

Herald has proof for Tekere of Sithole-MNR 'friendship'

Zanu (Ndonga) links with MNR exposed

Herald Reporter
THE HERALD has taken up the challenge of Mutare Urban MP Edgar Tekere to prove a link between Zanu (Ndonga) and the MNR bandits of Mozambique and has documentary evidence of a "friendship and co-operation agreement" signed in August 1986 between the two groups.

An addendum to the friendship agreement, signed the same day, states that the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu (Ndonga) "undertakes to co-operate with Renamo in any ways that shall be mutually agreed upon by the two parties during the present period when the two parties are seriously fighting to gain power".

In October 1986, two months after these agreements, bandit leader Alfonso Dhlakama declared "war" on Zimbabwe and eight months later, after South African military permission was given, the MNR started raiding Zimbabwe.

At his Press conference last Sunday to confirm the launching of his Zimbabwe Unity Movement, Cde Tekere invited Zanu (Ndonga) along with CAZ and UANC to join the party.

He was asked how he, as a proclaimed revolutionary, could associate with any of the three, considering their UDI record, and was specifically asked about Zanu (Ndonga) in the light of its links with

the bandits. He said he did not believe there were such links.

The Herald now has copies of four documents, which not only establish these links but also show that Mr Sithole has promised a Johannesburg company \$100 million to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government.

The friendship and co-operation agreement between Mr Sithole's party and the MNR bandits was signed on August 17 1986 in the American capital, Washington. Three people signed for Mr Sithole and three for Dhlakama.

The agreement states: "We, the leaders of our respective parties representing our two countries, solemnly agree that our two parties shall strictly adhere to the following principles . . ." Then follows a list of 10 points, including regular free and fair elections and an independent judiciary, which already exist in Zimbabwe.

The third and fourth documents in The Herald's possession, both dated August 19 1986, tell more about Mr Sithole and Zanu (Ndonga).

The first of these documents states: "I, Ndabaningi Sithole, the undersigned, hereby appoint Bruce Anderson, Managing Director of SACP Services (Pty) Limited, as my agent for Southern Africa.

"I authorise the said Anderson to recruit and employ all personnel that my (sic) be necessary to carry out the various duties as mentioned in the letter of appointment to SACP Services (Pty) Limited."

This document is signed by Mr Sithole and handwriting experts certify that it is genuine. Mr Sithole

gives his address in Maryland, USA. The other signatory is Anderson himself.

The final document is the agreement between Mr Sithole and SACP "of Eloff Street, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa", appointing the company as his consultants on Southern African projects. These are listed in five areas covering feasibility studies.

The last of these studies reads: "The feasibility of any other ventures that may from time to time become necessary." That open-ended clause was obviously to arrange the overthrow of the elected Government and install Mr Sithole in power.

For, in return for these studies, Mr Sithole promised: "On completion of these long-term studies I undertake to pay on demand the sum of \$100 000 000 Zimbabwean dollars. Twenty percent of the aforementioned sum shall be paid in such currency and in any bank as may be directed by SACP Services (Pvt) Limited."

Nothing but a public treasury could provide that sort of money — \$80 million plus \$20 million in hard currency.

The agreement was secured by a US\$2.5 million bond.

Where Mr Sithole obtained US\$2.5 million is a mystery, but observers note that this and other Washington events of August 1986 coincide with the time when money, still unaccounted for went missing from the Iran-Contra affair.

That same time saw the MNR signatories to the agreement visit the

White House and The Herald has photographs of the three bandit representatives with the then President Ronald Reagan's Director of Communications, Mr Patrick Buchanan.

A fifth unidentified man in the picture is believed to be a Vietnam veteran and US mercenary with the Rhodesian forces with close ties to the extreme right-wing Heritage Foundation which supports the MNR.

While the State Department said last year the White House visit was "not authorised", the bandits are wearing White House security passes.

The Anderson, who was promised \$100 million by Mr Sithole and who was one of the Zanu (Ndonga) signatories to the MNR agreement, is well known to the British and Zimbabwean police forces as well as the UANC.

His real name is Bruce Charles Anderson-Lynes and he was born in the north of England on December 21 1946. He was involved in the second-hand car trade and real estate in Burcott in Buckinghamshire before he arrived in the then Rhodesia on December 2 1978.

He was soon employed by Robin Bamford Land and Estate Agents in the then Salisbury to sell farms and small-holdings and lived at 2 Kingsdale Walk in Greendale.

Anderson-Lynes made contact with several people in the UANC hierarchy, which generated a lot of business for him.

On February 1 1979, on Ander-

Sithole-MNR link exposed

● From Page 1

son-Lynes recommendation, the UANC central committee decided to compete for the whites-only seats in the forthcoming Zimbabwe-Rhodesia election, the last of the UDI period.

On February 8 and February 9 two editorials appeared in the Rhodesia Herald describing Anderson-Lynes as the UANC "Salisbury co-ordinator" with the task of recruiting whites, Asians and Coloureds into the party. A few days later, apparently following a meeting between senior UANC and RF leaders, the decision to fight the white seats was revoked.

On October 1979 the Rhodesian CID arrested Anderson-Lynes for fraud. The British police revealed he had previous convictions in that country for theft, fraud and other offences.

While out on bail awaiting trial, Anderson-Lynes fled Rhodesia. His bail was forfeited and he was declared a

prohibited immigrant on June 6 1980. His name subsequently surfaced again through his link with a Johannesburg security company.

Mr Sithole's history through most of the struggle also reveals insights into the sort of people ZUM wishes to associate with.

On February 12, 1969, after being sentenced to six years jail Mr Sithole told a Rhodesian Court in the then Salisbury: "I wish to publicly disassociate my name in word, thought and deed from any subversive activities, from any terrorist activities and from any form of violence."

Having turned his back on the liberation struggle for which so many were to die and suffer, Mr Sithole was suspended as Zanu leader on November 1 1974 after he rejoined his central committee colleagues in the political wing of a Rhodesian prison. He was suspended for his betrayal of the struggle and

for his description of universal adult suffrage as a "political gimmick".

In 1978/79 he joined the UANC and the Rhodesia



Anderson-Lynes, Rev. Sithole's agent.

Front, now called CAZ, in the collaborationist internal settlement. But in the genuine and British supervised elections of 1980 he received just 2 percent of the vote and left Zimbabwe on November 21 1983 for self-imposed exile. Despite Zimbabwean protests, he was given political asylum in the US on October 23 1987.

Although his party was

perfectly free to compete in the 1985 general election and in fact did so, winning a single seat, Mr Sithole has carried out a campaign to undermine and overthrow the elected Government.

One of his addresses near Washington serves as a post box for correspondents wishing to write to the South African propaganda station, Radio Truth.

Early in 1984, The Herald has learned from American government officials that Mr Sithole visited the state department where he met the Zimbabwe desk officer. He presented a shopping list of arms he wanted to overthrow the Government. The request was rejected.

Mr Sithole is also known to be in frequent touch with the South African embassy in Washington, from whom he has also asked for arms and is also in touch with right-wing institutions and churches in the US such as the Moonies and fundamentalist groups.