of private aircraft often be seen at farmers' meeting while Mercedes-Benzes costing R435 000 and cruisers on offer R1,75-million are snapped up.

But Zimbabwe is a land of sunshine and shadow. Last week's election was riddled with intimidation and the vote against Mugabe — higher than expected — reflected a stubborn undercurrent of discontent.

In the presidential and general election, Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front party (PF) won 2 026 976 votes to Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement's 413 840, or 15 percent of what was a record low poll. Zanu (PF) gained 116 of the 120 seats in parliament.

Mr Mugabe has spoken stridently of the need to expand land resettlement — that is, transfer white farming land to blacks — and his ambitions for a formal one-party state are well-known; Zimbabwe, indeed, seems to be bucking a global trend towards plural democracy.

The question is whether the president means it, or whether these are just Marxist icons he feels sentimental about. "We like Mugabe a lot," said another farmer, "and he tells us not to listen what he says as a politician, he asks us to judge him by his actions and for 10 years they've kept their noses out of it."

With tobacco far and away largest earner of foreign exchange — more than R1-billion — the geese and golden eggs is understandable. Mr Mugabe is part fashioned authoritarian, part matist. He told a news conf— that his election win was

Zimbabwe celebrates 10 fateful years

'The fears of the early years are no more'

By ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

ANNIVERSARY

A FEAST of song and dance will mark Zimbabwe's tenth birthday this week when the nation celebrates the anniversary of independence today.

Top artists and bands from half a dozen African countries will perform at a giant cultural gala to be attended by heads of state from neighbouring countries.

The Presidents of Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, Botswana and Namibia have confirmed they will be there — and, probably, so will ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Zimbabwe's tenth anniversary sees Mr Robert Mugabe firmly entrenched in power. As executive president, he will hold the top post for another six years and there is nothing to stop him from being elected for further terms.

Many of the features of the independence constitution which the black nationalist parties at the Lancaster House conference found objectionable have been removed or are going.

This has borne out the value of the advice given to Mr Mugabe by Dr Julius Nyerere, then President of Tanzania, and the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who told him to accept the British-imposed conditions for they had only a limited life.

In time, they said, he could scrap provisions such as specially reserved seats for whites, an upper House of Parliament with blocking powers and the Westminster-style provision for a constitutional head of state working in harness with a prime minister.

Objections

All these have now gone and Mr Mugabe holds sweeping powers as executive president. The one objective still outstanding is that of the creation of a one party state and it still remains to be seen whether Mr Mugabe will press ahead with this despite the known objections of some of his lieutenants.

The cloud on the horizon is the feeling by some that Mr Mugabe put unnecessary strains on the unity accord with Mr Joshua Nkomo by failing to give former Zapu members more seats in the Cabinet.

Including Mr Nkomo himself, there are only three full ministers in a Cabinet of nearly 30 from the former Zapu which had its power base in Matabeleland but which is now part of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, most of whose leaders are from Shona-speaking areas.

Ten years ago, most white people living in the country about to become Zimbabwe after a bitter war, were apprehensive.

Probably more than half the whites left in the first few years for a variety of reasons.

For the 80 000 or 90 000 still here, the apprehension of those early years is no more. Grumbles and groans and moans about shortages or the shortcomings of the government and the high rate of taxation are voiced often enough.

Visitors tend to ask, even now, "Are you going to stay on?"

Perhaps the question should rather be, "You are not thinking of leaving this lovely country, are you?"

And many, if they were to be honest with themselves, would probably have to say, "Where would we find a better lifestyle unless we were millionaires?"

That said, it should also be recognised that the past 10 years have seen many anxious moments.

Suffered

Whites have had to get used to being blamed for all the ills besetting the country. In Matabeleland white farmers in particular suffered grievously during the five years of dissident rebellion which saw more than 70 members of the white community and hundreds of blacks slaughtered.

Periodically white Zimbabweans come in for a tongue-lashing. The newspapers had a go last year with a series of articles accusing the whites of stealing the land and keeping blacks out of positions of power.

But the last week has seen three whites appointed to President Mugabe's new Cabinet with key ministries such as education, health and transport in the hands of what could be termed non-black Zimbabweans.

Former Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith keeps hammering away at the government's shortcomings but the fact remains that 10 years after the short-lived Zimbabwe-Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, he is still here.

Mr Mugabe still hankers after a one party state, saying that in Africa the multi-party system hasn't worked because opposition parties will not confine their ctivities to the political field.

However for the time being at any rate Zimbabwe, 10 years after independence, remains a State where opposition parties do exist, difficult though life may be made for them.

Some of the bitterest criticism of Zimbabwe under President Mugabe's rule has come from the Left.

It may surprise some South Africans to find that Robert Mugabe, billed as a Marxist, finds himself under bitter attack from critics such as law lecturer Kempton Makamure who regards himself as a genuine Marxist-Leninist and Mugabe as an imposter.

Makumure, a senior lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, said in a recently published article in a Zimbabwean magazine that dejection and cynicism abounded in the minds of many of the people.

Attacking the concept of a one party state, Makamure said, "The truth is there are no Marxist-Leninists in Zanu (PF) and those who claim to be so are thoroughly false and constitute a dangerous core of opportunist imposters.

"The practice of Zanu (PF) in the past has amply demonstrated that they have not carried out a single Marxist-Leninist policy although they have had the power and every opportunity to do so.

"Within its own party ranks Zanu (PF) has wrecked and hunted all genuine Marxist-Leninists."

It is worth recalling that Mr Makamure was himself detained for a short while last year.

An eminent Zimbabwean, Sir Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia whose liberal attitudes made him a target during the UDI era, has also come out strongly in print against the one party state concept.

Promises

Referring to promised major changes in the decade ahead, Sir Garfied said Mr Mugabe "may plan to achieve the unbearable for us and introduce a legally imposed one-party state. I pray that he notes the assurance of our old friend Julius Nyerere that a one-party state is not necessarily God's plan for mankind."

Whether Sir Garfield's fears are realised or not, lots of changes have been promised now that the constitutional restrictions fall away with the expiry of the 10-year period imposed with the Lancaster House constitution.

But the uncertainties inherent in the promise of changes ahead are nothing compared with the leap into the dark taken 10 years ago.

The fears then turned to cautious confidence. In this case history may well repeat itself.

Leaders jet in for anniversary bash

HARARE - The leaders of Zambia, Kenya and Botswana arrived in Harare yesterday for Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations, the news agency *Ziana* reports. Courier 18/4/90

They were met at Harare international airport by President Robert Mugabe, senior party and government officials and diplomats. (362)

Yesterday's arrivals included Mrs Coretta King, widow of black American human rights activist Martin Luther King, and ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo and ANC External Affairs Secretary Thabo Mbeki.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was expected later yesterday.



ROBERT MUGABE

First to arrive was Botswana President Quett Masire, followed by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Zambian President and frontline states chairman, Kenneth Kaunda.

Mrs King and the ANC officials arrived on the same flight as Mr Kaunda. -Sapa

Zimbabwe celebrates 10 years of independence

Zimbabwe praised for uhuru success

Sowetan 18/4/90 (362)

HARARE - The President of the People's Republic of China, Yang Shangkun, yesterday congratulated President Robert Mugabe and Zimbabweans for the country's success in development since independence.

In a statement released by the Chinese embassy in Harare on Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary, Yang said the country had maintained its national security and stability, as well as consolidating national unity, the news agency Ziana reported.

"Since the glorious birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe 10 years ago, the Zimbabwean Government and people, under your leadership, have worked hard for the prosperity of the country and made great headway along an independent road of development suited to Zimbabwe's actual conditions," said Yang.

He praised Zimbabwe's policy of non-alignment and its positive role in international affairs.

Yang said Zimbabwe had made important contributions in promoting peace in southern Africa "and the just struggle against the racism of South Africa, thus winning widespread acclaim in the international community.

"The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice over the achievements you have made."

CHR Times 18/4/90 (362)

Parliament

Zimbabweans 'disillusioned' — reports

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Disillusionment with the economy, corruption and plans for a one-party state were reported in the British press yesterday on the eve of today's 10th anniversary of Zimbabwean independence.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is expected to announce plans for a referendum on a one-party state in his independence address today.

The Times quoted a Harare office worker, Mr Patrick Maponde, as saying: "We heard about this elsewhere in Africa, but we did not think it could happen in our Zimbabwe. The fat cats at the top get fatter, while we are crying."

The report said meeting black aspirations on pay, land distribution, health care and education had been addressed with varying success. "But the effect has been nullified by inflation, economic stagnation and corruption." There is also mounting unemployment. According to its statistics, 1,5 million of the 9,2 million population are unemployed.

It pointed to the low poll in last month's election, with only 40% of the electorate supporting the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

A former guerilla, Mr Nkosana Nguni, was quoted: "I am very dissatisfied with the government's record on development. To put a black man in a white man's job, or a black family in a white family's home, is not development. We need more jobs and more houses, and the government is not providing them."

Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Union secretary-general Mr Morgan Tsvangirayi, an advocate of economic reform, said the lack of investment and shortage of foreign exchange capital could be blamed on the government's failure to produce a comprehensive economic programme. "We have experienced five years of economic decay."

With transport a major problem, the report said disclosures last year of large-scale corruption over the distribution of motor cars, of which there is a critical shortage, had a profound effect in spreading disillusionment.

The left-wing Guardian noted an "increasingly evident" opposition to one-party rule in Zimbabwe.

Its report yesterday noted that Malawi's Life President Kamuzu Banda arrived in Harare for his first state visit on Monday.

It quoted a schoolteacher: "Banda coming to our independence celebrations? It doesn't seem appropriate. Why are we treating Banda like a hero now, when a few years ago we scorned him as a dictator? Maybe someone is embracing a Life President because he would like to be a Life President, too."

Reporting a rise in coercion by Zanu (PF), the Guardian quoted a former n tionalist guerilla as saying: "Thos people roam through our townships i gangs, giving people orders. They hav no discipline or respect for the peopl the way we did. This is a new party, n the Zanu I remember."

Most damning of Mr Mugabe, accor ing to the Guardian, is Zimbabwe's lea ing human-rights group, the Catholi Commission for Justice and Peace. denounced as "despicable and deplo able" the "victimisation" of oppositio members. On Saturday it announced i unequivocal opposition to a one-part state, which it said was "contrary t basic human rights".

B10ay 19/4/90

Mugabe promises an economic revival next

(362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe promised his people, many of them jobless, an economic revival in the next decade as he led celebrations marking 10 years of independence from white colonial rule.

"We are now poised for an economic breakthrough, all other things being equal," he told thousands of supporters in Harare's Chinese-built 70 000-seat National Sports Stadium. "The next five years must certainly experience a dramatic leap forward."

The celebrations have been overshadowed by growing worries among Zimbabweans over runaway unemployment, Sapa-Reuter reports.

Economists say only 10 000 to 20 000 new jobs are created each year, although nearly 300 000 children leave school. About 1-million out of a total population of 9-million people are unemployed.

Mugabe said government efforts to promote investment had generated tremendous confidence in Zimbabwe, but he did not announce any new policy initiatives such as trade liberalisation, which his ministers have promised by mid-1990.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that Mugabe made only a guarded reference to plans for a one-party state yesterday. "Africa Watch", a monitoring group based in Washington and London, warned in a report received here yesterday on last month's Zimbabwean elections that "the introduction of a single party system could be the signal for the widespread detention of opposition supporters".

Listing continuing incidents of intimidation and victimisation, "Africa Watch" voiced disquiet at Mugabe's stated intention to use his defeat of Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) as a mandate to impose a one-party state.

Undaunted, Mugabe told yesterday's gathering that the "transformation" he planned for Zimbabwe's second decade would only be possible "through a far-reaching process of deepening unity and peace which we have so painstakingly secured across the territory of Zimbabwe".

Mugabe said the 1987 abolition of reserved white representation under the Lancaster House peace agreement had been among the major achievements of his government.

"We shall proceed in the name of justice to amend these provisions so as to make more land available to the peasant population," he said.

Mugabe's lack of explicit reference to his timetable for introducing a one-party state is believed to reflect deep divisions expressed at a meeting earlier this month of his 160 member Zanu (PF) party central committee. Former members of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu are understood to have joined in warnings that apathy among voters at the elections reflected public hostility to Mugabe's plan.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela joined Malawi Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Mozambique's President Jaoquim Chissano, Namibia's President Sam Nujoma, and Ethiopia's Gen Mengistu Haile Mariam as guests of honour at the stadium.

Stance on majority rule 'unacceptable'

Star 14/4/92 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A top ANC official, Mr Thabo Mbeki, has said President de Klerk's rejection of majority rule in South Africa is "completely unacceptable".

Mr Mbeki said: "There can be no solution to the South African question unless there is majority rule."

He said the talks next month with the South African Government would go ahead as planned. They would be about removing obstacles to negotiations.

"What we will be talking about will be the release of political prisoners, ending the state of emergency and the return of exiles to enable the situation to arise for us to go to the next stage," he said.

Mr Mbeki, who is in charge of foreign affairs in the ANC, is regarded as a moderate.

He told a television interviewer that if Mr de Klerk held out against majority rule "of course there can be no solution". What the South African president was reported to have told Parliament was completely unacceptable.

Mugabe attacks RC Justice Commission

Argus Africa News Service AKW 19/4/90 (362)

HARARE. — The Vatican was not a multireligious state, President Robert Mugabe said when attacking the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission for its public stand in opposing a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

The commission placed an advertisement this week appealing to the ruling party to abandon its support for a one-party state, saying that creating one would be to deny the people their fundamental rights.

Mr Mugabe, who will today open the R20 million new Zanu (PF) headquarters building here, said Catholics should not waste their time by saying there was good sense in creating division. If the people chose a one-party state then that was the way to go.

The president has repeatedly said he favours the concept because it would cement unity. He has said opposition parties in Africa do not confine their activities to politics.

"AUDACIOUS ADVERTISEMENT"

He said yesterday that the Catholic Commission had had the audacity to place an advertisement saying that even if the majority wanted a one-party state, it should not be implemented.

In his keynote speech to mark Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary of independence yesterday Mr Mugabe did not refer to a one-party state but stressed the need for unity.

Opposition to a one-party state in Zimbabwe has also been expressed by the heads of other churches, university lecturers, lawyers and two independent publishing houses.

increase of Unita activity in the north.

eary Maputo seeks
ty with the enemy

Peace talks proposed by President Chissano provide Mozambique with its best chance yet of ending its war with Renamo — but that does not mean the fighting will stop, reports **KARL MAIER**

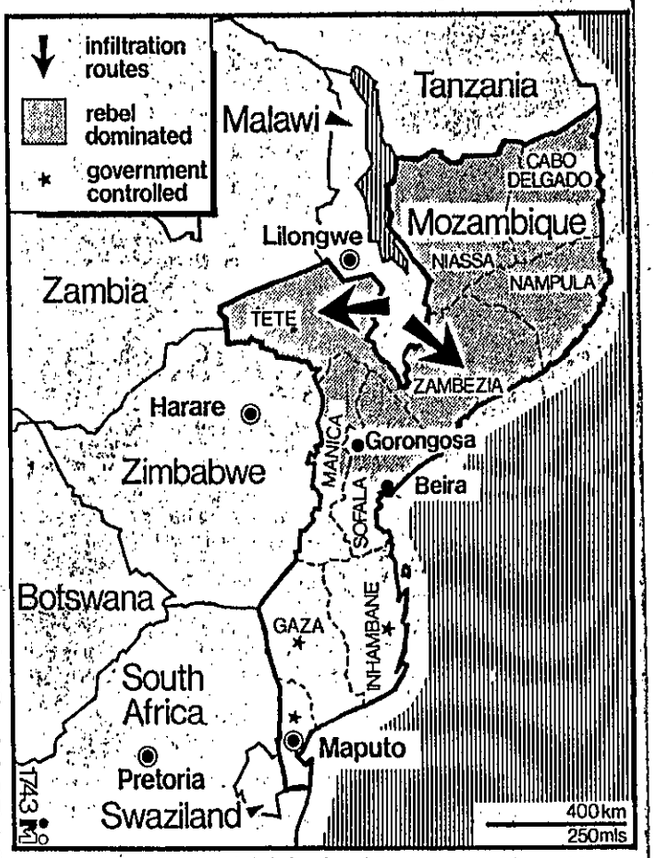
"Donor fatigue" has set in among Western nations, amid growing impatience with the lack of peace negotiations and the government's failure to publish a report into thefts of aid supplies.

Support from Mozambique's allies in Eastern Europe has fallen sharply, with all but 300 of the estimated 800 Soviet military advisers having pulled out by January. Military sources say that with the advisers went shipments of fuel, spare parts and ammunition which are vital to Chissano's poorly equipped 30 000-strong army.

Yet Chissano insisted that negotiations would take place, crediting his optimism to the "irreversible" changes in neighbouring South Africa, which began supporting Renamo in 1980.

"The people who were visibly supporting (Renamo) were on (South Africa's) military wing. They also seem to be accepting the changes, and therefore they are less and less interested," he said. "The change of the

●To PAGE 18



War zone ... 15 years of fighting has killed 100 000 Mozambicans

Mugabe courts friends for life

Ambitions for a life-long presidency have bred a strange fellowship in Zimbabwe, reports **ANDREW MELDRUM**

PORTRAITS of Malawi's Life President Kamuzu Banda were displayed throughout Harare to welcome the apparently ageless Banda, the celebrity guest at Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations.

"Banda coming to our 10th independence celebrations? It doesn't seem appropriate," remarked a teacher looking at the posters. "Why are we treating Banda like a hero now when only a few years ago we scorned him as a dictator? Maybe someone is embracing a Life President because he would like to be a Life President too."

Zimbabwe's anniversary of a decade of majority rule was marked by signs of President Robert Mugabe's drive to establish a one-party state and by increasingly evident opposition.

Banda was held at arm's length by Mugabe for years. This is the Malawian leader's first state visit to Zimbabwe.

Leaders of other one-party states, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, figured prominently among the seven African heads of state who attended the festivities. African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela, ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo and Namibian President Sam Nujoma were also present.

Following his decisive win in Zimbabwe's general and presidential elections last month, Mugabe has emphatically reiterated his intentions to lead the country to one-party rule. The speculation that Mugabe would announce a referendum for a one-party state in his independence address on Wednesday proved unfounded.

Now that Zimbabwe has passed 10 years of independence, the British-drafted Lancaster House constitution may may be altered by a two-thirds majority. It is expected that later this year Mugabe's party, Zanu-PF, will introduce a parliamentary motion to remove the constitution's clause on freedom of association.

There is some opposition to a one-party state within the party's 160-member central committee, but it is not certain if that will be enough to halt the move.

Mugabe has recently spoken in glowing terms of Malawi's Women's League, which many observers see as a key network maintaining Banda's iron-handed rule. Zimbabwe's Zanu-PF Women's League and Youth Brigade have taken on similar patterns of coercion, according to township residents.

Zimbabwe's leading human rights group, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, denounced as "despicable and deplorable" the "victimisation" of opposition members and urged Mugabe to call a halt to such practices by his followers. The organisation also announced its opposition to a one-party state.

"We believe that a constitutionalised one-party state is contrary to basic human rights," it said in a statement. "No generation has the right to make immutable decisions for future generations ... A one-party system ends up benefitting chiefly the people already entrenched in powerful positions."

The Catholic Commission recommended that Zanu-PF should "abandon all plans for a one-party state" and that its "tenure in office should be based solely on its efficiency and credibility of performance".

Church groups appear to be forming the basis for resistance against a one-party state — the heads of denominations of Zimbabwe's Christian churches and the Council of Churches also issued warnings against single-party rule.

A group of independent magazines and organisations representing university teachers, economists and lawyers stated, in an independence day advertisement in the *Herald* newspaper, that they hoped "the practice of seeking a fresh mandate from the people through the democratic process of regular and peaceful multi-party elections has become a permanent feature of our political system."

Another challenge to the government

●To PAGE 18

P.T.O.

Black business people jet out to Zimbabwe

By JOHNNY MASILELA

A GROUP of 142 black business people will take part in a conference in Zimbabwe next week aimed at laying the groundwork for the import/export market in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The conference starts in the Monomotapa Hotel Conference Centre in Harare onTuesday.

The mission was organised by WR Consultants of Johannesburg and will be led by Dr Nthato Motlana of the Get Ahead Foundation.

According to WR Consultants, the primary objective of the tour was to enable the local black business community to observe and learn from their counterparts who operate in a free society, and participate in its trade fairs, conferences and discussions. Mail 20/4 - 26/4/90

In Bulawayo the delegates will participate in a buyer/seller summit, the first of its kind to be held with South African business people in over 10 years.

They will participate in a seminar on import/export for small businesses at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair.

WR Consultants has confirmed that the trip has been welcomed by the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress and that both these organisations will be sending a delegation to meet formally with the South African business people.

The mission has been organised on the Zimbabwean side by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

Another tour of this kind was undertaken to Malawi last year, with 94 participants ranging from building contractors and taxi operators to hawkers and hairdressers.

The tours are conducted under the banner of "Black Business Observation Missions".

WR Consultants have in the pipeline a similar mission to the United States, planned for October.

Zimbabwe is poised for an 'economic revival'

(362) 22/4/90 e/Press 22/4/90 (362)

ZIMBABWE'S President Robert Mugabe this week promised his people, many of them jobless, an economic revival in the next decade as he led celebrations marking 10 years of independence from white colonial rule.

"We are now poised for an economic breakthrough, all other things being equal," he told thousands of supporters in Harare's Chinese-built 7 000-seat National Sports Stadium. "The next five years must certainly be a dramatic leap forward."

The celebrations, also attended by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, have been overshadowed by growing worries among Zimbabweans over runaway unemployment.

Economists say only between 10 000 and 20 000 new jobs are created each year although about 300 000 children leave school. Unemployment is estimated at more than one million in a population of nine million.

Mugabe said government efforts to promote investment had generated tremendous confidence in Zimbabwe, but he did not announce any new policy initiatives such as trade liberalisation, which his ministers have promised by mid-1990.

Flanked by leaders of numerous African one-party states, among them Malawi's life President Kamuzu Banda, Mugabe side-stepped the controversial issue of whether to abolish the country's multi-party political system.

The independence anniversary also marked the expiry of the British-negotiated Lancaster House constitution, which enforced a 100 percent vote in parliament before certain entrenched clauses in the country's Bill of Rights could be changed.

Now two thirds of the House vote will be enough to amend key clauses which block Mugabe's long-stated goal of a one-party state.

His first term as Prime Minister followed a sweeping win in the pre-independence poll in 1980. He was re-elected in 1985, and in 1987 he widened his powers by becoming president.

In last month's general election, his Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu-PF) party came out on top for the third time, taking all but three of the 120 seats. Mugabe also defeated the only rival presidential candidate by a four-to-one margin.

Lord Carrington who, as British Foreign Secretary, forged Zimbabwe's independence constitution in 1979, also attended the anniversary. In an interview with Associated Press he said the white minority remained essential to the prosperity of the former British colony.

Of Mugabe's plans, Carrington said: "I don't particularly think one-party states are a very good idea ... they rather tend to become one-man states."

"But you have to remember that you can't impose ... your views on other people.

"It (the constitution) has lasted for 10 years. If the people of Zimbabwe want to change it, it is not for you and me to decide that they can't."

Since independence, the white population has fallen by more than half to some 90 000 and whites are now outnumbered 100-to-one by the rapidly growing black majority.

Carrington, who argued fiercely with Mugabe during the independence negotiations, said the former guerrilla leader has been "astonishingly magnanimous" and has made a genuine effort to "keep the whites there and have a multiracial society".

"There have been some bad things as well ... a certain amount of corruption, a lot of unemployment and so on," said Carrington.

"But, on the whole, I would have thought it was considerably more plus than minus.

"(Mugabe) was determined not to be prime minister of a bankrupt country," he said.

"That was why he kept the whites on the land and kept the whites in industry. And I think as long as he goes on doing that there is no reason why Zimbabwe shouldn't go on being a very prosperous state."

Meanwhile, Mugabe this week opened a new 14-storey headquarters for his Zanu-PF party.

Banda performed the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

The opening followed a stinging attack by Mugabe on opponents of his planned one-party state.

He singled out Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Church for "raving and ranting" over the issue.



President Robert Mugabe and Nelson Mandela at the celebrations

"Let the Catholics not waste their time lecturing us that there is strength in division. We will never accept that," Mugabe said.

He said disunity would lead to chaos but a one-party state would not be imposed unless the majority of the people wanted it.

"We will solve our disagreements as one family," he said.

Earlier this week the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace published a large advertisement in the country's main newspaper opp ing a one-party state.

The commission is a human rig monitoring group which was hig critical of Rhodesia's white mino government in the 1970s and clashed with Mugabe on many oc sions.

Although Mugabe promised af the election that opposition par would be allowed to exist for the ti being, his government has been st ping up efforts to present other p ties as a security threat. – Sapa

Church ready for human rights war

ST Tues 22/4/90 (362)

By DON JACOBS: Harare

THE lines have been drawn in Zimbabwe for a church-state clash over human rights and President Robert Mugabe's aim to end the multi-party system.

"Let the Catholics not waste their time lecturing us," the president exploded at ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of Zimbabwean independence on Wednesday.

The Justice and Peace Commission, which has been supported by local Catholic bishops and Anglican churchmen, appealed to Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) in a quarter-page advertisement in the main national daily, the Herald, to shelve its one-party state plans.

A news release of the commission's appeal was earlier disregarded by Zimbabwe's pro-government media.

In their statement, the churchmen claim that denying Zimbabweans "real choice" in elections, with a system that "ends up benefiting chiefly the people already entrenched in powerful positions", was in itself a breach of human rights.



ROBERT MUGABE
Under fire

They quoted South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, who recently rejected the one-party concept for South Africa saying: "Freedom only for the supporters of the government, only for the members of one party — however numerous they may be — is not freedom at all."

Mr Mugabe expressed outrage at the advertisement and attacked Pope John Paul II's Vatican hierarchy for not being "multi-religious".

Meanwhile Africa Watch, a Washington and London-based human rights group, this week released a report on the March 20-30 elections, protesting against the "atmosphere of sustained harassment and intimidation created by the ruling Zanu (PF) party before, during and after the poll".

"Africa Watch fears that the introduction of a single-party system could be the signal for the widespread detention of opposition party supporters," the group said in a three-page, detailed analysis of post-election victimisation of the defeated parties.

Ruinous

The organisation also expressed outrage at the shooting of Mr Patrick Kombaying, the Gweru candidate for Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement, by Vice-President Simon Muzenda's bodyguards.

"Public statements by members of the government suggest there is no intention of investigating his shooting, nor of prosecuting those responsible," Africa Watch protested.

Zimbabwean businessmen are also sceptical of Mr Mugabe's prediction of a "dramatic leap forward" for the country's economy in the next 10 years. Business leaders are worried that concern over constitutional change will frighten off foreign investors.

There are also doubts about Mr Mugabe's ability to find a solution to the ruinous civil war in Mozambique, which keeps an estimated 14 000 Zimbabweans troops pinned down at a foreign exchange cost of more than R1-million a day.

Reality did not match fears

Star 26/4/90 (382)

Zimbabwe's whites 'can live with the new order'

The handover of power in Zimbabwe was not without problems, but the extent of the trauma was limited, says Zimbabwe judge Mr Justice Nick McNally. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** reports.

"Despite loss of power and loss of control, whites in Zimbabwe have found that they can live with the new power system and that the basic amenities — home life, education, health and sport — remain as pleasant as they were before."

This was said by Mr Justice Nick McNally, a Zimbabwe Supreme Court judge since 1984, to a conference hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Whites in pre-independence Zimbabwe feared change only to the extent that it would endanger their way of life, children's education and health, and the care the State could give them in their old age, he said.

Many had left the country, not so much because of what happened but because of what they feared would happen. He estimated about 100 000 to 150 000 of the original white Rhodesian population was left.

Power shift

"Lots of people tell me there is no future for whites in Zimbabwe ... my experience is different.

"My first point is that the Bill of Rights is a stabilising factor when the power situation is turned on its head."

The introduction of a constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights had shifted a little of the power out of the political sphere into the judicial sphere, he said.

Not only whites, but blacks, too, had come to appreciate the idea that the courts could protect them against excesses that could occur when an untried government came to power.

Blacks, particularly those who had been in exile, were totally conversant and comfortable with the idea of the need to protect fundamental human rights in a Bill of Rights, he said.

Whites in southern Africa, on the other hand, had been brought up under the English and Roman-Dutch tradition of the supremacy of parliament.

The areas where white Zimbabweans had been most nervous about their loss of control were education, health, residential areas, amenities — including sport and leisure — politics and economics.

● While there had been major upheavals when schools had been thrown open to all races in 1980, there had not been as much trauma as had been expected, he said.

Society had adjusted reasonably well, private schools were flourishing and several government schools provided an education acceptable to middle-class whites.

"Now we have in excess of three million children at school compared to the one million previously. This huge expansion has caused tension and problems, such as a shortage of teachers and entire schools failing, but the expansion was necessary."

● Health facilities had been a major preoccupation with whites in a new Zimbabwe, but, in spite of a shortage of doctors, the health service was reasonably adequate and "whites are quite happy with it".

● Overnight disappearance of residential segregation had caused no problems at all.

"I can honestly say we haven't had any (problems). Occasionally you will see mealies growing in what was previously a rose garden or you may be barked at by a dog of indeterminate breed rather than a pedigreed Dobermann. But just as often your new neighbour turns out to be a widely travelled black doctor. I find the experience quite liberating and not at all frightening."

● Whites had been concerned that blacks would exercise new-found political muscle. The policy of national reconciliation announced at independence, met with enormous relief and incredulity by whites, had set a tone that remained dominant in the country today, he said.

"I think it is fair to say the new black leadership was beset by an array of emotional reactions and preconceived notions, some of which have not fully worked themselves out today," he said.

The 20 seats in parliament reserved for whites had been a mixed blessing.

While white MPs had acted as a link between the white community and government and had helped resolve problems, they had been irritants in that blacks had been annoyed at their privileged position and many white voters and their MPs had seen their role as that of opposition.

● In the economic sector there had been immense black mistrust of white economic power and immense misunderstanding of what white economic power was, he said.

Over the past 10 years, the relationship between the government and the business world had improved significantly — largely because of diplomacy and black advancement in the private sector.

"Leaders of white-dominated businesses have done an immense amount of work in informing government about their problems and operations. Government has made real efforts to understand their concerns. Both government and private sector work together now, whereas they were once at war.

"... there is now a significant group of top black businessmen in major companies. It is much easier for government to believe a company statement when it is made by a black chairman or director."

He said there had been disastrous experiences where people had been fired or "pressured" out of their jobs because they were white and had been replaced by blacks, simply because they were blacks.

Hard way

"Nowadays the situation is healthier ... there remains pressure for black advancement, but it is rational pressure. You will find workers' representatives supporting a white boss, not because he is white, but because he is a good boss.

"Not everything is perfect but a new maturity is developing.

"In Zimbabwe we have learned, sometimes the hard way, that what looks like an easy situation is often the start of a new problem ... rent control, price freezes, wage controls, controls over the hiring and firing of staff have all brought problems in their wake. Government has learned now how far it can go."

Whites had not lost their cultural identity nor was it under threat.

The threat lay in their identity shutting them off from full participation in the new national culture and reinforcing their image as a separate, racially organised, power group — an image that made them highly vulnerable to potential black animosities.

"The danger remains potential, but there are encouraging signs that it will not materialise," he said.

Trade links vital, says Zimbabwean minister

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By JOSHUA RABOROKO in Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE was watching political developments in South Africa with cautious but keen interest, the deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr M Malinga, said in Harare yesterday.

He was opening a conference attended by 140 black South African businessmen who are on a business visit to Zimbabwe. Sowetan 25/4/90

The group is led by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Get Ahead Foundation, who told the conference it was important for South Africans to forge trade links with Zimbabwe and other African states.

Welcoming the South African businessman, Malinga said trade between the two countries would be vital as soon as apartheid was ended.

He said: "We look forward to the day when we can join black South African business people in a sovereign independent and free South Africa."

Zimbabwe's Secretary for Industry and Commerce Mr S Geza told the delegates that a post-apartheid South Africa would create a new situation not only for Zimbabwe but for other countries in the region.

Zimbabwe industry gets $125m boost

B1 Day 25/4/90 (362)

HARARE — The African Development Bank is to lend Zimbabwe $125m to upgrade manufacturing.

The loan would be used to import machinery, equipment and spares to expand and modernise the sector, the bank said yesterday.

"It is envisaged that this loan will prepare the industrial sector to meet challenges for enhanced competition in both domestic and export markets by improving the installed industrial capacity, output and productivity and as well as upgrade product quality and technology," the bank said.

It would be repaid over 12 years, including a three-year period of grace, at an annual interest rate of 7,50%.

An official at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said the loan was initially intended for the metals, chemicals, leather and footwear, and paper and packaging sub-sectors. But it had now been extended to all sectors.

Zimbabwe has a diversified industrial sector manufacturing around 6 000 different products.

But most of the plant and equipment is obsolete and many firms are operating at half their installed capacity due to frequent breakdowns and a shortage of spares.

"This pushes up production costs rendering the sector uncompetitive on export markets," an economist said.

The bank said the loan would support government's economic reforms, including the proposed liberalisation of trade.

The International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the World Bank, was also expected to support the programme with a $300m loan currently being negotiated.

The loan would finance imports of capital plant and equipment and provide working capital for exporters of manufactured goods.

Zimbabwe published easier investment regulations last year to try and attract foreign capital into its economy to deal with soaring unemployment.

It is expected to move from import licensing to an open import system in the middle of this year as part of a phased programme to free the economy, which has grown unevenly since independence a decade ago due to an acute shortage of foreign exchange and drought.

Economists expect government to first ease import curbs on essential goods, such as plant and equipment and raw materials, before relaxing those for consumer goods.

"The government will continue restricting some imports for a period of up to four years to allow local manufacturers to modernise their plants and make products that can stand up to competition from imported goods. At the end of that period the floodgates (for imports) will open," an economist said. — Reuter.

Mobutu pledges multi-party system

KINSHASA — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, faced with rising demands for social and political reform, announced yesterday he would reinstate a multi-party system. B1 Day 25/4/90

In a nationally televised speech, he said he would permit three parties in Zaire, which has been ruled by one party since 1966. (358)

Mobutu said he would remain head of state because the Zairean people "want me to continue overseeing the destiny of the country".

The announcement follows the worst political and social unrest of Mobutu's 25-year rule.

Zaire has enormous resources of copper and timber, but its people are among the poorest on the continent.

The country has been hard hit by falling world prices for its main commodity, copper.

Earlier this month Mobutu ordered huge rises in civil service pay and student grants after demonstrations in which students burned 25 buses.

Mobutu, who rules through the People's Revolutionary Movement (PRM), said in a 40-minute speech from his presidential estate just outside Kinshasa that he was founding Zaire's "third republic".

There would be a one-year transition to a multi-party system and steps would be taken to avoid a return to tribal factionalism which triggered civil war and rebellion in the 1960s, he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

SA-Zimbabwe trade still booms

HARARE — Although South Africa's domination of the Zimbabwean economy has decreased, it remains one of Zimbabwe's major trading partners. Star 25/4/90

South African imports from Zimbabwe rose in value from $169 million in 1985 to $255 million in 1988, the Ziana news agency reports. (362)

Chairman of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' trade development department MJ Singer said at a seminar here yesterday: "Zimbabwe and South Africa could be considered major trading partners.

"Zimbabwe imports more than it exports to South Africa."

Welcoming about 140 black South African businessmen to Zimbabwe, CZI president John Deary said Southern African states could not develop in isolation, especially in view of developments in economic groupings in Europe.

Although regional groupings in Africa had succeeded in bringing together different countries, their success economically was impeded by the self-interest of member countries.

"As a grouping of countries we are still too interested in developing our own economies and not the regional economy," he said. — Sapa.

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NEWS

Zimbabwe talks of more trade to new SA

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A dramatic increase in trade between Zimbabwe and South Africa can be expected once apartheid goes, a Zimbabwe government spokesman said this week.

Addressing 140 black businessmen from South Africa who are here to explore business opportunities, Zimbabwe's deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Moton Malianga, said that since 1980 President Mugabe's government had tried to reduce links with South Africa because of Zimbabwe's commitment to ending apartheid. But once apartheid was dismantled, drastic changes could be expected.

Even with the present policy, South Africa remains Zimbabwe's chief trading partner, supplying 21 percent of its imports and taking 12 percent of its exports.



Dr Nthato Motlana

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The businessmen, led by Dr Nthato Motlana, are spending six days in Zimbabwe.

Dr Motlana, founder of the "Get Ahead Foundation", formed to promote the interests of black businessmen, told a seminar in Harare: "As South Africa stumbles towards a free society, it becomes more necessary than ever to address ur-



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The businessmen, led by Dr Nthato Motlana, are spending six days in Zimbabwe.

Dr Motlana, founder of the "Get Ahead Foundation", formed to promote the interests of black businessmen, told a seminar in Harare: "As South Africa stumbles towards a free society, it becomes more necessary than ever to address urgent problems which will face whatever administration comes to power in a few years' time."

He said black business men in South Africa had been forced to be careful about the political stance they adopted publicly as they had to deal with authority when applying for business licences.

But South Africa was moving away from the "era of the bushfighter" to the "era of the young economist".

He believed a boom had to come once South Africa rid itself of the racism inherent in apartheid.

During the Zimbabwe tour, the businessmen are due to hold a private meeting with representatives of the ANC and the PAC.

The president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr John Deary, told delegates that regional groupings of countries were necessary to create powerful economic blocs.

Sabta want to operate in Zim

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By Joshua Raboroko in Zimbabwe

BULAWAYO - The Southern Africa Black Taxi Association would like to extend its operations and experience in the neighbouring African states including Zimbabwe, the association deputy marketing manager, Mr Jabu Mabuza, said here yesterday.

Addressing a conference entitled "The Need for Ground Transport between South Africa and the entire Southern African region, now and in the future," he said Sabta had already made a modest start in Namibia and Mozambique.

Mabuza, who is one of the 142 black business people touring Zimbabwe, said he would like to see the next area of operation in Zimbabwe. Sabta would do that with the consent of the Zimbabwean government.

He said a taxi association would be formed in each city and town to deal with local matters. They would be encouraged to form a Zimbabwe United Taxi Association (Zuta).

Benefits

Zuta would be a full group member of Sabta with international status and would form part of the management committee to be selected by the executive committee.

At the same time, Sabta marketing would set up a parallel company in Zimbabwe. The marketing division would help the Zimbabwe company to negotiate with the commercial sector to gain the benefits of bulk buying, and help to finance the activities of the new association.

Sabta would help to develop a Zimbabwe version of the unique finance scheme to enable even those with no credit record to get finance for purchasing taxis, he said.

Mabuza said the taxi industry had a bleak history when the South African Government threatened to ban it, but the movement was so strong that the Government had to agree that it was a permanent part of the transport scene.

Sabta's president, Mr James Ngcoya, said his association would like to give something back to its neighbours.

Zimbabwe's lessons for the Great Debate

(362)

WMail 27/4 - 3/5/90

By ALAN HIRSCH

A FORMER chief economist of Zimbabwe's Finance and Economic Planning ministry, Norman Reynolds, has strongly criticised the contributions to the Weekly Mail's recent "Great Economic Debate" supplement.

Reynolds argues that most of the contributions were far too vague, and that substantive policy proposals need to be put before South Africans during this period of negotiations. He suggests that South Africans need to consider Zimbabwe's long economic debate, which has lasted over a decade and is still going on.

Too many of the contributions to the "not yet 'Great Debate'" are caught up in the sterile notion of a dichotomy between public and private ownership. "State ownership," says Reynolds, "cannot be taken as being the same as redistribution."

Rather than direct owership of firms by the government, producers ought to be issued or sold shares in the firms in which they work. This would not simply be a response to powerful demands for control by workers, but would be a strategy for growth.

Until the 1940s, even in the advanced economies, most people worked in family businesses or farms and as family members shared in the capital of the firm. The reciprocal relationship between firm and employee provided a cost cushion for the firm, but also mantained personal claims on the firm by workers.

The rise of the large firm took away the firms' cost cushions, while the workers became solely dependent on wages, unless the state stepped in with social security.

Employee ownership could restore the financial link between employees and the firm. This would allow wage savings and expansion, but not at the expense of workers' "real wages" as, Reynolds implies, dividends would compensate. New workers could obtain shares through a loan from the firm, which would be paid off by dividend payments to the worker's account.

Reynolds is very critical of several of the contributors to the "Great Debate" for calling for high wages, and particularly high minimum wages. Such an approach took Zimbabwe into "a vicious policy cul-de-sac from which it is now attempting to exit."

Reynolds claims that the first Zimbabwean Commission on Prices, Wages and Incomes argued "dishonestly" that high wages in towns would attract rural dwellers and deplete rural households, making possible the creation of viable small farms in the countryside. The commission failed to predict the softening urban labour market, and ignored the fact that it was cheaper to create jobs in the countryside.

The result of the minimum wage policy was three rounds of raised minimum wages and price controls to prevent the devaluation of the workers' gains. The government also took away the perogative of managers to sack workers without ministerial approval.

These actions fueled inflation, brought pressure on the available foreign exchange, and on companies' margins. As a result, some firms went under, and others moved to Botswana.

In response, the government switched to a "maximum wage policy" which bewildered workers, but failed to draw the hoped-for investment.

The dichotomy between public and private ownership was as harmful in the sphere of social consumption as in the business sector, said Reynolds. One of Zimbabwe's greatest achievements was to accommodate a substantial private school sector through a system whereby educational funds go directly to the prospective pupils. Parents are expected to simply top up government funding, and may send their children to whatever school they prefer, and can afford.

In the health sector, on the other hand, Zimbabwe had pitted public health against private health by supporting a national health scheme alongside a private health system. This had been costly to the Zimbabwean government in financial terms, as well as with regard to the quality of health care. A national health insurance scheme would have worked far better, he claims.

Sappi set for Mozambique deal

MAPUTO — A study for a reforestation project in southern Maputo province involving Mozambican capital and Sappi is at an advanced stage, the Mozambican Agriculture Ministry said this week.

National forestry director Abdul Adamo, said after the 1984 Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and SA the Agriculture Ministry carried out a study of the SA timber market.

Under Portuguese rule, Mozambican timber's main market was SA.

The study showed there was definitely a market for Mozambique's precious hardwoods. The quality of hardwood that SA was receiving (from Namibia, and Angola) proved inferior to Mozambican products, Adamo said.

But the study also showed that by the year 2000 SA would be running short of the more common types of wood for use in the pulp and paper industry and as structural support in the mines.

"We saw that we could take part of this market, and the Agriculture Ministry began negotiations with SA companies as from 1985," Adamo said.

"They were already thinking that southern Mozambique might be a region where forestry projects could be developed to supply the SA market".

The area being discussed with Sappi is 50 000ha in Matutuine district, adjoining Natal.

The plantation area covers 30 000ha while the remaining 20 000ha are for conservation and agricultural development. B1Day 21/5/90

The main aim of the project is to export timber not only to SA, but also to other markets as Mozambique does not wish to remain dependent on the prices offered by the SA market.

Local industries would also be developed to use this timber.

The calculations made so far indicate that income from the project would reach $7m by the seventh year of implementation, and $27m in the 30th year.

Adamo did not believe that local people would be seriously prejudiced, since the area concerned "is largely marginal for agriculture".

But Adamo added that part of the project was to contribute to the agricultural development of peasants living in the zone.

As for the ownership of the enterprise, Adamo said it would be a mixed company, with Mozambique holding 60% of the capital, and Sappi 40%.

While the Matutuine project is the most advanced, there are several other forestry investments under consideration, involving other companies of the Anglo-American group.

These cover the northern part of Maputo province, and parts of the neighbouring province of Gaza. Adamo said these zones were again marginal for agriculture, but offered good prospects for reforestation. — ANO.

Pluralism causes rivalries, Mugabe tells workers' rally

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe yesterday defended his ideal of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, saying pluralism would cause unnecessary rivalries at the expense of national development.

He told a Workers' Day rally at Rufaro Stadium: "My philosophy is 'let us differ in one house, in one family'."

Zimbabwe had demonstrated it could operate within a multi-party state system, but now the idea was to forge ahead with a one-party system.

Mugabe said the unity between PF-Zapu and Zanu (PF) had ended the dissident insurgency in Matabeleland and was proof of the desirability of oneness. B1Day 21/5/90

He said elsewhere in Africa countries were opting for plural societies but did so under threats from their donors or former colonial masters.

"There is a financial threat and not a fundamental change of heart," he said.

Mugabe also promised to introduce collective bargaining for wages this year, reversing a policy of setting increases by decree.

He said government would set a minimum level but allow workers to negotiate higher rises.

Earlier in the day Zimbabwe University students marched to Rufaro Stadium carrying placards, some of which read: "Workers say no to a one-party dictatorship."

They were ordered out of the stadium by Zanu (PF) youth brigades.

Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) secretary-general Morgan Tsvangirai said the students were free to express their solidarity.

As a result of state interference, the normal workers' parades would not take place, he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

the Technikon Witwatersrand towards a Technology library. In addition, a R5,8 million residence

The directors said the focus last year was also on the development of the small business sector.

Mugabe speeds up bid to change constitution

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — President Mugabe has wasted no time in taking steps to amend the Declaration of Rights now that the constraints imposed under the Lancaster House Constitution have fallen away with the expiry of the 10-year period in which the Government was effectively prevented from tampering with fundamental rights and freedoms.

He announced at the formal opening yesterday of the first session of the new single-chamber parliament that restrictive provisions in the Declaration of Rights as they relate to property rights and in particular to land are to be removed under a Bill to amend the constitution.

This is being done to enable the government to distribute land more equitably and speedily.

This move was foreshadowed during the election campaign when Mr Mugabe promised to give peasant farmers more land which would be taken away from commercial farmers, mainly white, with large holdings.

He indicated then that while compensation would be paid, the constitutional requirement that this be done promptly could be deleted.

However President Mugabe made no reference in his speech to the issue which has generated even more heat in Zimbabwe, that of the one-party state which he favours.

The introduction of such a move would also require changes to the Declaration of Rights which specifically provides for the right to form political parties.

Mr Mugabe said the first 10 years of independence had been years of achievement and progress with the highlights being the achievement of national unity and the transformation of the social and economic environment.

On South Africa, he said: "My government, alongside other members of the frontline states under the auspices of the OAU, will continue to give moral, material and political support to the liberation struggle being waged in South Africa.

"In that regard therefore government welcomes the release of some South African leaders including Nelson Mandela. However we will still call on the international community to continue to put pressure on the South African regime so that total freedom and democracy can be achieved in that country."

Bill Krige (362) SI Times 615190

reports on a fact-finding trip to Harare by a group of black South African businessmen

LAST week about 100 Bumpies (black upwardly mobile people) returned to Jan Smuts loaded with curios and a little political wisdom after a venture into darkest Zimbabwe.

Under the guidance of Soweto political veteran Dr Nthatho Motlana, they toured a high-tech farm and the Bulawayo trade fair while picking up conflicting signals on business dealings with the wicked south.

But mostly they wanted to know which way they ought to turn at the South African crossroads.

They went to Harare hoping for more than just chilly smiles from exiled leaders of the ANC and PAC — the first organisation hellbent on nationalisation, the other set on a doctrinaire course fuelled by the myth of imminent white collapse.

Late one night in the conference hall of a plush Harare hotel they received a benediction of sorts — assurances that if they followed the rules they would prosper in the post-apartheid society which each of the veteran liberation movements feels confident of dominating.

The reassurances were bleak but welcome. Black business is anything but a heavyweight in a liberation struggle which leans on mass mobilisation and Marxist rhetoric.

Dr Motlana put it this way: "The perception at home is of something obscene, of something wrong in being a businessman."

Violence

Black businessmen, he pointed out, far from being admired for competing successfully against heavy odds, are often preyed upon by political thugs demanding "tribute".

The penalties of refusal — overwhelming violence and murder — make parallels (Mafia protection rackets, for example) seem about as dangerous as a picnic of friars.

The business group, hesitant and insecure about their role and future, learnt little from the late-night soirée with the liberation movements that they did not already know.

The ANC's Zimbabwe representative, Mr Max Mlonyeni, bungled his presentation, and the PAC's Mr Sipho Shabalala, a senior lecturer at the university in Harare, won applause if not recruits.

But the real lessons for the Bumpies were to be gleaned outside the hotel, amid Harare's magnificent avenues and the grandiose facades of the new Sheraton hotel, Independence Stadium, Heroes Acre and the rest.

"We are here," Dr Motlana told his charges, "to see how to cope with the transition from bush-fighters to providers of work. We are here to see how the black man in Zimbabwe can act as a role model."

And learn they did. They saw much which pleased them. But there was plenty of evidence of an economy, once distorted by war and sanctions, now staggering as a result of a transition to socialism.

Amber lights are flashing everywhere. The bureaucracy — ever a convenient vehicle for political patronage — is bloated and inept, propped by a narrow and overburdened tax base.

Factory machinery is obsolete and vehicle fleets archaic, with tough exchange controls making replacement all but impossible. The rail network is creaking towards yet another winter crisis because no one has decided how to tackle the problems of shifting increased coal tonnages to power stations in Harare.

Consumer goods are scarce and exorbitantly expensive, and one might as well pray as use a telephone at peak hours.

Then there are the political drawbacks. Robert Mugabe's authoritarian regime is bucking the trend in Africa and inching towards a one-party state.

The media is censored and sycophantic; the unsung war against Renamo in Mozambique continues to sap the nation's strength; and there is rising discontent over the lack of jobs.

It is the issue of work which may have done most to undermine the harsh rhetoric against what is invariably labelled Pretoria's racist regime. Trade sanctions exist largely in name only. South Africa's share of two-way trade is huge and growing.

The black business group was left in no doubt that if someone had something to sell (or, better still, money to buy or invest) the way would be smoothed. No one need wait for a post-apartheid South Africa for that.

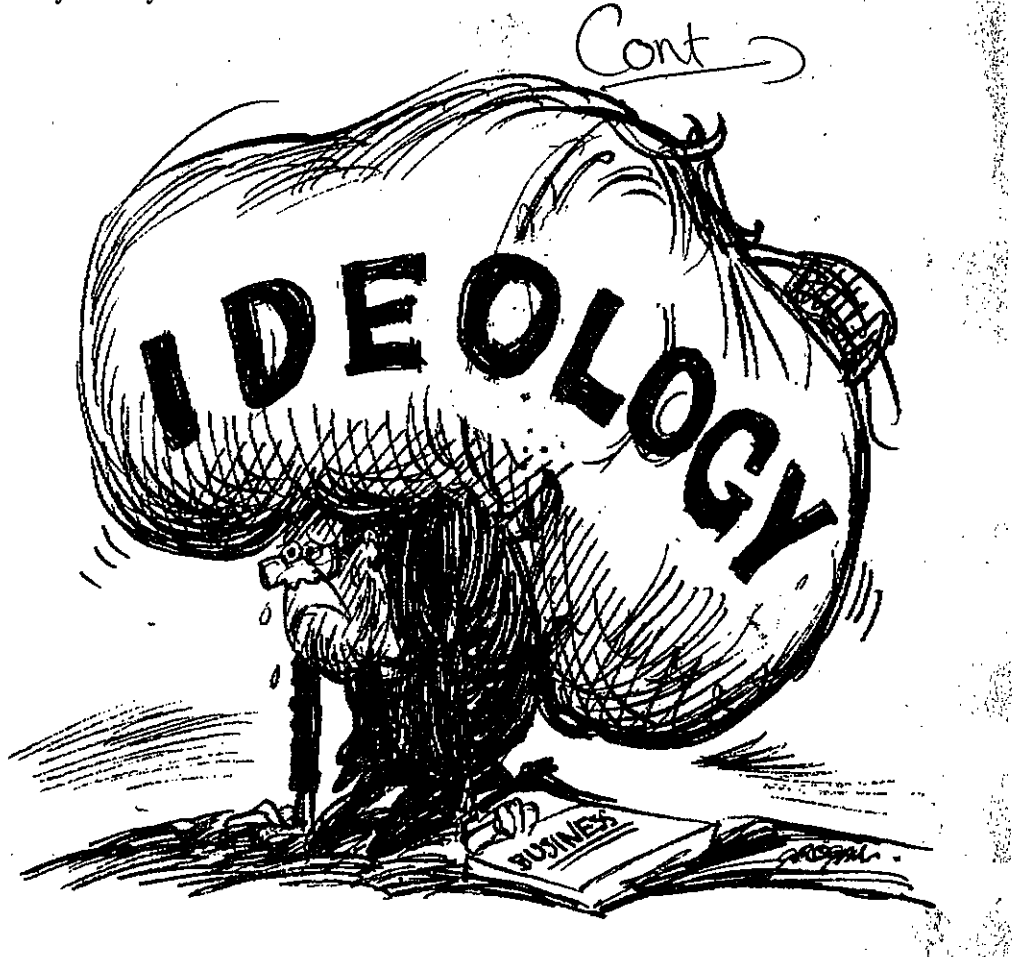
The number of officials said to be engaged in direct trade with South Africa with the tacit approval of Government is startling. One former Minister and member of the President's inner circle boasted to a black South African of business worth R8-million last year.

Equally startling is the extent of intervention by both the state and the ruling Zanu (PF) party in the economy — although this made little impression on South Africans anxious to be in step with liberation movements who view these developments as legitimate and necessary.

Through the state, black Zimbabweans control the railways, mining, mineral marketing, the airlines and the electricity supply. So far so good.

But the state also has an interest in the country's biggest hotel chain, its breweries, largest pharmaceutical firm, and much more.

And Zanu (PF), now putting the



S. Times
6-5-90

The Bumpie road ahead

finishing touches to an impressive skyscraper headquarters in Harare, has large shareholdings in chain stores, hotels and industry.

The original motivation, according to Zimbabwean official Chris Ushewokunze, was to give blacks — whose education and access to capital was restricted in Rhodesia — economic muscle to dovetail with political power.

Now a decade later it doesn't look so good.

The economy is tottering and moral perspectives — especially regarding a political party's engagement in commerce — are markedly different.

Thus, like the South African blacks who largely came to see which way to turn, Zimbabwe is at its own crossroads.

Trade liberalisation to be phased in over a maximum of five years is imminent but this, seemingly, will go hand in hand with greater political repression and more, not less, state and party economic intervention.

Among the more than 800 exhibits at the Bulawayo Trade Fair were 39 stalls from foreign nations, enough to make Rand Show organisers salivate. Most were flag-waving exercises, — heavy machinery from the Soviet Union, a robust British presence, a showing from Australia.

Decrepit

But it is the African displays which are memorable precisely because they are so decrepit — a pertinent reminder to the South African visitors of the dangers of overloading economies with ideological baggage.

Mozambique, for example, boasted a couple of chest freezers, and the smell of putrefaction from prawns and crayfish oozed liquidly from under glass into the muggy Matabeleland air. There were also some lumps of coal and a couple of bicycles.

Tanzania's offering of knives and pangas could have been hammered into shape at any roadside. Zambia was proud of some fly-blown jars of honey and a row of empty cooldrink bottles.

Back in Harare that night, after the PAC had comfortably walked off with the debating laurels, an exiled ANC comrade who underwent guerrilla training in the Soviet Union, Cuba and Angola came upstairs to share a bottle of Scotch — and ask for help getting a job back home.

It might be as well for black businessmen to consider his plight and remember that talk — especially "political" talk — is cheap, but it's money that buys the whisky.

TOTALE WERKLOSE AMBAGSMANNE VOLGENS BEDRYF EN STREEK : MAART 1990/TOTAL UNEMPLOYED ARTISANS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND REGION : MARCH 1990

Bedryf/Industry	Totaal/Total		PWV Sentraal/ PWV Central		Wes-Kaap/ Western Cape		Natal		PWV Noord/ PWV North		Oos-Kaap/ Eastern Cape		Sentrale Gebiede/ Central Areas		PWV Suid/ PWV South		Noordoos Tvl/ North East Tvl	
	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT	FEB	MAR/MRT
ALGEMENE INGENIEURSBEDRYF/ GENERAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY																		
1. Elektrisiën/Electrician	493	491	88	71	73	64	67	95	40	40	17	20	63	61	88	94	57	46
2. Monteur/Draaier							112	93	50	47	14	18	48	60	142	151	72	84
3. Fitter/Turner							119	107	119	92	28	27	115	109	199	196	117	122
4. Sweiser/Welder							51	59	26	29	13	14	31	41	71	92	44	41
5. Ander/Other							45	42	19	10	10	6	13	17	49	53	19	14
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	1 158	1 188	158	114	188	158	394	396	254	218	82	85	270	288	549	586	309	307
BOUBEDRYF/BUILDING INDUSTRY																		
1. Messelaar/Bricklayer	299	288	30	31	48	36	150	147	41	35	17	20	55	63	71	67	57	62
2. Timmerman/Carpenter							99	81	22	16	19	8	42	38	57	66	49	39
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	299	288	30	31	48	36	249	228	63	51	36	28	97	101	128	133	106	101
DRUKBEDRYF/PRINTING INDUSTRY																		
1. Drukker/Printer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Setter/Typesetter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ander/Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOTORBEDRYF/MOTOR INDUSTRY																		
1. Motorvoertuigmeganikus/ Motor vehicle mechanic	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Motorvoertuigelektrisiën/ Motor vehicle electrician	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ander/Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KLEDINGBEDRYF/CLOTHING INDUSTRY																		
1. Naaldwerker/Needleworker	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Ander/Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANDER BEDRYWE/OTHER INDUSTRIES																		
1. Juwelier/Jeweller	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Ander/Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAAL/SUB TOTAL	3 362	3 427	304	289	967	823	777	770	213	230	157	249	431	480	274	324	239	262
Haarkappersbedryf/Hairdresser industry	3	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Ander bedrywe/Other industries	247	279	8	27	115	100	59	70	4	12	5	3	35	43	18	13	3	11
TOTAAL/TOTAL	7 202	7 158	723	696	1 724	1 465	1 479	1 466	535	513	280	365	834	913	970	1 056	657	684

evdv/



Mugabe plotting war on Renamo

By PETA THORNYCROFT
Harare

THE Mozambique rebel movement Renamo says it no longer recognises Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe as one of the two media-tors in its faltering peace process.

Renamo claims that Mr Mugabe — a co-mediator with Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi — is planning to join a major offensive against the movement near Mozambique's border with Malawi.

Renamo's foreign relations spokesman Raoul Domingos said in a Voice of America radio broadcast last night that Mr Mugabe could no longer be considered a mediator because of Zimbabwe's direct involvement in Mozambique's bitter civil war.

He said that if Mr Mugabe pulled out several thousand troops from Mozambique, this situation could be reversed.

Mr Domingos said Zimbabwe planned to join the Frelimo government and Tanzanian troops in the offensive against Renamo.

Guarding

He said Renamo's decision to withdraw recognition of Mr Mugabe as a mediator had been taken by the movement's national council at a meeting held between May 2 and 4 at its base in Gorongoza in Mozambique.

However, there is no independent verification that Renamo's policy-making body held a meeting on those dates and at that location.

Zimbabwe has upwards of 5 000 troops in Mozambique guarding its oil pipeline and transport links to the ports of Beira and Maputo.



Lawrence Vambe

Zimbabwean trader looks back ..and into the future

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Sowetan 7/5/90

MR Lawrence Vambe, formerly a school teacher, journalist and author, is one of the most successful and prominent black businessmen in the independent Zimbabwe today.

His enthusiasm is encouraged by the Zimbabwean government's new economic trend and he is motivated by the new investment opportunities that it offers to all business people in the country.

He told me during my recent visit to Harare that the outlook is excellent because the new investment code is a very important measure as it recognises that Zimbabwe welcomes private investment.

Vambe hopes that overseas financiers and local investors will take advantage of this and seek out investment opportunities.

In 1970 he formed an import/export company which was called Afromarket.

Elected

Based in London the company did business mainly with East African countries such as Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

From then on he never looked back.

As Zimbabwe's independence drew nearer, Vambe returned to his home in July 1979, to become active in business.

His turnover ranges in millions of rands, but

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

he does not want to give exact details.

Today Vambe has a scholarly and gentle behaviour which is at home in the board rooms of several Zimbabwean companies.

He is full-time chairman of Martin Sturchen and Company and Oxygen Industries, and is on the boards of Triangle, Rennie Grinaker, Chubb Union and the Apex Corporation.

In recognition of such leadership, he was elected deputy president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries last July.

Excited

Ten years after Zimbabwe's indepedence he is excited about the country's development, saying "it is just as well Zimbabwe learned from the mistakes of other independent countries and did not try to interfere and to nationalise industries."

"The government has recognised and accepted the existence of the private sector and that was a wise decision," according to the man who believes that manufacturing and exporting of goods will bring growth to the country's economy.

In addition to Zimbabwe's new investment attitude, Vambe says he finds that the country has a well-developed industrial base that should attract new enterprises.

Generally speaking, he adds, Zimbabwe has the infrastructure in industry which sets it far ahead of all its neighbours in Southern Africa, mentioning the nine countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and its 15 countries of the East and Southern African Preferrential Trade Areas (PTA).

He says Zimbabwe has a sophisticated manufacturing sector, one of the most highly productive farming sectors in Africa and also strong mining sector.

"Our business community is innovative, hard-working and enterprising," he says.

Such drive and determination is evident in Vambe himself, who overcame daunting odds to attain his current level of achievement.

Teacher

He started off as a teacher when Zimbabwe was still white minority-ruled Rhodesia.

Then he worked for 13 years for African Newspapers which catered exclusively for the black population in the country and other neighbouring states.

He became the Editor-in-Chief of African Newspapers,a group of newspapers and magazines.

SA ports may be hit by import/export switch

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Sowetan 7/5/90

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

TEN years after independence land-locked Zimbabwe is looking at prospects of snubbing South Africa by using Mozambican ports for exports and imports to empower the country economically.

Businessmen are being encouraged to use the now bustling Beira port, having realised that to route via South African ports of Durban and Cape Town is expensive and cumbersome.

The move is expected to be followed by the East and Southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) because of South Africa's abhorrent apartheid policies.

The PTA's director of agriculture, Mr Joel Ong'iro, told *Sowetan Business* that unless South Africa got rid of apartheid, members of PTA and SADCC would continue to consider trading with other countries. For South Africa to become a member it would need to have majority rule.

Potential

The PTA has 15 members: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, , Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Together they have an estimated potential market in 1990 of 156 million people.

The nine member nations of the SADCC are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe with a total potential market in 1990 estimated at 84 million people.

Ong'iro said PTA's aim was to promote cooperation and development in all areas of economic activity, particularly in the fields of trade, customs, industry, transport, agriculture, natural resources and monetary affairs.

It had established a multi-lateral trade clearing facility to settle intra-regional debts by way of the PTA Clearing House located in the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

To avoid chronic dependence on the US dollar or other hard currencies to carry out trade among African member countries, the PTA facilitated for intra-regional trade to be paid for in regional currencies and intra-regional country debts are settled in the Unit of Account of PTA (UAPTA) which is equal to the Special Drawing Right of the IMF.

Exploit

The SADCC seeks to coordinate the regional developments of member states allowing each to exploit its own comparative advantage within a regional framework.

Another objective is the reduction of economic dependence, especially, but not only, on South Africa.

Zimbabwe frees 'SA spy'

Star 8/3/90 (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The last remaining white man held without trial accused of being a South African agent has been released by the Zimbabwe authorities.

Mr Ivor Harding (56) has been held since September 1987. According to a lawyer, he was freed late on Friday and flew to Britain at the weekend.

His son, Clive, arrested at the same time, was freed last November with four others.

The only person believed to be still in detention without trial on allegations of being an agent of Pretoria is Mr Leslie Lesia (53) of Bloemfontein, who has been in custody since May 1987.

There are other South African agents serving prison sentences, having been convicted in the courts.

These include Odile Harington, Denis Beahan, Kevin Woods, Barry Bawden, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo.

Woods, Smith and Conjwayo have appeals pending against the death sentence passed on them for murder when a man died in a car bomb blast at an ANC house in Bulawayo.

At a separate trial, Woods, Smith and Bawden were sentenced to 40 years for involvement in the bombing of ANC properties in Harare and Beahan is serving a life sentence for his part in the abortive plot to spring the agents from prison.

Zimbabwe 'living from hand to mouth'

ARGUS 8/5/90 362

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A comment by a Zimbabwean government official that the country had run out of foreign exchange was not desperately worrying, a leading economist has said.

"We have been living from hand to mouth for a long time now and the current rundown is only temporary," he said. "We expect the normal pattern to return soon."

Rumours of devaluation had contributed to the shortage of foreign exchange. Exporters had been holding back in the hope of getting better returns while importers had increased their applications for currency to beat the devaluation they thought was coming.

The economist said he thought the chances of a substantial devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar were practically nil. The currency was evaluing gradually at one to 1,5 percent a month.

He believed that unless the government was offered a substantial loan by the International Monetary Fund in return for devaluation, it was unlikely to lower the value.

"It is a matter of pride," he said. "The government would see this as admitting that the economy had been badly handled."

At a conference last week on foreign exchange procurement and exchange control, the Secretary for Industry and Commerce, Mr Sam Geza, said it was time the government made less direct use of negative controls on production and investment.

He said the existing management of foreign currency allocations had not been successful; there had been too much bureaucracy, conflicts between ministries, lack of accountability and misuse of funds.

The question was whether to scrap the existing system or modify it.

He said potential investors had been turned away because they had been sent from office to office.

The establishment of an investment centre last year was planned to change this.

Spiralling unemployment has caused deep concern, prompting repeated calls for economic policy changes.

Education Minister Fay Chung said 75 percent of the million school-leavers were unemployed. There were 3,1 million children at school who would all be seeking work over the next 10 years.

Latrie stands fi...

STC 9/5/90

Azapo leaders to hold talks in Harare

The central committee of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will visit Harare this week for a three-day consultation with the Black Consciousness Movement in Zimbabwe.

Strini Moodley, Azapo's publicity secretary, said yesterday that the committee would arrive in Harare on Friday.

The return of exiles to South Africa would be among the issues for discussion.

Mr Moodley said the Azanian Youth Organisation would hold a rally at Medunsa in GaRankuwa on Sunday.

The Azanian Student Movement and Azapo would launch branches in Umlazi, Durban, on the same day.

These activities would reaffirm and re-state Azapo's position as a mass-based organisation entirely independent of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Moodley said. — Sapa.

Zim tests 'anti-Aids drug'

HARARE - Kemron, an "anti-Aids drug" developed in Kenya, is now being used on a trial basis in Zimbabwe, Ziana news agency Ziana reported yesterday.

The drug, which Kenyan researchers have claimed not only stems the advance of the deadly disease but reverses its symptoms, has been used for tests in Zimbabwe since March, reportedly with mixed, and as yet inconclusive, results.

While some positive effects have been noted on some patients, doctors are non-committal. - Sapa.

Zimbabwe tests new drugs in Aids battle

(362)

Sowetan 10/5/90

ZIMBABWE, which now has more than 2 300 confirmed full-blown Aids cases, is one of five countries which is testing the anti-Aids drug, Kemron, which was developed in Kenya.

An average of nearly 250 new cases a month are currenilq being diagnosed and it has been predicted at a national Aids conference that this figures could climb to one million Zimbabweans in the next five years.

At Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital 35 patients are being treated with Kemron with varying results.

The trials started in mid-March.

Early

Dr Ahmed Latif, head of the Deaprtment of Medicine at the University of Zimbabwe Medical School, said it was too early to make an assessment.

Some patients seemed to have improved, others had shown no change.

In those patients who had benefited, Aids symptoms such as diarrhoea and fever had gone away. The patients are tested every fortnight to see what changes have taken place in the blood cell count.

Kemron is said to destroy HIV infected cells but does not stop the growth of normal cells.

An Aids patient whose name was withheld told reporters that he had improved greatly under Kemron treatment.

Dr Latif said Aids had reached an advanced stage when the treatment was started.

Other countries where the drug is being tested are Kenya itself, Ivory Coast, Congo and Cameroon.

Last year more than 10 000 Zimbabweans tested positive for HIV infection but it is officially admitted that this figure is only a fraction of the actual number.

A National Aids Council was formed at the beginning of the year with members drawn from a cross-section of the community.

A Catholic doctor from Bulawayo, Dr Dawn Reeler, who attended the Vatican Aids conference in Rome last year estimated that between 800 000 and one million people in Zimbabwe would die from Aids in the next five years.

The latest figures from the National Aids Council show that of 725 people who developed Aids between January and March this year, 195 were children under five years of age.

Sowetan Reporter

Zimbabwe's fat cats are scorned

(362)
Sowetan 10/5/90

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE - Soon after Zimbabwe became independent, the Karangas, the Zezurus, the Korekore, the Manyikas, the Ndau, the Tonga and the Ndebele were joined by a new "tribe": the Wabenzi.

These were the fat cats who drove about in the ultimate status symbol, the Mercedes Benz, an essential item for Government ministers and the successful ones among the ranks of emergent businessmen.

Accent

Now Zimbabwean street culture recognises another tribe: the Nose Brigade.

Members of this group are so termed because of their tendency, actual or perceived, to talk through their noses in an affected accent.

A local columnist recently took them to task for being "casualties of imperialism", always talking of high life, movies, discos and dollars.

Most, he said, hero-worshipped stars like Michael Jackson and cut themselves off from their rural roots. They spoke English, or a form of it, in preference to their own languages. When they used their home tongue, they deliberately distorted it, throwing in a word or two.

Distortion

The writer said this strange cult had emerged among pupils who after independence went to formerly whites-only schools in the low density suburbs.

He concluded, "This class is a mockery and a distortion of the history of our culture."

ZIMBABWE F/M 11/5/90

Restore links (362)

If remarks by businessmen and top officials in Robert Mugabe's government are anything to go by, trade *rapprochement* between SA and Zimbabwe is in the offing. Mugabe, himself a vocal opponent of apartheid, told local manufacturers at Zimbabwe's annual trade fair last month that the opening up of SA's market is "food for thought."

He urged manufacturers not to be caught napping by recent political reforms which will help SA engage in trade. Government recognises, Mugabe conceded, that fast-changing international conditions make it "more compelling" for Zimbabwe to be an aggressive trader in Africa.

Joining forces with its powerful southern neighbour would help Zimbabwe and other African states compete against new market-based economies in eastern Europe and compensate for the coming trade unification of the 12-nation EC.

At a Harare seminar, Industry & Commerce Deputy Minister Moton Malianga also forecast "a drastic increase" in trade with the future SA. It was one of two important seminars held in one week that focused on trade opportunities with SA, which may eventually become 11th member of the 10-nation grouping known as the SA Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

SA's domination of the Zimbabwe economy has declined since independence. Yet despite 10 years of Zimbabwe advocating strict economic sanctions against Pretoria, SA remains a major trading partner.

Disclosed imports from SA rose from US$169,1m in 1985 to $255,8m in 1988. According to IMF figures, imports topped $330,5m back in 1982.

Some 32% of Zimbabwe's 1988 SA imports were manufactured goods, such as rolled steel and paper — only slightly higher than industrial chemicals, says Harare's Central Statistical Office. Spare parts and machinery for the transport industry were about 17% of imports from SA.

Exports to SA rose from $103,4m in 1985 to $133,7m in 1988. IMF reports showed exports to SA peaked at $189,9m in 1982.

Some 28,5% of exports to SA in 1988 were "crude materials," including inedible animal products. About 22,5% were meat and live-

F/M 11/5/90 (362)

stock and 19,7% tobacco and beverages. Eight percent of Zimbabwe's 1987 exports were to the southern African region. Britain received 10,5% and West Germany 8,3%. That year, the main sources of imports were southern Africa, Britain and the US, at 20,7%, 11,5% and 9,4% respectively.

Zimbabwe's exports to the UK in 1988 were about $138m and imports about $93m.

Attending the recent seminars and Zimbabwe trade fair were 142 black SA businessmen — prominent entrepreneurs, small retailers and importers and exporters.

Direct trade between Zimbabwe and black SA businesses is minimal, but analysts say it could rise significantly. "We view your mission as an important one preparatory to the day when our countries can enter into normal trade," Malianga told the visitors. ■

~~1660~~ 3624

SA comes in from cold at labour conference

Labour Reporter

South Africa is to take its first tentative step back into the world labour arena next week when local unionists, employers and Government representatives attend a mould-breaking conference in Harare convened by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

South Africa was expelled in 1966 from the ILO, a United Nations agency representing the world's employers, unions and governments.

The National Manpower Commission and the Department of Manpower, union federations Cosatu and Nactu and the employer body Saccola will be represented at the four-day "consultative workshop", which will centre on future South African labour law in the light of international standards.

Also present will be representatives of the ANC and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It is understood that Organisation of African Unity reservations about the meeting were only overcome when the ANC's Nelson Mandela wrote to the ILO giving his personal endorsement. The initiative for the conference apparently came from Cosatu.

Clive Thompson, workshop co-ordinator and director of the Labour Law Unit at the University of Cape Town, said it would be the first time the major industrial relations actors in South Africa had met under the auspices of an international agency to debate future labour law.

FORM 2 MEMBER
LID NAAM ADRES
ATLANTIS BUYERS' CO-OPERATIVE

SA delegates meet ILO at Harare talks

HARARE — In the first meeting of its kind, representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) yesterday sat down here with SA government officials and Cosatu and Nactu delegations, to discuss labour laws for a post-apartheid society.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

The senior official in charge of the ILO's Equality of Rights branch in Geneva, Neville Rubin, said SA's National Manpower Commission (NMC) chairman Frans Barker had been invited to the meeting at Cosatu's instigation.

In an interview, Rubin stressed that the meeting was not discussing the readmission of SA to the ILO, from which it was expelled 20 years ago, but the future of the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

He said the LRA was not up to ILO standards in areas such as discrimination and freedom of association.

Cosatu secretary general Jay Naidoo is leading an eight-member delegation, as is Nactu's Cunningham Ngcukane.

Yesterday's discussions were held in closed session at the Sheraton Hotel under the chairmanship of a British expert on

☐ To Page 2

Harare talks

☐ From Page 1

industrial law and shop floor relations, Sir John Wood of the University of Sheffield.

Also attending is the UCT's labour law unit director Clive Thomson.

Anti-apartheid activists in Europe reportedly censured the convening of the three-day meeting, believing it violated the policy to isolate Pretoria.

SA's trade unionists, however, are understood to want agreement on the LRA before they are overtaken by constitutional developments.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that Barker said yesterday the Harare meeting would have no decision-making competency and the NMC delegation would not take part in any recommendations flowing from it.

He said that contrary to previous reports, the Manpower Department was not invited, although members of the NMC's technical committee on the LRA had accepted an invitation to go.

Barker stressed that committee members were only attending to obtain inputs from the ILO and others present.

New doubts about Mugabe's dream

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MKGS 16/5/90

By VANORA BENNETT of Reuter in Harare

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe's dream of turning Zimbabwe's multi-party democracy into a one-party state is getting the cold shoulder from some members of his own Zanu-PF party. Few ministers are stepping forward as open opponents of a transition to a one-party state, which became a key theme in elections in March.

But no-one from Mugabe's cabinet, which normally enthusiastically seconds its leader's proposals, has come out as a supporter either.

The president has said a multi-party system is wrong for Africa because it accentuates ethnic rivalries. Mugabe's isolation as he pursues the plan is becoming increasingly marked, diplomats say.

"There is plenty of discontent over the one-party issue within Zanu," one Western diplomat said. "Mugabe has a genuine conviction that unity is the way forward, but that conviction sits uneasily with the aims of some people in government."

For one outspoken critic of the one-party state, Dr Jonathon Moyo of the University of Zimbabwe, the question now is whether Mugabe can override mute opposition from the party and the electorate and force his dream on the country.

"The question is whether the president is powerful enough to carry the idea through. If he is, we'll see a one-party state," Moyo told Reuters.

Zanu-PF won 116 of 119 contested seats in the election, but — in a climate of repressed hostility to the one-party state — half the electorate failed to vote, partly due to apathy and to fears of post-election reprisals against the opposition.

Mugabe hailed the result as a mandate for one-party rule, a comment not reported by the strongly pro-Zanu Zimbabwean press. But he was cautious about when it would be introduced and whether a referendum was needed to confirm support for it.

He also stressed that his dream had been approved by Zanu's party congress and had been part of its election manifesto.

It is not referred to in the manifesto, and Mugabe has since blown hot and cold about the idea.

He did not mention it at Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary in April, or during his parliamentary opening speech outlining plans for the current session two weeks ago.

"People are saying 'What's going on? Why are you going where others are coming from?' Going against the current will become unbearable," Moyo noted.

The absence of a charismatic opponent of one-party rule in party ranks has hamstrung the timid critics from Zanu.

Veteran leader Joshua Nkomo, who led the PF-Zapu party of southern Zimbabwe's Ndebele people until it was absorbed into Zanu last year, has kept quiet.

Diplomats said Vice President Nkomo, a grizzled elder statesman who with Mugabe steered Zimbabwe into independence in 1980, saw too much at risk to dare speak out.

"I think we can interpret the silence of some senior members of government in terms of fear they might lose their jobs," says Nicholas Ndebele, director of Harare's Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice, which opposed the one-party concept during the election. "Feelings against the one-party state are very, very strong, but the president is also very, very powerful.

"I think many Zanu members believe it will come by whether or not they like it, and then if they've spoken out publicly they will be in a difficult position," Ndebele added.

Discreet hints of rebellion are in the air. Labour secretary John Nkomo told constituency members at the weekend that opposition parties should not be harassed as it was their constitutional right to oppose the government.

Diplomats say several Zanu members at a post-election central committee meeting blamed the unpopular one-party state idea for voter apathy, but the president ignored them.



Condemned

HARARE - The University of Zimbabwe Students' Union has damned the one party state as a phenomenon that leads to "a one man fascist dictatorship in a brutal, tyrannical, murderous, fossilised and bureaucratised political system."

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17/5/90

Daily Mail

Zimbabwe gags Anglo economist

ST Times (362) 20/5/90

ZIMBABWE business is dismayed by the silencing of a private-sector economist through covert pressure from the nation's Reserve Bank.

John Robertson, chief economist for Anglo American subsidiary RAL Merchant Bank, was forced to cancel a speech on long-overdue trade liberalisation after Reserve Bank Governor Kombo Moyana threatened to withdraw vital daily co-operation from RAL managing director Ray Feltoe.

Reserve Bank foreign-exchange investigators visited RAL's premises in an apparent intimidatory gesture.

Outspoken Mr Robertson, a nephew of crusading Rhodesian editor Malcolm Smith who defied Ian Smith's censorship in the 1960s, angered the authorities with his calls for overhaul of exchange-rate mechanisms.

Unsubtle

RAL placed advertisements in Zimbabwean newspapers dissociating itself from Mr Robertson's remarks.

The business community was disappointed that a subsidiary of Anglo American had capitulated to establishment attempts to stifle dissent even before the promulgation of a one-party state.

"This offers little hope in the future for the small man if Anglo refuses to fight such

By Don Jacobs

tactics," says one businessman.

Rather than silencing dissidents through direct censorship, President Mugabe's Zanu (PF) will, it is feared, suppress them by unsubtle pressure through its bureaucracy, or its parastatal business empire.

Former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena has called President Mugabe's planned one-party state a violation of the human right of free association.

"The joy of life is that you can differ from your brother, sister or neighbour and still remain friends. I have never understood why it is desirable to have one political view," says the 70-year-old lawyer, who was refused permission to continue in office by President Mugabe.

Chief Justice Dumbutshena was at the centre of a constitutional crisis when he found that Zanu (PF) parliamentarians had tried to manipulate rules on contempt of the House to muzzle former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Bully for brokers

By Julie Walker

THE value of shares traded on the JSE rose to almost R24-billion in the year to February 1990 — bringing lolly for stockbrokers.

ST Times 20/5/90

This value is 5,5% of the JSE's market capitalisation. Last year it was only 3,7% of a much lower market capitalisation. The average in recent years has been close to 4,5%.

More than R24-million was paid out in dividends and interest from all listed securities, says the JSE annual report. About half was interest payments on Government stock and debentures.

Five years ago the total was R11-million, dividends accounting for the lion's share of returns to shareholders. In 1986 the amount of dividends paid by gold shares topped that from industrials, but the trend has changed. Industrial dividends outpaced gold by about a third.

Only four sector indices showed declines — investment trusts, electronics, fishing and steel. Electronics shed almost 17%. Star performer was beverages, hotels and leisure, up 70%. Food, tobacco and match also featured.

Nearly R13-billion was raised in new equity-related issues, rising to R30-billion including loan stock.

The highlights include the first privatisation listing, the first venture capital listings, and the lifting of the ban on advertising by stockbrokers.

WORLD

Deal to free SA prisoners

By DON JACOBS: Harare

A DEAL to free seven South African political prisoners — including police spy Odile Harington — is apparently being negotiated by the ANC and the Zimbabwean Government.

Speculation on their imminent release, after being held for anti-ANC actions, has mounted after the arrival from Johannesburg of ANC national executive council member Jacob Zuma. Mr Zuma is said by sources to be negotiating with the Zimbabwean Government for the release of:

- Odile Harington, 29, jailed in 1987 for attempting to infiltrate the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe military wing as a left-wing activist.
- Death row prisoners Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo, who bombed an ANC house in Bulawayo in January 1988, killing a Zambian driver.
- Barry Bawden, who



ODILE HARINGTON

assisted in the 1987 SADF raid on ANC premises in Harare.

- British ex-paratrooper Denis "Sammy" Beahan, who led an abortive attempt to rescue prisoners from Chikurubi prison in June 1988.
- Leslie Lesia, a black South African businessman held without trial for the past three years under Zimbabwe's state of emergency. State prosecutors withdrew charges that he supplied the ANC with a booby-trapped TV set which blew up, killing an official's wife.

Reports in Harare suggested President Mugabe's government might act this week, before the May 25 Africa Freedom Day holiday.

Rumours

Political observers believe the release of the Harare prisoners, particularly of convicted murderers Woods, Smith and Conjwayo, would assist the ANC's case for the release of its own cadres in prisons in South Africa.

South African Trade Mission head in Harare Nico Nel said although he had heard the rumours they had not been confirmed by Zimbabwean authorities.

"We would ask for Miss Harington to be released on humanitarian grounds."

Miss Harington's 25-year sentence was halved on appeal after the Zimbabwean Supreme Court accepted her testimony of a harrowing ordeal of torture, sexual abuse and starvation under interrogation.

Unions say no to one party state

Sunday Times Reporter
Lusaka

THE Zambian Congress of Trade Unions says it will lead a campaign to reinstate a multi-party political system.

Earlier this month, President Kenneth Kaunda announced plans for a referendum on the issue.

But ZCTU chairman-general Frederick Chiluba said the movement didn't believe a free and fair referendum would be allowed by the same authorities who had opposed a multi-party system for so long.

The ZCTU believed a one-party system was undemocratic, and wanted an end to the 'state of emergency.'

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has accused multi-party system supporters of "holding meetings in dark corners at night to organise political parties" and warned them to desist.

Harare gags top economist

(362)

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A banking subsidiary of the Anglo American Corporation has apparently capitulated to what amounts to a new form of censorship by the Zimbabwean authorities.

RAL Merchant Bank's outspoken senior economist, John Robertson, has over the past six years been at the forefront of a campaign to liberalise an economy in which state control has allegedly stifled creation of jobs for Zimbabwe's 1,5-million unemployed.

But RAL inserted advertisements in Zimbabwe's government-controlled early newspapers on Friday distancing itself from a recent speech by Robertson urging overhauls of allegedly unrealistic exchange rate policy to boost exports.

Banking sources confirm RAL received ultimatums to silence Robertson from Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Governor Kambo Moyana, who accused Robertson of starting a scare over impending evaluation.

Robertson was unavailable for comment, but has reportedly been ordered to cancel all speaking engagements until further notice.

RAL chairman Roy Landers, who also heads Anglo-American (Zimbabwe), refused to react when asked about the controversy.

But some business leaders and human rights observers fear the silencing of Robertson — even before the planned imposition of a one-party state — could set the pattern for covert bureaucratic suppression of all dissent and more economic stagnation. Bloom 21/5/90

Meanwhile, recently retired Zimbabwe Chief Justice Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena has granted an interview in which he denounces President Robert Mugabe's planned one-party state as "an intrinsic violation of the human rights of free association".

SA commandos' release a govt matter — Mandela

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Bloem 22/5/90

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The release of South African commandos from Zimbabwean jails was a matter for the SA and Zimbabwean governments alone, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela said yesterday after two hours of talks with President Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe did not accompany Mandela to a media conference at his State House home.

The Zimbabwean president had earlier made a statement of welcome alongside Mandela, saying Zimbabweans regarded SA's freedom as their own "because then we shall become free from apartheid and we shall also be free from acts of aggression and destabilisation".

A major topic in their discussions was expected to be the possible freeing by Mugabe of seven maximum security prisoners linked to the South African military.

Diplomatic observers believe at least a commutation of death sentences is possible for former Rhodesian security force members Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo, who murdered a Zambian driver at an ANC house in Bulawayo in 1988.

Asked whether the release by Zimbabwe of SA nationals held for attacking the ANC was raised in yesterday's talks, Mandela initially replied: "We did not discuss the matter with the president (Mugabe) but this is a matter which has been raised by the (SA) government in the course of our formal discussions.

"The matter is a sensitive one and it is better not to pursue it in the interest of SA nationals themselves who have been detained by the ANC."

After briefly consulting Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, he said they had not discussed those being held in Zimbabwe.

"It doesn't affect us," he said.

Sources in Harare said ANC national executive member Jacob Xuma arrived from Johannesburg and tried to get the Zimbabwean authorities to release, or at least commute the death sentences of, the anti-ANC prisoners in Chikurubi maximum security prison.

Mandela said the ANC was aware SA agents were still attacking activists in the Frontline states. Last month a New Zealand-born priest, Father Lapsley, lost his hands in a parcel bomb attack in Harare.

"It is part of the contradiction which we condemn: that while the government is talking about negotiations it continues that war against us and the neighbouring states.

"It is not clear to me whether this is because the government is unable to control its own armed forces, its own police units, or whether it has given instruction to do so, but the whole question of destabilisation is one that is likely to affect negotiations that are going on."

Zim to limit crimes punishable by death

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe plans to amend its laws to limit crimes punishable by hanging to treason, murder and armed robbery, attorney general Mr Patrick Chinamasa has disclosed.

Rape, public violence and infanticide — a common offence as a result of burgeoning schoolgirl pregnancies — will cease to be capital offences, Mr Chinamasa said.

The Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission believes that "about 38" people have been hanged in Zimbabwe since President Robert Mugabe came to power in 1980. A number of hangings were kept secret at the time of the Pope's visit in 1988.

Mr Chinamasa said Mr Mugabe had wanted to abolish the death penalty entirely, and no excutions were carried out between 1980 and 1982.

They had resumed because of dissident violence in Matabeleland, he said. Many of those executed are believed to have been renegade ex-guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former forces.

A guerrilla fights for more than his land's freedom

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Mail 25/5 - 31/5/90

MUZUKURU: A Guerilla's Story
by Paul Hotz (Ravan, R29,95)

GENERAL George Patton once observed that nothing could be achieved by dying for a cause.

That sentiment would almost certainly have been shared by Eddie Kiernan, the chief protagonist of a novel by Paul Hotz which plays against the background of the liberation war in Zimbabwe.

The novel, Hotz's first, is based on interviews with people who fought in the war and is dedicated "to those who fight for freedom".

Kiernan, in his own way, fights "for democracy and *alles*".

He is forced to join the Rhodesian army but does not really mind. When he is called up for camps he is grateful for the break from the routine of married life and a steady job even if a little resentful that, as a person of mixed race, his fight "for democracy" against the "terrs" of Zipra and Zanla is limited to driving a truck.

But Kiernan is about to embark on a journey — not merely a journey of time and space — in which his belief system is challenged again and again and in the process becomes far more complex.

This journey is slow, often laborious, and the pages — more than 350 — on which it is related could have been trimmed substantially without losing any impact.

Kiernan is captured by Zipra and taken to Zambia where he becomes a member of one of the units and is given the name Muzukuru, which means "sister's son". He initially plans to "join them and sneak off when (I was) sent back to Rhodesia as a terr".

He plans to desert Zipra at the first available opportunity but when such opportunities present themselves Muzukuru stays. He is a complex character who spends much of the time simply trying to fit in, wherever he is.

Considerable attention is paid to detail and this is one of the book's strengths. The language and attitudes of the characters add a dimension of authenticity.

Muzukuru does not skirt the issues nor simplify them. It looks at war without pandering to the idea that war is romantic.

Issues of idealism, racism, fear, confusion, greed and betrayal are met head-on. And no easy solutions are given.

Muzukuru is a story of a man, a "sister's son", trying to find his own place in the liberation war and, ultimately, in society.

It makes for an interesting read 10 years after the ceasefire and Rhodesia was transformed into Zimbabwe.

Jenni Tennant

ZIMBABWE FIM 25/5/90

Half-cocked (362)

Prices are rising continually as the Zimbabwe government tries to loosen its hold on the economy. This month cigarettes went up by 8,3% and milk by 1,8%. Government has now increased the retail price of beef by 15% and given notice that cooking oil, margarine and stockfeed will also rise after a 10% increase in wholesale prices.

The increases came after complaints that 10 years of command economy policies had forced many companies into the red. Since 1980 government has controlled prices of basic goods like bread, cooking oil, margarine, meat, milk and mealie meal. This kept prices artificially low while minimum wages were pegged.

A long-awaited investment drive and trade liberalisation are now being introduced in faltering steps. A five-year price freeze was lifted in July and the list of goods falling under price control shortened.

These reforms unbottled inflation. RAL merchant bank says average prices increased by as much as 12,9% last year. Most of the increase came after the price freeze was lifted. Mealie meal and meat each rose more than 30% and bread 10%.

Liberalisation is aimed at encouraging exports and attracting foreign investment. Other attempts to achieve this include allowing some foreign-owned enterprises to repatriate up to 100% of profits "for a stipulated period, from high priority projects."

Government has also joined the multinational agency which guarantees foreign investors against losses from non-commercial risks. President Robert Mugabe has repeatedly assured businessmen he has no intention of nationalising industries.

FIM 25/5/90 (362)

Despite these initiatives, Zimbabwe has not bowed fully to market forces. Economic strategists' dilemma is that they want, on the one hand, to attract competitive commercial investment but, on the other, to keep socialist-style safeguards protecting the work force. At the time of the latest price increases, government also hiked the minimum wage by 10%. Last year wages rose between 9% and 14% and labour laws that protect workers from being fired remained intact.

Some economists argue that the brakes should be lifted immediately. Others feel liberalisation should go hand in hand with increased domestic production over no longer than five years.

Either way, as one economist puts it, "government must deregulate the economy for investment. But whatever government does, the man in the street will be hurt." ■

Zimbabwean lawyers court admin disaster

W|Mail 25|5-31|97 pg (362)

By CARMEL RICKARD

CONSTITUTIONALLY enshrined bills of rights may have solved some human rights problems elsewhere in Africa, but there are other difficulties faced by lawyers — like courtrooms turned into farmyards.

Zimbabwe's Mr Justice NJ McNally told the South African Law Conference in Durban this week that some of his colleagues were faced with administrative problems which would make their hair stand on end.

"How to keep the chickens from roosting in the court room when the Public Works Department won't fix the broken windows; how to get your judgments typed or duplicated when the Department of Printing and Stationery can't fix your machines; how to do your research when you have no law books and your last law reports were printed in 1973."

The judge said these were realities in some countries although not in Zimbabwe, and, on a theme repeated by other speakers from elsewhere in Africa he added, "I hope that when South Africa rejoins the Commonwealth you will help us solve some of these problems."

He also said there were difficulties faced by judges in maintaining their independence. Not only were there problems of military dictatorships in some countries, but some judges were also hit by the problem of such low pay that they were compelled to run small businesses on the side in order to survive.

"Happily not in Zimbabwe, though some of my colleagues might say we are getting close to it," he quipped.

Mugabe may free SA duo in amnesty

ST Times 27/5/90 (609) 362

Sunday Times Reporter

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe's Government is reviewing the cases of hundreds of prisoners held for politically motivated crimes, or offences which, up to now, carried the death penalty.

The review could mean freedom for South Africans Leslie Johannes Lesia, 53, and Odile Harington, 29.

Official sources say immediate beneficiaries of President Mugabe's clemency are likely to be young girls who narrowly escaped being sentenced to death for killing their unwanted illegitimate babies.

Church workers who have been campaigning on behalf of some 200 supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zapu Party, jailed for crimes connected with the 1982-87 dissident menace in Matabeleland, believe they will also be pardoned.

Churchmen have long denounced the injustice of the Zapu members' continued imprisonment while some 300 security force or ruling party members, some of them sentenced to death for murdering suspected opponents, walked free almost immediately after Mr Mugabe's December 1987 unity pact with Mr Nkomo.

SA peace could help Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's upsurge in tourism, which has put smiles on the faces of hoteliers, would get an added boost from a settlement in South Africa.

Officials of the giant Delta Corporation, which last week announced a 74 percent increase in turnover in the hotel and leisure division, says Zimbabwe would benefit from a spin-off from increased visits to South Africa by overseas tourists. — The Star's Africa News Service.