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# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare  
Volume 19 No. 6, June, 1988, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

**70c** (incl. sales tax)



**OAU**

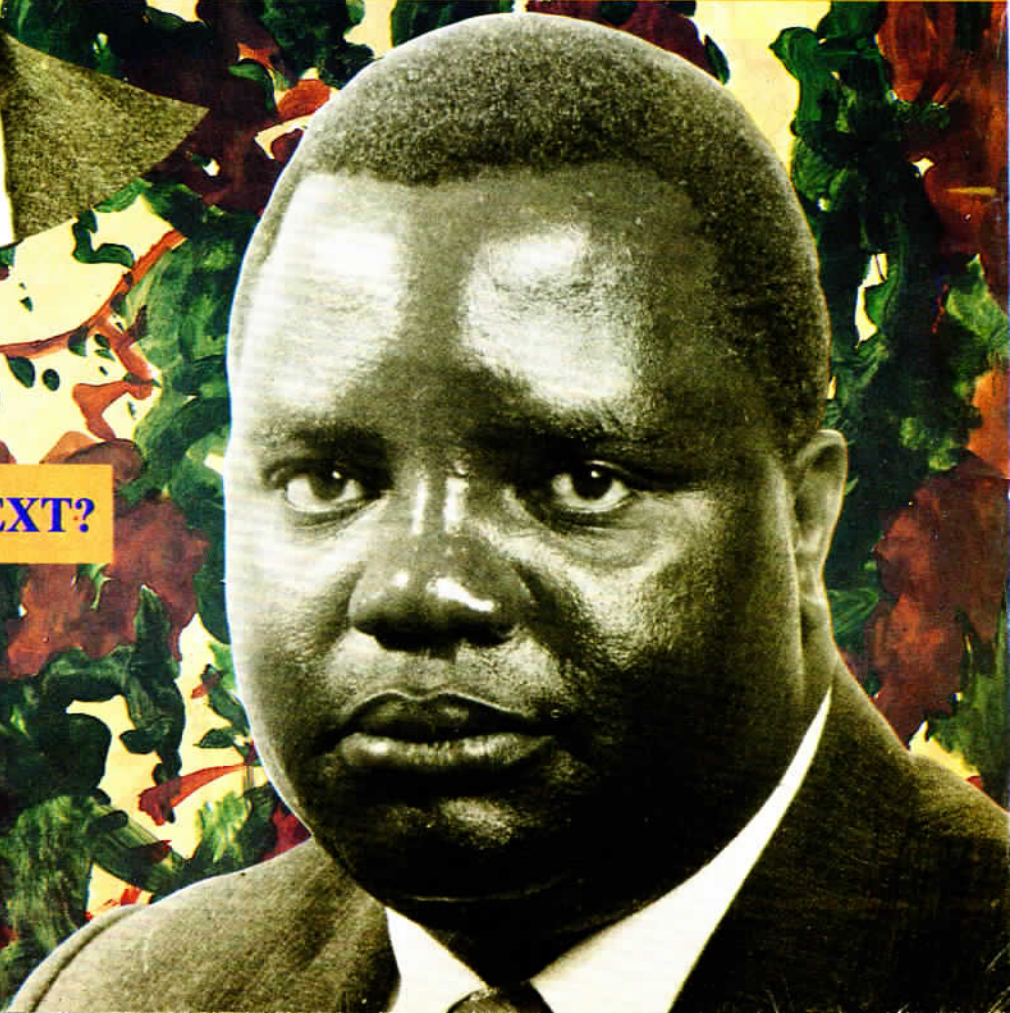
**AT**

**25**



**NKALA — STRONG WARNING TO MNR!**

**AMNESTY — WHAT NEXT?**







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### DAVID WHITEHEAD TEXTILES



## President Mugabe Proposes General Moussa Traore of Mali as the New OAU Chairman

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## The OAU Marches On

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## The Naming of Africa Unity Square

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## Amnesty — a Total Success

A *Zimbabwe News* team conducted an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs, Comrade Moven Mahachi, on the effects of Amnesty recently declared by the Government. . . page 13

## CONTENTS

Editorial .....	2
Letters .....	2
The OAU Marches On .....	3
President Mugabe Proposes General Moussa Traore of Mali as the New OAU Chairman .....	5
African Unity and Pan Africanism .....	8
The Naming of African Unity Square .....	9
The Resolutions of the 50th Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa .....	10
Security Situation in the Region .....	11
Amnesty — A Total Success .....	13
Solutions Towards Unemployment .....	14
Co-operatives on the Move in Matebeleland South .....	16
Brief Provincial Development News:	
Development in Mashonaland Central Province .....	17
Development in Mashonaland West Province .....	18
Development in Manicaland Province .....	24
Workshop On Rural Reporting .....	26
The Rural Reporter and Zimbabwe's Political Integration .....	24
Americans Now Expose MNR Bandits .....	26
Talking Point .....	27
Book Review .....	29
Puppets in Dilemma — Adapted from Combat — Official Organ of PLAN .....	29
Solving The Food Crisis in Africa .....	32
Western Perception of the INF Treaty .....	34
Capitalism and Historical Inevitability of Socialism .....	34
Ingxoxo loMpathintambo obona Ngezokuvikela kubutho .....	37
Hurukuro neMubati weChigaro mune Zvekudzivirira mune Zvechiuto .....	37
Ruregerero — Zvakabudirira .....	38
Amnesty — Ukuphumelela okugcweleyo .....	39



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# EDITORIAL

African Unity Jubilee: 1963-1988

The silver jubilee of the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was celebrated in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, last month. It was an occasion to remember and to rededicate ourselves to the goal of African unity. Our country was represented by the President, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, who was present at the birth of the OAU in May, 1963. Twenty-five years ago, thirty African leaders gathered in Addis Ababa and signed the Charter establishing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). That historic moment was captured and recreated on Wednesday, May 25, this year, when several heads of states and governments gathered to review what had been done in the last 25 years and what can be done in future to make African unity a reality. In his speech President Mugabe summarised the achievements and the central purposes of the OAU; relating them to Zimbabwe's long struggle for independence and national unity.

The OAU has faced many problems and challenges. The most serious of them was the decolonisation of the entire continent. The Charter, and the related resolutions on decolonisation, set out the ambitious goal of removing colonialism from every inch of African soil. To achieve this objective, a Coordinating Committee for the Total Liberation of Africa was set up in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, supported by a Special Fund to which all independent states were to donate 1 percent of their national income. For the OAU, the area of liberation has been the most difficult, and yet the most productive and even successful. Since May 25, 1963, the OAU has played a critical and decisive role in the achievement of independence

in many countries, especially in Southern Africa.

The OAU has also achieved moderate successes in resolving disputes between member-states by means of mediation, and pan-African diplomacy. At last month's silver jubilee Summit it was obvious the disputes between Somalia and Ethiopia, and Sudan and Ethiopia, had been ameliorated. Not enough progress had been made on the Chad-Libyan dispute, but mediation work was going on. The OAU has mediated in many border disputes between African states, in some instances successfully and in others less so. But, one shudders to think what would have happened to our continent, if there was no OAU. If that machinery for mediation did not exist, there would have been many bloody wars in our continent, possibly with the intervention of the colonisers again.

We in Zimbabwe must thank the OAU for the positive role it played to assist us to attain independence in April, 1980. Our two parties, ZANU and ZAPU, received material, financial and military support from the Liberation Committee for 16 years. Our military offensive would have been severely limited without that support. At the diplomatic level, the OAU fought against the regime of Ian Smith at the United Nations, at Commonwealth meetings and at various fora.

The OAU also endeavoured to unite our two parties, ZANU and ZAPU, so that they could concentrate on fighting the common enemy — the racist Smith regime. All these efforts complimented the supreme efforts of our own people to liberate ourselves. □

Dear Editor,

I will be very glad if you can publish my letter in your magazine — Zimbabwe News.

I am a regular reader of Zimbabwe News. It seems most of the material published in your magazine (since Independence) constitute news for the urban readership. Little about the problems and development of the rural people is covered. One would have expected the rural masses, soldiers and ex-combatants to feature regularly in Zimbabwe News. I know that the magazine was started by Freedom Fighters in order to propagate the War and Party Policies.

Now that the war is over, what has gone wrong with the magazine? No stories of the war, no coverage of the problems of the ex-combatants etc. Does silence on the part of Zimbabwe News mean that all is well with the ex-combatants? The Herald and the Sunday Mail have recently highlighted the problems of the ex-combatants. It is a paradox that Zimbabwe News is silent about it. Has it been silenced?

Worried ex-combatant.  
Masvingo — Zaka

## LETTERS

The Editor,

Zimbabwe's population is growing at an alarming rate so that if nothing is done, we are really heading for a disaster. It is the duty of our policy-makers to start finding ways to stop this menace.

It is quite clear that our country is overpopulated, although the population density is still very low as compared to Western countries. This is so because population here has outstripped the available resources. This is not often appreciated by our older generation that thinks that as long as we are getting our sadza we are okay. What is important is that the young generation is now looking for a high standard of living.

But how many people are unemployed? Divorce figures are shooting up, prostitution is coming up fast, thefts and all sorts of juvenile delinquency are also springing

up. The root of all these problems is the rapid population growth.

I would say the Government should legislate for the maximum number of children per couple. The imposition of a law to govern family sizes should be effective enough to iron out the traditional beliefs that large families are a feature of wealth, or that before having a baby-boy a couple should never stop reproducing. There should also be legislation against polygamy so that any traditional or religious belief of having a team of wives be wiped off.

Our government should follow the example of China and Singapore which were once in a state like ours today.

Although in Zimbabwe we have the family planning campaigns, it is my strong belief that this will not solve our population problem.

The Government is therefore called upon to act as swiftly as possible or otherwise we are going to perish one by one.

Richard Rova  
Mvurwi



# The OAU Marches On

**T**he President and First Secretary of the Party Comrade Robert Mugabe addressed the 24th Summit of the Organisation of African Unity held in Addis Ababa recently. In his address, presented in his capacity as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the President outlined the path towards the formation of the OAU in 1963. He also praised the role of the OAU as a continental organisation, that had seen the liberation of 19 African countries and especially in the liberation of Zimbabwe. He however stressed the importance of geared efforts to the economic liberation of Africa. We reproduce the full text of the President's speech.

Comrade Chairman, on behalf of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Government and people of Zimbabwe and indeed on my own behalf I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for allowing me to address this august assembly on this historic and memorable occasion marking the 25th Anniversary of our continental organization.

May I begin by expressing my delegation's appreciation and gratitude to President Mengistu-Haile Mariam, the Secretary-General of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the People and Government of Ethiopia for their traditional African hospitality that has been once again accorded to me and my entire delegation since our arrival in this historical and beautiful city of Addis Ababa.

Your Excellencies and distinguished Delegates, as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, may I heartily congratulate the OAU on the joyous occasion of the Silver Jubilee Anniversary. I do so with the full knowledge that the OAU constitute the majority of the member states of the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries and that the goal of the two organizations are largely identical and complementary.

When the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries celebrated its Silver Jubilee on African soil in Harare in 1986, the occasion at which I was elected to head the Movement with the full support



**President Mugabe and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa**

of OAU member states, the summit was no doubt a resounding victory for the OAU and NAM. My country will forever remain grateful to the OAU for this singular honour and confidence bestowed upon Zimbabweans. Let me assure you that the entire Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries fully shares with OAU member states the joy of celebrating the 25th anniversary and takes due note of the tremendous achievements registered by the OAU in its 25 years of existence. To us Africans, the creation of the OAU in 1963 was a milestone in the development of Pan-Africanism and viewed in retrospect, we Africans should be proud of this achievement as similar organizations have been tried elsewhere without success.

## History of Pan-Africanism and OAU

Historically, Pan-Africanism as an ideal was propounded as far back as 1900 when the first Pan-African Congress was held. Pan-Africanism has three main strands, namely anti-racism which bears its origin to the writings and works of Marcus Garvey; anti-colonialism born in the writings and works of W.B. du Bois;

and finally the liberation philosophy which manifested itself in Ghana's independence in 1957 under Kwame Nkrumah. All three, ladies and gentlemen, gained full expression in the Charter of the OAU. The 32 illustrious leaders who formed the OAU on May 25 1963 were drawn together by the same ideals. They were men of vision who gave us a continental organization which has since scored innumerable victories. We shall forever remember the founding fathers of the OAU for their foresight and commitment to African Unity and liberation as reflected in the philosophy and objectives of the OAU Charter. Like South Africa, Israel continues its oppression campaign against the Palestinian people. I trust that our support for the just Palestinian cause will continue.

Mr Chairman, a close examination of those objectives reveals that the OAU has scored many victories in the last 25 years, the greatest one being the attainment of the independence by some 19 or so African States, all of which have been assisted materially and diplomatically by the OAU or its agencies.

The history of the struggle in Zimbabwe which is one of the most recent beneficiaries of OAU support would not



be complete if the OAU role was not spelt out. For me and no doubt, for the people of Zimbabwe, it is therefore a dream come true to stand before you representing an independent Zimbabwe. This no doubt is a significant step in the fulfilment of one of our noble objectives, namely, to eradicate all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination from our continent. Thus independent Zimbabwe represents the latest product of independent Africa's collective efforts to liberate the continent of Africa.

## South Africa Poses a Challenge

In addition to the achievement of independence by many African countries, significant progress has been made in the past 25 years in the political, economic, social and cultural areas. However, much still remains to be done. For although most of Africa is liberated today, South Africa and Namibia remain a formidable bastion of colonialism and imperialism, threatening to reverse the gains of the liberation process. The apartheid regime in South Africa, with its policy of oppression and repression of the black South African majority, its illegal occupation of Namibia and Southern Angola, and its blatant acts of aggression and destabilization against other Frontline and neighbouring states, poses a serious challenge to the objectives of the OAU.

## Economic Problems

Comrade Chairman, it is an accepted fact that the attainment of our political independence has not been followed by the achievement of economic independence. The onus is therefore on us to examine closely the problems that the continent has faced during the past 25 in our efforts to achieve economic self-reliance and independence according to the Lagos Plan of Action and the African Programme for Economic Recovery. Given that developed countries do not



From left to right — Comrade President R.G. Mugabe, Comrade N. Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Comrade Oliver Tambo of ANC of South Africa chatting at the recent OAU Summit

want to relinquish their monopolistic domination over the world economic system, it is imperative that we should strive to break the monopoly through intensified South-South Cooperation. Suffice it to note that as we celebrate this occasion, the OAU still has some unfinished business particularly when one looks at the Libyan/Chad conflict, the Saharawi question with Morocco refusing to comply with the OAU and United Nations Plan for the settlement of the dispute. All parties concerned should seriously shoulder their responsibilities and seek peaceful ways of resolving the persistent disputes which are in direct contradiction to the Charters of the OAU and United Nations.

## Rededicate to OAU Ideals

In this regard, I would wish to appeal to all OAU leaders that we rededicate ourselves to the ideals of the OAU Charter. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all the past OAU

Chairmen including the outgoing Chairman, for having dedicated their time tirelessly to the sustenance of our noble objectives. It is my sincere hope and expectation that those who will come after President Kaunda will continue to work hard for the advancement of this esteemed continental organization and that despite grave difference at times, member states will, in unity, continue to regard our Charter and its objectives as sacrosanct, for divided we fall and united we can scale greater heights.

Finally let me take this opportunity to inform you that, as Chairman of the NAM, I shall be addressing the United Nations in the coming week on the issue of nuclear disarmament and at this session I intend to raise all issues pertaining to nuclear proliferation which is a great concern to Africa and the world. Dumping of nuclear waste on the African soil, for instance, a practice which seems to be on the increase, will be covered alongside other burning issues raised in the OAU deliberations.

Long Live the Unity of Africa! □

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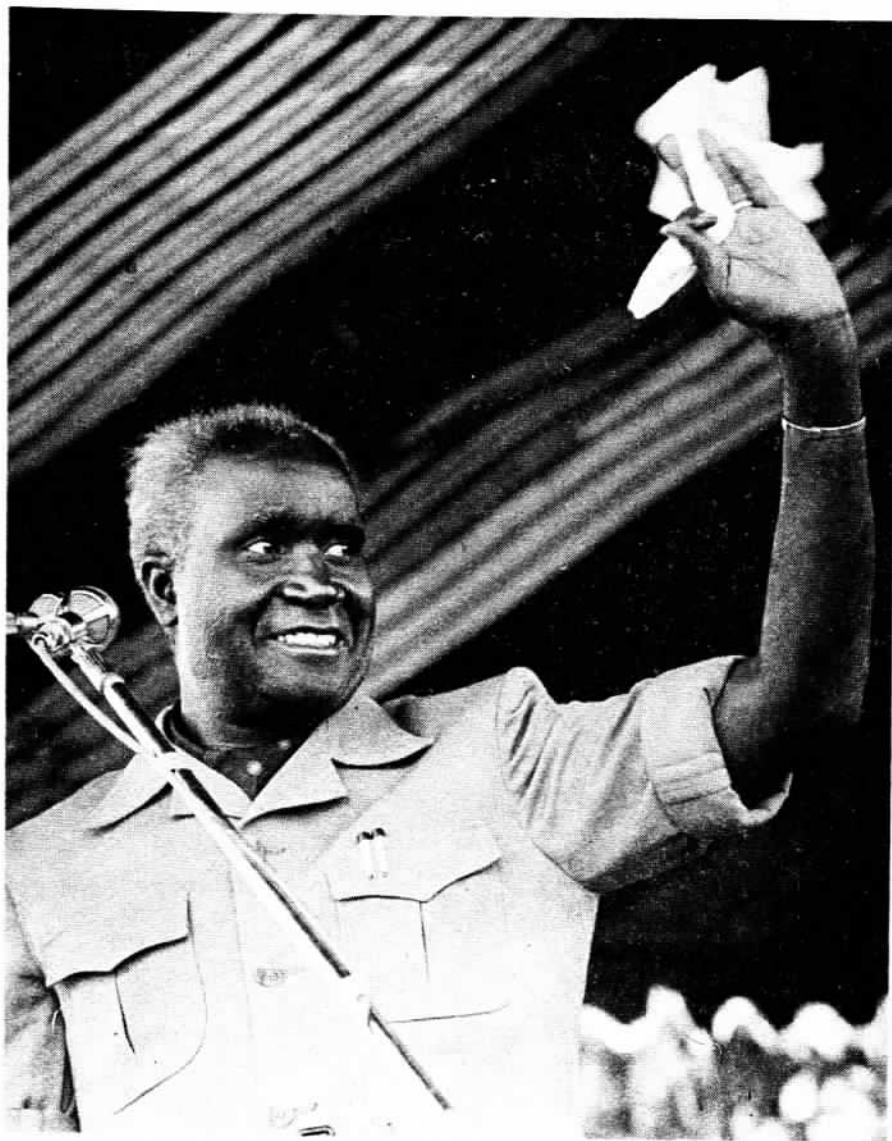
**The Editor wishes to inform readers that they are free to open debate in the column Talking Point and on the Letters page.**

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# President Mugabe Proposes General Moussa Traore of Mali as the New OAU Chairman

*As the OAU Chairmanship term for Zambia's President Comrade Kenneth Kaunda ended on the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Pan-African Organisation, the President and First Secretary of the Party Comrade Robert Mugabe had the honour of proposing the President of Mali, General Moussa Traore, the Secretary — General of the Democratic Union of the People of Mali as in coming Chairman. Cde. Mugabe described General Traore as a "dedicated son of Africa". We present below the full text of the proposal speech.*



On the occasion of the 24th Summit of the Organisation of African Unity and the 25 Anniversary of the founding of our Pan-African Organization, it gives me great pleasure to perform a pleasant and important duty of introducing to this august Assembly one of Africa's most distinguished sons and freedom fighter. The man I am going to introduce to this august Assembly is one whose services to his country, to Africa and to the cause of humanity are well known to one and all.

The illustrious, dedicated son of Africa who it is my pleasure to introduce is none other than His Excellency General MOUSSA TRAORE, Secretary-General of the Democratic Union of the People of Mali and President of the Republic of Mali.

Comrade Chairman, Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government, Comrades and Friends, those of us who have faithfully followed the events of our Continental Organization will agree with me that President Moussa TRAORE are late comers to OAU Summits, can hardly remember any Assembly of Heads of State and Government that has taken place without the presence of this illustrious son of Africa.

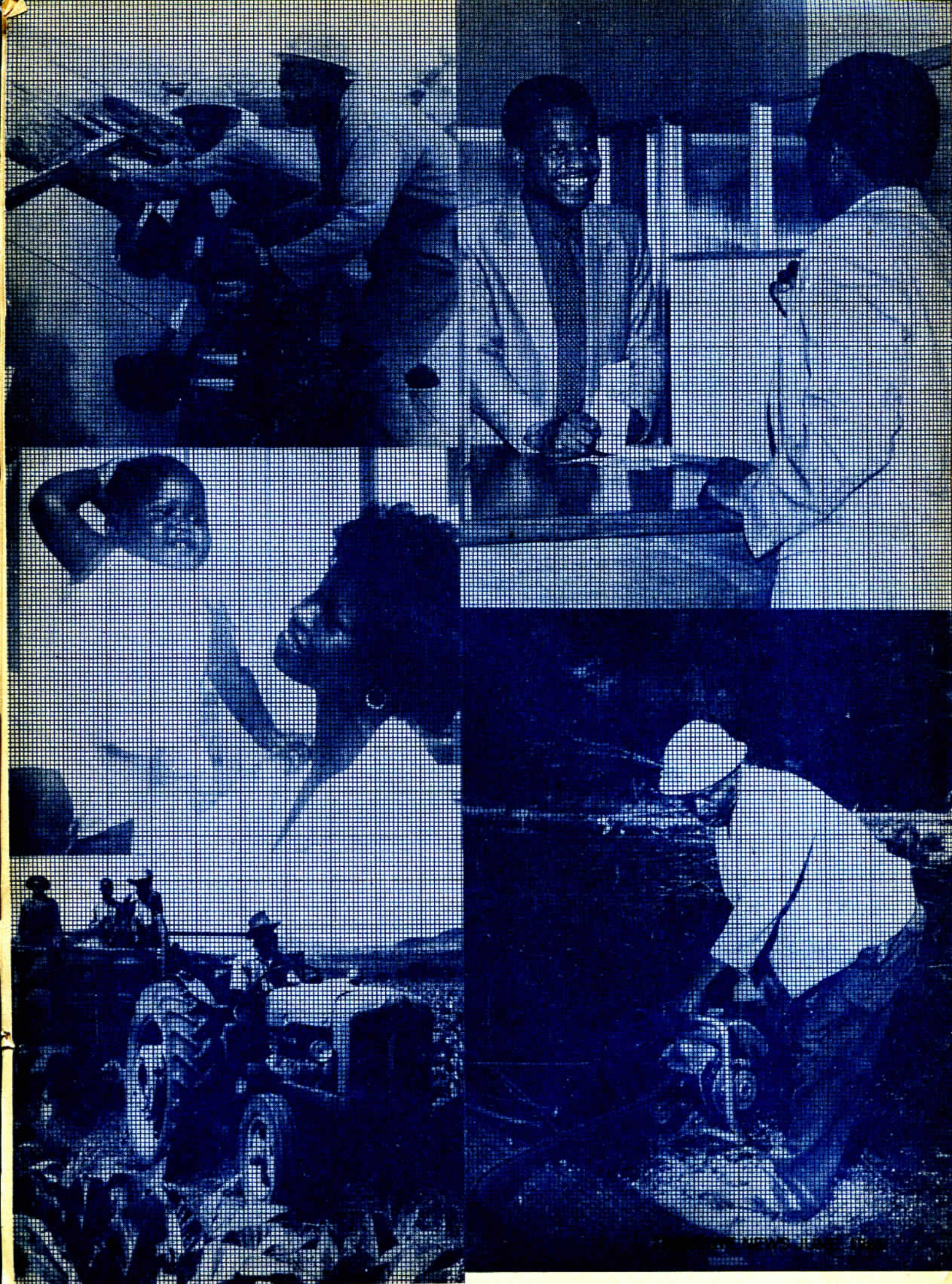
Your Excellencies, allow me at this juncture to say a few words about the life and contribution of this great son of Africa:

General MOUSSA TRAORE, Secretary General of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, President of the Republic of Mali:

- Born on 25 September 1936 in SEBETU (Kayes, Mali) a.a
- Graduate of the Military School of Frejus (FRANCE).
- Before becoming Head of State in 1968, he had devoted most time of his career to training military officials in Mali, and outside Mali he had trained the Fighters of National Liberation Movements since he had been seconded to the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in DAR ES SALAAM.
- On 31 March 1979, during the Constitutive Congress of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, General MOUSSA TRAORE was elected as Secretary General of the Party.
- Open to all citizens of Mali, the Democratic Union of the Malian People's aim is to mobilize everybody in the Nation with a view to consolidating National Unity and Independence, and accelerating the promotion of a planned national economy.
- General Traore continuously urges his fellow citizens "to rely on their own resources and means, and to regard foreign aid as only a complement or contribution.
- General MOUSSA TRAORE has comprehensive knowledge of the ma-

President K. Kaunda — The outgoing Chairman of OAU







# MEDICAL AID COMES IN MANY SHAPES AND SIZES

*In today's economic climate the continued growth of your business depends on a great many factors. One of the best weapons in the fight for survival is to ensure fully productive man-hours on the job. In other words, making certain your employees enjoy good health at a price you and they can afford.*

*CIMAS are able to help you achieve this. With over forty years experience of providing medical aid cover to the commercial and industrial sectors of the marketplace, we understand your needs.*

*Our Primary, General and Private Hospital Schemes fulfil the medical aid requirements of most Zimbabweans, but in certain cases unique needs have been identified which fall outside the parameters of these schemes.*

*In 1971 the Hippo Valley Estates were the first organisation to approach us for a tailor made*

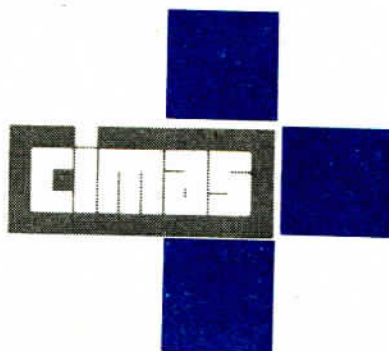
*medical aid package that would suit their special requirements.*

*Since then CIMAS has successfully set up special schemes for students at the University of Zimbabwe, The Wankie Collieries, Bank employees and many other organisations.*



*We don't however want to rest on our laurels. If you are in the position of having a large workforce which has special medical aid requirements we'd like to talk to you about establishing your own personal scheme for your employees. Because at CIMAS, we believe in giving people what they need and you can be sure that we will continue to lead the way in the provision of medical aid cover*

*for all Zimbabweans. The creation of packages to suit your individual requirements is just one of the ways in which CIMAS is able to offer Zimbabwe the best in medical aid care.*



***Blueprint for a healthy Zimbabwe.***



for issues that have faced this Organization. He has contributed to the solutions of these problems, and strengthened its organs and structures. I have already mentioned his work in the Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation of Africa.

- He contributed to the establishment of various sub-regional organizations (West African Economic Community, the Organization for the Development of River SENEGAL) thereby contributing to the attainment of the economic integration of Africa.

Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government, and fellow delegates, the synopsis of President Moussa TRAORE's life and work that I have just outlined speaks for itself. I am sure that you will all agree with me that on the occasion of the 24th Summit of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government falling as it does during the 25th Anniversary of our Organization, Your Excellencies could not find a better candidate to entrust the task of shepherding our Pan-African Organisation as it marches. Liberation and Development are daunting



**General Moussa Traore, President of Mali, The Newly-Elected Chairman of the OAU**

tasks which require the leadership of a tested man with indubitable skills and dedication. In my humble opinion, I wish to suggest to you that such a man is President Moussa TRAORE of Mali. It is fitting that he should be taking over the

stewardship of our Organization from one of the most outstanding revolutionary leaders Africa has produced. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, our outgoing Chairman and Chairman of the Frontline States, like his in-coming Colleague, President TRAORE, a true Pan-Africanist, a great freedom fighter and a friend of us all, is a tested and dedicated man who has become a household name in the Organization of African Unity. You are all aware of the great work he has done during his stewardship of our Organization in the last 12 months. May I join you in thanking him for his stewardship of our Organisation over the period just ended.

Your excellencies, it is now my great pleasure to formally propose the name of General Moussa TRAORE, Secretary General of the Democratic Union of the People of Mali and President of the Republic, as our in-coming Chairman.

Mr. Chairman,

I beg to move. I thank you. □

## African Unity and Pan Africanism

**O**n May 25, 1963, 30 heads of state and government assembled in Addis Ababa to create the Organisation of African Unity after successive attempts.

Earlier on in 1958, November 23 Ghana and Guinea drafted a charter which was later signed by Mali providing for a Union of African States, and the holding of an All Africa's People's Conference in Accra later that year. Before then in 1958 there was the first conference of Independent African States also in Accra.

On January 7, 1963 representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Libya, Egypt and the Algerian Provisional Government meeting in Cassablanca adopted a Charter which later became known as the Cassablanca Charter. It provided for a joint military command and an African common market. Members of the Cassablanca group advocated the socialist development of all Africa around a central authority.

Nineteen other African States, invited by Liberian President William Tubman, opposed to that idea met in Monrovia in May 1961. They discussed the formation of a new group. The Monrovia Group as it was later to be known had as its members, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. It met again in 1962 in Lagos and adopted a draft charter for an Organisation of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

### Continental Unity

In spite of the differences the interest to realise Unity through a continental organisation remained. On the initiative of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia moves were started to resolve the differences between the Monrovia Group and the Casablanca group, culminating in Foreign ministers of 30 African countries in Addis Ababa to prepare for an agenda for a conference of African Heads of State and Governments. Issues that featured at the meeting of Foreign Ministers were, the creation of an organisation of African States, collective defence, decolonisation, co-operation among African states in the economic, social, educational, cultural and scientific fields; they also discussed apartheid and racial discrimination, the effects of economic groupings on the development of the continent, disarmament, creation of a permanent conciliation commission and Africa's role at the United Nations.

Opening in Addis Ababa the Heads of State and Government meeting on May 23 1963 under the chairmanship of Emperor Haile Selassie approved a Charter establishing the Organisation of African Unity. It was signed by 30 heads

of State and Government on May 26 1963.

In proclaiming OAU principles and objectives, the founding members envisaged a unity "that transcends ethnic and national differences"

### Pan Africanism Origins

The origins of Pan Africanism date back to 1900 when the first congress on Pan Africanism was held in London. It sought ways for African peoples to liberate themselves without the help of whites. In 1919 another Pan African Congress was held in Paris. It sought to the support of the international community to protect the people of Africa in the same way as the proposed international code for labour. It also sought the League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations) to establish a permanent Bureau to oversee the application of the laws to the political, social, and economic welfare of the African people.

The Declaration of the Pan African Congress of 1945 held in Manchester, addressed to the colonial powers read in part, "We are determined to be free. We want education. We want the right to have a decent living; the right to express our thoughts and emotions, to adopt and create forms of beauty. We demand for Black Africa autonomy and independence, so far and no further than it is possible in this one world for groups and people to rule themselves subject to inevita-

ble world unity and federation. We are not ashamed to have been an age old patient people. We continue willingly to sacrifice and strive. But we are unwilling to starve any longer while doing the world's drudgery, in order to support by our poverty and ignorance a false aristocracy and a discarded imperialism.

It continued, "Therefore we shall complain, appeal, and arraign. We will make the world listen to the facts of our condition. We will fight in every way we can

for freedom, democracy and social betterment"

While the colonial powers did not listen committedly the voice of the oppressed African and Black people had been established. It was the first of the steps to raise the consciousness of the black people to the fact that their independence would be a struggle which in later years armed struggle would be the only way to wrestle independence from the imperialists.

One by one the Organisation of African Unity would support liberation and political movements in each of the 19 African states which became independent since the formation of the OAU.

The 24th summit of the Organisation of African Unity has been held in Addis Ababa amid issues of the Apartheid regime, Namibia debt and the liberation of the oppressed and suffering peoples of South Africa and Namibia. □

# The Naming of Africa Unity Square

*The removal of the vestiges of colonial symbols took on another turn on the 27th of May, two days after the Organisation of African Unity's 24th session, when Cecil Square was renamed Africa Unity Square. The President and First Secretary of the Party Comrade Robert Mugabe, performing the task said this renaming of the square, "symbolises the irreversibility of the progressive march of our country's history". Comrade Mugabe praised the OAU's "coordinative role during our own liberation struggle" therefore "it is a source of great joy and pride, that we are today able to give great honour to our continental organisation by renaming this piece of land . . . Africa Unity Square." Following is the full text of the President's Speech.*

I wish to extend a very warm welcome to you all here gathered to take part in this brief ceremony to rename this Square.

The renaming of Cecil Square, situated in the heart of the capital city of Zimbabwe, is very much in line with the policies and ideals of our Government after the attainment of freedom and national sovereignty. Hence, on the 24th of May, 1988, the Cabinet considered and decided that, with effect from 25th May, 1988 Cecil Square should be known as **AFRICA UNITY SQUARE**, in happy commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity. This gesture, by the Government and people of free and sovereign Zimbabwe is proper and a very fitting symbol of our dedication and commitment to the

Continental Organisation and to its principles and policies.

## The Square-Our Identity with Africa

Africa Unity Square will stand for, and should be seen as a permanent expression of Zimbabwe's identity with the African continent of which it is an integral part.

In an equally important sense, and if viewed within the context of the history of this land, today's renaming of this Square, symbolises the irreversibility of the progressive march of our country's history. As we know, this very stone or monument was erected in 1935 on the very spot where, on 12th September, 1890, the union jack was unfurled and hoisted for the first time in this country. On 12th September, 1935, Herbert Stanley, then Governor of Southern Rhodesia, laid the foundation stone of this monument in commemoration of the colonisation of our country and people by the Pioneer Corps of the colonising agent, the British South Africa Company, on 12th September, 1890. This piece of land was named Cecil Square, after Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of the colonising Company and Rhodesia. It is, therefore, fitting and proper that in decolonised and sovereign Zimbabwe, this same Square should assume a name and significance symbolising this country's new status and continental identity.

The total decolonisation, as well as the Unity of Africa is a noble ideal to which free and sovereign Zimbabwe fully subscribes. Thus, this week we have been celebrating with the rest of free Africa the OAU's Silver Jubilee. The Pan-African spirit, which inspired the founding of our continental organisation must continue to guide us and future generations.

The OAU's coordinative role during our own liberation struggle, as well as its solidarity, material and moral support are now part and parcel of those glorious chap-

ters indelibly printed in the book of our national history.

## OAU Relevance Continues

The OAU continues to be relevant to Zimbabwe and all free Africa, as it provides the necessary framework for continental economic and political cooperation. This year, the people of this country do celebrate Africa Day in a climate of greater joy, more confidence and hope for an even better Zimbabwe and brighter future. The historic signing of the Unity Accord between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU on 22 December, 1987, provides a framework for greater national peace and unity. In turn, national stability and unity ensure that all our energies and resources can be directed towards national development and progress for all our people. In this way we, as a nation, can also contribute more towards greater continental unity through the OAU.

In the past, we have named some of the Streets in our capital after some African leaders, in appreciative acknowledgement of prominent role played by their respective countries in our liberation struggle. It is, therefore, a source of great joy and pride, that we are today able to give great honour to our continental organisation by renaming this piece of land, in the heart of our beautiful capital city **AFRICA UNITY SQUARE** instead of the anachronism *Cecil Square* which will henceforth be forgotten. This Square which I understand is a very popular spot with the citizens of Harare must continue to inspire us as we strive for Unity, Solidarity, Freedom and Development both in this country and for Africa.

Forward with African Unity!

NB. The Ghanain Government has meanwhile renamed the Ndabaningi Sithole Street in Accra. It has been renamed Josiah Tongogara Street. □





**General Josiah  
Tongogara — an  
African Hero**



**Jerry Rawlings  
Chairman of the  
Provincial National  
Defence Council**

## The Resolutions of the 50th Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa

*The session dealt with several questions that continue to occupy the international fora. Most important are issues of liberation, banditry and racism, on the African Continent and also economic co-operation among the African States. Following are the resolutions passed.*

1. a) The 50th Session of the Liberation Committee unreservedly condemned the South African destabilization policy in all its forms; the armed raids into Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe; the criminal invasion of peaceful Angola, the unashamed sponsoring of UNITA and MNR bandit groups as instruments of destabilization.
- b) the committee further condemned current attempts by the Pretoria regime to extend its destabilisation activities to the West African sub-region by gaining a foothold disguised in the form of economic assistance in some African states. The Committee called on all OAU member states in all regions to reject any such offers and to discontinue any economic projects and contacts with the apartheid regime.
- c) the committee called on all OAU member states to reduce diplomatic contacts with the Pretoria regime. Unprincipled

diplomatic contacts may only serve to enhance South Africa's interests and will prolong the existence of apartheid. Inevitable contacts aimed at resolving regional conflicts may be exempted. Diplomatic contacts with Zionist state of Israel should be avoided.

2. The committee commended the Frontline States for their unwavering commitment to the liberation struggle of Southern Africa and their principled refusal to be blackmailed and intimidated into submission.
3. The committee calls for the implementation of comprehensive economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.
4. The Committee calls on all OAU member states to increase their material and diplomatic support to the Liberation Movements of South Africa and Namibia.

OAU member states and the international community are called to assist Frontline States in their resistance to Pretoria. Contribution to the Africa Fund is greatly encouraged.

5. The Committee calls on the Liberation Movements to close their ranks so as to achieve unity of purpose in the protracted confrontation against the Pretoria regime. The fire power of the Liberation Movements as well as their diplomatic and organisational efforts should be directed at the enemy, the apartheid regime.

The Committee expressed its solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and pays special tribute to all progressive mass organisations and church groups which are fighting apartheid inside South Africa.

6. We support and encourage the People of Angola in their attempts to establish peace in their land. We fully support their principled negotiations with the Americans and South Africans. The Committee notes with satisfaction that Angola has won decisive military battles over the apartheid troops and that the Republic of Angola is negotiating from a position of strength due to its decisive battle performance.
7. This session reiterates OAU's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for a national homeland. The PLO is fighting for the self determination of its people. We call on the super powers to ensure that Zionist Israel is not allowed to block the establishment of a Palestinian homeland. □

# Security Situation in the Region

*Interview with Defence Minister, Comrade E. Nkala*

**R**ecently the Zimbabwe News interviewed the Minister of Defence, Comrade Enos Nkala on the security situation in the region.

**QUESTION:** *Comrade Minister could you brief us on the recent military operations in Mozambique?*

**ANSWER:** The situation is getting calm. RENAMO bandits were defeated in Sofala, Manica and Tete. They could not settle down or even construct a base.

About a month ago we attacked about three bases at the tip of the Tete province near Malawi. Over 30 dissidents were killed and large quantities of weapons were captured. After the attack a number of dissidents escaped into Malawi.

We did not pursue the dissidents when they ran into Malawi as we respect international borders. We leave it to Malawi Government to decide what to do with those dissidents who seek sanctuaries within Malawi. I think diplomatic contacts will be made to see what Malawi can do when dissidents run there and come back to regroup into Mozambique.

It is now a little quieter in these three provinces although there are still movements of MNR bandits. The railway and the oil pipeline have been sabotaged here and there. However bandits are now few. Their activities have decreased. This strengthens our view that we have beaten them to a point where they know it's not safe to move or openly have contacts with us.

**QUESTION:** *Comrade Minister, you seem to have concentrated on Military operations in the central Provinces of Mozambique. How about the Limpopo corridor?*

**ANSWER:** Large movements of bandits in some areas of Gaza were seen and recently six bases were over-run by our fighting forces. The operation was one of the most successful ones, and about 200 dissidents were killed. Large amounts of equipment were captured.

Some of the bases which were attacked in Gaza were about three kilometres from the South African border. All those bases were used as spring-boards for subversive activities in the province South East of Zimbabwe.

Effort is being put to rehabilitate the Chicualacuala railway line and this has so far gone half way. The sabotage activities appear to be decreasing now and would have been worse if it were not the destruction of the six bases. The security situation along the Limpopo corridor is now under control.

Quite a good number of MNR bandits have surrendered and we are handing over some of them to the Mozambican authorities.

A large number of Mozambican locals



**Comrade E. Nkala — Minister of Defence**

who were held hostage by the bandits were also rescued. They have since been resettled.

RENAMO bandits will be dealt with as long as they are on the Mozambican territory even if it is one inch from the South African border.

**QUESTION:** *Can you highlight the achievements of military co-operation in the Frontline States?*

**ANSWER:** In the field of military co-operation of the Frontline States, Zimbabwe and Tanzania are involved in a programme of training Mozambicans. In Zimbabwe, training is being carried on at Nyanga. So far about 800 have been trained. Those that have been trained are more effective in oper-

ation because they have unified discipline and command structures.

Our commanders are under-going intensive officer training courses at staff colleges here and overseas. The fighting forces are also being re-trained. Where weakness is observed, effort is put to remedy that in order to produce an army which can match any army in any eventuality.

**QUESTION:** *What role does Malawi play in the safeguarding of the Tete road to Malawi?*

**ANSWER:** Malawi provides a certain percentage of financial contribution towards the guarding of the Tete Road to Malawi by our defence forces, but I cannot specify the details. □



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# Amnesty a Total Success

**A** Zimbabwe News team conducted an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs, Comrade Moven Mahachi, on the effects of Amnesty recently declared by the Government.

**QUESTION:** *Comrade Minister, how effective has been the Amnesty exercise?*

**ANSWER:** The Security Ministries had estimated the number of dissidents as ranging from 100 to 120. Half of them operated in Matabeleland North another half in Matabeleland South. Now 113 have surrendered. This is really a total success. Those who have surrendered are helping the police to recover weapons. So Amnesty has borne some fruit.

**QUESTION:** *You recently announced that the amnesty deadline will not be extended. Do you still insist on that?*

**ANSWER:** Yes, I do. There is no need to extend the deadline the reason being that most of the dissidents have, I presume, already heard of the amnesty.

**QUESTION:** *Are former dissidents going to be employed by the Government. We mean, is it the priority of the government? If so, how about the ex-combatants who are still unemployed?*

**ANSWER:** There will be no special treatment or consideration of the people who were once dissidents. There are like any other citizens. However government will rehabilitate them in society just like any other citizens. The same applies to ex-combatants.

**QUESTION:** *Some former dissidents claim that the fact that they have come forward does not mean that they have been defeated. What is your comment on this issue?*

**ANSWER:** We cannot talk of victors or losers. It is clear that 113 dissidents cannot declare a win. However, I want to stress an important fact. The fact is that this country has achieved unity, not through a military victory but surely through a political solution. The solution to the problem of dissidents was political.

**QUESTION:** *The "Pan African Weekly" of May reported that 2 dissidents who have positively responded to amnesty and call for peace were shot dead by the Police at Nkai camp. Is that true?*

**ANSWER:** Not at all. There was no such incident. However, about four dissidents died during the course of amnesty simply because some started shooting at the police who



**Comrade M. Mahachi — Minister of Home Affairs**





backfired. One of those four was killed by the people while trying to rape a young girl.

**QUESTION:** *Since there has been much concentration on security situation in Matabeleland of which the other provinces were experiencing high rate of crime due to shortage of police personnel, would you say the present spate of criminal activity will now ease up?*

**ANSWER:** Part of the Police reinforcement will now be withdrawn from the three provinces which were mostly affected namely Matabeleland North and South and Midlands but the withdrawal will not be done immediately as no-one knows what may emerge after this amnesty exercise. There

might be other elements who might engage in criminal activities using arms which were abandoned by ex-dissidents.

**QUESTION:** *Comrade Minister, do you have anything to add?*

**ANSWER:** Yes. Now that peace has come to Matabeleland we shall redeploy our security forces to areas of concern particularly the Eastern Border where we have security problems caused by the South African sponsored MNR bandits. We have problems in Chikombedzi with RENAMO incursions.

Up to now the question of whether Ndabaningi Sithole's men are within the ranks of MNR who come to destabilize Zimbabwe is not yet clear. Therefore we should

tighten up in the Eastern Border. As long as South Africa remains Apartheid, it will continue to recruit from those areas and always send saboteurs.

As a Nation, we must be more vigilant because there may be more dissidents and saboteurs.

The Government is willing to receive returning refugees from Dukwe Camp in Botswana but it is our duty to interview and document them.

Party cadres should be more vigilant at all levels. Political organization at all levels is necessary. Be aware of the Renamo sympathizers within our own people and the Mozambican refugees. □

## Solutions Towards Unemployment

*The question of unemployment in Zimbabwe is an increasing national headache. With a working age population of 4,6 million or 52 per cent of the working population there is need for urgent solutions. The number of school leavers is also increasing and therefore there are more and more people on the job market. What steps is the government taking towards creating more employment? The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo made suggestions for short, medium and long term solutions for employment creation. We reproduce below the full text of his speech made at the opening of the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe (EMCOZ) recently.*

I am reliably informed that your organisation right from its inception has embarked on massive educational programmes for your workers and management as well as to educate them on their rights and obligations as enshrined in our National Labour Legislation. These educational and training programmes are very essential particularly now that our labour Relations Act is becoming more complex and too legalistic and thus it calls for high levels of understanding of the Act on the part of both the workers and management.

I would like to call upon your organisation to continue with its good work of organising worker education seminars, workshops, educational tours in order to promote workers' better understanding of their rights and obligations. An uninformed and ignorant worker is always suspicious of management and such a feeling breeds hatred and ultimately the workers develop negative tendencies like insubordination and absenteeism. All these negative behavioural traits can only be avoided by organising educational seminars to educate the workers of their rights and obligations, thus fostering cordial relations between employers and employees conducive enough to high productivity and total development of our national economy.

### Congratulate

I would like to congratulate your organisation for having such good working relationship with my ministry in particular and Government in general. Your organisation, is a barometer which informs the Government of the general response of the business sector as regards Government policies and directives, it is also vehicle of communication between Government and the private sector companies. We must all know that economic development of the country is not only the responsibility of Government alone, the private sector plays a major role in this regard, too.

There has been an outcry in commerce, industry and agriculture as regards the inadequacy of the Labour Relations Act. Some employers argue that our labour legislation is over protective of the lazy workers and that the Labour Act has, in fact, robbed the employers of their rightful prerogative to hire and fire but, I must assure you that as you are all aware that our present labour legislation is still at its infancy stage it is bound to have some flaws and thus the call for its amendment. My ministry has sought the views of your organisations and the workers' movements regarding the shortcomings of the Act with a view to amending it.

I have often, at occasions like this one, reiterated my ministry's unwavering stand regarding workers who exhibit negative and unpatriotic tendencies like laziness, drunkenness, late coming to work, and insubordination, that Zimbabwe has no place for such workers. I do assure you that I shall not hesitate to authorise appropriate action if sought against workers who are no where better than saboteurs of our economy.

### Job Advertisements

Before I talk about employment creation and employment security in Zimbabwe I feel it is imperative to say it has come to the notice of my ministry that some job advertisements in our dailies are fake, they misinform and mislead the would be incumbents of such posts and the nation as a whole because of the corrupt and archaic personnel practices in most industries in this country. I must assure you that my officers shall go all out to flush out the incorrigible personnel practitioners and cleanse our parastatals and private sector companies of such undesirable elements who are bent on negating the Government's declared policy of a fair deal for all in matters of employment.

You will agree with me, that most industrial disputes are not only attributed to the ignorance of the workers of their rights and responsibilities but also to the inept and corrupt personnel styles of functioning of some managers who exhibit evil tendencies like sexual harassment at work, nepotism, tribalism, regionalism and to cap it all try and surround themselves with the so-called (my boys) who are not qualified for duties assigned to them. I therefore call upon companies' top managements to revitalise their personnel departments since this department deals with the day-to-day affairs of the employees.



Zimbabwe, like most third world countries, faces a serious problem of chronic unemployment. The population of Zimbabwe is growing at an alarming rate and it is estimated that by 1990 our population shall be about nine million. Presently the working age population stands at 4.6 million persons or 52 percent of total population. These statistics, show an urgent need for Government to attach high priority to the creation of employment.

## Employment Problem

At independence, educational facilities were extended to all Zimbabweans. This exercise saw the expansion of our educational programmes and more and more schools were built with a resultant increase in the number of a school leavers seeking employment. In 1987 there were 162 221 school leavers and 29 511 planned jobs, a total of 132 710 school leavers could not get employment. I am reliably informed that this year an estimated 183 524 school leavers shall be in the labour market chasing only 30 321 planned jobs thus putting total of 153 271 out of the reach of employment.

The enormity of the employment problem in Zimbabwe is such that market forces alone are most likely to be inadequate in resolving it. In fact, the nature of the problem is such that it may require policy measures on three points:

- Expansion of formal sector employment.
- Expansion of production and incomes in self employment agricultural activities.
- Expansion of select productive and income generating self employment in urban and farm activities (that is informal sector).

## Constraints

We have since independence been trying to create jobs for all Zimbabweans but this goal of full employment has been an elusive one due to constraints on our economy; foreign exchange shortages and drought have resulted in the scaling down of our economic activities, consequently the retrenchment of labour. The other constraint on our economy has been inadequate investment especially in material production sectors which create more national income and additional employment opportunities. However, my ministry in conjunction with other ministries and private organisations intend to effect in our scheme a strategy to improve employment situation despite the aforesaid constraints.

## Strategy

This approach takes cognisance of the importance of sectorial strategy to

employment creation if the potential employment creation capacity of each is to be fully exploited. Short, medium and long term solutions have been suggested and these are being thoroughly scrutinised by my ministry. These suggestions include the following:

- In the short and medium term, my ministry proposes that a wage subsidy or bonus payment be given to employers who create new jobs for the school leavers.
- Early retirement to be considered to facilitate the absorption of school leavers.
- School leavers develop projects on co-operative basis which shall get the financial support of Government during early stages.
- that the private sector be encouraged to employ more school leavers, using the incentive scheme programme involving the provision of Government subsidised employment or apprenticeship training for school leavers in all sectors of industry and commerce.
- Allocation of foreign currency be related to employment creation, priority be given to those industries who demonstrate the potential to generate more jobs.
- Localisation of positions held by expatriates to provide jobs to locally trained graduates and returning Zimbabweans abroad.

## Long-Term Solutions

However, all these initiatives cannot provide full employment in the country. You will appreciate that lasting solutions to the problem of unemployment are largely dependent on Government's ability to transform the economy into a demand economy that places human needs at the centre of development. The basis for this transformation of our economy has been laid in the country's first Five Year National Development Plan. The Government envisages the following long term solutions to unemployment:

- State participation in the management of the economy — both at national and local level, either wholly or jointly with private sector or through co-operatives.
- Vocationalisation of the education system with a view to providing basic practical skills that promote self employment.
- Encourage companies, parastatals, individuals to invest in rural areas by giving them incentives.
- Financial and legal support be given to the informal sector as a measure of promoting employment.
- The broadening of the food for work programme into a permanent feature of our rural development and rural employment creation strategy.

## Legislation to Protect Workers

There have been allegations that there was too much exercise of controls by Government, and that this contributes to unemployment.

Cases regularly mentioned include minimum wages. The legislated minimum wages was aimed at improving the standard of living for the lowly paid worker, and concerned that the employers might use rises in minimum wages to retrench workers. Government enacted employment security regulations.

Faced with problems of a similar nature, many of the developed countries saw the need to enact such laws in order to protect the worker. One can refer to the British "Employment Protection Act 1975" which Act while subjecting the employers' wishes to trade unions, further strengthened protection against unfair dismissal as provided by the 1974 trade union and Labour Relations Act. The same scenario can be found in the American laws as indeed in socialist labour laws.

The starting point is the recognition of the equal importance of the productive factors — capital employers and employee. And yet the talking point in Zimbabwe today is the hire and fire prerogative syndrome. In common law it is true this is the prerogative of the employer. However, a responsible administration cannot ignore the need to regulate the exercise of this prerogative. Termination of employment should not be perceived in isolation, but together with its social and economic implications. Moreover statutory instrument 371 of 1985 was promulgated to guard against arbitrary and unfair dismissals and victimisation of the worker.

Legislation on industrial relations must have an important economic element, in that it must eliminate unfair labour practices by both sides, thus minimise the incidents of strikes or any other factors that may interfere with economic efficiency. By the way, workers too can be exploiters.

We live in a world that is merciless. But humanity has a challenge to survive and we can only so survive if we work as a team. Thus the tripartite policy is aimed at providing that environment necessary for co-operation.

As you may be aware, my ministry commissioned a study on employment creation. It is especially desirable that we come up with measures that must provide answers to our medium and long term strategies. These strategies should be capable of correcting this serious unemployment level. EMCOZ has a potential input in this study, so has the labour movement. □



# Co-operatives on the Move in Matabeleland South

## TOMBO COLLECTIVE CO-OPERATIVE

Tombo Collective Co-operative limited is in Ward 2 of Insiza District just a few kilometres South of the little town of Filabusi in Matabeleland South Province. This co-operative, found in a Model A Resettlement Scheme engages in farming and grinding. It is a project registered, in terms of the Co-operative Societies Act (Chapter 193), in Harare in July, 1986.

Explaining to a Zimbabwe News team how the gospel of co-operatives has reached Matabeleland South Comrade Nemashakwe, a local Government Promotion Officer based at Filabusi said,

"Government initiative to educate people on co-operatives and co-operative projects resulted in a successful mobilization towards development in the area."

Mrs Juliet Sibanda outlined briefly the history of Tombo Co-operative. In her capacity as Secretary of the co-operative, she said,

"The co-operative started brick moulding in 1983 in order to sell our produce to the local people. It was through this activity that we managed to raise funds. As a result we attracted enough membership. At the moment our co-operative has 25 members: 10 women, 15 men and of these only 4 are youths. We hold a General Meeting once a month and the Committee Meeting fortnightly.

## Problems and Advantages

Most of our co-operators have low academic qualifications the highest being Form 2. However, we do not consider this as a major problem. What we see as our big problems are those sensitive problems of social character for instance lack of money, poverty and hunger. It is these problems that have forced us to seek collective co-operative solutions by pulling together our efforts and little financial resources."

Mrs Sibanda went on citing the advantages of collective co-operative work as working together to get profit of self-reliance, learning skills in the process of practical production, developing the country through helping the local community and promoting "mushandira pamwe" (socialism) and solving problems without waiting for the government to do so for them.

## Social and Economic Impact

Comrade Dhlamini a co-operative member of 65 years old chose to comment on the social and economic impact of their project by saying;

"We try to solve our social and economic problems and those of the surrounding community through collectively organized effort. After we collectively organized our co-operative, Zimbabwe Project granted us \$4856 00 in the form of a Grinding Mill and other materials. Besides the maize we grow on a 25-hectare land belonging to our co-operative, we grind maize, millet and corn from the local community.

We charge 50 cents per bucket. In 1986 we generated \$1 000 which we banked. Out of this money, we equally distributed \$500 so that each member got \$20 00."

## Difficulties

The problems affecting Tombo remote co-operative range from lack of finances, lack of access to market facilities, poor transport system in the area, lack of publicity, lack of farming equipment (ie tractor, hoes, fertilizers etc.) and lack of skills in management and administration. There is no qualified mechanic to maintain the grinding machine. It would mean a "flop" of the co-operative if the grinding mill were to stand still.

In spite of drought problems, the determined cooperators aim high. They want to expand their operations by planning to sink a borehole and by building a shop. They have already constructed a block but the problem is lack of building materials for example zinc for roofing. At the moment, the co-operative has \$1 000 in the bank and would welcome any assistance from the government. "We really appreciate if the government could help us with roofing materials" concluded Comrade Dhlamini in charge of electrical operations of the co-operative grinding mill.

## SIMWAMBIDZI GUMTREE CO-OPERATIVE

Recently a Zimbabwe News Reporter visited Simwambidzi Gumtree Co-operative which is found 90 kilometres South East of Filabusi in Ward 7 under Insiza District. The co-operative is a non-legal entity or group in

that it is unregistered and consequently has no legal protection. However, of great importance are the objectives of this co-operative group. It is hoped that these (objectives) and the issue of delay in registering (due to some unknown reasons) will attract the attention of the public authority for immediate solution of the problem.

For this reason, we publish below part of an interview with some of the members of the co-operative whose entire membership constitute married women whose ages range from 25-56 years.

**ZIMBABWE NEWS:** Mrs Getrude Sibanda, can you briefly tell us the structure of your co-operative?

**MRS SIBANDA:** The total membership of the co-operative of which I am the elected Chairperson is 52. All the members are women. Mrs Mlanjikiwa Moyo is the Vice-chairperson while Mrs Cathrine Moyo is the Secretary. Finances of the co-operative are dealt with by Mrs Ntombi Mhlolo Ncube who is our Treasurer. All the committee members are eleven.

**ZIMBABWE NEWS:** What prompted you women to think of organizing a co-operative?

**MRS SIBANDA:** We have problems as a community. We live in the lowveld with few scattered trees. The area is dry. Already this creates a problem of firewood. Coupled with this, we do not have roofing materials. We lack wood to construct scotch carts, chairs, tables, migoti, migwaku, misika (imphehlo) and so on. We thought that these problems affect the whole community so it needed collective and co-operative attention. Surely by embarking on tree planting, we would be fulfilling a government policy of soil conservation and of helping to promote the environmental development especially in our area or locality. Besides getting firewood and wood for making benches for our local schools, we would also get cash by selling wood to local carpenters who make chairs, scotch carts for the local population and so on.

In aiming, to advance our community development project we also intend to plant orchard trees for instance oranges, mangoes, peaches and guavas for local consumption. We intend also to sell our prospective produce (i.e. wood and fruit) to schools, businessmen and markets (musika) at growth points and to the local population. The money proceeds from these transactions will be banked in the name of the co-operative. While some will be equitably distributed, the greater part will be used for developmental purposes.

**ZIMBABWE NEWS:** What sources of finances



are available to successfully materialize your brilliant objectives of self-sufficiency and community development particularly with respect to your co-operative project?

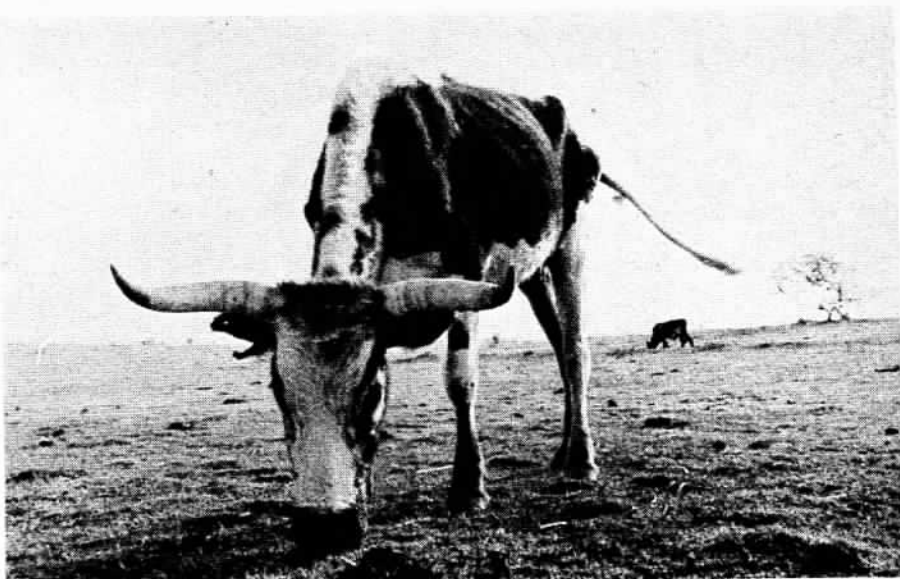
**MRS M. MOYO (VICE CHAIRPERSON):** For finances we make contacts through the Association of Women's Clubs for Matebeleland Region. A non-governmental organization (which I shall not disclose until the promise is fulfilled) has promised to donate funds to cover nursery bedding and fencing up the area, that is the three-hectare land (capital given by the Government under the Communal Land Plan). We shall also use part of the money (if it is given as promised) to dig wells or two boreholes for irrigation purposes.

Agrix members help us through land inspecting. However, our success or failure depends on the attitude of the government. We expect the government to assist by giving us gumtree and orchard plants, equipment, fence etc. We are also seeking financial contribution from the government as well as interested NGOs.

**ZIMBABWE NEWS:** What would you consider the most immediate problems affecting the co-operative group?

**MRS C. MOYO (SECRETARY):** We cry for immediate legal recognition through immediate registration. Government must assist in this respect. We believe that once we are registered we can materialize our good or well intended objectives. The NGOs can only come to assist if we are registered.

We have already planted about 700-800 gumtrees and though we have already fenced our gumtree plantation, we need appropriate fencing material to prevent cattle from entering and to improve the local dam for future irrigation. □



The Area is dry

### **HARARE: ONLY VIABLE CO-OPERATIVES WILL REGISTER**

Officially opening the Co-Electra Co-operative Society Limited in Harare on May 16, the Minister of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs, Cde Joyce Mujuru said that "the Ministry is now very strict on what co-operative projects will qualify for registration." She pointed out that "only properly planned projects that take into account all functional areas of management will be considered" instead of "the rushed projects whose mortality rate is suspect." □

### **BETTER TRAINING FOR CHITUNGWIZA CO-OPERATIVES**

A high success rate on training makes all 143 registered Chitungwiza co-operatives keep on functioning. The training covers management of co-operatives, bookkeeping and accounts. This information is contained in the Herald report of the 20th of this Month. The Herald also pointed out that besides commercial activities, the Chitungwiza Town Council encourages co-operators to start industrial ventures. The council also promises to help the co-operators to secure funds from various organizations. □

## **Brief Provincial Development News**

### **Development in Mashonaland Central Province**

*By Our Correspondent*

**T**o appreciate the development in Mashonaland Central Province, one has to consider political, social and economic aspects.

#### **Political**

There are 65 Party Districts and seven Administrative Districts in the Province of Mashonaland Central. This Province is witnessing political developments. One of the on-going programmes is the restructuring exercise. The Party (ZANU (PF)) is being restructured from the grassroot up to the top. This exercise has already started in the districts of Madziva, Centenary, Rushinga and Mazowe. Party officials regularly hold meetings with the people to discuss organizational financial issues. As a result of successful political mobilization, some people have started to contribute monetarily to the Party. However, a lot is to be done to per-

sue as many people as possible to pay their monthly subscriptions as well as to maintain vigilance since the area is affected by the MNR bandits.

#### **Social**

Like other Provinces, Mashonaland Central has been affected by the war of liberation. Infrastructure has been destroyed. Though there has been positive achievements since independence, a lot is to be done. The government has not been able to maintain social services at an acceptable level. However, a bit has been done to benefit the rural people in the field of education, health and economy.

#### **Education**

Various Secondary Schools have been built throughout the Province. Adult literacy classes have been introduced. The local communities benefit a lot. Social

clubs have been formed as a result of developmental education.

## Recreation

The Ruling Party (ZANU PF) has played a major role in providing entertainment to the people through Chimurenga War Films. People are very interested in the films shown by the Party's Department of Information and Publicity.

## Health

Health facilities have been expanded successfully to cater for the population of the Province. At least each Administrative district has a clinic. Though there are Bindura and Howard General Hospitals, people are looking forward to having another big hospital in the Mount Darwin area.

## Housing

Accommodation is a crucial problem especially in Bindura which houses all the Provincial heads of Government Ministries. Many people working in Bindura face accommodation problems. However, the issue is being considered and it is hoped that the building of a high density (Chiwaridzo) will soon start

## Economy

The people of Mashonaland Province have worked hard this year. As a result of hard work and good rains, they are go-



**Bumper harvest — the result of hardwork**

ing to have a bumper harvest especially in cotton and maize. The people intend to take advantage of the government's food for work programmes to construct local dams for communal farmers to reduce dependence on rainfall.

## Projects and Co-operatives

The government has constantly mobilized the people to be self-reliant and to create self-employment through initiating projects and co-operatives. Some have responded positively to the call of the government. As a result many projects

and co-operatives have been formed. The members of these projects and co-operatives venture into various activities such as uniform and bread-making, embroidery, farming and fishing. While bread-makers are affected by constant shortages of flour, other co-operatives are flourishing. Youths and school-leavers have benefitted from these projects and co-operatives in terms of self-employment. Mostly these Youths utilize the skills they obtain from various vocational centres like Chindunduma Youth Academy in Shamva, Chaminuka Training Centre in Chiweshe and so on. □

## Development In Mashonaland West Province

*By Our Correspondent*



**Full Involvement — peasants in rural development — dam construction**

## Political

**Karoi:** The Provincial Government offices have been completed recently. A Provincial Heroes Acre is to be constructed sometime this year. A Provincial committee has raised several thousands of dollars through fund-raising activities for the construction of the Acre. A Provincial Museum is being planned.

## Social

**Kariba:** A new clinic is being built in Siakobvu Township to cater for the health needs of the local people who usually travel long distances to Kariba for medical treatment.

**Karoi:** The District Council Chairman confirmed that in Magunje, a playground for children has been completed recently and that enrolment for the new Planning Centre is expected to start in June this year. Karoi — Binga Road is being pegged.

**Chinhoyi:** Plans are underway for the construction of a Provincial Hospital.

While a Provincial Training centre has been completed, a Technical College is under construction.

Mubaira Stadium is nearing completion. A recently completed Chinhoyi — Chegutu Road is expected to pro-

vide effective communication.

**Chegutu:** At Mhondoro, a Youth Training Centre called Mashayamombe is already functioning.

## Economic

**Banket:** Mazvikadei Dam, recently completed and officially opened by the President Comrade R.G. Mugabe raises hope for the local people and Farmers.

**Kadoma:** Plans are being made to construct a Dam between Lake Nyati and Brumpton.

**Mamina:** There is a Post Office now. □



# DEALING IN AFRICA?



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# OAU A'

## Members of the OAU and the Date of The



Ethiopia (Revolutionary Govt.)	September 12	1974
Liberia	July 26	1847
Egypt	February 22	1922
Libya	December 24	1951
Sudan	January 1	1956
Morocco	March 2	1956
Ghana	March 6	1957
Guinea	October 2	1958
Cameroon	January 1	1960
Togo	April 27	1960
Madagascar	June 26	1960
Zaire	June 30	1960
Somalia	July 1	1960
Benin	August 3	1960
Niger	August 3	1960
Burkina Faso	August 5	1960
Ivory Coast	August 7	1960
Chad	August 11	1960
Central African Republic	August 13	1960
Congo	August 15	1960
Gabon	August 17	1960
Senegal	August 20	1960
Mali	September 22	1960
Nigeria	October 1	1960
Mauritania	November 28	1960



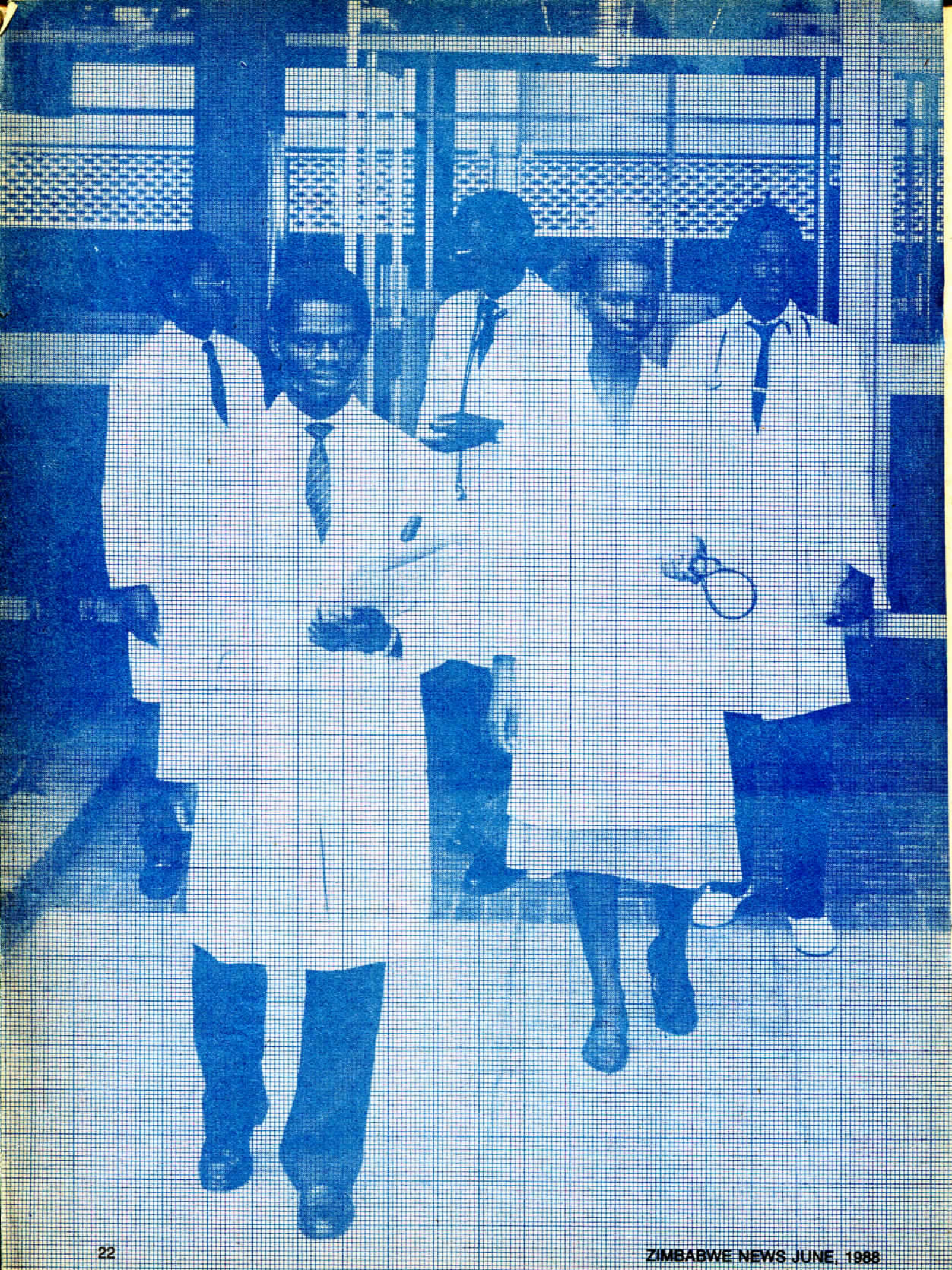


## their Attainment of National Independence



Sierra Leone .....	April 27	1961
Burundi .....	July 1	1961
Rwanda .....	July 1	1962
Algeria .....	July 17	1962
Uganda .....	October 9	1962
Kenya .....	December 12	1963
Malawi .....	July 6	1964
Zambia .....	October 24	1964
Tanzania .....	October 29	1964
The Gambia .....	February 18	1965
Tunisia .....	March 20	1965
Botswana .....	September 30	1966
Lesotho .....	October 4	1966
Mauritius .....	March 12	1968
Equatorial Guinea .....	September 12	1968
Swaziland .....	October 6	1968
Guinea Bissau .....	September 24	1973
Mozambique .....	June 26	1975
Cape Verde .....	July 5	1975
Sao Tome and Principe .....	July 12	1975
Angola .....	November 11	1975
The Comoro Islands .....	January 1	1976
Seychelles .....	June 29	1976
Djibouti .....	June 27	1977
Zimbabwe .....	April 18	1980







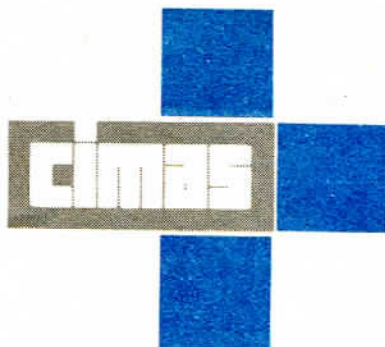
# NIGEL...Who?

*Perhaps the name Nigel Philip doesn't mean anything to you, but to these young Zimbabwean medical students it means a great deal. They will tell you that their training is of the highest standard, and that they have sophisticated facilities at their disposal. And they will tell you how exciting it is to be in the medical profession, and how much they are looking forward to helping their fellow Zimbabweans once they have qualified.*

*How different this all might have been without Nigel Philip. 43 years ago Nigel Philip founded CIMAS. Today this organisation stands as a testament to his vision of health care*

*for all Zimbabweans. After his death in 1965, CIMAS set up the Nigel Philip Trust to perpetuate his vision in a tangible form.*

*Medical training and research facilities receive handsome grants from the Trust. This contributes to the development of Zimbabwe's health care industry and the continuation of vital medical research. Nigel would have been proud of these young people and of the vital role CIMAS plays in promoting health care for all Zimbabweans. The Nigel Philip Trust is just one of the many ways in which CIMAS offers Zimbabweans the best in health care.*



***Blueprint for a healthy Zimbabwe.***

## Development in Manicaland Province

By Our Correspondent

Significant developments have taken place in Manicaland Province for instance the construction of clinics, schools, roads, cooperatives, resettlement programmes and so on.

### Clinics

Eight years ago the province of Manicaland had had very few clinics. This meant difficult life for the people. However, people have learnt to be self-reliant. It is through popular effort and maximum contribution of the people in the province that the Government was able to establish several clinics. The local people moulded bricks which they used to build their own clinics while the Government provided building equipment and materials for use in the same clinics centrally located for easy access to the people.

### Education

Education was another target the Government had to look into. A reconstruction programme was instrumental in opening most of the primary schools that had collapsed during the war of liberation. Parents greatly contributed through



### Food for work programmes in progress

moulding bricks and rebuilding of schools.

The government extended the basic right of education to every citizen of Zimbabwe. In Manicaland books and stationery were freely provided to all primary schools in order to promote literacy among the children. Adult literacy classes, introduced after independence, have greatly benefitted the local people by reducing illiteracy.

**He who does not work neither shall he eat** has become the operational principle in Manicaland like in all provinces. This is the basis for food for work projects also introduced in Manicaland province. People had to work in order to get food. It is logical for any type of society. Food for work programmes bore positive results in social and developmental terms. People were able to benefit materially or financially. At the same time roads-construction and toilet-digging either at schools or clinics meant a lot in social and

economic development of the Province of Manicaland.

### Resettlement

Resettlement programmes have become a government tool to improve social and economic conditions of the people of Manicaland. Though squatting continues to be a problem, many families have been resettled. Resettlement is a national programme. As such it is an on-going exercise which should raise hope for those not yet resettled. The Government encourages those already resettled to engage in farming to be self-sufficient in food. Fertilisers, farming equipment and building materials constitute loan facilities provided by the Government. Loans are to be repaid once the resettled people have created a solid financial basis.

All this effort being put by the Government contributes to the steady social and economic progress in the Province of Manicaland. □

## The Rural Reporter and Zimbabwe's Political Integration

By Comrade N.T. Mawema — MCC and Deputy Secretary for Commissariate and Culture

At independence the Government through the Ministry of Information, Post and Telecommunications inherited a mass media system which was biased towards the colonial regime. With that in mind, the Government worked tirelessly to restructure and strengthen the mass media.

In short, there was an urgent need at independence in 1980 to provide a new orientation for the mass media so as to effectively utilise it for the furtherance of our national development goals. This still remains the cornerstone of our policy; a policy which of necessity entails the mobilisation of all our people towards the inculcation of new attitudes required for the socialist transformation of our coun-

try and thereby facilitating the raising of the standards of living of all our people.

From the start, Government recognised the fact that the mass media, left on their own, would be unable to fulfil this grand task. Their work had therefore, to be complemented by the activities and programmes of the Ministry of Information through the Rural Information Services, a branch assigned the task of creating and establishing a two-way information flow between the Government and the people, especially at the grass-root level. The Government wanted to ensure that there shall never again in future be a situation reminiscent of the dark days of the colonial regime, whereby people in

Government do not know what the vast majority of the governed think.

### Colonial Journalism — A Whiteman's Preserve

At this point, it must be stressed that when the Government through the ministry concerned embarked on the aforesaid policy, it was also aware of the enormous constraints before it. The most obvious of these was the scarcity of trained manpower. We all know too well that during the colonial era the journalism profession was a whiteman's preserve. The very few black journalists who were around at that time had already been absorbed by the various mass media institu-



tions, also in a hurry to decolonise information.

With this in mind, the Government through the Ministry of Information undertook crash training programmes for rural reporters who were later deployed to the rural areas throughout the country.

### Rural Reporter's Role

The reporter's prime objective should be to collect, collate and disseminate information by sending it to the media, thereby reflecting the wishes and aspirations of the vast majority living in rural areas. He/she should also be able to fully explain Government as well as Party objectives and intentions to the people. As both the Party and Government are determined to see the development of the long neglected rural areas, the reporter should aim to highlight development projects such as co-operatives, adult literacy, farming ventures and other community related projects. He/she must be geared to report more objectively without bias and must not be involved in tribal politics or any other forms of disputes in the area of his operation.

As if not enough, a rural reporter should be well versed with the laws of journalism to avoid libel and defamation and must work within the frame work of the Party and Government, bearing in mind that sensational reporting is a thing of the past. Emphasis should therefore be on developmental journalism and also to correct reports which would have appeared either on national press or foreign press. He/she should be a person prepared to work with the people regardless of his/her academic qualifications.

The reporter should also feel part and parcel of all development organs in that area through contributing to development debates. This is necessary in order for him to report more accurately than to be referred to as an 'unprofessional' person later when the report is refuted by the people concerned as incorrect.

### Party Campaigns

The rural reporter should also be involved in all campaigns which would have been launched by the Party or Government by explaining to the people what the campaign is all about so that the message sinks home. Try to find out what they think in order for it to succeed. The reason being that not many people living in the rural areas have access to either the radio or newspapers. So this information can either be spread through the distribution of pamphlets or posters during meetings or at rallies and must be in a position to give a better explanation for people to understand.

For the development of the country to gather momentum, a rural reporter must not be leadership oriented but should



Comrade N.T. Mawema — MCC and Deputy Secretary for Commissariat and Culture

strive to be people oriented. This was not so during the colonial regime as reporters that time tended to project more of the policies and activities of the government and its leaders, much to the disadvantage of the majority of our people living in rural areas. In view of this, people now must be seen to be participating in development activities, hence it is the duty of the reporter to cover the activities. It is therefore, very important that all developmental programmes in the once neglected rural areas are highlighted in the press in order for other communities to emulate the example set by others.

### Political Integration

With the political integration trying to gather momentum, rural reporters should be in the forefront. They should be actively involved in the dissemination of information with regards to the Government's desire to have a single enlarged political party where all the people are united under one leader. It is, therefore, rural reporter's rightful duty to report correctly without having to side with one political party or a certain politician. In order for unity to be achieved at a faster rate than anticipated, the reporter must constantly talk to the people of both parties to establish their position as regards the political integration. He should not only be involved in the gathering of news as a source of earning a living, but must also be in a position to explain to the people what unity means in the development of Zimbabwe. There are social, economic as well as varied advantages to accrue to Zimbabweans from Unity.

In this socialist transformation era, the reporter should try to give a true picture of where we are going through dispelling all fears among the people. It is important that the reporter should also aim at writing stories of unity by people in the area, be it members from both parties taking part in campaigns, fund-raising, etc. Which means your information process must be a two-way system thus from the party to the people and from the people to the party.

### Potray Party Image

Party's objectives must be explained clearly since we are moving towards a One Party State. The new order does not entertain reactionaries who tend to discredit the image of the party. So it is important to note that the success of a One Party State depends on the reporters through reporting correctly. The political integration calls for all reporters to present their reports in a manner that would help develop the country.

With the launching of rural newspapers, reporters should be geared to promote the papers, through good reporting. These papers should not be seen as a forum where critics see it as a chance to criticise others. Where there is an argument, the reporter must not be one sided but must get both versions to avoid being sued in the end. Reporters must contribute stories relating to the community as well as party meetings to raise conscience of the people. □

# Workshop on Rural Reporting

**A** workshop on Rural Reporting was jointly organized by the National News Agency ZIANA and the Division of Mass Communication (ZIMCO) Harare Polytechnic in collaboration with the UNESCO, South East African News Agency Development Project and hosted by the Harare Polytechnic, Ministry of High Education from 16 to 27 May 1988.

## Participants

The participants were a selected group, principally from the rural areas who have been working in the development of their communities and who are expected to contribute further to the development of these areas by the acquisition of rural reporting and writing skills. They came

from different provinces of the country, in other words they were a very representative group.

## Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were two fold:-

1. To develop in participants an appreciation of their role as journalists in the political, economic, social and cultural development of Zimbabwe, and particularly, of the rural areas.
2. To provide participants with basic skills in print journalism to enable them to contribute actively to the effort of the Government of Zimbabwe to bring the rural communities within the mainstream of the flow of the communication throughout the country.

## Content

The workshop content introduced participants to the basic skills of journalism to enable them to serve as stringers to ZIANA, the daily newspapers, Government publications and the rural newspapers, which are currently being developed by the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust. The first such publication is expected to come out soon.

A number of lectures were given by national figures closely involved in the political, economic and social development of Zimbabwe to provide the future communications with the development orientation necessary for successful operation in a developing country like Zimbabwe.

# Americans Now Expose MNR Banditry

By our Correspondent

**The banditry of the MNR has now been fully exposed by the government they thought would support them — the American State Department. In a report released on April 19, 1988, in Washington DC, the Americans call a spade a spade. They sent out a Professor Robert Gersony to prepare it and to expose the MNR once and for all.**

**A**t one time we feared that the American Government would recognise and support publicly the MNR. After all, the same government had recognised the UNITA movement of Jonas Savimbi in Angola. It had also recognised and supported militarily the contrabands in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere. In 1986, some of President Ronald Reagan's pundits in the administration collected all leaders of bandit organisations to a most "unholy summit" in Washington. The report may be the State Department's reply to the Irangate affairs organised by the White House, without the participation of the State Department.

Robert Gersony reported that MNR has three types of operations in Mozambique: namely

Tax areas; Control areas; and Destruction areas. In all these areas, the MNR bandits commit the most heinous crimes imaginable. In the tax areas peasants are heavily taxed and used as beasts of burden to carry materials. "The possession of new clothes, a radio, or . . . even a bag of salt, may be enough to trigger torture or death". No explanation is ever given to the people as to why they are be-

ing tortured — no political objective, or programme is ever stated.

In the controlled areas, the villagers are virtually captives who are not allowed to leave; and several of them are forced to join the ranks of MNR.

The villagers are detained against their will and prohibited from attempting to depart. They are ill-clothed and ill-fed — one of the reasons for not feeding them properly is that they are too weak to run away. So they are kept as beasts of burden in camps where they are given little food to keep alive so that they can continue to work for the bandits.

One of the main tasks of the captives is to carry food, supplies and ammunition. They are forced to march long distances for a long day with little food and only water. Those who cannot keep up because they are tired or too weak, are beaten up very severely or killed. Over half of those who served as porters reported that they had been witnesses of beatings and death.

## Destruction Areas

These are areas where the MNR destroys villages, schools, and clinics, beer-halls,

and infrastructure that helps the people. They have no regard for development or for the lives of people. Entire villages have been destroyed and hundreds of villagers left without accommodation or food. Those villagers with either new clothes, radios, or furniture are systematically killed in cold blood. The killings include execution, attacks with knives, bionets, burning alive and beating to death. Some villagers were forced to seek no shelter, no treatment, had their bowels taken out. The whole report is a litany to murder and atrocities of the worst kind.

The one thing to note in this report is that all the witnesses had no complaints against Frelimo government soldiers. There were no killings attributed to Frelimo Government soldiers, and in all cases they tried to defend the captives of the MNR. In fact in all cases it was only after the Frelimo Government soldiers were killed that the villagers were attacked. There were also no complaints of rape or portering by Frelimo soldiers. This shows that Frelimo continues to keep the discipline and the policy direction they had during the war of liberation. They have not lost that. □



# Talking Point

By Comrade Benny Chisvo

**M**ost probably, it will be wise to review what has so far appeared in the press; from the House of Assembly. The figure 25 000 of the estimated unemployed ex-combatants should be inaccurate. This came out through a parliamentary debate which was covered by the 21st March Herald. I say so because, most people, especially those who never got in contact with the war, back at home, do not know what an ex-combatant is. When we are talking of ex-combatants we are looking at the first grade of freedom fighters. These are the "boys" who were communist trained in guerrilla camps, and waged the armed struggle, using military artillery. The second grade is composed of ex-refugees; these are the people who, together with ex-combatants crossed the borders to Mozambique and Zambia, but did not get the opportunity to get military training. However, these freedom fighters did the same political education and at one time or the other stayed together with the "trained" (Militarily) colleagues. Those in the second grade are merely referred to as ex-refugees, because they consequently stayed in the refugee camps until independence. Nonetheless we should all note that when they crossed the borders they had a similar aim with the other freedom fighters in the first grade.

## Apology

Let me, apologise for this kind of explanation, which sounds divisive. Yes, looking at it from a different perspective it seems like one is dividing our dear freedom fighters. But spotting it from this angle of the plight of ex-combatants and ex-refugees (which I understand better as freedom fighters) it is imperative and significant to do so. This perhaps will justify my very first statement in this article. Moving away from the two grades of our freedom fighters, we analyse their supporters (collaborators). These also had two grades; the first grade being the fathers, mothers and their children who were mostly based in the communal areas who inspite of the jeopardy of losing their lives, used to feed, provide moral support and information indirectly and directly. Here I am discussing those whom we popularly knew as "Vanachimbwido" and "Vana mujibha" and "Vabereki". These people in most liberated zones used to be recruited after having been skeletally trained by the combatants and operated in their areas briefly. I will not dig down into details on this one; one needs a day to do justice to it. The second grade were those people who used to send gifts and donations from towns, in one

way or the other without being in confrontation with the "boys." This explanation is being done solely to make everyone, talking about the plight of ex-combatants; exactly know what people he is talking of. Not all of use were lucky to be involved in the armed struggle therefore when we talk about the "Freedom fighters" (all grades mentioned above) we should not confuse their groups, because ex-combatants are not ex-refugees, or "vanamujibha" etc. People and more so, our Members of Parliament are generalising, or are talking of 25 000 ex-combatants; including ex-refugees, "vanamujibha, vanachimbwido" and "Vabereki". What group are they talking of? If they are talking of ex-combatants, what yard-stick are they using to identify them in March 1988? Is there no danger of, "madzakutsaku" (who are never in the above mentioned groups of freedom fighters) and any other person who never made any effort to be involved in the struggle; claiming this important status? The point is, this happens, especially in this country where real records of ex-combatants etc (other freedom fighters) are non-existent. Through stories heard from freedom fighters, relatives, most people have claimed that they are freedom fighters. There are many examples which can bear me out here; about a third of genuine ex-combatants did not get their demob, because perhaps they were working at that time. The other reason is they procrastinated, and the cheaters (criminals) who are always swift and honest looking — scooped the funds. Corruption also came in during this exercise, some people or officers who used to control, used to pull in some of their relations who had nothing to do with the struggle. In fact the other point to be revealed for future programmes, was the way the officers identified the guerrillas. It left much to be desired, I won't talk about it in detail here. All I can say is, it was so smoky that even the Smith regime forces and Pfumo Revanhu forces could pass the test. Also at this juncture may I pose a question which worried me, and may still worry some enlightened ex-combatants:- Who of the "freedom fighters" (according to this article) was being demobilised?

## Ex-Detainees

Getting on a lighter note; I think by now you have recognised that I am blanketing all people who were involved in the armed struggle as freedom fighters. of course, emphasizing where each group or grade was dominating. So far so good, when we have looked at what ex-combatants are, and what freedom

fighters are. There is one group the Parliament has never talked about. I don't know if they were to look at it, but it appears negative. Since non-constituency MP, Sean Hundermark rounded up the debate after a committee was formed to look at the affairs of ex-combatants:- (The Herald, Friday 25th March). This is a special group of freedom fighters:- ex-detainees. The few political scientists in this country, wondered why this group of freedom fighters (ex-detainees are not ex-combatants) was never talked about in Parliament, when some who are in that house, some holding top government posts, ministerial posts and even our president, are ex-detainees. For some of these people, it is only because of this very status of ex-detainee, that they are what they are in the Government. Remember, comrades if the Members of Parliament start talking of the plight of freedom fighters, not specific groups, they will be in the right track. Because they will cater for the even forgotten ex-detainees.

## Public's Reaction

Since this topic of ex-combatants was introduced in the House of Assembly, it has produced tension and hot debates in all public places I have encountered or ventured. The one point which all our people in this country should know is that; because of the "slight negligence" of our freedom fighters, the country is not being led to the dogs, I would like to say why I say so in a nutshell. It appears as if nothing has been done for the freedom fighters since independence, besides the demob exercise, if we take it from our Members of Parliament's points of views. This is absolutely not true. The government has done a lot for the freedom fighters, but not enough was done to solve the general welfare of our dear freedom fighters. What is this enough which was not done for them? The answer is the reason why I took pains to write this article.

## Misconceptions by Most of Members of Parliament

The strategy used by the Government in general and Ministry of education and culture then, in particular, of education for all had a bias towards freedom fighters. The clever ones exploited the chance, and though old a bit some went back to the bench and worked with the young-ones. Some passed, some failed as usual in a school situation. I have no statistics, but many freedom fighters did

their "A" levels or came to finish "A" levels and later completed different degrees at the University of Zimbabwe since 1981. Some did it by correspondence and passed their required five ordinary level subjects. Some who had "O" Levels before the war and did their teachers' training, technical college courses etc. This category of freedom fighters mostly did it unabated by the Government. I am smashing the syndrome that freedom fighters (ex-combatants) are not educated people" (without five ordinary level subjects) by saying in the camps in Mozambique and Zambia and the fronts there were some highly educated people. Just like any society, the freedom fighters' society was just as balanced in every aspect as the society in Rhodesia and/or Zimbabwe Rhodesia, then. It is not proper to paint a grim picture about the education of freedom fighters' society in Rhodesia and ex-combatants.

Especially in Parliament where they spent valuable time, circumnavigating on the real issue on hand, expressing that the freedom fighters are not all that educated (without the required five subjects at 'O' level). As I have already indicated, that is false, and immaterial. Why talk of that, without looking for possible employment for the freedom fighters? Why talk of the required education, where they are no jobs on the market? The question is, Zimbabwe is one, composed of ex-freedom fighters and other ordinary citizens; are those with the required education getting employment? So where will the ex-freedom fighters get employment; given that they have the required education?

I do not know if our Members of Parliament know the ex-freedom fighters of this country very well. They seem to have some misconceptions about them, although some of them (Members of Parliament) were also freedom fighters. They think ex-freedom fighters were young-ones? — was Comrade Mugabe, Muzenda, Nkomo, Chinamano, Urimbo, Nzarayebani and many others young. One Member of Parliament, expressed falsely in the Herald of the 21st of March, that most ex-freedom fighters were too old to qualify to go back to school after the war. My earlier explanation of the mass education system had no restrictions, some assertions from the Members of Parliament were correct; that the co-operatives by freedom fighters flopped because they had no managerial and entrepreneurial skills to run them. The question of funds is out on this one, because with the above stated skills one can make a co-operative viable using minute funds. A handful of co-operatives formed after the demob exercise are still running well and are proving to be viable, especially transport co-operatives e.g. Bus Services. The lack of managerial skills boils back to the colonial education system the freedom fighters obtained when they were in this country. We swallowed the system at Independence hook, line and sinker. This type of educa-

tion creates beggars, servants at the mercy of a certain master (normally petty-bourgeoisie), a dependent person right across the board, you name it. We are still producing such kind of a person in our institutions of learning, even at our sole university. A person who after any level of learning, looks for employment, a person who cannot employ himself, or ask others to come and help him at a place of work he owns. Perhaps the vocationalisation of the education system, which commenced on the 1st of January, will burn the thorns from our socialist path. I will not deal with that, less I become irrelevant.

## What the Government has done for them

Let us now look at what I promised to reflect:- what the Government has done (through the ruling Party) for the freedom fighters so far:-

- a) Freedom Fighters have been recruited into personnel for the municipal police for all our major cities and towns.
- b) They have been employed as meter and parking police, especially in Harare.
- c) Of late through ZIMFEP (Zimbabwe Foundation For Education With Production), otherwise the ruling Party (ZANU PF) used to do it since 1980; recruitment of the ex-freedom fighters is done for the Army (ZNA), Airforce and the Police (Z.R.P.).
- d) Again ZIMFEP, through its School Leavers' Job Creation department advocate for employment places in many factories, hotels, government departments and co-operatives for ex-freedom fighters. This organisation has made considerable success in securing employment for the ex-freedom fighters.
- e) Through the Ministry of Education, thousands of the ex-freedom fighters had their education and training subsidised. In the same ministry there is the department of Ex-combatants and Ex-Refugees. This department has done what Napoleon could not

do. Shall I say it is the most popular office in the whole ministry (Ambassador House). Since 1981, the department manned by one E.O. (Education Officer) — (who is a certificated graduate and his assistant plus a secretary — Ex-Combatant and Ex-Refugee. They work directly with the Minister of Education on matters, which require political decisions. The office has subsidised the education of the ex-freedom fighters, from Grade 1 up to University level. By offering scholarships in the form of fees, tuition fee for those who want to correspond whilst at home. Those who wish to go to schools, have always been placed in the school of their choice anywhere in Zimbabwe. Places have been secured for hundreds of ex-freedom fighters who qualify for university, each year. It is an open secret, that those who did their form four in the bush i.e. Mozambique and Zambia, are required to sit an examination at Ambassador House. If they pass they obtain a form four certificate signed by the Minister of Education (equivalent to ordinary level in this country). These certificates have been used by most of the ex-freedom fighters to do some courses in teacher training colleges, technical colleges, company courses colleges and apprenticeships in areas of interest. This added the number of skilled and professional workers in the ex-freedom fighters society. Let me at this juncture modify one Member of Parliament suggestion that the education and training of the ex-freedom fighters should be subsidised by the Government (Herald 21 March 1988) by saying as it started in 1981, it should be stepped up, and become more publicised in the media unlike at the present moment. That Member of Parliament seemed to suggest that nothing in this line is taking place. This therefore elicit me to think that most of our Members of Parliament talks without thorough research on delicate issues. □

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**The Editor wishes to inform readers that they are free to open debate in the column Talking Point and on the Letters page.**

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# Book Review

By Our Correspondent

A history of the ANC by a member of its National Executive Committee. This is a book of great interest to all Zimbabweans. Of course other books have been written on the subject (Roux's *Time Longer than Rope*, and Walshe's *The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa* spring immediately to mind) but no one has tackled the issues from an insider's point of view before. As Meli says candidly in the Preface 'The language in the book is the language of the ANC.'

South Africa's aggression against its neighbours is no longer covert. Both Zambia and Botswana civilians have been killed in brazen and open raids, an ANC member was recently shot dead while lying in a Lesotho hospital bed, South Africans are kidnapped from the streets of Swaziland. Zimbabwe has had its share of attacks and the entire populations of Namibia, Angola and Mozambique suffer daily in wars they didn't start and don't want.

South Africa's hope for the future lies in the struggle and continued revolt of its people and its recognized liberation movement, the African National Congress, the ANC. The future of the ANC and its history, is closely woven with our own future as well as our own history.

The early history of South Africa and of the ANC is not very well known and it is illuminating to read about the role of journalism (surprisingly abundant) and of energetic church organizations.

Throughout the book Meli emphasizes the value of diverse influences to the ANC; he does not underplay the importance of religious influences nor of the activities of Coloured and Indian members.

The chapters discussing the development of the working class and of the ANC's response to socialist ideas are fascinating but are disappointingly brief. The book does however pick up on these issues later on.

Meli deals with important historical events such as the rise and demise of the

ICU, the All African Convention and the crucial miners' strike of 1946. His analysis of the formation of the ANC Youth League is detailed and occasionally controversial.

The important events of the 50's and 60's are all covered and the reader is treated to the insiders account of the early years of exile and of the Morogoro Conference in 1969. Meli's comments on the emergence of Black Consciousness and its evolution, and later relationship to the ANC, provide the reader with a basis to consider these issues today.

Meli's history continues until the mid 1980's but does not, and cannot, deal with the states of emergency, the bannings of people's organizations in 1988 and the increasingly sophisticated measures of repression being employed by Botha's government today. What it can do, and does very well, is provide the reader with historical insight and the tools with which to evaluate South African history today. □

## Puppets in Dilemma

*Adapted From the Combat — Official Organ of Plan — People's Liberation Army, Namibia, the Military Wing of SWAPO*

*While history may not repeat itself, the situation in Namibia where racists try to smother the struggling masses with a puppet regime, seems to resemble the political force by Ian Smith and Muzorewa.*

As the liberation war intensifies Pretoria is hatching all possible manoeuvres to perpetuate its colonial rule in Namibia. Recently, the regime has expressed dissatisfaction with its puppet scheme of the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC) interim government even going to the extent of calling it unrepresentative.

Earlier this year, when Pretoria's representative Louis Pienaar, opened the so-called National Assembly in Windhoek, he bitterly attacked the so-called interim government for failing to win the support of the people.

Again in July, this year, Pienaar called for "second-tier election" in the territory to "broaden" the "interim government" and its "Constitutional Council". These elections, he argued, were necessary to bring in the interim government, tribal leaders who are currently excluded. In this

regard, the puppets were given until August 19, 1987, to reply to his call.

On July 19, 1987, racist South African foreign minister, Roelof Pik Botha and defence minister, Magnus Malan, in their talks with the puppet cabinet repeated what was told David Bezuidenhout when he took a so-called drafted constitution to Cape Town for consideration — that it was unacceptable because it did not include the protection of "white minority rights".

These points demonstrate that South Africa is more than ever before exercising its policy of racial segregation and maintaining its colonial rule in Namibia.

The "second-tier government election" for instance, which the Botha regime is talking about are nothing but the tribal elections that have been "held" ever since the creation of "homelands". These elec-

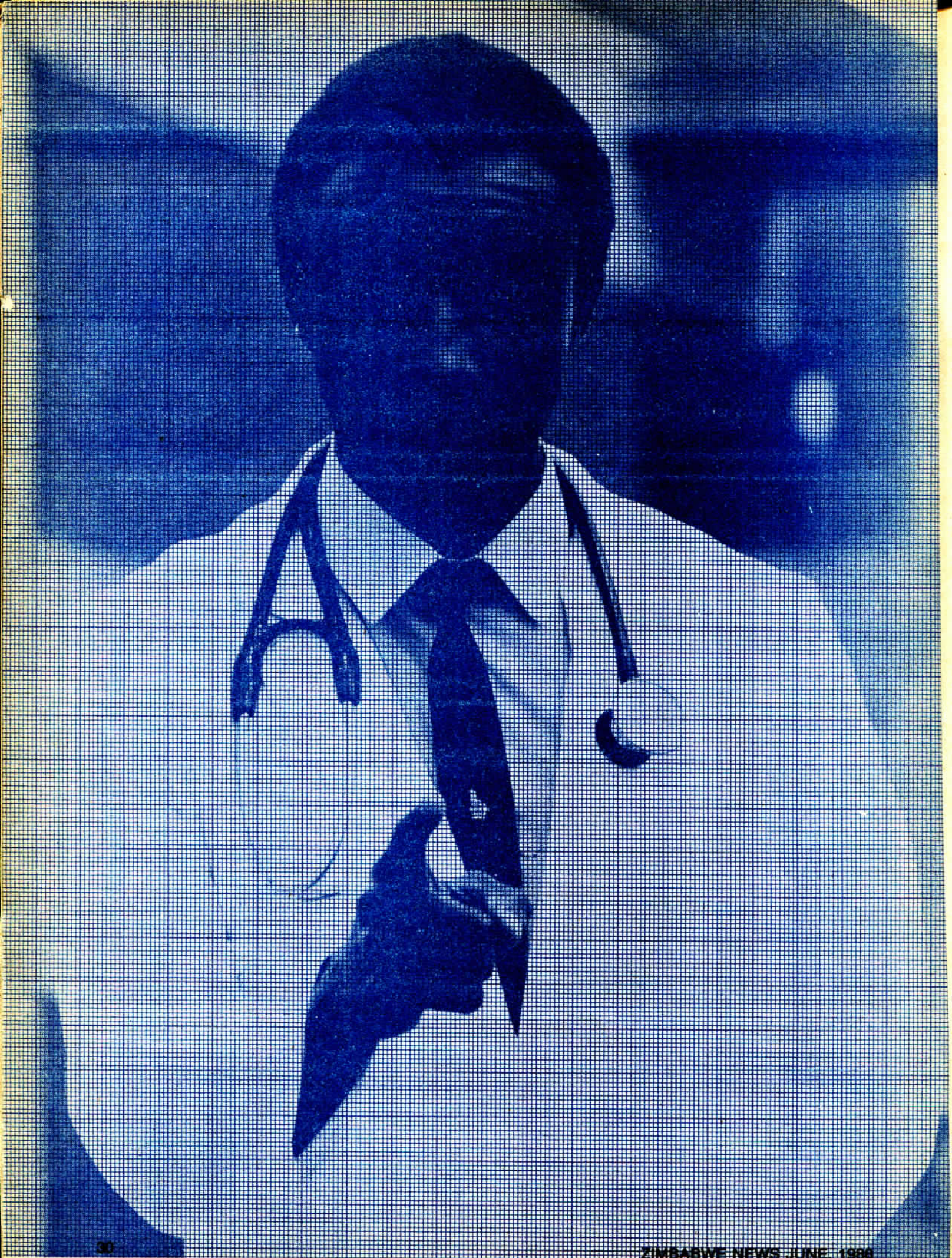
tions are imposed on our people at gunpoint.

Pretoria desperately needs the second-tier elections to tribal leaders who fell out with it when it installed the "MPC government". Some of the leaders the racist regime has in mind are Peter Kalangula of the Owambo homeland administration and Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council. On more than two occasions, talks were conducted between Pienaar and Kalangula to this effect. The colonial regime is very eager to have Kalangula and Garoeb in the so-called interim government to make it appear representative. But the two tribal leaders appear unwilling to join the puppet show.

### No Constituencies

The political situation is becoming more perplexing for the puppets because they are divided among themselves. There are those who favour second-tier elections because they have so-called constituencies. Those who fall in this category are members of the Nationalist Party (NP) as well as various tribal leaders.







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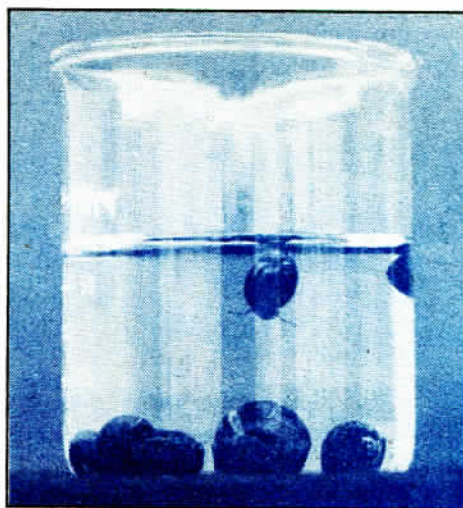
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***Blueprint for a healthy Zimbabwe.***

At the other end, there are political prostitutes such as Andreas Shipanga and Moses Katjiuongua who have no constituencies. It is on this basis that during their meeting at Swakopmund, four of the MPC puppet member parties ("SWAPO-D", SWANU reactionary, DTA and the Rehoboth Labour Democratic Party) decided against the holding of the ethnic elections.

The logical point is that Katjiuongua, Shipanga, Kozonguizi, Matjila and other puppets cannot insist on this decision for long because that would mean cutting off their lifeline. They know that Botha keeps them alive politically and financially.

The Swakopmund decision was therefore only a hypocritical move to

deceive the people that the puppets can override Pretoria's will.

However, whether Pieter Botha keeps the present Windhoek regime or broadens it, the fact remains that it does not represent anybody other than Pretoria's own interests. The puppets are also aware of the fact that one day, Namibia will be free, and they are therefore filling their pockets before SWAPO comes to power. In preparing for their flight and sanctuary some of the puppets have gone to the extent of seeking foreign citizenship. Katjiuongua is reported to have acquired South African citizenship, paving a way for himself to flee to South Africa when PLAN advances on Windhoek.

The fact that Pretoria is not prepared to give political power to the puppets has been grasped by the puppets themselves, many of whom are confronted with an awkward dilemma.

For the oppressed people however, it remains certain that whoever is imposed on them no matter in what manner, is their enemy. They will only accept elections supervised and controlled by the UN in accordance with UN Resolution 435 (1978). But since the Botha regime has rejected the implementation of this resolution there is no alternative left other than the armed struggle. SWAPO will therefore continue to fight the occupationist regime until it withdraws from our motherland. □

## Solving The Food Crisis in Africa

By Yelena Vasilyeva

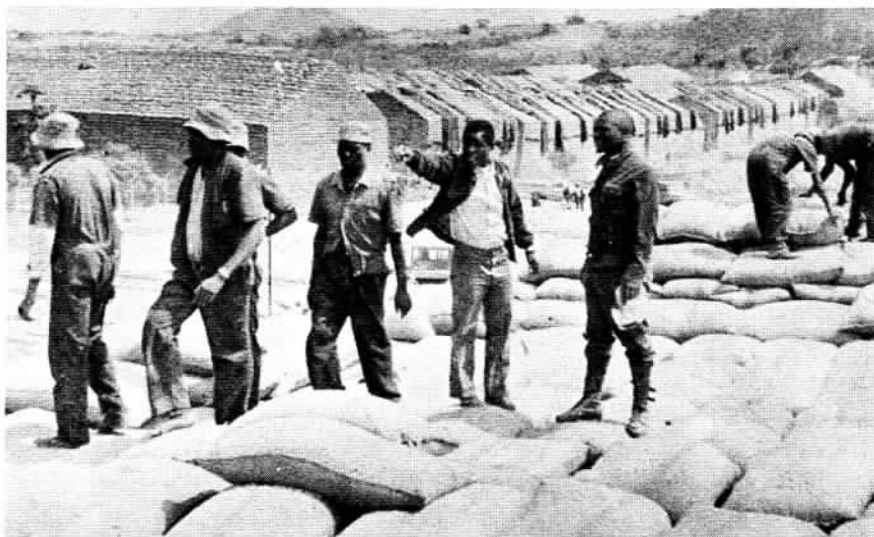
*A large number of people in Africa are going hungry. Statistics released by the Food and Agriculture Organisation put the number at 17 million. The Food crisis in Africa is due to many factors: drought, floods and bad agricultural policies.*

Governments in Africa have long understood that agriculture must become their top priority if the populations are to escape from starvation. At the same time, the realisation is growing that the predominance of obsolete (patriarchal/feudal) production relations and foreign capital in African economies is strangling agricultural development. The upshot for most of the continent's countries, as noted at the recent Harare conference on agriculture, is that they find it cheaper to import food than to produce it.

How is Africa to become self-sufficient in food? The archaic traditional rural economy is unable to meet the burgeoning food demand of expanding cities, let alone produce enough for export. Peasant farmers find it impossible to apply modern farming methods using machinery, fertilizer and pesticide, which they simply can't afford to buy.

While big farms can boost production, they aggravate social woes — small farmers go bankrupt, rural unemployment soars and thousands of country-folk head for the cities, where jobs are scarce, living costs are high and crime is soaring.

In Africa cooperation is a sure path to food self-sufficiency; even in Zimbabwe, which can both feed itself and export food, the government is taking special steps to promote agricultural cooperatives, and has established a



Promoting grain production should be a priority in Africa

Ministry of Cooperative Development.

Revolutionary Ethiopia believes that cooperatives are the only way to solve the food problem and guarantee that the heart-rending famines caused by a combination of feudal land-ownership patterns and prolonged droughts don't recur. This year Ethiopia marked the 12th anniversary of the Decree on Land Reform adopted soon after the start of the national-democratic Revolution. Its central proclamation and purpose is: "The Land Belongs to Those Who Till It".

### Cooperatives

Ethiopian peasants now own the nation's key resource, which before the Revolution was held by the emperor, his nobles, the church and the landowners — and are the sole owners of the fruits of their labour. The peasants' associations born of the Revolution have merged into a na-

tional organization uniting more than five million peasant families, and a national cooperative movement has been developing ever since.

There are three kinds of cooperatives in Ethiopia: the *melba*, which brings peasants together for farm work but leaves ploughs, hoes and so on owned by individuals; the *wolba*, which socializes most of the farm implements and draught animals, which are either bought by the cooperative or leased from its members, and the higher collective form, the *voland*, which produces and markets farm produce on a large scale, right up to finished items such as flour, meat, butter and cheese.

Last January Ethiopia adopted an agricultural development programme, designed to ensure grain self-sufficiency, which earmarks big sums from the state budget for agricultural development over



the next three years. An experiment in promoting grain production in the country's 148 most climatically suitable and fertile administrative regions — an experiment in which peasant cooperatives are to take the lead — will start soon.

Scattered farms are giving way to large settlements, each with its own power and water supply, schools and medical centre. More than 9 000 such settlements have been built over the past two years to take 5,5 million peasants, and promotion of agricultural cooperatives has become a top Ethiopian priority.

Learning from the experience of other countries that have built socialism, the Ethiopian Socialist Workers' Party and government have made it an iron rule that membership of a cooperative farm unit must be voluntary. The principles and benefits of cooperative life are taught to peasants in an easy-to-understand way; by, for example, arranging for peasants to work together in a jointly-owned field. Similarly, Tanzania uses the large-family *ujamaa* unit and Madagascar the *fukumizun*.

While such communities bring considerable benefits to peasants, they cannot grow into cooperatives; distribution of earnings and the lack of material and

moral incentives are the main stumbling blocks.

## Needs

Cooperatives can't in themselves provide the means to boost farm production enough to attain national self-sufficiency in food. They need state assistance — loans, machinery, implements, fertilizer, skilled agronomists, livestock experts, veterinarians and accountants. Cutting back on this aid, especially in the initial stages of a cooperative's development, can lead to peasants rejecting the very idea of cooperation.

In Ethiopia the need for trained cooperators is met by such centres as the Agarfa peasant training institution, which in the five years since its establishment has graduated more than 10 000 trainees. The Agarfa course includes modern farming and livestock-breeding methods, the use and maintenance of farm machinery and rural construction.

The state also supplies Ethiopian *Abyot* (Revolution) farm cooperatives with tractors — along with oxen and wooden ploughs — and buys their produce at prices giving peasant cooperators an am-

ple return for their endeavours. In the People's Republic of Congo, for example, the national coffee and cacao production society helps cooperators grow these crops and buys them at a higher price than that paid to individual producers.

Given good organization and planning, the incomes of cooperative members — and hence the success or failure of food self-sufficiency programmes — depend solely on how much work they put in. In Ethiopia good cooperative farms equipped with modern machinery till twice as much land and produce twice as much, on average, as individual farmers do. The annual income of a peasant family on a *wolba* cooperative will soon reach 1 500–1 550 byrr, 3,3 times more than the average Ethiopian peasant family earned in the early 70s.

Clearly, then, the experience of those African countries that have opted for progressive development shows that food shortages and rural underdevelopment can be ended through fundamental agrarian reforms and the step-by-step uprooting of patriarchal-feudal survivals. Such reforms also lay the foundation for genuinely independent economic development. □



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# Western Perception of the INF Treaty

By Gennady Gerasimov, Head of the Information Department, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

President Reagan sees the Treaty on the elimination of intermediate and shorter-range missiles as a breakthrough and precedent which can serve as a foundation for progress in other fields. The President has also expressed the good idea that the arms race is not predetermined by fate and is not part of the inevitable course of history, for we make history with our own hands.

There are people in America, though, notably in Congress, who are opposed in principle to any agreement with what they describe as the "reds". Naturally enough, they are against the INF Treaty, too. The American allies both in and outside NATO have supported the Treaty.

If one is to sum up the assessments made by Western officials, he can single out at least two repeatedly coinciding evaluations. First, it is held that the Treaty is important in itself, but most of all as the first step towards nuclear disarmament. From that point of view, no pause or respite, as some people are suggesting, is needed. It is imperative to proceed without any pause to strategic offensive arms reductions and, probably, to shorter-range missile reductions, too. In the majority of the evaluations by Western politicians there is also a strong wish for the process to be continued.

And second, it is believed in the West that the Treaty cements the principle of asymmetrical reductions, which should be used in further disarmament talks, too. I would think that it is not worth of making an issue out of it. We suggest sorting out the possible imbalances and asymmetries and redressing them through arms reductions to the lowest possible levels.

## Warsaw Pact Approve INF Treaty

Among our Warsaw Pact allies the INF

Treaty has been received with the utmost approval and support. On December 11 last year there was a meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders in Berlin, which officially approved of the Treaty.

A high appraisal of the Treaty has been made in Yugoslavia. The President of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Lazar Mjosevic, has expressed the view that the Treaty is a real turn in international affairs, creating a favourable political atmosphere for further disarmament talks.

## NATO Supports Treaty Too

The collective assessment of the Treaty by the US allies was evolved at the summit session of the NATO Council earlier this month. The session's declaration reads that the Treaty is a milestone in the NATO efforts for a safer world and lower arms level. It is an impressive result of political boldness, realism and unity of the alliance. The provisions of the Treaty which stipulate for strict verification and asymmetrical reductions create a useful precedent for future agreements.

The signing of the Treaty is seen in the official NATO circles as a success for North Atlantic solidarity and firmness, which have supposedly forced the Soviet Union into concessions. It is also noted that the idea of the elimination of missiles was advanced by the NATO countries back in the late 70s. In the declaration adopted at the session of the NATO Council in Brussels, in the quotations from that declaration and in other official statements there is an element of self-admiration with NATO's diplomatic tactic. But, if one is to look at the talks as at the search for a balance of interests, he will easily notice that their result is a

victory for neither side but for reason and common sense. The decision to scrap the missiles meets the interests of both sides and promotes security and peace in the world.

## Comment

And now, in conclusion, a few words about the shades of opinion.

In stating their approval of the Treaty, some NATO officials raise the question of compensations, or of a build-up of conventional weapons and of the modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. If those plans come true, the meaning of the Treaty as a breakthrough toward real disarmament will be emasculated, although that assessment, of a breakthrough that is, was made by the US President himself. And then how can anyone speak of compensations when the Soviet Union is eliminating more missiles than the United States? The advocates of compensations are obviously at odds with arithmetics. This, incidentally, was confirmed by the US Secretary of State, George Shultz.

In an interview in February this year, President Mitterrand of France called the idea of the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons "paradoxical and highly irrelevant". The same view was expressed by the foreign minister of Norway, Thorvald Stoltenberg. He said: "This is not a time for raising the question of modernization, for we do not even know yet in what direction it should proceed. Conversely, an expression by the NATO states of full support for the Soviet-American Treaty on intermediate and shorter-range missiles and for the negotiations on strategic offensive arms reductions will bolster the process of disarmament and security-building." □

# Capitalism and Historical Inevitability of Socialism

By Rysburg Shumba

*The entire history of human society is a history of its rise to ever higher levels of progress. The historical movement of society from the primitive communal system to modern capitalism takes place on the basis of objective laws that operate independently of the will or wish of people.*

## Problems of Capitalism

Now the process of transition from capitalism to socialism is gaining in strength throughout the world. In its time capitalism played a progressive role in the development of civilisation. However it has long since exhausted its historical possibilities, turning into a force that impedes social progress. The conflict between the greatly increased productive forces and capitalist production relations is becoming ever more acute. The inner instability of economy is growing, which is seen in the slowing down of the overall rates of its growth in the intertwining and deepening of cyclical and structural crises.



Mass unemployment and inflation have become a chronic disease, and budget deficits and state debts have reached a colossal scale. The strengthening of transnational corporations which make huge profits by exploiting working people on a world scale is a direct result of capitalism and capitalist concentration and internationalisation of production. They do not only undermine the sovereignty of newly independent states but also encroach on the national interests of development of developed capitalist countries. The monopoly bourgeoisie is constantly manoeuvring in an attempt to adjust itself to the changing situation. A capitalist state tries to place at its service the latest achievements in science and technology, the mechanism of exploitation has become more complex, more sophisticated. The skills, intellectual powers and the energy of the worker are being exploited for gaining more and more profit. With the growing influence of world socialism, the class struggle of working people at times compels the capitalist to make partial concessions, to agree to certain improvements as regards working conditions, remunerations for work and social security.

This is being done to preserve the main wing — the domination of capital. Such manoeuvring, however, is being increasingly combined with violations of human rights. The living standards of working people are evenly going down because under capitalism the scientific and technological revolution has grave social consequences. Millions of working people thrown out of the factory gates are doomed to losing their skills and experiencing material hardships, and can have no confidence in the future. A considerable proportion of young people cannot apply their knowledge but suffer from the hopelessness of their condition. Mass unemployment remains. The monopolies have seized the dominant positions in the agrarian sector of the economy.

### Tactics of State Monopoly Capitalism

Large numbers of farmers are being forc-

ed out of the production sphere while those who survive do so at the expense of the workers. The plight of the peasantry is grave in the former colonies and neo-colonies. The small and middle businessmen in cities are being increasingly exploited by big capital and are caught in the net of financial dependence. Even in the most developed capitalist countries a great number of people are deprived, homeless, illiterate and without medical care. Shameful discrimination against ethnic minorities persists and the rights of women are infringed upon. A tendency towards all-round intensification of reaction is characteristic of imperialism in the political fields wherever the working people have achieved certain democratic rights as a result of determined struggle. State monopoly capitalism is conducting a persistent at times cunningly camouflaged offensive against those rights.

In a situation that poses a danger to state-monopoly capitalism, the bourgeoisie resort without hesitation to political blackmail, repression, terror and punitive actions. When the usual forms of suppression of working people fail, imperialism implants and backs tyrannic regimes in order directly to suppress progressive forces by military means.

The inhuman ideology of modern capitalism is inflicting ever greater damage on the spiritual world of people. The cult of individualism, violence and permissiveness rabid, anti-communism and exploitation of culture as a source of profit give rise to spiritual colourness, to moral degradation. Imperialism has given rise to large scale crime and terrorism that have engulfed the capitalist society itself. Evermore pernicious is the role of the bourgeois mass media which *befunadle* people in the interests of the ruling class.

### Solution

A way out of the impasse into which capitalism has led the peoples consist in the transition to socialist forms of social life. This is an inevitable prospect not only for the countries that have reached a high stage of capitalism, but also for peoples that have been liberated from the colonial yoke and have taken the road of independent development. The experience of a number of newly freed countries con-

firm that in present day conditions with the existing world alignment of forces, the formerly enslaved peoples have greater possibilities for rejecting capitalism and for building their future without exploiters in the interest of the working people.

### Transitional Period

Socialist revolution begins with a transitional period from capitalism to socialism, or the period of socialist construction. Socialist construction is characterised by definite features. The experience of seven decades of building socialism has shown these features as:- The power of working people with the working class playing the leading role; evidence of society's development by the Communist Party armed with the ideology of scientific socialism; establishment of social ownership of the basic means of production and on this basis the planned growth of the economy in the interest of the people and implementation of the principles of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work; development of socialist democracy; equality and friendship of all nations and nationalities and defence of revolutionary gains from encroachments by class enemies. The use of the general laws in the specific conditions of each of the socialist countries forms the basis of a confident advance. The overcoming of the growing pains and the resolving, in good time, of contradictions that rise, are a real contribution of the ruling communist parties to the general process of socialist development. The general features of the transition from capitalism to socialism manifest themselves differently in different countries.

Countries differ in the level of their economic and cultural development, in historical and national specifics, in their traditions and the alignment of class forces and the international conditions in which they are building socialism. All this finds expression in a variety of concrete forms and methods in the duration, rate and intensity of socialist transformation. □



Comrade Nelson Mandela an ANC indomitable fighter and a symbol of courage and resistance of the oppressed people in South Africa. Born 18 July, 1918.

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# Ingxoxo loMpathintambo obona Ngezokuvikela kubutho

Kunsukwana ezisanda kwedlula iphephandaba leZimbabwe News libelengxoxo loMphathintambo obona ngezokuvikela uComrade Enos Nkala.

**UMBUZO:** *Mnumzana Nkala ungasilandisela ngomumo wamabutho asebenzela eMozambique?*

**IMPENDULO:** Okwalezinsuku umumo usukhangeleka ngcono ngoba abahlamuki be RENAMO (MNR) batshaywa kakhulu eSofala, Manica lase Tete. Lokhu sokwenze ukuthi bangahlaliseki ndawonye kumbe ukuthi bakhe inkamba nje.

Ngemva kwenyanga ezintathu ezisanda kwedlula salwisa inkamba ezintathu ezazakhelwe esigabeni esingaphezu kwe-Tete eduze leMalawi. Abahlamuki abangamatshumi amathathu babulawa izikhali eziningi ababelazo zathathwa. Ngemva kokulwisa lokhu abahlamuki abanengi babalekela eMalawi.

Kasizange sithande ukubalandela abahlamuki laba ngoba sihlonipha ukwakhisana kwemingcele. Konke lokhu sikutshiya ezandleni zikaHulumende wase Malawi nguye osezabona ukuthi angenzani ngalaba bahlamuki ababalekela khonale bedinga ukuhlala kuhle. Ngithemba ukuthi indlela zokusebenzelana kwaboHulumende zizasetshenziswa, ukuze kubonakale indlela engasetshenziswa kulaba bahlamuki abaphinda baphindele eMozambique beqoqana kutsha.

Okwakhathesi kuzigaba lezi ezintathu kungani kuthule noma nje imisebenzi yeMNR iqhubekela phambili kusiba lokuchithezeka kwenjani yethu lapha lalaphaya. Kungasenani imisebenzi yabahlamuki le

kayisandanga lokhu kutshengisa iqiniso lethu lokuthi sabatshaya kakhulu okuyikho okwenza bazi ukuthi imisebenzi yabo bangayenzi sobala.

**UMBUZO:** *Mnumzana Nkala ukhulume ikakhulu ngemisebenzi wamabutho angenhla kwele Mozambique, ungasichazani ngodonga lweLimpopo?*

**IMPENDULO:** Abahlamuki abanengi babonakala esigabeni seGaza, njalo inkamba eziyisithupha zatshabalaliswa ngasukulunywe, kungumsebenzi wamabutho ayelwisela emoyeni kanye laye lwisela phansi. Lokhu kwabonakala kungokuphumeleleyo kakhulu. Lapho kwabulawa khona abahlamuki abangamakhulu amabili, izikhali zabo eziningi zathathwa.

Ezinye zezinkamba zeGaza ezalwiswayo zingamakhilomitha amathathu ukusuka emnceleni weSouth Africa. Inkamba zonke lezi zazisenzelwa imisebenzi yokulwisa isigaba seZimbabwe esingasezansi.

Kukhangelwa injani yeChikwala-kwala esuka eZimbabwe isiya eMaputo, sokube lomsebenzi omkhulu wokulungisisa injani esifike engxenyeni ukulungiswa kwayo. Imisebenzi yokuchithiza le ikhangeleka isiphungulekile, njalo kubonakala ukuthi kungasikuchithizwa kwenkamba eziyisithupha lezi, ngabe imisebenzi yokuchithizwa kwenjani, yedlula lokhu eyikhokhona. Okwakhathesi kukhangelwa kwezokuthula kudonga lweLimpopo luvikelwe kakhulu.

Abahlamuki beMNR abathexaxa bazinikela abanye babo baqhutshelwa kuHulumende weMozambique.

Abantu be Mozambique ababethunjiwe bakhitshwa ezandleni zabahlamuki. Okwakhathesi sebaphiwa izindawo zokuhlala.

Abahlamuki beMNR bazalwiswa kakhulu nxa belokhu bebonakala endaweni zeMozambique, noma nje kungaba yisibanga se-inch elilodwa ngasemngceleni weSouth Africa.

**UMBUZO:** *Mnumzana Nkala, ungasichazani ngempumelelo yokusebenzelana kwamazwe eFront Line States?*

**IMPENDULO:** Sikhangelwa ukusebenzelana kwezibutho kwamazwe e-Front Line States, abeZimbabwe leTanzania bahlanguka ekusebenzelaneni ndawonye, ukufundisa imisebenzi yezibutho kubantu beMozambique. Kwele Zimbabwe bafundiswa imisebenzi le esigabeni seNyanga. Okwakhathesi abantu abangamakhulu ayisitshiya ngalo mbili sebefundisiwe. Labo asebeqedile izifundo zabo batshengisa ubuntshantshu lokuthobeka.

Abakhokheli bethu benza imisebenzi ephileleleyo yokufundela ubukhokheli kubutho kumakoleji alapha laphetsheya. Amabutho okulwisa lawo ayafundiswa kutsha. Lapho kukhangeleka kungaqinanga imizamo yonke yenziwa kuqiniswa, kusezelwa ukuthi kube lebuthe eliqinileyo elingalwisa noma yiliphi ibutho nxa kudingakala.

**UMBUZO:** *Yiwuphi umsebenzi owenziwa ngele Malawi ekuvikeleni umgwaqo osuka eTete usiya eMalawi?*

**IMPENDULO:** Abe Malawi baletha ingxenye yemali esetshenziswa kumsebenzi wokuvikela umgwaqo osuka eTete usiya eMalawi, njalo uvikelwe ngamabutho alapha. Ngingezake ngilandise okukakhulu ngaloludaba. □

## Hurukuro neMubati weChigaro mune Zvekudzivirira mune zveChiuto

Panguva shoma ichangopfuura bepa nhau reZimbabwe News rakava nehurukuro nemubati wechigaro anoona nezve kudzivirirwa kwenyika munezve chiuto, Comrade Enos Nkala.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Mungatitaurirawo here nezvemamiriro emabasa emauto muMozambique?*

**MHINDURO:** Parizvino mamiriro ezvinhu avenani nekuti vapanduki veRENAMO (MNR) vakarohwa zvakananyanya muSofala, Manica neTete. Izvi ziviri kuvatadzisa kugara pamwechete kana kuvaka kamba zvako.

Mushure memwedzi ichangobva kupfuura, takarwisa makamba matatu munzvimbo irinechepamusoro pedunhu reTete pedyo neMalawi. Vapanduki vanosvika makumi matatu vakaurayiwa, zvombo zvakawanda zvaivaive nazvo zvikatorwa. Mushure mekurwisa uku vapanduki vazhinji vakatiza vachipinda muMalawi.

Hatina kuda kutevera vapanduki ava patakizira muMalawi nokuti tinokudza kuvakidzana kwedu neMalawi. Zvese izvi tinovisiira mumaoko ehurumende yeMalawi. Ndiyo ichaziva zvokuita nevapanduki ava vanotizira ikoko vachitsvaga kugara zvakanaka. Ndinovimba nzira dzekushandirana

kwehurumende dzakasiziyana-siyana dzichatevedzwa, kuona chidanho chingatorwe neMalawi mumabasa evapanduki vanoti vatiziramo vozodzokera kuMozambique vakazvironga muzvikwata.

Parizvino mumatunhu matatu aya muchakati nyararei kunyange zvaizo mabasa evapanduki veMNR achiri kuenderera mberi kuchiva nekuaparadza kwenjani yechitima. Zvisineyi mabasa evapanduki aya haasisina kuwanda zvinova zvinoratidza chokwadi chedu chekuthi takagona kuvarova zvakananyanya zvekuthi vave kuziva kuti hazvisi nyore kuita mabasa avo pachena.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Manyanyotaura nezvemabasa emauto ari mudunhu rekumaodzanyemba kweMozambique. Ko mungati chii nezve-Limpopo Corridor?*

**MHINDURO:** Vapanduki vakawanda vakao- nekwa mudunhu reGaza uye makamba matatu akaparadzwa muzuva rimwe chete. Iri ibasa rakaitwa nemauto emuno airwisa arimuchadenga neairwisa aripasi. Kurwisa uku kwakabudirira zviku. Vapanduki mazana maviri vakaurayiwa zvombo zvaka- wanda zvikatorwa.

Mamwe emakamba akarwiswa ayive makiromita matatu kubva pamuganhu weSouth Africa. Makamba aya aiitirwa mabasa ekurwisa mudunhu reZimbabwe ne- chekuchamhembe kwemabvazuva.

Tichitarisa njanji yeChikwala-kwala i- nobva muZimbabwe ichienda kuguta re- Maputo, kunova nekushanda kukuru kwe- kugadzirisa njanji iyi parizvino yavika pakati nepakati. Mabasa ehuparadzi aya ave mashoma parizvino, zvichioneka kuti kusiri kuparadzwa kwekamba nhanhata idzi mabasa ehumharadzi hwenjanji angadai

akadarika zvaari. Mamiriro ezvinhu mune- zverunyararo paLimpopo Corridor pari- zvino anova akanyarara.

Vapanduki veMNR vakati kuti, vakazvi- pira kuhurumende vamwe vacho vakapirwa mumaoko ehurumende yeMozambique.

Vanhu veMozambique vakati kuti vakanga vakapambwa nevapanduki vaka- bviswa mumaoko evapanduki ava, parizvino vakapirwa nzvimbo dzekugara.

Vapanduki veMNR vacharwiswa zviku- kana vachinge vari konekwa vari munzvimbo dzeMozambique ingave nhanho ye-inch rimwe kubva pamuganhu weSouth Africa.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Vamubati wechigaro mungati jekeserawo here kutarisa mabasa ezvechiuto munyika dzeFrontline States?*

**MHINDURO:** Tichitarisa kushandirana munezve chiuto munyika dzeFrontline States, veZimbabwe neTanzania vanosa- ngana mukushandirana pamwechete muzvi- rongwa zvekudzidzisa mabasa ezvechiuto

kuneve kuMozambique. Munyika ye- Zimbabwe varikudzidziswa mabasa aya mudunhu reNyanga. Parizvino vanosvika mazana masere vakatodzidziswa. Avo vaka- pedza zvidzidzo zvavo vanoratidza hunya- nzvi pamwechete nekuzvibata munezve- chiuto.

Vatungamiri vedu vemauto varikudzidzira zvakaopera mabasa ezvechiuto muma- College ari muno nekumhiri kwemakungwa. Mauto ezvekurwisa arikudzidziswa wawo patswa. Pese panowoneka pasina kusimba panogadzirisa nemazvo, kuitira kuti kuve neuto rakasimba rinogona kurwisa ringave uto ripi zvoro kana zvichikodzera.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Nderipi basa rinoitwa ne- Malawi kuona kudzivirirwa kwenzira inobva kuTete ichienda kuMalawi?*

**MHINDURO:** Malawi inounza chidimbu chakati kuti chemari, kuona kudzivirirwa kwenzira inobva kuTete ichienda kuMalawi kudzivirira kwenzira uku kunova kunoitwa nemauto eZimbabwe. Handingachatsana- ngudzi dzinodarika apa munyaya iyi. □

## Ruregerero — Rwakabudirira

*Vanyori venhau dzinobuda mu 'Zimbabwe News' mazuva mashoma apera vakaita hurukuro naComrade Moven Mahachi, Gurukota rinoona nezvekuchengetedzwa namagariro akanaka muvanhu, pamusoro pezvakaaurwa nemutungamiri wehurumende kuti aida kuregerera vapanduki.*

**MUBVUNZO:** *VaMahachi, hurongwa hwenyu hwekuregerera vapanduki hwuri kubudirira here?*

**MINDURO:** Mabazi eHurumende anoona ne zvekuchengetedzwa kwevanhu aifungidzira kuti hwarwandu hwepanduki hwaive 100 kusvika 120. Chikamu chepakati chaita mabasa acho ekupanduka chiri kucha- mhembe kwedunhu reMatabeleland chimwe chikamu chepakati chiri kumaodzanyemba kwedunhu iroro. Zvino 113 vakanda zvombo pasi vakauya kuvanhu. Zvinoreva kuti hurongwa hwokuvaregerera hwakabu- dirira zviku. Avo vaive vapanduki vava kutobatsira mapurisa nekuvaratidza pakasa- rira zvime zvombo, nokuzvichifukunura.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Muchiri kushinga here neshoko renyu rekuti hamusi kuzowe- dzera mazuva amakatarira ekuti vanhu vaida kuregerera vakande zvombo pasi?*

**MINDURO:** Hongu. Shoko rangi ndiroro. Hapana chekuwedzera mazuva nokuti parizvino shoko iri reruregerero rakasvika kumupanduki wega-wega. Hapana angati haana kuzvinzwa.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Hurumende ichaona here kuti yatanga kupa mabasa kuvanhu vaimbove vapanduki? Kana zviri izvo, ko vaive varwiri verususununguko vasina mabasa vachaitwawo sei?*

**MINDURO:** Hurumende haisi kuzosa- rudza chimwe chikwata chevanhu ichika-

nganwa nezvechimwe chikwata. Vose vachangobatwa sezvizvarwa zveZimba- bwe, vachienzaniswa zvavachaitirwa. Chete vaive vapanduki vachabatsirwa kuti vange vachidzokera kunogara nevamwe voruzhinji zvakanaka.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Takanzwa vamwe vaive vapanduki vachiti kukanda kwedu zvombo pasi hakureve kuti takakurirwa hondo. Munoti kudii pamusoro pemazwi aya?*

**MINDURO:** Hatingataure nezve vaka- kunda kana vakakundwa maererano nenyaya iyi. Imi munoti vanhu 113 vanga- daidzire hondo nenyika yese here? Chete ndiri kuda kuti vanhu vanzwisise kuti nyaya yehupanduki iyi yakonzera nekusawirirana pamatongerwo enyika. Ndosaka kubatana kwakazoita misa- ngano yeZANU (PF) ne PF-ZAPU kwakabva kwapedzawo zvichemo nezvi- konzero zvevapanduki. Yakange isiri hondo yezvombo asi kutoti yezvemat-ongerwo enyika.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Ichokwadi here zvaka- nyorwa mupepa-nhau rinonzi "Pan African Weekly" mumwedzi waMay kuti mapurisa akapfura vamwe vapanduki vakange vachiuya kuzovipira kukamba yavo yekuNkai, vakafa?*

**MINDURO:** Kwete hakuna kumboitika zvakaaro. Zvakaitika ndezvokuti paai- tika hurongwa uhuru hwekunozvipira

kwevapanduki, vapanduki vanokwana vana (4) vakafa nemhosva isiri yemapu- risa. Vatatu vacho vakati vasvika pane mapurisa ndokutanga kuridza pfuti, mapurisa achibva adzorerawo moto, izvo zvazakokonzera kuti vapanduki vacho vafe. Umwechete akapondwa nevanhu vemumisha apo akawanikidzwa achida kumanikidza kuita choupombwe nemwa- nasikana wezera diki womumusha imomo.

**MUBVUNZO:** *Tinotiza kuti kudunhu iri reMatabeleland makange maisa mapurisa akawanda kuti anoona nenyaya dzekudzi- virira vanhu kuvapanduki zvinova zvaka- zokonzera kushomeka kwemapurisa kunemamwe matunhu emuno munyika kumwe kuchiwedzera huwanda hwe- nyaya dzimwe dzehumhondi, humbavha nedzeshitsotsi. Saka munofungidzira kuti zvichaita nani here?*

**MINDURO:** Vamwe vacho vemapurisa akanga awanzwa kumatunhu aya akange akamomoterwa nevapanduki, anoti iwo Matabeleland (Chamhembe neMaodza- nyemba) neMidlands, vachange vachibvi- swako vachinobvisa kune mamwe matunhu. Asi hatisi kubva tavarairwa tichibvisa vose kwete. Tichasiya vamwe variko kuitira kuti hapana agazive zvinga- sare zvichiitika. Pangangoita vamwe vapanduki vatsva vanofukunura zvombo zvakasiiwa zvarasva nevaimbove vapa- nduki votangawo mabasa ehumhondi munzvimbo idzi.

**MUBVUNZO:** *VaMahachi, mune mamwe mashoko here ekuwedzera pahurukuro yedu iyi?*

**MINDURO:** Hongu. Zvakwaita runyararo kudunhu reMatabeleland mapurisa nema-



soja achaendeswa akawanda kumuganhu wenyika uri kumabvazuva, uko kwanetsa namabhanditi eMNR, ayo anotsigirwa nechihurumende cherusaruraganda cheSouth Africa.

Tanetswa nazvo zvimabhanditi izvi kunzvimbo inonzi Chikombedzi kwavakapinda neuzhinji hwavo. Parizvino hatisati tanyatsoziva kuti vapanduki vaNdabani Sithole vakabatana navo here varwisi vehurumende yeMozambique veRENAMO kana kuti kwete. Saka tinotogara takasunga dzisimbe,

takangwarira kumuganhu wenyika wekumabvazuva. Tinoziva kuti kana chihurumende chiri kutonga muSouth Africa chichiripo, chicharamba chichitora vanhu munzvimbo idzi vekunodzidzisa kurwisa nekupanduka vachizotumidzirwa muno kuzoparadza. Saka isu zvizarwa zveZimbabwe tiripo pakugara takadzivirira nyika yedu kubva kuvanhu ava, tichiita tambawakachenjera.

Rimwezve shoko nderokuti hurumende inogamuchira nemawoko maviri vapoteri vaive kuDukwe, imwe kamba yemu-

Botswana, vanoda kudzoka kumusha. Asi ibasa rehurumende kuti inofanirwa kuvabvunzurudza nekuvanyora mumbhuku.

Nhengo dzemusangano dzinofanira kugara dzakangwarira vapanduki panguva dzese uye pamatanho ese ezvigarro.

Mungwarire kunowirirana nemabhanditi eRENAMO vamwe vacho vari pakati pedu isu vemuZimbabwe, vamwe vacho vanouya sevapoteri vekuMozambique. □

## I-Amnesty — Iphumelele okugcweleyo

AbeZimbabwe News babe lethuba lokukhuluma loMphathintambo obona ngezokulondolozwa kokuthula phakathi kwelizwe, uComrade Moven Mahachi, kukhangelwa impumelelo eyabakhona ngemveni kombiko wokuxolela kuka-Hulumende (amnesty)

**UMBZO:** *Mphathintambo, kube lokuphumelela okungakanani kumbiko we-amnesty?*

**IMPENDULO:** UHulumende ubefanisela ukuthi kungaba labahlamuki abalikhulu lamatshumi amabili. Ingxenywe isenzela imisebenzi yayo eMatabeleland North, kuthi enye ingxenywe ngase Matabeleland South. Okwakhathesi ababengabahlamuki abalikhulu letshumi labathathu sebezinikeze ku-Hulumende. Lokhu yikuphumelela okukhulu kakhulu kulo umbiko. Labo abasebezinikele, bancedisa amapholisa ukuze imibhobho emineni ibuthelwe ndawonye.

**UMBZO:** *Comrade Mahachi, kunsuku ezisanda kwedlula, kwaba lombiko wokuthi ngemva kwelanga lokucina andukuba umbiko we-amnesty usume-miwe, akusoze kwengezelelwa amanye amalanga, ulokhu ulandela umbiko lona?*

**IMPENDULO:** Ye, ngilokhu ngilandela umbiko lo. Akudingakali ukuthi kwengezwe amanye amalanga, isizatho siyikuthi uHulumende ubenike insuku ezeneyo ukuthi layiwuphi umhlamuki angaba esewuzwile lowo umbiko.

**UMBZO:** *Comrade Mahachi, labo abekade bengabahlamuki bazaphiwa yini imisebenzi nguhulumende, nxa kunjalo kungathi wani ngalabo abalwela inkululeko abalokhu bengekayitholi imisebenzi?*

**IMPENDULO:** Labo abekade bengabahlamuki abasoze baphathwa ngendlela ehlukane leyabanye bonke. Bayafana nje laye wonke umuntu oyinzalo yakuleli. Kungaseni uHulumende unakho ukubona ukuthi bakwanise ukuhlalisana kuhle lolulu wonke, okufanayo lalabo abalwela inkululeko.

**UMBZO:** *Mphathintambo, abanye bala-ba ababengabahlamuki bathi bona ukuzinikela kwabo kuHulumende, akutsho ukuthi behlulwa. Ungasitshelani ngalokhu?*

**IMPENDULO:** Asingezake sikhulume ngokukunqoba kumbe ukwehlulwa, abahlamuki abedlula ikhulu elilodwa bangezake bakhulume ngokokunqoba ibutho lika zulu. Ngithanda ngiqongosele iqiniso elijuleyo, lokuthi uzulu ube lokuphumelela ekulandeleni indlela eletha ukubambana kwakhe. Iqiniso yikuthi uzulu uphumelele kumsebenzi lo, hatshi kuyikulwisa, kodwa kuyimizamo yeze politika.

**UMBZO:** *Comrade Mahachi, iphepha ndaba lePan African Weekly kunyanga kaMay, labika ukuthi abahlamuki ababili badutshulwa bafa lapho babe zama ukuzinikeza emapholiseni enkambeni ye-Nkayi. Leli liqiniso yini?*

**IMPENDULO:** Hatshi ngitsho kancinyane. Akuzange kube lendaba enjengale. Kungaseni abahlamuki abane babulawa ngesikhathi umbiko lo uqhubekela phambili, lokhu kubangelwa yikuthi abahlamuki ababili babezama ukudubula amapholisa bona bathi ukuphindisela ukudubula, abahlamuki ababili laba bafa kunye lepholisa elilodwa. Kwathi abahlamuki ababili babulawa nguzulu lapho omunye wabo wazama ukubamba owesifazana omncane ngodlakela alale laye, omunye laye wathi ngodlakela aphiwe ukudla.

**UMBZO:** *Mphathintambo, kukhanya ukuthi kube kukhangelwe kakhulu kumumo wokulondolozwa ukuthula kwele Matabeleland, okuyikho okwaletha ukukhwela phezu komumo usiba mubi, kumisebenzi wokugebengu kwezinye izigaba zona zasezila mapholisa amalutshwane. Kungathiwa yini okwakhathesi umumo usuzaba ngcono?*

**IMPENDULO:** Okwakhathesi amanye amapholisa asezakhitshwa kulezi izindawo ezazandelwe ikakhulu yimisebenzi yabahlamuki ezithi iMatabeleland North,

Matabeleland South leMidlands, kodwa ukukhitshwa kwamapholisa lokhu akusoze kwenziwa ngesiphangaphange, ngoba engekho owaziyo ukuthi kuyini okuzakwenzakala emveni kokuphumelela kwalo umbiko. Kungaba labanye abantu abangafisa ukwenza imisebenzi yobugebengu, besebenzisa imibhobho leyo esibonakala lapha lalaphaya, eyatshiywa yilabo ababengabahlamuki.

**UMBZO:** *Comrade Mahachi, ungaba lokunye yini ongathanda ukuthi uzulu aziswe ngakho kulolu daba?*

**IMPENDULO:** Ye, njengoba nje sekube lokuthula kwele Matabeleland, elinye ibutho likazulu selizakhitshwa kule indawo, lisiwe kundawo lapho kungahlalisekanga. Kubangelwa yimisebenzi kahulumende weSouth Africa yena osebenzelana labahlamuki beMozambique iRENAMO (MNR). Bona abenza imisebenzi yabo le ngasemngceleni wangase mpumalanga yakuleli.

Kukanti ke akwaziwa mhlawumbe abantu baka Ndabani Sithole basebenzelana ndawonye labahlamuki beMNR labo abangena kweleZimbabwe besenza imisebenzi yokuchitha. Lokhu kwenza kube lokuvikela okukhulu kwebutho lethu. Nxa ilizwe leSouth Africa lisala lilandela imisebenzi yalo yobandlululo, lizala lilokhu liqubekela phambili lifundisa abantu bakundawo lezi, ukwenza imisebenzi yokuchitha.

Ngiqongosele uzulu wonke ukuze ahlale elungisele, nanku nje kungaziwa nxa bekhona abanye abahlamuki laba chithizi. UHulumende uzimisele ukwamukela amarefugee ayavela enkambeni yeDukwe kweleBotswana, njalo uzabona ukuthi baphiwe izindawo zokuhlala.

Ngiyaphinda ngiqongosele njalo bonke labo abaphathisa umhlango ukuze basebenzelane ndawonye kusukela kuzigaba eziphansi kusiya phezu, bahlakaniphe bangavumeli labo abalozwelo lwama MNR, bengenisa labantu laba kumisebenzi. □



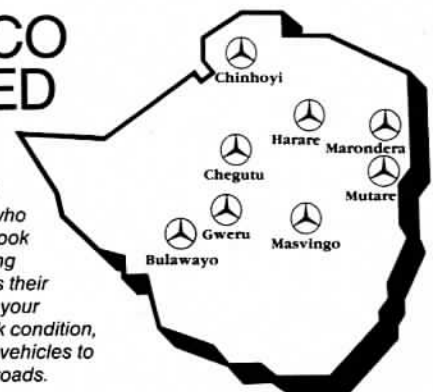
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