



LET US FIGHT AND  
REBUILD ZIMBABWE

# Zimbabwe News

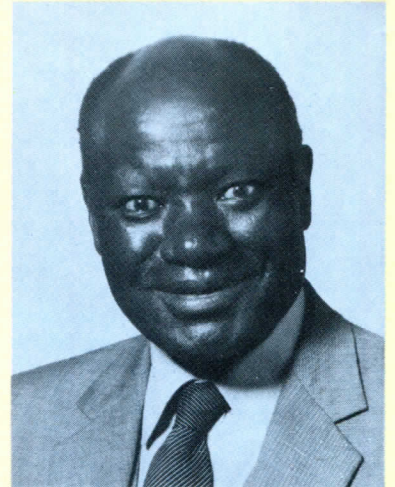
## Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare  
Volume 20 No. 2, 1989, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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



**NEW DISINVESTMENT RULES — POLICY  
MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC EXPANSION**



**REFUGEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
REQUIRE ASSISTANCE**





---

## LONRHO, PART OF THE STRENGTH OF ZIMBABWE

---

This is the underlying theme in all Lonrho's many activities within Zimbabwe. Originally a mining company, Lonrho has diversified extensively into fields as varied as forestry, agriculture, textiles and engineering, in addition to mining. All are contributing significantly towards Zimbabwe's drive for much needed foreign exchange.

---

### MINING IN ZIMBABWE

Lonrho produces over one third of the Nation's gold and constant investment enables the Company to look forward to increased output in the future.

---

### THE WATTLE COMPANY LIMITED

Z\$11 million exports of wattle extract and coffee.

---

### LONRHO RANCHING OPERATIONS

58 000 prime cattle on six ranches — helping the C.S.C.'s beef export drive.

---

### DAVID WHITEHEAD TEXTILES LTD.

Exported over Z\$16 million worth of products in 1987.

---

### CRITTALL-HOPE LIMITED

Steel windows and doors for construction projects, both local and in SADCC.

---

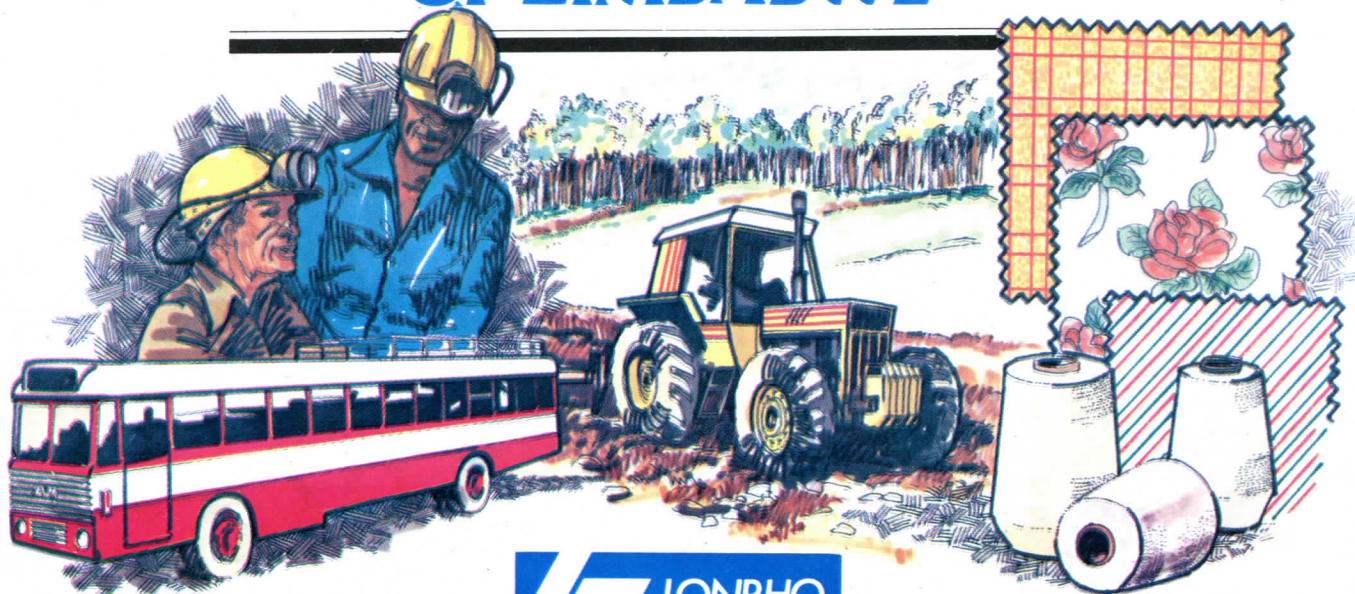
### LONRHO MOTOR INDUSTRIES LTD.

Assemblers of commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors. Manufacturers of vehicle components and parts.

Our purpose — self sufficiency in Zimbabwe through development and improved technology.

# LONRHO

## PART OF THE STRENGTH OF ZIMBABWE





### **Why must People Attend Political Meetings and Rallies**

Eight solid years have elapsed since we attained our independence in Zimbabwe but we still have certain elements which do not understand and appreciate the importance of attending political meetings and rallies — people who are so politically backward that they always want someone to drive them to a meeting. Because of this reluctance coupled with the lack of appreciation, it has become a common practice to some people that whenever they hear a voice calling for a meeting . . . *page 17*

### **ANC Military Personnel to Move out of Angola**

The African National Congress of South Africa is moving its military personnel from Angola and has welcomed last December's signing of agreements in that country. The organisation looks forward to their immediate implementation. Speaking at the 77th Anniversary of the African National Congress, the party's President, Comrade Oliver Tambo said, "these developments are a direct result . . . *page 28*



Zimbabwe News is the official News Organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU (PF)] and is produced on the authority of the Central Committee by the Department of Information and Publicity, Jongwe Printing and Publishing Co., No. 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare. World Copyright, Central Committee [ZANU (PF)].

**Editorial Council:** Cde. N.M. Shamuyarira; Cde. S.S. Mumbengegwi; Cde. C. Ndhlovu; Cde. J. Zvobgo; Cde. K. Batsirayi; Cde. M. Munyati.

# EDITORIAL

## On Socialism and Constructive Criticism

**O**f late, there has been much malicious, misinformed and ill-informed criticism of Government by various groups in our society.

Most of our critics are from the right of the Party and Government. Some of them, only a few years ago, were members of the group that had opted out for "internal settlement" with the Smith regime, and had taken a violent counter-revolutionary stand against the people. We may forgive, but we cannot forget how they celebrated the massacres of our people at Nyadzonya, Chimoio, Tembwe, Gutu, Mutoko, Chiweshe and elsewhere. Some of them are out and out agents of international capital, and have the temerity to opportunistically use the slogans of "anti-corruption" and "freedom of the press" with which to beat the Government. Their attacks have concentrated in the area of discrediting individual personalities in Government in order to try to discredit the whole Government. They are a bunch of people who would want to take over Government, and given half a chance they would do so, and then perpetrate worse crimes against the people, as indeed their past record would testify. They are a motley mixture of property-owners, failed politicians, failed businessmen and agents of imperialism, who had gone underground at independence. They are now resurfacing to try and confuse the masses, and reverse the gains made by our people at independence and after. Fortunately, they are well known for their past deeds of selling out the rights and interests of our people. We shall now expose them from time to time, and remind our people of these wolves in sheep's skin. Having said this, it is important for the Party to take note that there are among the critics also those who are with the Party or on the left of the Party. These are not reactionaries. They are serious commentators and they must be taken seriously by the Party. We should seek to understand the substantive points made by them, and separate the fundamental from the incidental issues that arise from their criticism. The Party should address these fundamental issues seriously, as indeed the Government has done.

### The Sandura Commission

As a result of the criticism by the well-meaning and serious sections of our Society, Government has appointed the Sandura Commission to uncover certain irregularities that may have crept into our method of work. That is a step in the correct direction. We should now wait for the full report of the Commission. The Government and the Party are totally opposed to corruption of any sort. That was one of the reasons for appointing the Commission in the first place. Individual irregularities, when they are brought to the surface, must be subjected to the due processes of the law, and action taken on the basis of correct legal procedures. We have dismissed and convicted Government officials when they have been found to have violated the law. We are not a Government of individuals; we are a Government that abides by the laws as enacted by the sovereign will of the Parliament elected by the people through a democratic process.

### The Right Wing

In the criticism of Government mainly from reactionary, rightist elements of our society, it is mostly the misdemeanour of individuals that has come to the surface. There is no fundamental criticism of Government policies as such. In fact, those who criticise Government have nothing positive to offer by way of alternative policies. Some of those from the right indeed have

taken advantage of the general atmosphere to argue that the whole socialist programme of Government is at stake. Some have added grist to their mills by quoting the recent changes they have observed in the cases of the Soviet Union and China, and have launched a wholesale generalised attack of socialism as an ideology. These are the reactionaries whom the Government and the Party must watch out for. Their intention is nothing short of the sinister.

### Stand by Socialism

Therefore, it is important that the Party stands by its commitment to Socialism. Let us not be detracted from our chosen path by the criticism of these opportunistic elements in our society. Now is the time to rally behind the only ideology that can bring liberation to the masses of our people — namely, socialism. Government must continue to advance the Socialist Programme before and after the Congress. We expect the coming Congress of the Party to re-affirm our abiding commitment to the socialist path of development, which alone can benefit the masses of our people.

More than that, Government must now begin to take affirmative steps to advance our socialist programme. And in this respect, there is no doubt that the place from where to begin would be the LAND QUESTION. Let us be honest to ourselves and admit that we have not achieved as much as we should have to rectify the historical injustice meted out to our people on the question of land. Our people sacrificed their lives in the Chimurenga war — what for? For land. We have a commitment to our people, the vast majority of whom live off the land, that something be done to satisfy their hunger for land.

### Amend the Constitution

And we are now in a position to do something positive about it. So far we have been hamstrung by the limitations of the Lancaster House Constitutional provisions which locked in the privileges of the few, especially in relation to land, and in relation to their disproportionate and totally unjustified share in the Parliament. Now at least we have done away with the minority veto in the Parliament. We are now in a position to amend the Constitution. Let us use the freedom that we finally have now to rectify some of the colonial injustices our people have suffered, especially on the land question. It is only our Party that can do that. The critics on the right of the Party who are trying to malign the Government must now be put on the defensive. They have had their laugh at the cost of some individual members of Government. They have nothing constructive to offer by way of making fundamental changes in the distribution of the resources of this land. Let the Party take the bull by the horns.

### Leadership Code

In the same vein, let us take the issue of leadership code with the seriousness that it deserves. Once again, let us not be detracted by those who have kindled the fire of "corruption" in order now to burn the leadership code with it. The Leadership Code is extremely important. It is intended to keep the leaders on the correct path. And it should be implemented now. It was approved at the Second Congress in 1984. It was re-affirmed at the Special Congress in 1986. We have a full mandate to implement it. Fortunately, those leaders who have violated the Code are few and far between. They should now be called to book.



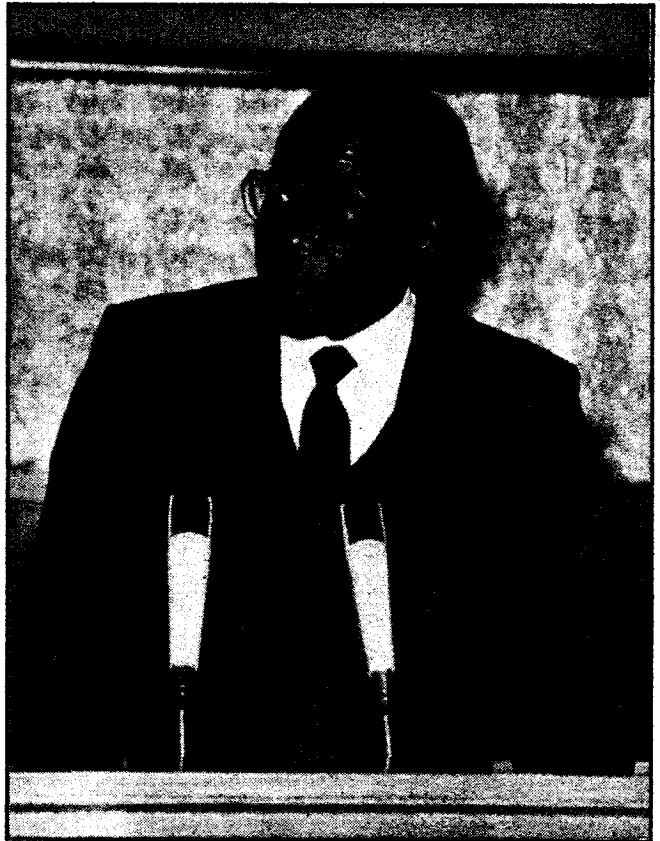
The majority of our leaders, we are pleased to observe, are honest and principled men and women who have no property. Their only property is the house they live in and a government car. They are men and women committed to the advancement of and improvement of the masses of our people. We must move ahead to consolidate the Leadership Code and to apply it to all those sections of the political and bureaucratic leadership that fall within its purview.

#### Educate Leaders Politically

During 1989, we should also look at the political education of our leaders, cadres and the broad masses. We as a Party have

not done enough in this area. There can be no socialism without a committed cadreship who understand the demands of building socialism in a country such as ours which is still largely dominated by foreign capital. The Party should speed up the work at the ideological school at which we train cadres to understand the challenge ahead in following the path of socialist development. Already we are moving ahead to introduce political economy in schools, so that children, by the time they enter into the secondary school, already have the elementary understanding of the Political economy. Thus we are already laying the foundation for a future generation of leaders who will more fully understand the demands of socialism. □

# President Turns 65 on 21st February



**T**he President is going to be 65 years of age on the 21st February, 1989. To mark the President's Birth Day, an organization called the 21st February Movement was launched in 1986 and is now three years old.

Today, the 21st February Movement is more blessed with the Unity achieved by the two major political parties ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU in the name of the People.

This year, the 21st February Movement has been earmarked to be a major historical event especially for the youths. The 21st February Movement fortunately coincides with the birthday of our President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The President often ushers speeches of wisdom to the Young generation of today. Some of today's youths were born (and grew up) in an independent Zimbabwe unlike yesterday's youth (born and grew up) under colonialism rampant with exploitation and incessant brutality. Comrade President, like all other revolutionaries who want to see a free and committed society, always mentions in his speeches the role of the youths as a dynamic one towards

the success of national transformation and development.

#### Well-Structured

Zimbabwean Youths are blessed in that they have a well structured and organized Youth Movement comprising of the Youth League, the 21st February Movement and so on. These youths are given better and wise ideas by the political leadership. Our Political leadership gives the youths, the young pioneers, great respect. A well guided youth movement will assume greater responsibility to consolidate our hard-won independence and contribute to national economic, political, social and cultural development. Although we witness today large numbers of youths affected by the problem of chronic unemployment, we also witness the flourishing of co-operatives. This is a marvel mostly achieved by our youths, especially those who have been lucky to be integrated in the economy.

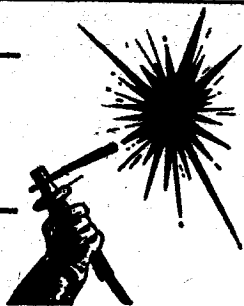
With the call by the government to implement self-reliance policies, most of the youths have become masters of the co-operative movement. Some of these youths are graduates of various Youth Training

Centres scattered all over the country. In a socialist-oriented society, youths have as one of their duties to translate socialist ideas into practice.

#### Progressive Policies

Because of the progressive policies on Youths, it is hoped that Zimbabwe will see gradual development in all spheres of life. For instance, the policy of education with production is a revolutionary policy as far as the youth movement is concerned. Youths are or will be able to use the facilities like the technical colleges, schools and so on which have been established by the Government to acquire knowledge and skills.

We hope and believe that the government, caring as it is, will continue to encourage and motivate the young people to join co-operative projects to beat the problem of unemployment. The 21st February Movement celebrative event should remain an inspiration to the youths or children of all races in Zimbabwe. The 21st February Movement is precisely a guarantee for a bright future for youths of today. So why not make the 21st February Day a success? □



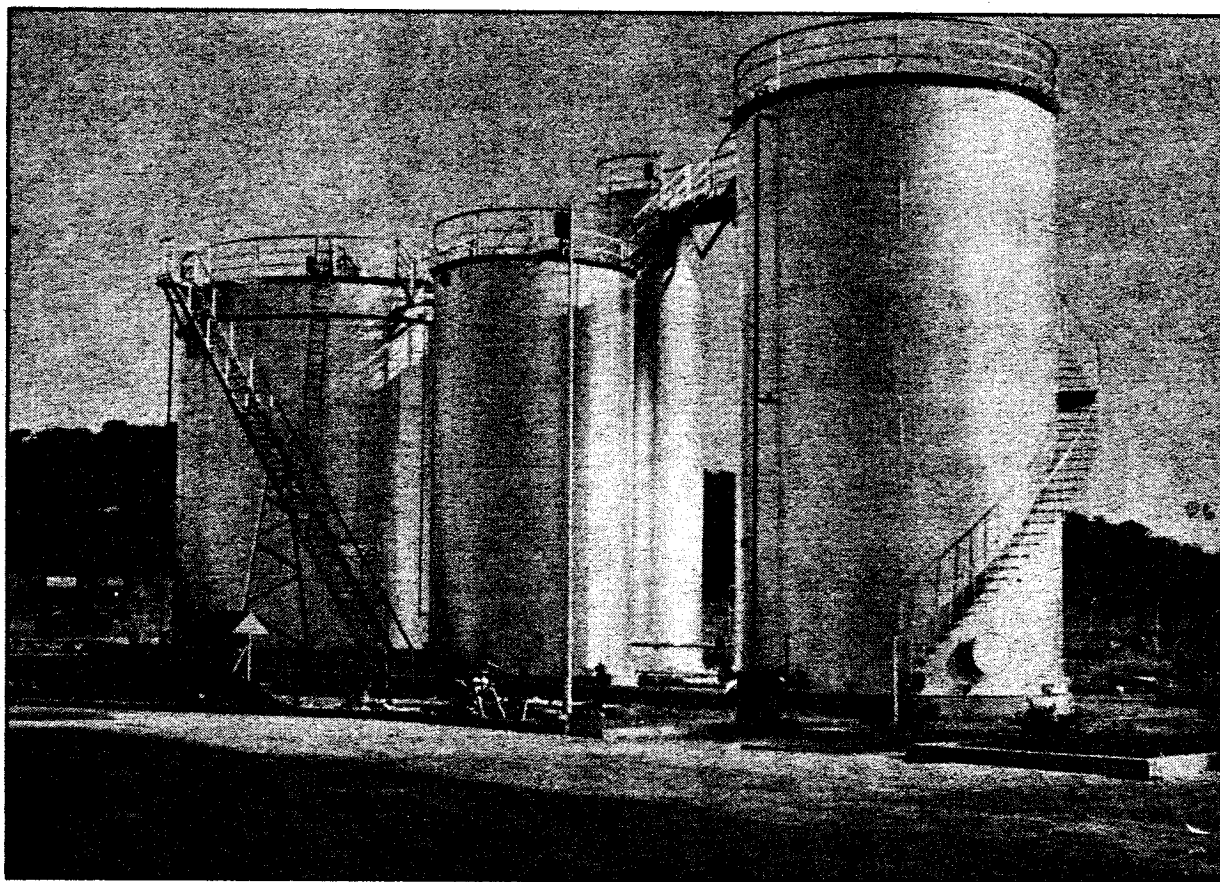
---

# D. C. de SOUSA (Pvt.) Ltd.

SPECIALIST DESIGN AND FABRICATION ENGINEERS

---

Corner Highfield & Hood Roads, Southerton, Zimbabwe



*Management and Staff wish to  
Congratulate His Excellency  
the President Comrade Robert Mugabe,  
on his 65th Birthday  
We wish him many more!*

Telephones: 67429, 67420  
Tel. Add.: "SOARC"  
Telex: 4 - 736 ZW

P.O. Box 3520,  
Harare,  
Zimbabwe.



# Unity Accord — Base for Uniting Zimbabwean Women

Comrade Joyce Mujuru, Secretary for Women's Affairs, ZANU (PF), spoke to *Zimbabwe News* on the achievements of the Unity Accord signed between the President and First Secretary of ZANU (PF), Comrade Robert Mugabe and the President of ZAPU, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, on 22 December, 1987.

She made it clear that the Unity Accord has brought a broader understanding between ZANU (PF)'s Women's League and PF-ZAPU's Women's League. This could be taken as a base for uniting all the women in Zimbabwe under one political umbrella.

In 1988, nine rallies were held throughout the country to explain to the women the significance of the unity accord. At all these rallies, women from PF-ZAPU were also cordially invited to attend. On one occasion at a well attended rally in Bulawayo which was addressed jointly by Comrade Joyce Mujuru and Comrade Angeline Masuku, the women freely expressed their desire for unity in the country.

On the forthcoming Women's Congress which is probably to be held in March this year, Comrade Joyce Mujuru said she was not yet aware of what was to be discussed at the Congress as this is an issue to be discussed at a Central Committee meeting.

The Secretary for Women's Affairs could not be drawn to divulge the number of women who are going to hold top posts when ZANU and ZAPU Women's Leagues are merged. She said this was a matter that could only be discussed at a Politburo meeting with the active participation of the President of the enlarged Party, Comrade R.G. Mugabe.

## Equality

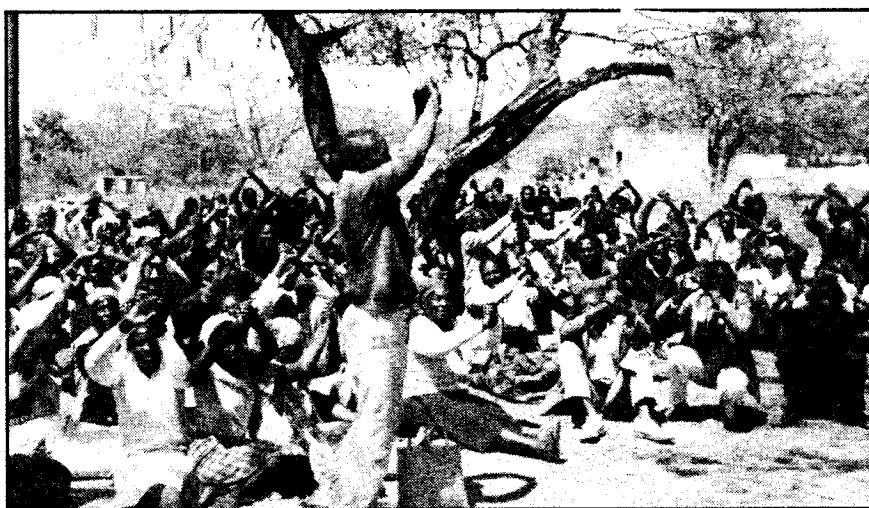
On the question of the continued dominant role of men in society, Comrade Mujuru pointed out that Zimbabwe was far much ahead of other countries that had attained independence before it, when it comes to the issue of equal rights between men and women.

"At the moment, if we take a case study world-wide, I think Zimbabwe is one of the few countries which has actually considered women to be equal to men," she said.

She however agreed that there were still sections in our society that still considered women to be "property" of the men. This, she attributed to the fact that when Zimbabwe was colonised in 1890 by the white settlers, feudalism, as the mode of production at that time, discriminated against women. The capitalist mode of production which



Unity accord brought unity among women



Forward with unity

"We inherited at independence practised discrimination against the women". In such a situation attitudes cannot be changed overnight.

"We have got to be proud of what we have achieved so far. Through the co-operation of our male counter-parts, equal rights between men and women will be implemented to the fullest extent", Comrade Mujuru said.

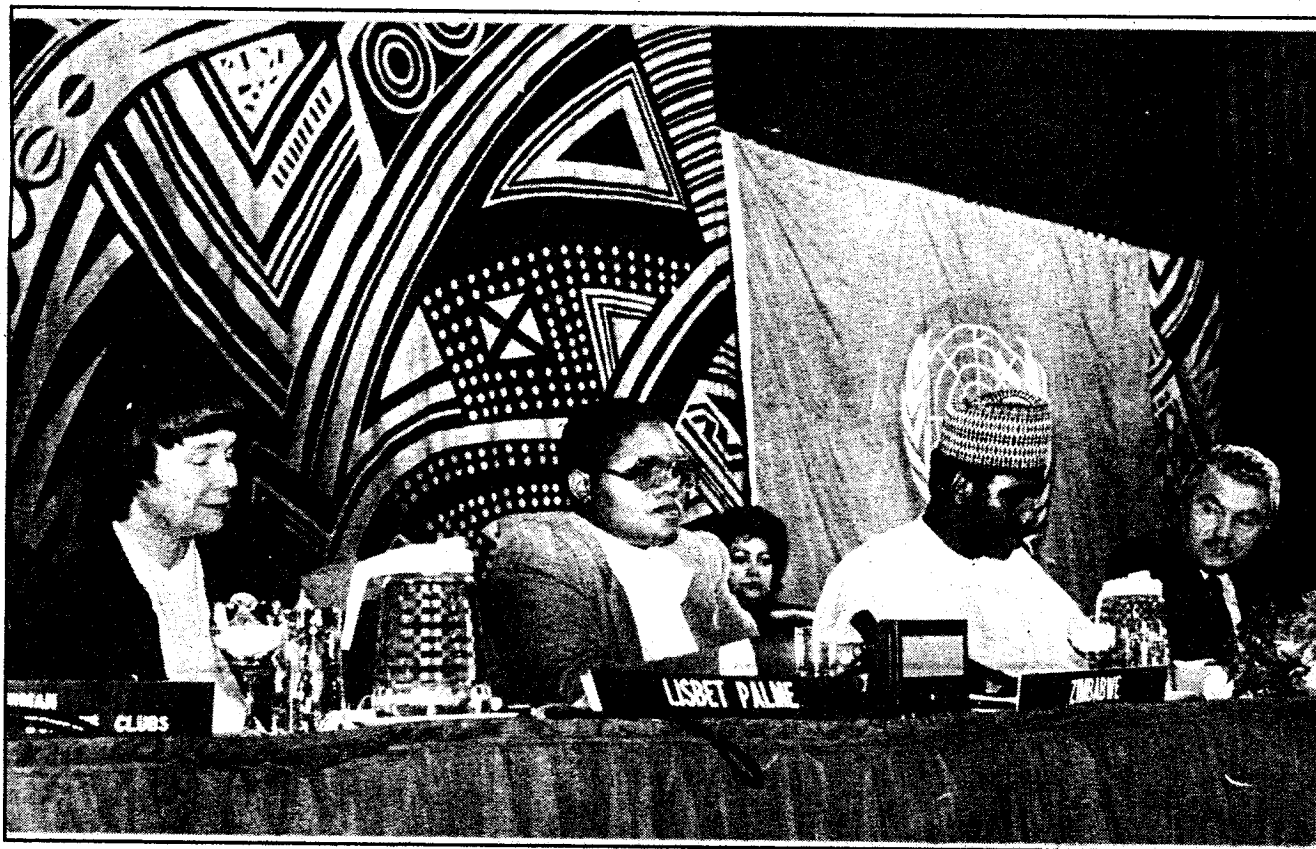
## Mahofa Issue

Asked to comment on Comrade Shuvai Mahofa's well-publicised issue, Comrade Joyce Mujuru said the Mahofa case had received such enormous publicity to the detriment of other national issues like the explosive unemployment situation which has to be looked into seriously.

"To me it is a less important issue. We have been discussing such a minor issue and yet we have such big national issues like the unemployment problem which need urgent attention", she said.

She said that she had decided to keep quite on this case involving a former deputy Minister of Political Affairs. "On my own, I think I have decided to keep quiet on the this issue of Mahofa because I have got my own position which I have since communicated to her," Comrade Joyce Mujuru said. However, she feels bitter that Comrade Shuvai Mahofa's issue has put women, the Party, the Government and the whole leadership and the nation into disrepute. This issue does not even warrant all that: she concluded sadly indeed. □

# Special Needs of South African and Namibian Refugee Women and Children



Left to Right: Mrs Lisbet Palme, President of the National Committee of UNICEF in Sweden, Mai J.T.R. Mujuru, Major-General Joseph Garba and Mr. Sotirios Mousouris seen at a recent seminar on South African and Namibian refugee women and children. (Photo: Herald and Sunday Mail)

On the 16th of January, 1989, the Honourable Minister of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs Comrade J.T.R. Mujuru opened a Seminar on the Special needs of South African and Namibian Refugee Women and Children. The conference which lasted three days took place at the Harae International Conference Centre.

After welcoming guests, representatives of anti-apartheid movements and delegates, the Minister praised the Centre Against Apartheid and the Association of the Women's Clubs for their hard work and commitment towards ensuring the success of the struggle against apartheid when the magnitude of the political and economic crises confronting humanity and in particular women and children has reached critical proportions. She added "Hence it calls for each and everyone of us to put our heads together and find ways and means to support the fight against apartheid."

The Seminar looked at two critical but inter-related tasks namely to give wider international publicity to the special situation of women and children under apartheid as well as that of South African and Namibian Refugee Women and Children.

Looking at the above objectives of the Seminar, Comrade Mujuru said "... the participants constitute the first step towards wide international publicity". She hoped that "each and everyone will at the end of the Seminar take it upon him/herself to ensure that the true situation is known to the world at large. This is the only way in which we can increase more relevant support which addresses itself to the actual needs of women and children under apartheid."

Women and children are of special concern to society. Because of their current weak position in society especially in South Africa and Namibia, it results in them being major victims of the apartheid system.

## Some of the Problems

The Minister outlined some of the problems that refugee women and children are facing. The immediate problem is that of hunger and mal-nutrition in the refugee camps where there is lack of medical supplies and clothing.

Adequate food, medical supplies and clothing are at the core of the struggle for survival and therefore it should be para-

mount for measures to be taken to guarantee their availability. Failure to do this on the part of the international community would be tantamount to supporting the evil apartheid system because the end result would be same for these people.

Refugee women and children also require assistance in the setting up of self-reliant projects so that they can reduce dependency on the outside world and thereby increase their confidence in determining their own destiny. The international community is urged to give both financial and technical support to refugee women and children in order to enable them to undertake viable projects. This support should not only be seen as benefiting these people while they are in the camps but it should be geared towards equipping them with skills required for the implementation of programmes for the development of an independent South Africa and Namibia.

## Future Role

The Women of South Africa and Namibia together with their male counterparts will have a role to play in the setting up of government overall development





Mother and child need your help!



Left to Right: Mrs Betty Mutero (Women's Clubs of Zimbabwe), the First Lady Cde. Sally Mugabe at a Seminar held in Harare

programmes. The need therefore to equip them with relevant skills cannot be over-emphasised.

For refugee women to be able to undergo training and to implement self-reliant projects, there is a need for international support in setting up child care centres.

There is also the problem of unwanted pregnancies in the camps. This often arises due to lack of proper and adequate contraceptive devices. This is yet another area of great need within the refugee camps. Serious consideration should be given on ways of counselling refugee girls.

#### Advice to sisters from South Africa and Namibia

Comrade J.T.R. Mujuru urged the South and Namibian Refugees to take full advantage of whatever opportunities that come their way, particularly those relating to education and training because this will determine the degree of success or failure in playing an effective and meaningful role in the development of their countries once they become independent.

"Now you have a chance to learn from the experience of other countries on how best to deal with issues pertaining to the pro-

motion of the role and status of women", she said and added that she hoped that they will identify both the mistakes and achievements made by the independent African countries so that when their time comes, they will be well prepared to make positive changes that will benefit all the people.

In addition to what women do to improve the situation of refugee women and children, pressure against the South African regime should be increased through various governments and organizations in order to eradicate the apartheid system which has created the problem of refugees in our region. □

## New Disinvestment Rules — Chidzero

Comrade Bernard Chidzero



The government aims to limit foreign exchange outflows through recently introduced new disinvestment regulations.

These new changes were announced on the 19th of January 1989 by the Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Comrade Bernard Chidzero.

The measures to regulate foreign ex-

change outflows follow the government's desire to encourage economic expansion and to enhance participation in the productive sectors of the economy by the state, parastatals, local authorities and the co-ops.

The new criteria to be adopted with immediate effect is modelled upon a recent review of exchange control policy regarding localization and disinvestment.

#### Rules

- At least 85 percent of the equity must be acquired and held by residents to qualify for disinvestment.
- the purchase price in Zimbabwe dollar terms is to be based on the net asset value of the company as reflected in their latest balance sheet. The sale price is to be remitted to the vendors on the following discount terms and time scale:
  - a) purchase at net asset value without discount only qualifies remittance via the 20 year percent external bonds or 12 year percent external bonds for corporate or individual vendors respectively,
  - b) discounts ranging from a minimum of 33 and one third per cent up to 80 percent of the net asset value qualify for the six year 4 percent external bonds.
  - c) a discount of 80 per cent for a total purchase consideration of Z\$5 million or less will qualify for an accelerated remittance over a short period.
  - d) a discount of 85 percent for a total purchase consideration in excess of Z\$5 million but less than Z\$10 million will qualify for an accelerated remittance over a short period.
  - e) a discount of at least 90 percent for a consideration in excess of Z\$10 million



**LEVER BROTHERS**

Extends its warmest

**Congratulations**

to the

**ZANU (PF) 21st FEBRUARY MOVEMENT**

on its 3rd Anniversary and assures the movement of its continued support

Lever Brothers...a name you can rely on



LINTAS : ZIMBABWE 9096

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY  
PRESIDENT MUGABE**

The world's favourite airline is proud to  
convey warmest congratulations to  
His Excellency Cde. Robert Mugabe  
on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

BARKER, McCORMAC BA 332

**BRITISH AIRWAYS**

The world's favourite airline.



will qualify for an accelerated remittance over a short period.

In each of the above cases, no single remittance tranche will exceed Z\$5 million. Subsequent tranches will be held in a blocked non-interest bearing account awaiting remittance, the amount and frequency of which will be determined by the exchange control.

The remittable purchase price should be more adequately covered by six years projected dividends based on the previous five years actual dividends remittances.

At least 75 percent of the equity in the company may only be taken up by the state, local authorities, co-operatives, workers-management trusts and approved Zimbabwean residents as determined by Government.

To the extent that employee share trusts are involved on the purchase side, it is Government policy to now promote a relatively high percentage.

It will be a condition of successful applications that purchasers should not resell any of their new shares for a minimum period of two years and that any such proposed resale must have prior exchange control approval.

Consideration will also be given on a case by case basis to the accelerated release of blocked funds by means of donations to the Government operated Zimbabwe Development Trust on the following basis:

- (a) the release of blocked funds up to \$5 million require a donation of 80 percent. The remittance of 20 percent will be released over a short period.
- (b) the release of blocked funds in excess of \$5 million but less than \$10 million

require a donation of 85 percent. The remittable 15 percent balance will be released over a short period.

The release of blocked funds in excess of \$10 million will require a donation of 90 percent with the 10 percent balance being remitted over a short period.

These policy measures will have the effect of reducing the tempo of disinvestment and that to the extent it nevertheless occurs, to promote localisation in conditions promotive of greater participation by all sectors of our population in productive enterprises.

However, these policy measures on disinvestment refer only to pre-September 1979 foreign investment; but they do not affect any post-September 1979 investment which came in as foreign exchange through normal banking channels. The latter is covered under paragraph 4.2.1. of the foreign investment, Policy Guidelines and Procedures of September 1982. □

## Policies Relevant to Economic Needs



Comrade David Karimanzira

**T**he Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira has urged African countries to adopt biotechnology policies relevant to their agricultural and economic needs if they are to benefit from it.

The call was made on the 17th January while officially opening the Environment

and Development Activities (ENDA) Zimbabwe Biotechnology and Plant Genetic Resource Impact on African Agriculture Conference.

The Objective of the conference was to develop a clearer perspective on the significance, current status and potential impact on the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) agriculture and economies and suggesting ways to maximise benefits from biotechnology and plant genetic resources as well as examining the risks and hazards that might be associated with them.

A game bank under the auspices of the Southern Africa Centre for co-operation in Agricultural Research (SADCC) is to be established.

### Invest in Biotechnology

Biotechnology is the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by biological agents to provide goods and services.

"Biotechnology has indeed proved to be viable for economic development that will improve plant and livestock production, waste treatment and utilization, pollution control and health products processing" said Minister Karimanzira.

The aim of those who have invested heavily in biotechnology is to improve their own comparative advantage in trade.

The Minister sees biotechnology as a means of bringing about the green revolution that by-passed Africa in the last two decades. Africa has to adopt the correct policies if this new revolution is to have a positive impact on our agriculture and economies. Deliberate efforts should also be made by African governments to facilitate acquisition of finalised biotechnology as long as it is economically sound to do so.

As a general principle, Zimbabwe is ready to use good technology for the economic and social transformation of the society. Already it uses good technology for the economic and social transformation of the society. Zimbabwe uses hybrid vigour in crops. More searches for technology to improve the nutrition of the people should continue; this creates employment and improves the country's foreign currency earnings.

A Research Council chaired by Professor Chetsanga is in the process of preparing a science and technology policy document. Minister Karimanzira suggested the formation of a national co-ordinating body for biotechnology and genetic resources under the auspices of the research council and that "the SADCC Food Security Technical and Administrative Unit within my ministry and SACCAR should sit down and examine ways and means by which biotechnology can be transferred and further developed to enhance our regional food security efforts." □

# We are Committed to Education

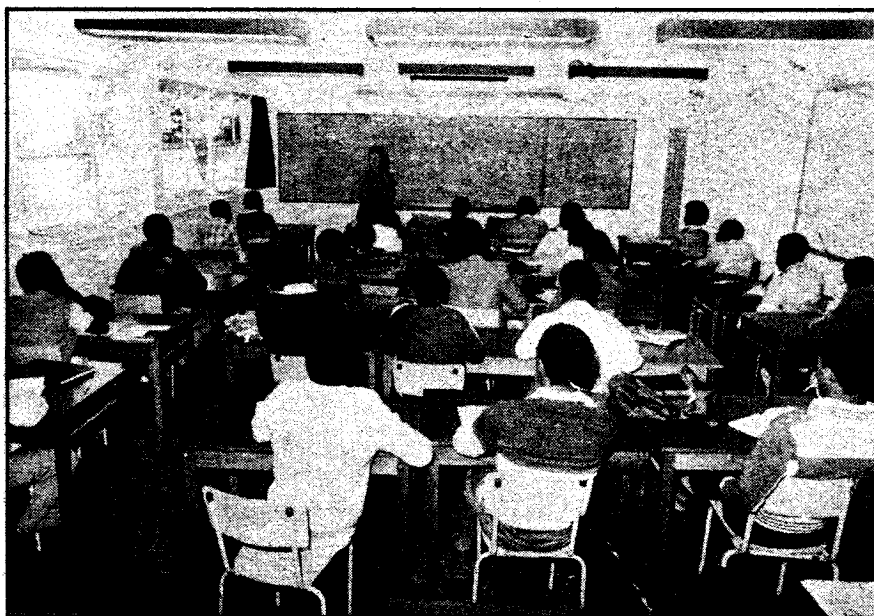
In colonial Zimbabwe education was a major factor and tool for establishing and maintaining social, political and economic disparities between the oppressed black majority and the ruling white minority. There existed side by side, two mutually exclusive education systems which were based on race. The colonial governments had no commitment to the education and skills training of the indigenous people, particularly in the applied sciences, technology and engineering fields. Restrictions on African education were legion and as a result, bottlenecks and school drop-outs at every stage were the hall mark of the system. As a result of these disabilities, only 40% of the African school age children were in school by 1979. While all these restrictions and bottlenecks were placed in African education, European education was unrestricted. European children had free and compulsory education up to the age of 16, and thereafter all channels of vocational/technical education were open to them, let alone those of academic advancement up to university level.

As a result of this dichotomous education system which favoured the education and technical/vocational training of white children, the bulk of skilled manpower in Zimbabwe at the time of our Independence was white. Most of these skilled whites upon whom the country had spent so much, emigrated soon after Independence, thus leaving our young Republic with considerable difficulties in ensuring the continuity of efficient services in vital sectors of our economy. It is estimated that of the 2 612 journeymen trained between 1975 and 1979, about 2 025 or 78%, emigrated. Thus the expansion of the economy which was ushered in by our Independence, aggravated the shortage of the much needed skills.

At Independence, therefore, our Government made bold policy decisions to desegregate educational provision and establish equal access to educational facilities by all Zimbabwean children regardless of race, sex or religion. In making such policy decisions, the main concerns were not only to redress the then existing inequalities and imbalances in the social and economic spheres, but also to improve the human resources of the country in order to facilitate the socio-economic growth and development of the country.

As a result, our education system has expanded phenomenally since Independence. The enrolments in the primary, secondary segment have increased as follows:

Year	Grade 7	Form IV	Form VI
1979	82 210	12 201	1 067
1988	314 629	112 965	6 201



The Key to a nation's growth and prosperity is the level of its people to learn

Thus, in the eight years of our Independence, those completing primary education (Grade 7) have increased almost four-fold, those completing 'O' levels (Form IV) have increased nearly ten-fold, while those completing their 'A' levels (Form VI) or University entrance, have increased nearly six-fold.

At the post secondary or tertiary level, enrolments increased as follows:

Year	Teachers Colleges	Technical Colleges	University
1979	3 082	3 663	1 975
1988	15 750	12 388	7 750

These figures show that in eight years, our Teachers Colleges have expanded by over 511%, our Technical Colleges by 338% and the University by nearly 400%. Although expansion data is not readily available from other tertiary institutions from both the public and private sector we believe similar growth has also been experienced.

This unparalleled growth in our education did create adjustment pressures as exemplified by classroom, equipment and teacher shortages at all levels. However, despite these difficulties, our education system has remained boyant and of such quality that it has a high international reputation. This has been made possible by the joint and collective efforts of our Government, the parents and the private/non-government sectors who have all supported the education system in both material and non-material forms.

We therefore ask all sections of our nation, not only to continue supporting our human resources development through education and training, but to increase whatever support that they might have given before. The key to a nation's growth and prosperity is the level of its people's ability to create and generate wealth. Amongst other factors, education is central in equipping the people for such a task. □

## First Hotel Training Centre in Zimbabwe

The first formal hotel training school in Zimbabwe is going to be constructed at the Bulawayo Technical College. Comrade Msika, the Minister of Public Construction and National Housing said the cost of the school will be \$14 040 454. The ceremony for the construction of the first Hotel Training School was attended by the Minister of Higher Education, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka.

"... there is a very real need for additional residential accommodation for the students..." said Comrade Msika.

The existing infrastructure has to be expanded to cope with the influx of students.

The minister explained that it is intended that the students should receive training in a simulated system and should also encounter the real life situation. □



# Association of Women's Clubs Participate in Development



Mai L. Mbiva the Organizing Secretary of the Women's Association based in Masvingo

**M**ai L. Mbiva was elected in 1986 to become the Deputy Treasurer of the Women's League of ZANU (PF). She has since involved herself with Women's Affairs. She now works for the Association of Women's Clubs, a non-governmental organization. She has decided to do this because "as far as the Women's League is concerned, things have stopped." Probably it is because of the current unity integration processes. From her point of view, women are still waiting for the outcome of the integration process.

Mai Mbiva joined the Association of Women's Clubs when it was started in 1987. She became the Association's Organising Secretary based in Masvingo. Working in the Masvingo Office at Mucheke Hall, she is involved in the organisational work of women in the seven districts of Masvingo Province. She works hand in hand with the Agricultural Demonstrator of the Masvingo Province as well as liaising with the area Trainers stationed in the districts.

## Duties

The Provincial Committee of the Association of Women's Clubs, of which Mai Mbiva is a member seeks advice from two officers one of whose duty is to receive information from the Head Office in Harare. Thus members of the Committee at Provincial level get information and pass it to the Area Trainers who organize the Women's Club at the grassroot level in the various districts so as to accelerate women's participation in various types of projects such as gardening, dress-making, bakery, piggery, agriculture, poultry keeping, rearing hares, fence-making, store-keeping and so on.

Women's Clubs organised at the grassroot

in co-operative forms look for the possibility of skills training and sources of finance for training. The Provincial Committee also receives information from the grassroot. In turn, this information is conveyed to the Harare Head Office for actioning.

"Sometimes we help the clubs with funds to finance their projects," said Mai Mbiva. She added, "Each group may get a loan of about \$400 from the Women's Revolving Fund. This loan is repaid without interest because the aim is to help women's groups engaging in development projects to stand on their feet financially".

It is through the said Revolving Fund that the following Clubs have managed to initiate diversified economic and social activities:

- Chengetanai uniform-making Project at Mandava in Chivi District.
- Shingirirai Club (Wood, wire-making and poultry projects) at Mucheke in Masvingo Town.

- Chitenderano Project in Bikita makes dresses and lastly
- Checheni in Bikita deals in poultry.

In these projects, men also play a crucial role though they are few.

The area trainers in the districts send periodic reports about the activities of the Women's Clubs. Basing on these reports, Mai Mbiva compiles/prepares monthly reports. Some copies of reports are kept in her office while other copies are sent to the Headquarters of the Women's Clubs, in Harare, which is headed by Mai Muture as Director.

Mai Mbiva proudly said, "We as organised women have registered notable achievements especially in uniform-making. Children now buy and use school uniforms at affordable prices. Some projects give us food which increases the health of our children." She said that women in Masvingo Province are now able to sell their agricultural produce for multi-purpose uses. At home, they get money from their family



## Women's groups also embark on poultry projects

- Zvatapiwa Agricultural Co-operative at Mucheke
- Batanai at Mwenezi does vegetable gardening, hare-rearing and poultry.
- Nharira is a Horticultural Project in Gutu District
- Bvisanungo Bakery operates at Jerera in Zaka
- Pepukai gardens at Mwenezi
- Mudadisi does uniform-making at Madzivadondo
- Muzvidziwa Piggery was established at Chivi

gardens. A lot of women are very interested in those projects but the problems of marketing and transport sometimes let them down. Drought is also a hurdle. However, those who do small irrigation schemes benefit a bit because many people go there to buy agricultural produce directly from them.

## Other Problems

These problems relate to capital which is necessary to start any economic project. Initially, most of the money used to finance

*Very best wishes on  
your birthday,  
Comrade President*



Fleming Road, Southerton • Box ST 430 Southerton • Telephone: 67701/62612 Harare • Telex: 24398 ZW



Management and Staff of

**LANGE CLOTHING (PVT.) LTD.**

Wish to express their warm  
congratulations to the President  
on his 65th Birthday  
and wish him many more

P.O. BOX 105  
Telephone 66576/9  
Telex: 4123  
HARARE

the women's projects in Masvingo Province was donated to the Women's Association. The Headquarters in Harare distributed the money accordingly. Other donors were West Germany, the European Economic Community (EEC) which provided financial assistance and the Government of Zimbabwe which helped a lot in terms of material, equipment and tools for gardening and land

tillage. Agritex made crop seeds available and assisted greatly.

On the whole, there is substantial development: a lot of women do learn courses. On behalf of women, Mai Mbiva said, "We thank our Government for encouraging various projects in the districts. There is no Chirimo now as we almost produce through-

out the year. Let me take this opportunity to ask the government officials to redouble their efforts to encourage projects for self-reliance. This helps alleviate unemployment in that women and their projects also help those youths who have failed academically. Most of the school-leavers, particularly the form fours take great interest in gardening and dressmaking". □

# Disert Inn Co-op Progresses

Four ex-combatants and six school-leavers had founded the Disert Inn Co-op on the 19th May of 1985. Each member paid \$10 as membership fee.

All the members contributed financially. They bought green maize from Mbare Musika at a cost of \$80,00. They sold them and raised a total profit of \$100 for two months.

## Second Phase

In the second phase, the Disert Inn Co-operators bought used clothes and kitchen utensils in the Low Density suburbs and resold them at various farms, estates, in the rural areas and in Harare. After carrying on this exercise for at least 16 months the co-op managed to accumulate \$2 000.

## 1986

On the 15th December, 1986 the co-op decided, at a meeting, to have shares increased to \$150 per member. Towards Christmas Holidays, the co-op had in its bank account \$500.

## 1987

According to the co-op's plan, the co-operators started selling tomatoes, onions and vegetables on the 6th January 1987. Sales were conducted at Old Musika and at Warren Park where the co-op is found at 28/37th Crescent.

In the same year, the co-op decided to send one of its members to do a course in agriculture at Kadoma Training Centre. This cost the co-op \$180 for the course fees and \$25 for transport. The course involving training in Farm Production and Animal Husbandry started on the 6th of August and almost took three weeks.

On the 16th October 1987 the co-op held a meeting to review its finances and it was found out that the Secretary and the Treasurer had stolen \$600. These two members were responsible for the cash of the co-op. Thus the cash was supposed to be \$2 700 but because of theft only \$2 100 was accounted for. The two who involved themselves in the theft scandal were expelled from the co-op on the 3rd November, 1987. On dismissal, their shares in the co-op were forfeited.

The 19th of December, 1987 was a

memorable day for the remaining members of Disert Inn co-op in that \$1 200 was equally shared among the eight. One member left the co-op because his parents had transferred to Gweru where they bought a new house. On his leaving, the co-op gave back \$112 as part of his shares. The co-op account was left with \$750.

## Co-op Property bought in 1988 and some of the operations of the Co-op

Date	Purchases	Amount \$
9th January	— 200 chickens (2 died on the way to Warren Park. The other 2 died on the 11/1/88	142,00
	— Starter Mash	96,00
	— Growers Finisher	168,00
	— Terramycine	15,30
	— ESB3	19,75
	— Transport	60,01
5th March	— chicken	142,00
	Total expenses	643,06
		643,06
	sales (196 chicken)	1 176,00
	miscellaneous	106,94
	Total cash	1 282,94
16th March	— Starter Mash	96,00
	— Growers Finisher	168,00
	— Terramycine	15,30
	— ESB3	7,10
	— Transport	53,00
		340,20
	— Balance	340,20
2nd June	Sales (200 chicks)	1 200,00
	— Total	13 142,74
24th June	— chicken	142,00
	— Grower Finisher	168,00
	— Starter Mash	96,00
	— Terramycine	15,30
	— ESB3	15,30
	— Transport	19,75
		60,01
	Balance after expenses	501,06
		2 641,68
3rd September	— sales (chicks)	1 200,00
	— Balance c/f	2 641,68
	— Transport of chicks from Shamva to Warren Park	250,00
	— Stove	591,68

These are some of the operations of the Disert In Co-op during the year of 1988. This information has been supplied by the co-op. The data is published unchanged.



# Makoni Speaks on Social Problems of Bindura

*In an interview with Zimbabwe News, Comrade A.N. Makoni, the Chief Executive Officer of Bindura Rural Council and Deputy Secretary, Youth League, ZANU (PF), Bindura District, disclosed that although Bindura was expanding very fast, he was of the view that there was still more room for expansion. There is still need for more residential and office accommodation, industrial and commercial undertakings in the town. Below is an interview conducted:*

**QUESTION:** *How is Bindura coping with the squatter problem?*

**ANSWER:** As far, as the Council is concerned, we have not had any problems of squatting by anyone in the Bindura Area. There is however, a District Squatter Committee, chaired by the District Administrator, and of which Council is a member, which meets regularly to review and monitor situations which have tendencies of squatting and appropriate action is taken accordingly.

**QUESTION:** *How do you allocate stands in the high density area? And how many people are on the waiting list?*

**ANSWER:** There are two things which must be understood first before we talk of the allocation of stands in the High Density Area. All land under Bindura Town is state land and is administered by the Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development, which ultimately, must approve the allocation of such state land to any person. Prior to Independence, no one could own land in the High Density Area: all houses had to be constructed by the local authority through loans obtained from Central Government and then rented out indefinitely. The Government introduced the Home Ownership Scheme, soon after Independence and this had the effect of allowing people (a) to own for the first time, houses in the area and (b) to buy land and construct their own houses instead of relying solely on the local authority.

A person wanting to buy a stand in the High Density Area, must be on the Council's waiting list: the waiting list must be renewed every year. Once it is established that he/she is on the waiting list, he/she is given a form to complete. The form seeks, *inter alia*, the following information, name, whether married etc, date of birth, registration particulars, occupation and remuneration, the value of the house to be built, etc. The form then comes before the Planning and Works Sub Committee of Town Board for scrutiny and recommendation to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development for their final vetting and issuing of a Lease Agreement to enable that person to commence work on the stand.

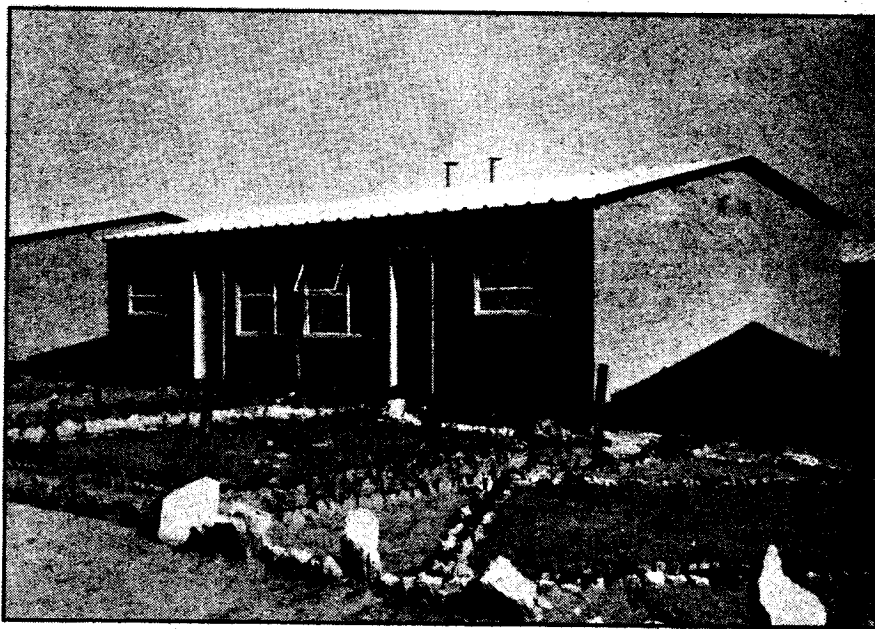
Council's housing waiting list stood at 2 100 as on 31 December 1988. There is an annual increase to the list of about 150.

**QUESTION:** *There is an increasing number in the middle and high income bracket in the town. Have stands been allocated to them?*

**ANSWER:** We want Bindura to grow and we will do all we can to ensure that all those who want stands get the stands. We are allocating stands to this class of people daily in the low and middle density areas of the town.

**QUESTION:** *A person who has been in Bindura some five years ago will wonder of the structural changes which have taken place in the town. What is the reason behind this sudden increase in the building industry?*

**ANSWER:** Yes, some construction is noticeable in Bindura these days, but as far as we are concerned, this is not enough, and the development is not as fast as we would have wished. The main reason behind this, of course, is the policy of decentralisation introduced by Central Government in 1984. Bindura was declared the Provincial Capital of Mashonaland Central Province. There is still need for more residential and office accommodation, industrial and commercial undertakings in the town.



"There is still need for more residential stands," says Makoni

**QUESTION:** *Is there anything which you think the Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development is not doing as regards to your Rural Council?*

**ANSWER:** No. The Ministry has done all in its power to assist us in our endeavours to develop Bindura. Of course we would have wished for more money, but as we all know the demands on the national cake are far too many. We are grateful for what we receive.

**QUESTION:** *Is the present source of water sufficient to the increasing population of Bindura?*

**ANSWER:** Yes. We draw our water from the Mwenje Dam on the Mazowe River. The river has never run dry. The water so drawn is then treated in one of the most modern and up to date water treatment plants upgraded in 1983 at a cost of \$2.1 million.

**QUESTION:** *What other problems can you say are being faced by Bindura residents and the rural council itself?*

**ANSWER:** The main problem we face is that of residential accommodation. In order to reduce the housing demand significantly, it is necessary to construct at least 200 houses a year for the next 10 years.

**QUESTION:** *What can you say to have been the greatest achievement of the Rural Council?*

**ANSWER:** We view our services to the community as deserving equal attention: we have provided houses, schools, clinics, recreational facilities, proper water and sewerage reticulation facilities over the years.

**QUESTION:** *Have you been able to lure some industrialists to invest in your town?*

**ANSWER:** Yes, though I cannot disclose these now. But you might be interested to

know that we have the biggest Cotton Ginnery in the country.

**QUESTION:** *Zimbabwean towns and cities are full of unemployed Youths and Bindura is no exception. What are you doing in your town in order to generate employment?*

**ANSWER:** This is not an easy subject at all. We have tried to absorb some of these youths into Council whenever the opportunity permitted. □

# Disease-free Water for Villagers

**R**esidents of Tazvinzwa village in Chendambuya near Headlands in Manicaland say that going to fetch water from wells and rivers have long become a thing of the past since they are now getting disease-free water from boreholes within reasonable distances from their houses.

Since independence there has been a country-wide campaign to provide clean water to everyone in Zimbabwe. In urban areas people have always been exposed to safe water but this was not the case with rural people who entirely depended on river and well water. The rural people's health was neglected by the colonial government. They were treated as secondary citizens of their mother country.

There are teams going round the country sinking boreholes and this programme is facilitating rural people to have clean water right at their door-steps.

A Zimbabwe News team visited some of the villages with boreholes in Chendambuya, Makoni District. Tazvinzwa village has four boreholes. All the boreholes are fenced to prevent domestic animals such as goats, dogs, cattle and donkeys from spoiling the surrounding environment. In the dry season goats and cattle are seen loitering around the boreholes looking for water.

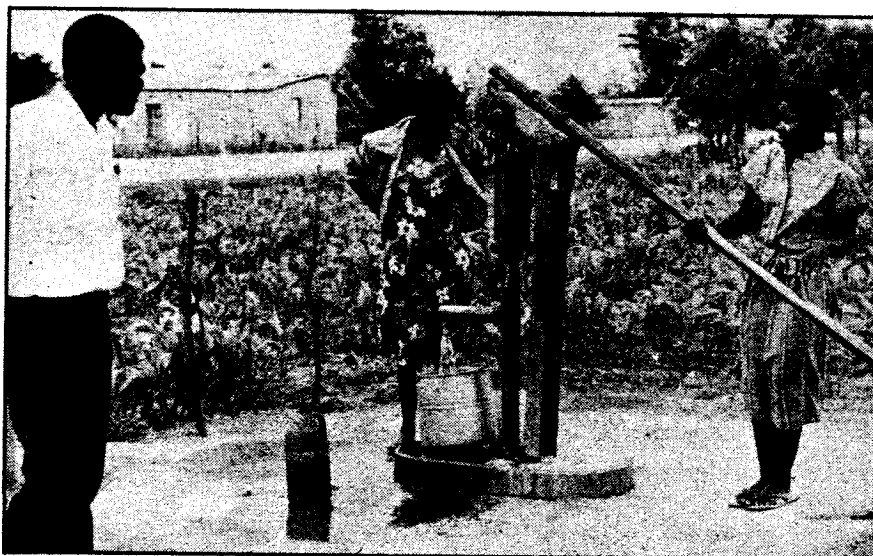
## Clean Borehole Water

Gone are those days when people used to wash their clothes in rivers. People in Tazvinzwa and many other villages are now washing their clothes at the boreholes because at each borehole there is a washing sink and a drying line. No one is allowed to wash in the river.

Families who use a particular borehole take turns to clean the area surrounding it. There is a committee which looks after the well-being of the boreholes in the village. This Caretaker Committee sets the duty roster for cleaning the boreholes. It also looks into the provision of lubricants and break-downs. Whenever they find a fault on any borehole they take the matter to Mayo where the maintenance team is based.

Residents of Tazvinzwa village are very pleased with the sinking of the boreholes even though they could not understand the whole idea behind the programme in the first place. Instead of walking long distances to rivers and wells with buckets of water, women are now seeing the task of fetching water as a play.

Getting water from wells used to make life difficult for the villagers because in the dry season most of the wells used to dry up. The only alternative was to go to distant rivers where they would get dirty water.



Borehole water reduces diseases like diarrhoea

River water was very unhealthy since all the dirt from the villages end up in the rivers after raining. This promoted diseases like diarrhoea. To make matters worse the villages had no toilets and relied on the bush at that time. Therefore all the wastes were washed down to the wells and rivers by the rains.

## Blair Toilets

At present every family has been urged to have a blair toilet and the building materials and roofing sheets are provided by the government.

A number of people from the villages have been taught how to build the blair toilets. People who attended the lessons have the sole right to build these toilets. They build them at a cost of \$30 each, a price which

every villager can afford.

There is another team which was taught how to build sinks at boreholes. People who use a particular borehole supply bricks, sand and stones while cement is provided by the government.

"We were so pleased when our boreholes were completed that we decided to brew beer and mahewu and have a celebration party at the official opening of each of the boreholes", said one woman who is a member of the Caretaker Committee in Tazvinzwa village. She added that there is going to be a team which sees to it that no people go to wash their clothes in rivers. People can only get water from the river when they want to use it for construction purposes and not for household work. □

## Housing Co-op

**S**helter for all by the year 2 000 was the main aim of the government when it introduced many schemes to implement the call. As a response from some people, a Housing Co-op was formed in Nyameni township in Marondera.

### Formation

Comrade S. Jacob, the ZANU (PF) Secretary for Transport, Mashonaland East Province, was the brains behind its formation. This was in 1987 when Mr. Jacob approached the workers committee of the town council to map out an idea of a Housing Co-op. The workers committee agreed and selected a number of people who were

without houses to contribute \$25 each for the project. They later decreased their contribution to \$10 per month plus a \$3 000 loan from the council.

From the 20 members on this project, only one dropped out, the reason being that he got a priority from the town council on the housing waiting list. So the rest of the members carried on with their project which included builders, carpenters and painters. Some of the houses are by now complete. Many people are starting to engage themselves in these 'lodgers' housing co-ops but due to the lack of stands in Nyameni, they are not all in progress. □

# Wilson Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd.

CRANE HIRE DIVISION

A member of D.C. de Sousa Group of Companies

To our Esteemed  
President His Excellency

---

***CDE ROBERT MUGABE***

---

Warmest congratulations  
on your 65th Birthday.  
We look forward to see many more

P.O. BOX 3520  
PHONES 67427, 67429  
HARARE



**almin**

joins the nation in  
congratulating the  
**President Cde. R.G. Mugabe**  
in his 65th Birthday

**almin metal industries limited**

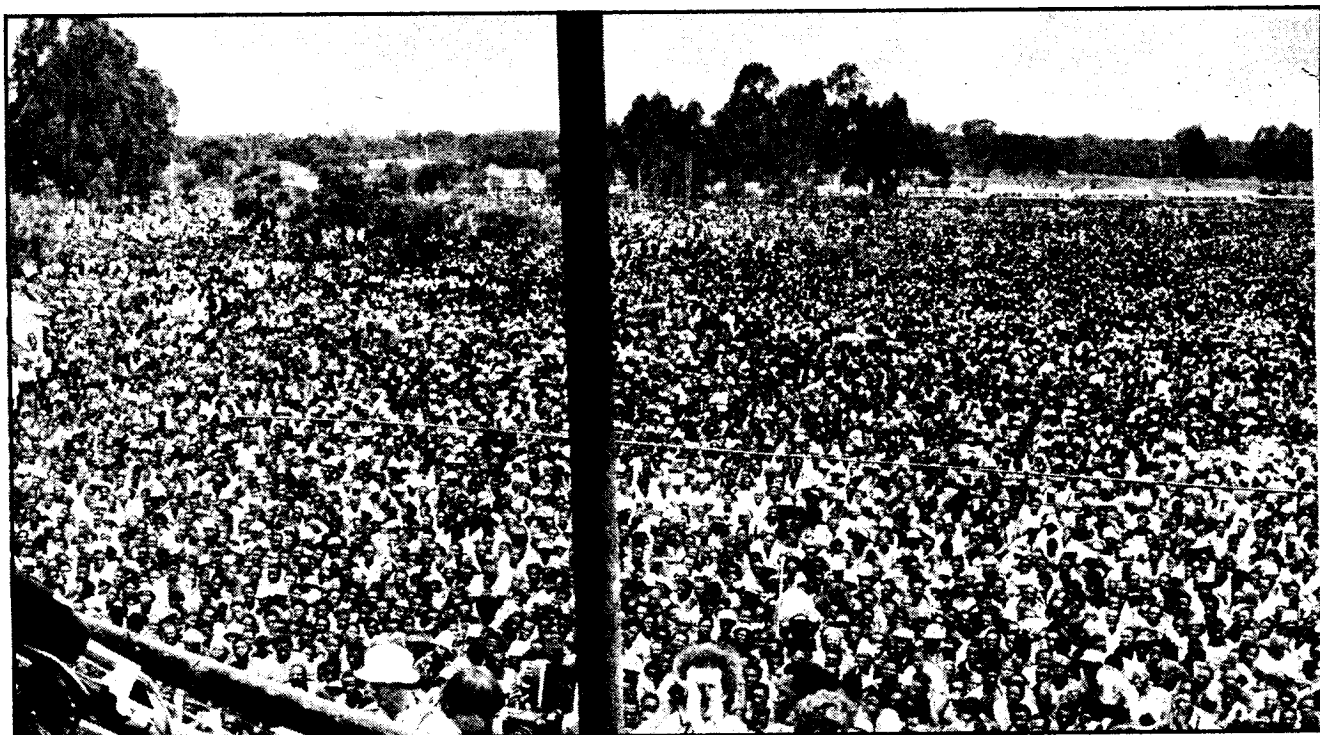
Cnr. DAGENHAM/WILLOWVALE ROADS  
WILLOWVALE  
HARARE

P.O. BOX ST. 394  
TELEPHONE: 64511/67766  
CABLES: "ALMIN"  
TELEX: 4-308



# Why must People Attend Political Meetings and Rallies?

By Tawengwa Gotoru



Attending Political Meetings and Rallies enhances one's political and social consciousness

**E**ight solid years have elapsed since we attained our independence in Zimbabwe but we still have certain elements which do not understand and appreciate the importance of attending political meetings and rallies — people who are so politically backward that they always want someone to drive them to a meeting. Because of this reluctance coupled with the lack of appreciation, it has become a common practice to some people that whenever they hear a voice calling for a meeting, they take towels and soap and take a lengthy bath — though unnecessary. Some, who are not in good terms with water find themselves going back to bed and brave the boring and unwanted sleep until the meeting is over.

Another group, braver than those who take unnecessary bath and sleep feel man-enough to face the people who will be calling for the meeting, and openly tell them that the war is over and that they cannot entertain the idea of sitting on open air ground shouting slogans. These people boast that they know everything about political issues. They strongly stand unmovable on the fact that they have been directly involved in politics during the liberation war “so what else

do you want to tell us about politics”, they say.

## Dynamic Nature of Politics

Yes the war is over and we have an uncountable number of people who have been involved in politics in one way or the other during the struggle but it must be born in mind that politics is non-static. Because of its (politics) dynamic nature one has to congregate with others, discuss current issues in order to be knowledgeable of the goings-on in any given society which aspires to enhance oneness at the end of the day.

However some people are certainly overlooking one vital thing or maybe they have better things to do than to think even briefly about the difference between the political meetings during the liberation war and post-independence situation. The difference is obviously more complex than it appears on the surface.

During the war of liberation (Chimurenga) meetings in the form of pungwes and the like were held throughout the country. These were to conscientise people of the aims and reasons for waging an armed struggle. The meetings helped to win the hearts of the

majority and the phenomenon of the fish and water existed between the freedom fighters and the masses. The spirit of oneness existed and this unfailingly resulted in the enemy losing support from the majority. People came together and identified their common enemy. Had it not been for these meetings people could not have come to the point of fighting hand in hand with the freedom fighters and we could not be talking of independent Zimbabwe. Every individual could have done it the way he felt was better but the fact is that one brick does not build a house — United we stand and divided we fall!

A lot has been said encouraging the people of Zimbabwe to work together, that is collectively in order to eradicate individualism and privatism but some elements still believe that working individually is the best.

## New Enemies

It has been mentioned in the text that some individuals claim to know a lot about politics because they have been involved in it throughout the struggle. This is true, but the question is; With nine years after the liberation war, is the situation still the same? Do

we still have to preach about destroying bridges, kill whitemen's cattle, burn factories and plantations? Obviously, the answer is a big NO! We are now living in a new environment whereby we are facing and dealing with new enemies.

If we go to a political meeting today, we don't talk of mujibha and chimbwido (boys and girls respectively) carrying sadza to bases, or about sending them to reconnoitre enemies' camps. This has long become a thing of the past. In the light of the above, how then can someone claim that there is no reason for attending a political meeting or a rally because one used to preach political gospels during the liberation struggle?

Everything changes and we must appreciate this and of course adapt to the new situations. We fought tirelessly for our independence and we won. The war is still on, in fact we have a lot to fight for and against if we want to see ourselves a success at the end of the day. This is achievable if only people can repent from the spirit of "I know everything" and entertain other people's views. By coming together, we can beyond any doubt develop our beloved country.

#### Undesirable Elements

The thing that undermines quick develop-

through certain channels. Therefore, if people attend meetings they air their views and the leaders then take the views or whatever the case maybe to higher authorities until it reaches the intended destinations. Our leaders can then look into the matter and put the records straight or redress the grievances or whatever needs to be done.

But if people decide to shun these meetings how can they maintain their relationship and mutual understanding with the leadership of the country? They don't know that their contribution no matter how minor they may look on the surface, can be of significance socio-economically and politically.

I don't hesitate to term people who harbour their views and take passenger seats in a society as dormant citizens or members of the community. They retard progress. Referring to the Bible, Jesus at one time commanded a fig tree which never produced anything to dry. Likewise, dormant citizens can be referred to as barren fig trees.

#### Unity Accord

Of recent, we have witnessed the first anniversary or rather the birthday of the Unity Accord between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU and the intergration exercise is in full

at all pleased with the prevalent peaceful atmosphere. As a result we must meet at regular intervals to find ways of countering all attempts by the enemy to disrupt our peace and unity. In this case, the dormant citizens, barren fig-trees who decide to remain observers but are always seen shouting their lungs out whenever one or two things go wrong, must start to join the rest and guard against destructive forces.

#### Socialists

We aspire to become socialists. How can we achieve this goal if everyone decides to shun political meetings and rallies? We can only work collectively and manage to form successful co-operatives if we can come together to discuss socio-economic and political matters as a family. Some people do not know that Rome was not built overnight. Whenever something is debated at a meeting, they want to see positive results the following morning.

Often people complain of having no sufficient bus services, roads, no this and that. They complain in public functions and in beerhalls, but never come together as a community and choose a delegation which will then forward the case to responsible authorities after sensible discussions. This is so be-



Leaders of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU at a Unity Rally: Left to Right: Dr. Joshua Nkomo, Vice-President Simon Muzenda, Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi and Comrade John Nkomo

ment or slows progress in a society is that some 'smart' people decide to remain behind their doors whenever there is a rally or a meeting. Whenever something undesirable occurs the very people are seen on the forefront complaining. They always want to be observers — in that case distant observers. When do they expect to do all the thinking for themselves?

I am of the opinion that everyone whether he or she is for or against the party must give himself/herself an opportunity to attend political meetings and rallies. This is the time when one has the chance to speak out his mind. Mostly people's grievances are forwarded to the responsible authorities

swing. After the historic signing of the Unity Accord some people decided to sit back, fold their arms and become passive observers as far as political issues are concerned. They forget that for peace to persist or flourish people must always come together like a football team — talk and remove all undesirable elements. Its like a new born baby. Without sufficient care from the mother, the baby will never grow well. It will be prone to any disease. The same with our unity and peace, if we dont nurse it, it will never flourish and the enemy will unfailingly find somewhere to squeeze in and start to disintegrate the people.

Our country had got enemies who are not

cause there is a general feeling and belief that meetings and gatherings are there for shouting slogans.

Of course, we can debate all day long in beerhalls or wherever we may be but who will take our views further from the beerhall exit? No one! In every community everyone has the right to make his views known to others but if the negative attitude towards meetings persists, we will never get the chance of making others and the community at large aware of our thinking on certain issues. So, forward with attending meetings and down with hiding in bathing rooms and bedrooms whenever there is a meeting or a rally! □

# An Outcry About South African and Namibian Refugee Women and Children



A representative of the Detainees Aid Committee (Azania) giving a speech at a Seminar in Harare

From January 16 to 18 a seminar on the special needs of South African and Namibian refugee children and women was held at Harare's International Conference Centre. The seminar was highlighting the plight of women and children of the war ravaged South Africa and Namibia. Women and children are found to be target in every war thus making them the softer target of the enemy.

The chairperson of the special committee against apartheid, Major-General Joseph Garba outlined the suffering born by Zimbabwe and other Frontline states because of the refugees of South Africa and Namibia. He urged the international community to

give more support to all refugee programmes intended for the suffering nations. Major General Garba told the gathering that a special task force has been formed headed by Sudan which has organised meetings and solidarities to assess the refugees' needs.

The acts of brutality and massacres against black South Africans and Namibians was an ongoing routine perpetrated by the Pretoria regime.

Exploitation of domestic workers, harassment and torture, arrests and detentions with women experiencing miscarriages while in detention. This is the order of the day in

South Africa and Namibia. The international community gave pressure to the South Africa regime to abandon the evil policy of apartheid. This has resulted in the formation of the parents of the detained children committee. Major General Garba summed up by saying in a few months time there will be no Namibian/refugees.

At the same seminar the First Lady, Comrade Sally Mugabe, outlined the need for mothers to receive the correct orientation, and be committed towards their country. They should impart this spirit into their children. Amai Mugabe called for the urgent implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the child scheduled for this year. □

## 7 DAYS FREE STOPOVER

INCLUDES HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN MALTA AND SOFIA

*That's right! Stopovers in either direction!*

*7 days in a fully equipped apartment*

*in Malta or 2 days half board in a*

*5 star hotel. FREE!!*

*Fly the bonus airline*

*Discover old history, golden beaches,*

*winter ski resorts and*

*friendly people.*

# BALKAN

55 SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE HARARE: PH 729213 TELEX 4203



The Small Enterprises Development Corporation (SEDCO) Act was enacted in 1983. The Corporation commenced operations in April 1984.

SEDCO was formed in order to develop small enterprises among Zimbabweans who otherwise would not be able to enter into business because they could not fulfil the usual conditions required by established financial institutions for loans.

Established institutions normally require collateral which ordinary Zimbabweans do not have. They demand a track record of previous business experience which again Zimbabweans do not have as they were excluded from the main stream of economic activities during the colonial days. SEDCO was therefore formed to assist enterprises which cannot fulfil some of these traditional requirements by financial institutions.

SEDCO has its Head Office in Harare with five branch offices in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo and Mutare. The Harare office caters for three provinces whilst the Bulawayo one caters for two.

#### Services

The services offered by the Corporation can be listed under two main headings:

- Financial Assistance
- Business Management

When an application is submitted to the Corporation a detailed assessment of the project is made to determine its viability. The test is that a project should be able to repay its loan from its income. If the income is not sufficient to meet the cost of operations as well as loan repayments, then such a project is not viable.

As already stated above most of our business people lack adequate past business experience and also do not usually have collateral. Therefore they cannot provide traditional security. Our only way to provide security is to ensure that the enterprises we assist are operated on the basis of sound business practices.

To do this an assessment of the ability of each management for a given project is made and suitable management courses are recommended where they are inadequate. The Corporation provides these management training courses to its clients and follows them through with consultancy visits to ensure that the managers of these enterprises follow proper business methods.

The training and consultancy if effectively carried out provides adequate security for our loans.

SEDCO provides financial assistance from as little as \$2 000 to \$300 000. Most of the loans are around \$15 000.

SEDCO prefers to cater for small enterprises rather than emergent business people as some of them could have been in business for some time whilst others are new in business.

#### Problems

As a new organisation operating in a high

# SEDCO's Role in De

risk area there are bound to be problems in building up the organisation. However, the Corporation has been established on a sound basis and should be able to overcome most of the obstacles in its way.

One major problem is our inability to satisfy the high demand for our assistance from business people. This arises as a result of inadequate staff to process all applications expeditiously as well as a very high staff turnover of our more experienced officers. This has led to huge backlogs of applications. With our lending now running at \$10 million a year we do not have an adequate capital base to meet the demand and hence projects have to be placed on a queue to await the availability of funds.

It would be rather premature at present to talk about the Corporation's greatest achievements except that in this short space of time we have managed to encourage more Zimbabweans to enter into more productive enterprises as against the commercial activities which dominated our lending at the beginning.

SEDCO is also, with the assistance of the Canadian Government through the Manitoba Institute of Management, conducting Entrepreneurship Development Courses. These are very exciting and many new productive projects are being established by Zimbabweans through these courses.



SEDCO assists Small Enterprises to become viable in a

## Questions You Would Like to Know About SEDCO Answered

**QUESTION:** What is SEDCO?

**ANSWER:** SEDCO (Small Enterprises Development Corporation) was set up in November 1984, following the enactment of the Small Enterprises Development Corporation Act No. 16 of 1983 by the President and the Parliament of Zimbabwe, as a development finance institution.

**QUESTION:** What are its objectives?

**ANSWER:** Its objectives, in simple terms are to:-

- promote and accelerate the development of commerce and industry in Zimbabwe's rural areas and small towns;
- create more employment and income generation for people living in the eco-

nomically;

- sustain economically viable enterprises;
- foster self-reliance and greater participation in economic life by the majority of Zimbabwean nationals through co-operative enterprises;
- stimulate and increase exports from the small enterprise sector;
- create more wealth through increased productivity in the small enterprise sector.

**QUESTION:** What does SEDCO do?

**ANSWER:**

- encourages and assists in the establishment of co-operatives and small commercial and industrial enterprises;

# Development



all spheres including the commercial sector

- provides assistance in the form of financial assistance, management counselling and training, information and advice to co-operatives and small commercial and industrial enterprises;
- provides assistance for schemes relating to reconstruction, expansion, better organisation and modernisation of existing and new co-operatives and commercial and industrial enterprises;
- advises government on policy issues concerning co-operatives and commercial and industrial enterprises.

The overriding objective of SEDCO is to encourage development of commerce and industry in Zimbabwe's rural areas and small towns and the creation of more employment and income generation for people living in economically depressed areas and the creation of more wealth through increased productivity in the small enterprise sector

**ANSWER:** SEDCO assists in the creation of

any viable enterprise as long as they are in the national interest in Zimbabwe. SEDCO places emphasis on projects that create jobs and manufacture products. The projects can be on-going enterprises that are being expanded or restructured; or they can be new ones. Besides assisting enterprises in the commercial and industrial sectors SEDCO can also assist small construction and service enterprise.

**QUESTION:** *What type of assistance does SEDCO provide?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO's principal services are as follows:

Loans:

- short term repayable over 3 years
- medium term repayable over 5 years
- long term repayable over 5-10 years

Loans can be for financing:

- fixed capital comprising land and/or buildings;
- pre-operational interest;
- working capital to:
  - finance inventories
  - pay salaries and wages for a specified period of time
  - provide for other approved expenditures

Lease Financing:

leasing of machinery and equipment for durations similar to those for loans.

- Project Identification and Development: This exercise seeks to identify investment opportunities. Identified projects are offered to interested entrepreneurs who will be assisted financially and technically should they need such assistance
- Management Consultancy: — a comprehensive service providing counselling in the various functional areas of an enterprise.
- Management Training: As for management consultancy but in a classroom situation. This service reinforces counselling and is intended to impart skills to SEDCO clients.

**QUESTION:** *What do SEDCO's services cost?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO is financed by the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe to facilitate and accelerate the process of development of the country's rural areas and small towns. Therefore, as an organisation financed by public funds to assist our nationals interested in business, SEDCO charges modest interest rates on loans advanced and other minimal administrative charges to its clients. The administrative charge to be levied will be based on the amount of loan secured.

There is also a non-refundable application fee of:-

- \$5,00 for co-operatives; and
- \$10,00 for sole proprietorships, limited companies and partnerships.

**QUESTION:** *Who gets SEDCO assistance?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO will advance assistance to:-

- co-operatives
- partnerships

- limited companies
  - sole proprietors
- provided they meet SEDCO's lending criteria. The beneficiaries will be Zimbabwean citizens resident in Zimbabwe who should not be under eighteen (18) years of age; who already operate, or wish to set up a business enterprise.

**QUESTION:** *How big should the enterprise be?*

**ANSWER:** Currently, even though the definition of a small enterprise may be defined from time to time by SEDCO, an enterprise with total fixed assets of not more than \$500 000 and/or employing not more than 50 people should qualify as a small enterprise.

**QUESTION:** *Does the enterprise have to be labour intensive?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO gives priority to the promotion of less capital intensive projects and seeks to create jobs at reasonably low cost. The intention is that the enterprise should provide high annual production (manufacturing) and/or a foreign earning or saving per unit of investment in accordance with the objectives of the national plan.

**QUESTION:** *Why does SEDCO assist both emerging and existing enterprises?*

**ANSWER:** It is obvious that it is far easier and usually cheaper to create jobs and manufacturing-value-added, if an existing enterprise can be revived or expanded. However emerging enterprises are SEDCO's priority areas for assistance. In both cases SEDCO may provide managerial, marketing and technical know-how to ensure a good take-off for an emerging enterprise and transform existing resources into a successful enterprise.

**QUESTION:** *Does SEDCO assist with ideas for new commercial and industrial enterprises?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO gives special attention to underdeveloped, economically depressed rural areas and small towns. SEDCO undertakes special studies to identify commercial and/or industrial opportunities and prepare plans for new enterprises as described under project identification and development, above.

**QUESTION:** *Can SEDCO provide industrial information?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO may provide, free of charge or at a minimal charge, industrial information such as were particular equipment can be bought. Entrepreneurs should request such information and explain why they need the information. SEDCO will endeavour to provide whatever information may be required for the establishment of a productive enterprise.

**QUESTION:** *Does SEDCO assist in technology adaptation?*

**ANSWER:** An important aspect of the assistance given by SEDCO is the adaptation of technologies to the needs of rural areas and small towns. This can be through specially designed and planned development

projects; or adapted modern technology to suit small enterprises.

SEDCO can evaluate a number of appropriate technologies which should be utilised in these areas. Information could be made available to entrepreneurs when available. This may be of assistance in the establishment of new industries or in the expansion or rehabilitation of an existing enterprise.

**QUESTION:** After contact is made by potential clients can SEDCO help?

**ANSWER:** SEDCO may, if approached, advise prospective entrepreneurs where to go or to whom they should approach regarding negotiation of contracts, credibility between partners, and elimination of certain misunderstandings that are likely to be encountered by new entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs or prospective ones should approach SEDCO with specific requests to enable the corporation to establish the type of assistance to recommend.

**QUESTION:** How do rural and small town entrepreneurs get SEDCO assistance?

**ANSWER:** We suggest that you write to us or visit your nearest SEDCO office with an outline of your ideas. SEDCO can then indicate what further action is required by you and in what way it can be of initial assistance.

Entrepreneurs may more readily secure SEDCO assistance if they are willing to:-

- put down the required equity contribution;
- commit themselves to sharing the costs of studies and relevant follow-up activities;
- attend basic training sessions or seminars, conferences or workshops in various business aspects for their own development.

**QUESTION:** What is the required equity contribution?

**ANSWER:** The required equity contribution is as follows:

- a minimum of 10% for co-operatives
- a minimum of 15% for non-co-operatives

**QUESTION:** Do I get assistance after submitting an outline of my ideas?

**ANSWER:** No, not at this stage. Our project analysts, from the projects division, discuss your ideas with you, after which you may take an application form. When you submit your form completed with all the required supporting information, they will visit the location of the intended business. After all necessary investigations which includes the studying of:-

- national, provincial or district development plans
- the availability of raw materials
- the basic needs of the local populations, as a means to find out if there is market potential for the proposed venture, they submit their investigation reports and/or recommendations to the approving authority who will decide whether or not to grant assistance.

**QUESTION:** How does SEDCO decide whether or not to help a project

**ANSWER:** We have what we term project evaluation. In evaluating projects, commercial profitability must be established as a prerequisite. In addition, other development criteria and measures should always be considered, and some weighting given to projects with such attributes as:-

- creation of employment and skills development;
- promotion of national saving;
- foreign currency earnings/savings;
- utilisation of domestic resources;
- provision of basic necessities to under-developed areas;
- development of technology;
- decentralisation of economic activities.

However before SEDCO can set out to evaluate a project it requires that a full application be submitted. An application form on its own is not a full submission. SEDCO considers an application to be a proposal that includes the following:

- fully completed application form
- copy of registration certificate of organisation
- memorandum and articles of association/partnership agreement/constitution
- copy of lease agreement/title deeds
- proof of ownership of assets offered as collateral security

Without these or a good number of the items, an application is not considered complete and action on the incomplete submission may be delayed or not taken at all.

**QUESTION:** What other conditions should an applicant satisfy?

**ANSWER:** It is important to decide on the form of ownership of your business before you approach SEDCO. After that you should then obtain the necessary legal documents e.g.,

- memorandum and articles of association for companies;
- registration certificate of the organisation — companies and co-operatives.

**QUESTION:** Where should I begin in planning my business?

**ANSWER:** Approaching SEDCO or any other finance house for funding should be one of the final acts in the process of planning a business venture. Of course SEDCO can be approached at an earlier stage for ideas. A business venture is not dreamt of — it is planned. The first thing then is to decide on the type of business to get into or the type of product to produce or service to provide. Then choose a site and arrange to have permission to operate from that place.

Ascertain local authority requirements for the business and satisfy yourself that you will be able to meet them, familiarise your-



Economic centres mushrooming in the rural areas through SEDCO help

- operating permit/licence
- proof of availability of guarantor and proof of guarantor's ownership of assets offered as security
- proof of demand for product or service
- performance record of business — profit/loss accounts and balance sheets, etc. — or projected performance of new business.
- proof of availability of equity contribution or proof of past investment into business
- agreement of sale where proposition involves buying of on-going business concern
- any other documentation considered helpful.

self with sources of materials or goods and get some idea about prices and costs. Work out how much it will cost to start and run the business. Assess your own contribution towards meeting the cost. The difference is what you should look for from finance houses. It is best that everything is written down as financiers ask for PROOF (see above). Putting things on paper also helps your thinking.

**QUESTION:** Can I get assistance from SEDCO if I have no conventional collateral Security?

**ANSWER:** Yes, SEDCO believes that a viable proposal will not be sacrificed for lack of conventional security. There are other



things that help in this respect. One can have a guarantor. In addition, one's good track or personal record and ability are of critical importance.

**QUESTION:** *Do I have to repay the loan in the first month my business starts operating?*

**ANSWER:** SEDCO allows a grace period of:-

- not more than 3 months for a short-term loan;
- not more than 12 months for a medium-term loan;
- not more than 24 months for a long-term loan.

The SEDCO Board has an option to vary the grace period as it deems necessary. The Corporation may require the borrower to be advanced part of the loan funds to allow monitoring project progress before releasing the remainder of the loan funds.

**QUESTION:** *Do you monitor a client's enterprise?*

**ANSWER:** We monitor the businesses of our clients to see if they are making progress. SEDCO has a lot of interest in its clients progress because a client's success is SEDCO's success.

**QUESTION:** *What will SEDCO do if a client's business shows no progress?*

**ANSWER:** Consultant officers investigate causes contributing to failure of a client's enterprise. They identify the causes and other possible constraints and advise a client of these negative factors. Identification of these non-progress factors is synonymous to identification of the training needs of a client or clients. A special training session will be arranged specifically for these particular clients. There will be follow-up activities to see how the clients are performing following a special training session. □

## PROFILE

# Comrade Fay Chung

By B.N. Chisvo

In the women's camp, they should be rejoicing now to have one of the most "radical but reasonable" women elevated to ministerial level. The woman is no novice to ZANU (PF), let alone the armed struggle. She was involved fully in the Chimurenga II, by virtue of being at the rear, in Mozambique's ZANU Camps. Being one of the women educators and modern politicians, political scientists think she was long overdue to head the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. I also think the women's league of our ruling party is proud to have a straight forward person and who is light-coloured to lead one sphere of "their society", I am talking of no other than Comrade Fay King Chung. The woman intelligensia who does not run with the hare and then chase with the dog. The woman who spearheaded a revolutionary outlook in the Education headquarters at Matenje Camp, Tete Province in Mozambique. By then in 1977, she was only the Deputy Research Officer, but played a big part in setting up a research unit. This research unit composed of about twelve members who produced 30 books in Agriculture, English, Shona and Economics. Remember this was also despite of the hassles and bombings they had to encounter from the Smith regime's airforce planes. That time, up to June 1980, the research unit ran concurrently with two other very progressive programmes. These programmes were a teachers' training programme for two sets of teachers. The first set ran for 5 months for the more than 400 teachers (from the three different education camps around Mozambique, that is Doeroi, Chibawawa and Matenje) popularly known as Teacher Education One (T.E.1). This set was normally designed to equip the teacher for the refugee children with the teaching methodology and child psychology. Since 3/4 of the more than 400 had not received any form of teacher training back at home. The secondary teacher did a "Teacher Education Two" (T.E.2) course for one full year. Here Comrade Fay is well



Comrade Fay Chung

known by the combatants and ex-refugee teacher trainees for being too concerned about the content to be covered in the course which was:-

- Educational Psychology
- Educational Philosophy
- Educational Administration
- Methods of Teaching and
- Curriculum Development

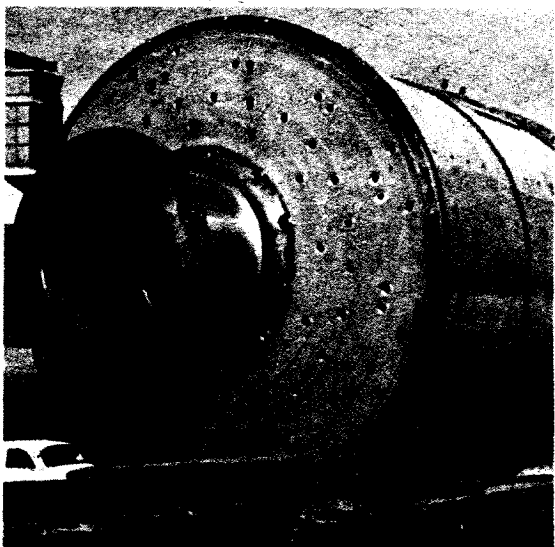
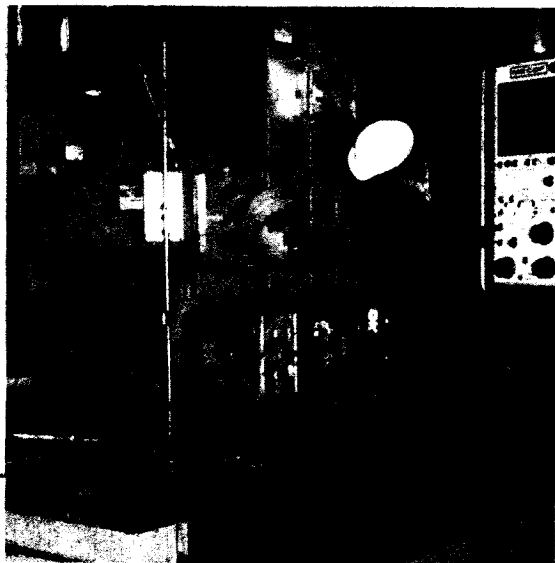
All the handouts on the lectures the teacher education programmes initiated by Comrade Fay, can be obtained on request at ZIMFEP offices. In fact, ZIMFEP is now printing a series of books on the lectures from this revolutionary teachers' course under the title:-

The New Teacher. So here we are the woman initiated and spearheaded a teacher's course to turn a teacher into an agent of change. At independence, Comrade Fay did

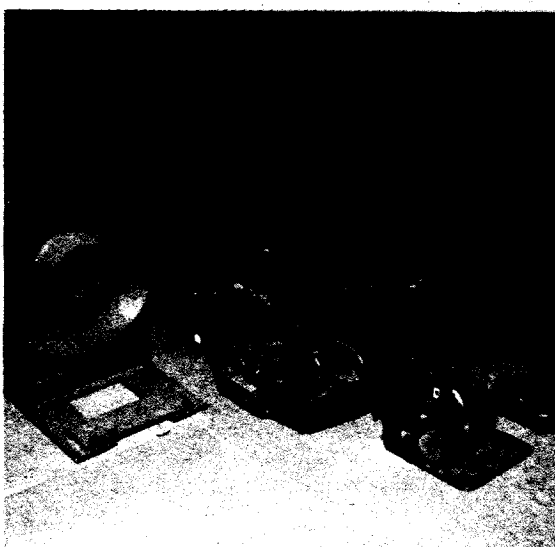
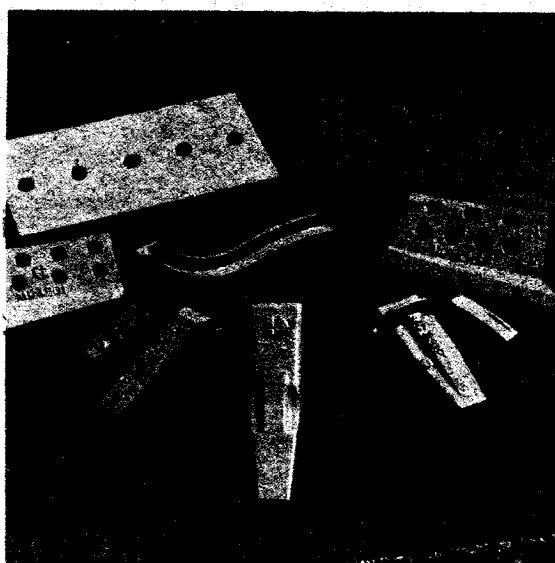
not bury the revolutionary teacher's course, but rejuvenated it, this time formally as ZINTEC. When it started in 1981, preference was also given to the 600 whom she had seen through the two sets of the teacher education course. Some people will be surprised to hear that Comrade Fay though Asian (but a citizen of Zimbabwe) joined the ZANU armed struggle voluntarily, without any coercion in 1973. By that time she was a lecturer at the University of Zambia. She joined ZANU after noticing that it was the armed struggle which was the only way to liberate her country (she was born here). At the University of Zambia she is well known for being excellent in theatre. She formed a ZANU theatre group which used to travel with her in Zambia, dramatising plays portraying the Zimbabwe liberation struggle and raising funds for ZANU. Before she went to Mozambique, she worked in the Education and Culture department in Tanzania. Comrade Fay is a genuine party cadre who witnessed the detente phase which interrupted the armed struggle, the arrest and imprisonment of the ZANU leadership especially after the death of Comrade Herbert Chitepo. She painfully witnessed the repursions of detente; shortage of food for the mighty ZANLA forces and lack of leadership — guidance and discipline. She had to travel to Tanzania, when she joined in the ZANU campaign against detente. After that successful ("misau") mission, she had to fly to Britain when she was to gain support for the late Comrade Tongogara and other leaders' release from prison. She obtained support on this campaign from her former boss at work, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, Rex Chiwara, Simbi Mubako and others. Quite a number opposed the idea of the campaign, which was also very fruitful. Whilst in UK, London, she organised fund raising activities to pay a solicitor to argue for Comrade Tongogara

### A Dedicated Revolutionary

Here we are, we have seen how dedicated and selfless a revolutionary woman can be.



# ISSELS



## FOR CASTING TOMORROW TODAY

Issels is committed to the advancement, development and involvement of our employees, our community and our nation. We at Issels have proved, through our achievements, that though we belong to a Third World country, we have First World skills committed in our support of Government's aims and objectives thus promoting communication and co-operation at all levels within our company. We embrace the engineering, mining earth-moving and rail demands of our country as well as the northern SADCC states. Technology is competitive productivity, and productivity is a matter of dependable service with performance, that is what counts.



Khami Road H.I.S., Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, P.O. Box 2199, Bulawayo, Phone:- (B) 69011, Telex:- "ISSELS" 3331 ZW

There is a staunch supporter of Marxist who is a pragmatist, a woman for an educational reform in Zimbabwe. Who after being heavily qualified, say bullet proof in terms of being an educationist if you like, chose to go and suffer and sacrifice everything of hers in the armed struggle. She is down in the annals of Zimbabwe's history as a woman who deeply involved herself in the provision of education for refugee children and the teacher training programme there.

At the time of writing she is still the chairperson of the ZIMFEP board. Having been noticed by the ZANU (PF) leadership as a person who sees education as one of the vehicles for socio-economic transformation, she was promoted in 1980, to Chief Educational Officer, first in Planning then in Curriculum Development. Comrade Fay like the Midlands Governor Comrade Makombe, lived for a minute at a top government post! Meaning that from being the chief of the Curriculum Development unit, she was elevated to the post of Deputy Secretary (Schools Division) with effect from 4th September 1987. Before being nominated a non-constituency Member of

Parliament three weeks later, when on the 1st of January she was up again in the first cabinet to be set-up by an executive president, becoming the first Minister of Primary and Secondary Education. We should all condon such women, and rightly feel proud to have them elevated.

#### Geneva Conference

Comrade Fay also attended the famous Geneva Conference, but as one of the secretariat staff. It is after this conference when she came to Mozambique's Education & Culture headquarters to start on the teacher training programme and the groundwork for the Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production, (ZIMFEP). As a Chinese, she was not allowed to attend "white schools." This she says is one of the aspects which opened her eyes, made her conscious of the inequality in Rhodesia. This also made her note from that early epoch, the evils of the education system that time.

#### Colonial Experience

Looking at her activities here at home; she was educated at St John's School, Founders High School (Bulawayo) and the

Dominican Convent High School. After which she proceeded to the local University, Rhodesia and Nyasaland by then, to do a B.A. Degree (in English, French and Anthropology) and was also awarded a post-graduate teaching certificate in 1963. She was one of the "light-in complexion" to opt to teach in the former Division of African Education. She went to Gwelo's Ascot Secondary School for only one year, where she still remembers vividly the poor quality of education. She was transferred to Harare Secondary School, where it was not all that good too. She realised that the education system was being used as part of the oppressive machine. In 1965, Comrade Fay participated in founding St. Peter's Kubatana School, which was to be a community school for Africans. After seeing that the formation of a community school cannot crash the colonial education system, she resigned teaching and flew to England where she read for an M.Phil degree in English at the University of Leeds. While studying there she opted to teach working class British Children in nearby polytechnics. Afterwards in 1971, she went to Zambia to lecture at the University there. □

## STUDENT'S CORNER

# The Role of Education in Rebuilding Zimbabwe

By Daniel Mupinda

**E**ducation is one of the most important elements in the development of Zimbabwe. With education we are sure of developing our country.

During the colonial days we (Africans) did not have enough chances of going to school. Most of us lived in the rural areas with very little education, so there was very little development. Now that we are free, we should take every possible chance to go to school like Chibero for example so that we learn good methods of farming so as to produce enough food for ourselves.

In the past, top jobs like working in banks were done by foreigners. Now is the time for us to get managing knowledge. In the past most of us knew only to assemble cars but did not know how to make the parts.

Now with enough education, we are able to see what the developed countries have done in their industries, commercial jobs etc. We should use the chance to visit the developed countries and learn how to do jobs that will be good to our industrial growth.

Young people should use every possible chance. We are still young and should work hard. To do so, we should learn to be sure of developing our country. Be confident at learning!

Some of us may be unfortunate not to be

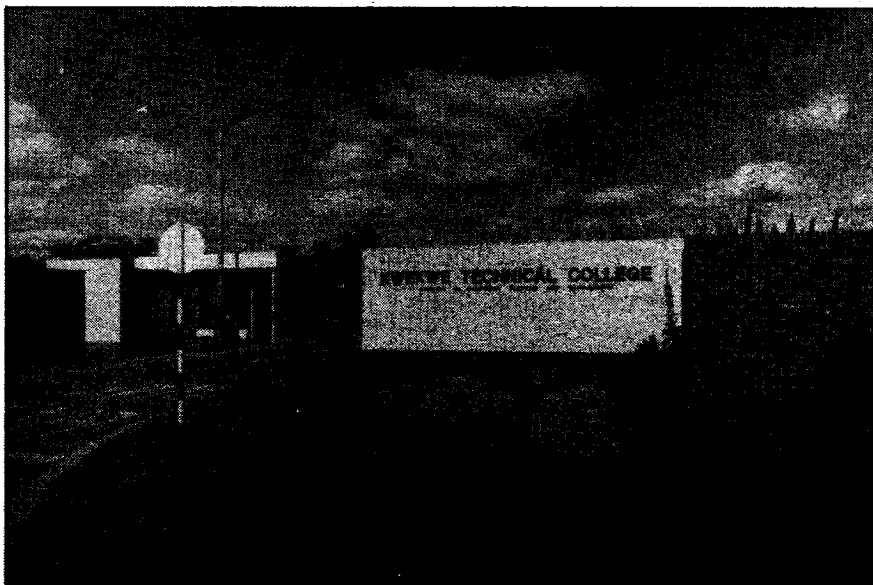
good at school. Such people should not sit back. There are other things they can do, like keeping cattle, goats and sheep. This is part of rebuilding Zimbabwe.

#### University Education

In the past, very few people had the chance

of going as far as the University level. Now that we are free and have the government that wants its people to be educated, let us use the chance. The University students will be able to help others thereby developing our motherland.

Take for example before the Soviet Un-



Technical Education is vital for the development of our country

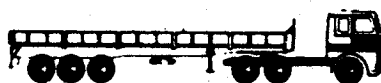


offer the BEST in

**SCANIA**

SERVICE on

NEW VEHICLES and SPARES



**PRITCHARDS**

**Come and visit our  
show stand**

PRITCHARD DIESELS AND ENGINEERING SERVICES (PVT.) LTD  
22 DAWSON STREET, MUTARE. TELEPHONE 64402



ion was free from the Tsarist Regime people had very little or no education at all and the development was very slow. When Lenin came to power, he encouraged people to be educated. Within five years there was great economic change in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union was now on the chart of developed countries. So we the people of Zimbabwe should use this example in order for us to develop our beloved country. Education is the gateway to success! Without education, we will be doing down our economic

growth. Let us stand up and take our seat in the education field.

For someone to be counted in this modern world, one should be educated. We should also get enough education scientifically, as this is one of the elements of developing our country.

With education, we the people of Zimbabwe will work knowing we are developing our own country. Someone from another country and if he or she gets enough money

he/she will leave thereby stopping the functioning of a company or co-operative thus stopping industrial growth. If we educate ourselves, we will be working without just wanting money but working for the better of rebuilding Zimbabwe.

Our country has abundant natural resources. So let us get enough knowledge on how to utilise these resources.

With education, development will be noticed within a short period. So let us get educated everyone of us! □

## STUDENT'S CORNER

# The Role of Skills

By Sarai Pakiwa



Skills Training

**T**his country of Zimbabwe has been through a very difficult time of war and it bears the effects of this war clearly. The effects are clearly seen in such fields as education, housing and commercial production. All these were managed by capitalists who saw the African of this country as a machine or part of a machine that only needed to be kept running. This deprived the Zimbabweans of the technical knowledge which would improve the standard of living of the masses of Zimbabwe. So skills training is going to give the young Zimbabwean the chance to reconstruct broken commercial systems like factories and bridges, improve communication and restore the culture that had been so much shaken by imperialism, that is, to rebuild Zimbabwe.

Skills training will improve the general

understanding of the Zimbabwean workers. Instead of going on strike every now and then, they would seek more permanent solutions by discussions. This will help the farmers, industrialists and miners to produce more per given time thereby improving the economy of the country. By so doing, the infrastructures which were damaged by war will be reconstructed faster, therefore improve transport and communication which will contribute on a large scale to better living. Everybody is looking forward to living better than during the colonial days. This is what education and skills training is going to do for the good of rebuilding Zimbabwe. So, the greatest problem in rebuilding Zimbabwe is posed by lack of skilled labour. It is hoped that this is going to be solved through skills training.

### Self-Respect

This can only be done by educating the

young generation and imparting skills to them. The education will give them self-respect which will lead to respect for the elders and to rebuild our culture without which Zimbabwe will not be respected.

Rebuilding takes a long time and so there should be teachers who will have to pass their skills knowledge to others so that the work of rebuilding will ever continue until final success and prosperity is achieved. So long as there is education and skills training available in the country for anyone, then skilled labour will soon be plentiful and the rebuilding will go at a faster pace in all the fields. Other countries will also be willing to help in the rebuilding of Zimbabwe if they see that Zimbabweans themselves have the initiative to educate themselves and rebuild Zimbabwe. Since the role of skills training is so great, I say forward with it! □



# ANC Military Personnel to Move out of Angola

*Comrade Tambo*

**T**he African National Congress of South Africa is moving its military personnel from Angola and has welcomed last December's signing of agreements in that country. The organisation looks forward to their immediate implementation.

Speaking at the 77th Anniversary of the African National Congress, the party's President, Comrade Oliver Tambo said, "these developments are a direct result . . . of the crushing defeat suffered by the apartheid war machine at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola. Humiliated, and its military doctrine and strategies in shambles, the racist army was forced to retreat from Angola in shame. The African National Congress pays tribute to the valour and fighting skills of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Angola, the Cuban internationalist forces and the fighters of SWAPO, who have, in combat, buried racist Pretoria's aggressive dreams of conquering Angola."

Comrade Tambo also attributed this turn of events to the internal struggles in South Africa and Namibia where many young men refused to join the regime's army contributing to the weakening of its war machine.

Adding he said, "the apartheid regime has not suddenly become part of the liberation and peace forces of our region and continent. Peace and independence in this part of our continent will come about as a result of the struggles and sacrifices made by the masses of the people. In the same vein, we should maintain maximum vigilance to ensure that the Pretoria regime does not default on the Agreements, as it has so often done in the past."

## Reason for pull out

Comrade Tambo said his organisation will do everything in its power to ensure the success of the December 22, 1988 New York agreement "which constitutes an advance of great strategic significance for our region and for our own struggle. It is against this background that the ANC, in consultation with the fraternal Government of the People's Republic of Angola and other friendly African countries, has readily agreed to move our military personal from Angola, so as not to allow the ANC military facilities in Angola as an excuse for blocking or otherwise delaying the process now in motion."

Turning to the internal struggles in South Africa, he said the ANC has scored signifi-

cant successes in the 1980s. He said the regime's policies, ideologies and programmes have one after another crumbled in the face of the people's resolute march making the decade a period of ever-deepening crisis for it. All people, he said, should remain united without collaborating with the Botha regime so as to deny it the opportunity to drive wedges among the oppressed. Efforts to form one united front should continue.

## Patriots Hailed

The ANC supremo condemned the enactment of the Labour Relations Amendment Act which he said seekd to confront the labour movements and other progressive organisations. While praising Umkhonto We Sizwe for intensifying the struggle, students, teachers, African rugby board and religious and other organisations have also been thanked for their efforts in the direction of a non-racial independent South Africa. He also expressed satisfaction at the courageous defiance from conscription by the 143 conscripts and others before them.

"We hail all these young white patriots among them Charles Bester, David Bruce and Ivan Toms... Further we call on all... to defy orders of their superiors to kill, maim and torture innocent people. Instead they must turn their weapons against the real enemy...the apartheid regime.

"In organisational terms, the actions of the regime against democratic structures", said comrade Tambo, "and activists mean that the enemy is forcing more patriots to operate in a clandestine manner, . . . All possible legal avenues of struggle must be explored. The biggest campaigns should be launched in the major western countries to oblige their governments to impose further and more meaningful economic sanctions, tighten the arms embargo and adopt other measures for the greater isolation of apartheid South Africa as well as increase their support for the democratic forces of our country."

Speaking at the 77th anniversary of the ANC of South Africa, he said the developments of signing the Angola and Namibia accords "pose a great challenge to both ourselves and the international community to achieve precisely the same result. The OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations as true representatives of the peoples of the world, have a continuing responsibility to act together with us to keep up the momentum of the struggle for the final



Comrade Oliver Tambo

liquidation of white minority rule in our continent."

## Racist Brutality

The president of the ANC said in an attempt to extricate themselves, the racist rulers have acted with a desperation that is as vicious as it is characteristic of a regime in its death throes. The regime's unprecedented wave of terror has left death, detention, restrictions and long terms of imprisonment in its wake. It has used the court as its integral part of repression while those employed to administer it have been called accomplices of murder, abduction, torture using the doctrine of "common purpose". He slammed the restrictions imposed on various individuals and organisations and banning of newspapers.

"The regime", he said, "has been forced to embark on a programme of crisis management which includes the state of emergency and the National Security Management System as a whole." The regime held an election showpiece and later on hoped to reconstitute local government structure with the inclusion of "black stooges to parade as credible representatives of the oppressed."

## Organizational matters

Speaking at the anniversary, Comrade Tambo said the struggle should rise to higher levels and strengthen the organisation's or-

organisational weaknesses in the countryside. He urged the people of South Africa to consider the constitutional guideline proposal of the ANC so that the party emerges with a position reflective of a national consensus.

"Whatever the change in the location of his imprisonment," Comrade Tambo said when talking about Comrade Nelson Mandela, "and the conditions of his incarceration, Nelson Mandela remains a prisoner. So do most of the leaders with whom he was sentenced. Now is the time

to escalate the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners. Their release will not come about as a result of any change of heart on the part of their jailers; it will take place because the pressure exerted both within South Africa and abroad will be such that the racist regime has no choice".

#### International Solidarity

He concluded by expressing full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Na-

tional Council's decision to proclaim the independent state of Palestine. It also supports the convening of an international conference with the full participation of the PLO to find a just solution to the problem in that region. Comrade Tambo expressed concern and grief at the loss of lives at the catastrophic earthquake in Soviet Armenia. The ANC has declared 1989 the year of Mass Action for the People's power adding that the Botha regime is considering calling elections this year to renew the apartheid tricameral parliament. □

## INTERNATIONAL

# The Situation In Azania

By Cecil Msomi — Director of Publicity and Information of the PAC

**A**s the struggle of the oppressed and exploited Azanian people enters the last two years of this decade, three political phenomena become increasingly clear and distinct.

#### First

The first phenomenon is that the assault on the demi-gods of white supremacy by the ordinary Azanian masses continues to gain momentum on all fronts. Despite the increasing number of casualties, more and more of the oppressed are joining the liberation war. From a teenager in the ghetto to the most elderly in the rural areas; from an obscure clergyman to the fire-eating educated youth; from the most conservative African businessman to the revolutionary worker, the daggers are drawn. Indeed the ranks of the liberation forces are daily swelling. And more significant in this revolutionary upsurge, is the fact that not only are all these forces and patriots joining up with their liberation army, the Azania People's Liberation Army (APLA), but also that the enemy can no longer fire their deadly weapons at the oppressed without being ferociously fired back.

Of course, this is not another act of spontaneity. This is as a result of the long, painstaking but determined mass mobilisation drive by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other progressive forces. Again this vindicates the PAC's longstanding orientation in its 30 years of existence that of an internally-based liberation war in Azania. The PAC strongly believes that, be-

cause of the present geo-political peculiarities in the region, the liberation war in Azania cannot be fought successfully from external bases.

#### Second

The second phenomenon is that the progressive international community continues its consistent support for the liberation struggle in Azania and is tirelessly developing new strategies of exerting pressure on the Pretoria regime. Material, moral and diplomatic support for the struggle is being increased while the determination to isolate racist South Africa in sports and culturally, continues unabated. It is against this background that the PAC hails the decision of the International Cricket Conference, recently held in London, to further strengthen the effort to isolate Pretoria.

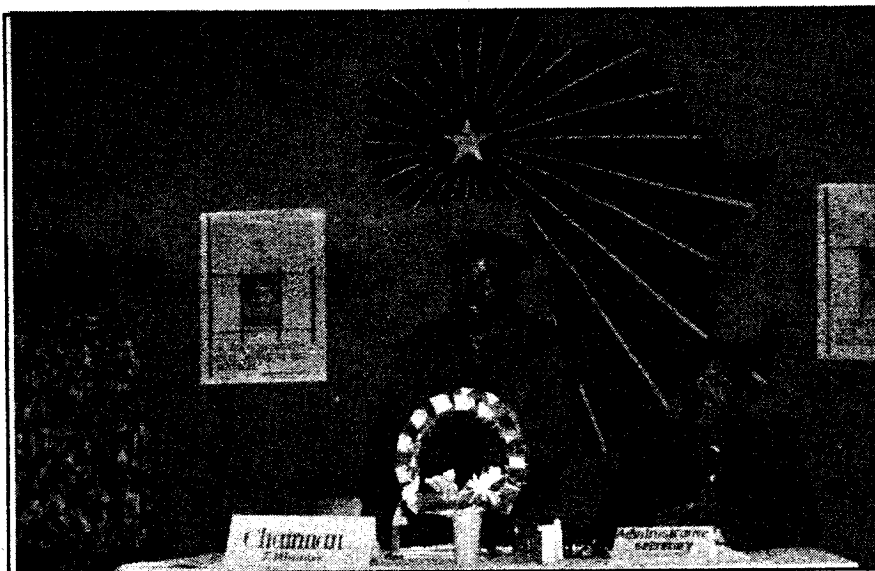
The economic sanctions lobby is also gaining more strength and the effects thereof have begun to bite within the already shaky racist economy. Even the now infirm PW Botha has admitted this reality and said his regime was likely to lose R9,5 billion in the next five years as a result of sanctions.

#### Third

The third aspect is that the racist settler regime has become befuddled by its own attempts to extricate itself, albeit hesitantly, from the multi-faceted quagmire it is now in. And in the hope of trying to demonstrate to the oppressed and the international com-

munity that it is doing something to come out of the quagmire (without actually doing so), the regime has now become desperate, as its weakest links began to snap off:

- Within the ranks of its racist army, the morale is running dangerously low as is manifested by the increasing but heavily censored reports of rampant drug abuse, suicides, desertions, indiscipline and open defiance. Reports say more than 3 000 so-called whites left South Africa last year alone and thousands more are in the process of doing so, in order to "avoid serving in the army". The myth of the invincibility of the racist South African army was dramatically shattered at Cuito Carnavale in Angola.
- The capitalist racist economy has been registering negative growth in the past few years and it seems it will continue in that direction. Foreign debt and debt servicing are draining the racist exchequer billions of rands and the ruling clique will be forced again to reschedule billions of dollars in foreign debt repayment this year. On the other hand the oppressed and exploited African working class continues to solidify its unity and at the same time land telling blows against capital.
- The centuries-old false cohesiveness of the herenvolk (chosen people) ideology, has been put to test 'and found wanting'. The centre can no longer hold as serious bickering about how best to resus-



Comrade Johnson Mlambo (middle), the chairman of PAC

**No other airline flies  
to so many places in Africa.**

**Abidjan, Accra, Addis  
Ababa, Asmara, Bamako,  
Brazzaville, Bujumbura, Cairo,  
Dakar, Dar-es-Salaam, Dire Dawa,  
Djibouti, Douala, Entebbe, Harare,  
Khartoum, Kigali, Kili-  
manjaro, Kinshasa,  
Lagos, Lilongwe,  
Luanda, Monro-  
via, Nairobi,  
N'Djamena,  
Niamey.**

**ETHIOPIAN  
AIRLINES**

Bringing Africa together

CABS Centre, 4th Floor, Stanley Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe  
P O Box 1332, Tel: 790705/6 795215/6



cite the untenable racist superstructure continues to dominate both the parliamentary and extra-parliamentary white politics. Consequently the settler ruling clique (and this includes the so-called liberals) is daily pondering and testing new methods to salvage their sinking ship. In the process they have inevitably been thrown in the throes of utter confusion — with one captain point-

ing to the right, one to the left while others chose to plunge into the deep dark blue seas of the voortrekker era.

At 30, the PAC says Bon Voyage to all of them!

#### On Negotiations

And yet amid all this politically exciting and clear scenerio, one practically perennial but

potentially dangerous aspect keeps on rearing its head. This is the issue of negotiations.

Frankly, and with all due respect to supporters who think this way, the PAC feels all suggestions of negotiations between the oppressed and the oppressor, fall flat face down on the crucial question of the basic purpose of such an exercise at this particular moment. □

## INTERNATIONAL

# The Team Spirit Joint Military Exercise



**T**he spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement dated January 9, 1989 denouncing US announcement that it will stage another "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year.

The US State Department announced on January 7 that the United States will stage another "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in 1989.

According to reports the exercise will be held from January 27 to the end of April involving 200 000 troops including 60 000 GIs.

The announcement came as a great challenge when the DPRK Government is making sincere peace efforts and the world peace-loving people are desiring peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

Our demand, said the statement for an end to the "Team Spirit" exercise is based on our intention of further promoting the favourable international climate for the reunification of Korea and achieving tangible progress in securing peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Without removing tension on the Korean peninsula, it is impossible to dispel misun-

derstanding and distrust between the north and the south and establish a dialogue based on mutual trust.

#### Korean Peninsula

The parties responsible for the tension on the Korean peninsula should discard the old confrontation posture, refrain from straining the nerves of the other side and aggravating the tension and try to remove the factors of mistrust and conflict in conformity to the new trend towards international relaxation of tension.

If the US and the South Korean authorities had real interest in the relaxation of tension, they should have come out with an attitude giving up the "Team Spirit" exercise planned this year.

The "Team Spirit" exercise, in its character, content and scope, is a dangerous act of playing with fire and an aggressive war exercise aimed at attacking the DPRK through a nuclear first strike.

The situation in and around the Korean peninsula is not so tense as to require such a large-scale military exercise on the part of the US and South Korea. Instead it is steering toward a favourable turn giving us a possibility of a breakthrough in the efforts

for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Parliamentarians of the north and the south are meeting for the holding of North-South Joint Conference of Parliaments, and a series of dialogues such as those between sportsmen, students and politicians for high-level political and military authorities's talks have become the order of the day.

#### Public Opinion

The public opinion at home and abroad is expressing a deep concern over the situation of Korea that might lead to the brink of war due to the military exercise of the US and South Korea. The US imperialists are crying peace in front but selling confrontation through reckless military acts such as "Team Spirit" exercises. The US should abandon their acts of aggravating tension and the South Korean authorities relinquish their dependence on foreign powers and join the nation-wide movement for peace and peaceful reunification to live up to their claimed commitment to dialogue.

If the US and the South Korean authorities proceed with their aggressive "Team Spirit" ignoring our repeated demands, they should shoulder full responsibility for their acts of breaking dialogue and straining tension. □



# On the Peace and Re-unification of Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung



**T**he great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Korea, made a New Year Address for 1989. Part of his address refers to the issue of national reconciliation and reunification of Korea. He said, "With a view to making last year an important year which marks a new turning point in our efforts to attain the reunification of the country by achieving national reconciliation and unity, our Party and the Government of the Republic set a series of rational proposals for negotiation and peace initiatives and made every possible effort to implement these proposals.

This year we should actively facilitate the phase of the present situation which is developing favourably for national reunification and thus make substantial progress in ensuring peace in the country and hastening its peaceful reunification.

Before anything else, the north and the south should make a break-through for mutual trust and unity as early as possible by taking an effective measure for the removal of political and military confrontation.

In keeping with the new trend of relaxation we should abandon the idea of confrontation of the past and refrain from exciting the nerves of the other side and straining the situation and boldly get rid of all factors which may breed distrust and give rise to conflicts.

## Concrete Suggestion

Out of this desire we have already proposed to the South Korean side a concrete suggestion for the removal of the present political and military confrontation.

If the South Korean authorities are ready to bring about a new turn in their policy in response to these endeavours of ours, they should, at least, clearly express their attitude not to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year.

This year we should reach a national

agreement on the reasonable way for the solution of the national reunification problem.

Ensuring peace and achieving reunification in our country is a process in which both are linked up with each other and there can be no transitional period between them. To regard the national reunification as a matter of establishing a system on a national scale and consider it to be an issue of the distant future while setting up complex "stages" — this is far from being realistic and means virtually rejecting reunification and ignoring earnest national aspiration.

The proposal for the foundation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea is the best way which enables us to settle the reunification problem most rapidly under the present condition of our country.

Voices calling for reunifying the country through a confederation are also ringing out even among the South Korean politicians and public figures and the South Korean authorities are no longer in a position to ignore the idea of reunifying the country through a confederation.

## Reunification

Such being the situation, we are convinced that the proposal for the reunification through a confederation can serve as a basis for national agreement and, with a view to discussing this matter earnestly, respectfully propose that a north-south political consultative meeting be held in Pyongyang in the near future with the participation of leadership-level people who can represent the will of various political Parties and groupings and people of all walks of life in the north and the south. For this we invite to Pyongyang the Presidents of the Democratic Justice Party, the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democracy Party and the New Democratic Republican Party and Cardinal Kim Su Hwan, Rev. Mun Ik Hwan and Mr. Paek Ki Wan in South Korea.

The Political Consultative Meeting of leadership-level people from north and south

will be a forum for national negotiations which makes it possible to collect the nation's intentions most easily under the present circumstances, and it will be a reasonable way to reach a national agreement on the way to achieve reunification. At this meeting the leadership of north and south will be able to have multilateral as well as bilateral talks.

If the leading people of South Korea visit Pyongyang with constructive proposals for reunification we will welcome them and consult them with an open mind about any proposal they will advance.

Attaching great importance to a north-south summit talk, we will continue to make persistent efforts to create conditions for and an atmosphere of its realization.

Fighting today against the move to create "two Koreas" is the pressing task facing our nation.

The "two Koreas" plot is the product of international conspiracy by the United States, Japan and South Korea that are trying to use South Korean territory continuously as an aggressive military base and breakwater against communism. Should it be tolerated, the division of the country will be perpetuated, South Korea will be unable to free itself from the dual domination of the US and Japan and, as long as the imperialist forces of aggressors remain in South Korea, the Korean peninsula will inevitably fall prey to the confrontation policy of foreign forces.

In no way must we tolerate the foolish act of having the destiny of the nation toyed by foreign forces through the country being divided into "two Koreas".

The US must not pursue its "two Koreas" policy as ever but look squarely at the actual situation in Korea in which the tendency toward national reunification has become the irresistible trend, alter its Korea policy in conformity to the trend and, as a manifesta-

tion of its readiness to do so, accept, above all else and as soon as possible, the proposal of the tripartite talks we have made."

#### **Four Basic Principles of Peace in Korea**

Now that a movement towards peace has begun, the North and the South Koreans should confirm together the basic principles and peace package proposal for the relaxation of tension and guarantee of peace as a joint peace programme and take concerted action for their realization.

Proceeding from this stand, the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee the standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward, first of all, the following new four-point principle for the guarantee of peace as a common basis for peace on the Korean peninsula.

#### **Firstly, peace on the Korean peninsula must be oriented towards the reunification of the country**

Peace in our country is a prerequisite to the cause of national reunification.

Peace in our divided country must never be confined to itself and never be one for perpetuating the division by creating "two Koreas".

Peace is valuable to our nation, but more valuable is reunification. The partitionist attempt to use peace for the creation of "two Koreas" under the cloak of "preservation of peace" must be rejected.

Only peace for reunification is a genuine peace in our country. So, peace must be oriented to reunification under all circumstances.

#### **Secondly, peace on the Korean peninsula must be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces.**

The presence of foreign armed forces is the basic factor for hampering the unity and reunification of our nation and jeopardizing peace.

As long as foreign troops stay in one half of our territory, peace cannot be achieved. It is an empty talk to talk about peace with the foreign armed forces left there.

Peace on the Korean peninsula can be firmly guaranteed only by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces.

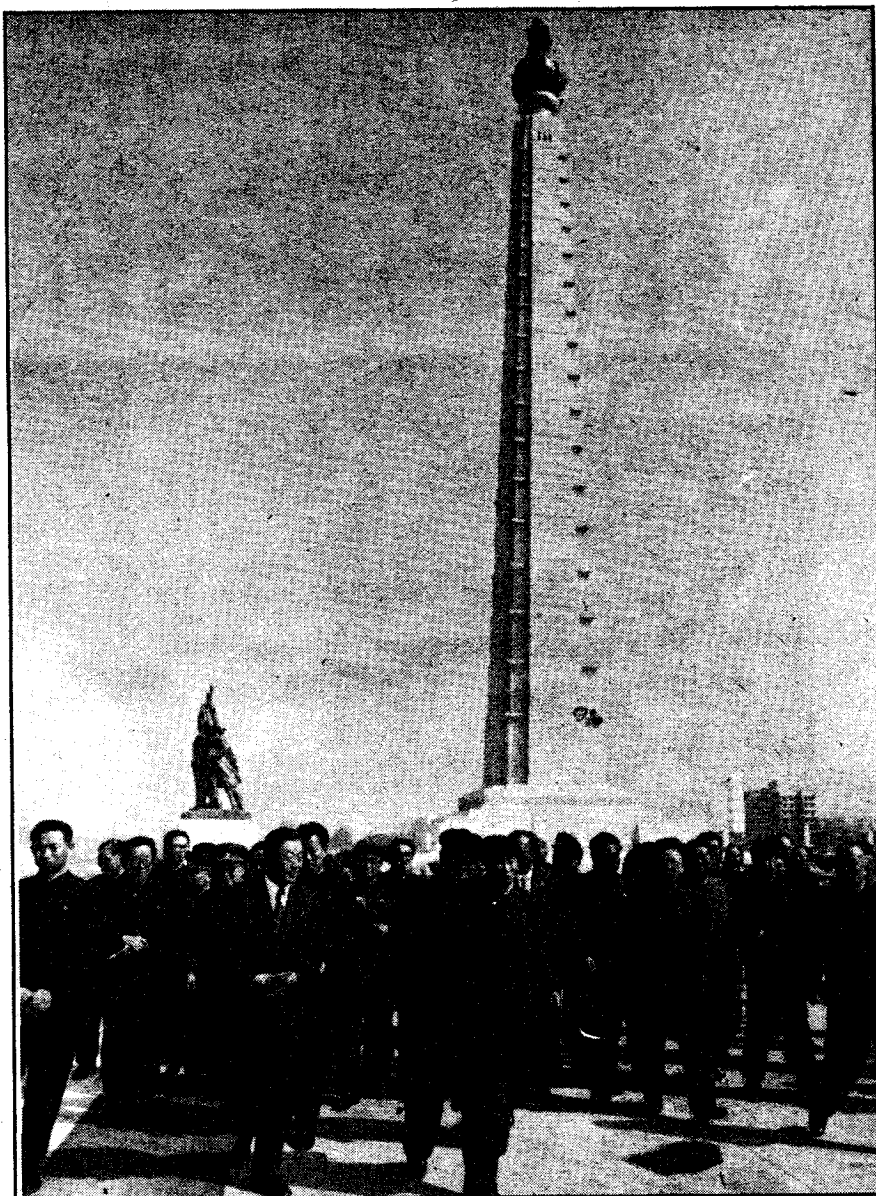
#### **Thirdly, peace on the Korean peninsula must be guaranteed by arms reduction in the North and the South.**

Massive armed forces present in the north and the south are not only heavy burdens to both sides but also another factor that might touch off an armed conflict.

War can never be prevented by the equilibrium of strength attained through competitive arms buildup.

If an armed conflict is to be prevented the north and the south, the two sides must not resort to arms race from the position of strength but cripple the attack capacity against the other side by cutting down the armed forces to a minimum size.

Peace on the Korean peninsula can be a



The Juche Idea materialized in the tower

lasting one only when a balanced disarmament between the North and the South is effected along with the withdrawal of the foreign armed forces from south Korea.

#### **Fourthly, peace on the Korean peninsula must be achieved through dialogue among the parties responsible for the aggravation of tension.**

The factor for escalating tensions is not present outside the Korean peninsula but inside it, and the parties responsible for them are none other than the United States which keeps its troops in south Korea and between the North and the South of Korea.

The peace problem cannot be solved by means of creating an "international environment" by inveigling this or that country into the discussion of the Korean question, ignoring the root cause of war on the Korean peninsula.

The four-point principle for the guarantee of peace whose keynote is orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, arms reduction in the North and the South and negotiation among parties concerned are indispensable principles of peace on the Korean peninsula and a common landmark

for resolving the peace problem in the interests of our nation.

If the north and the south confirm together these principles for the guarantee of peace and sincerely implement them, a durable peace can be achieved in the shortest period of time in our country.

The joint meeting stressed the need to confirm a peace package proposal for guaranteeing a durable peace and creating favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the four-point principle for the guarantee of peace.

President Kim Il Sun said, "If a guarantee for peace on the Korean peninsula is to be provided, it is necessary to conclude a peace treaty between us and the United States, adopt a non-aggression declaration between us and the United States, adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, force the withdrawal of US troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and effect a phased and drastic reduction of the armed forces of the North and South".

# DEALING IN AFRICA?



## Deal with the 100% African Bank.

When it comes to banking in Africa, no-one understands the market as well as Zimbank.

Being wholly Zimbabwean and independent, Zimbank does not have to negotiate with, or request approval from, an externally based parent. That means greater flexibility and speedy, professional decisions in both Zimbabwe and the rest of Africa.

If you deal in inter-Africa trade, or internationally, the Zimbank team will put together the best possible competitive package on your behalf.

Just call our International Division on 735011.

Dealing in Africa? Speak to Zimbank.

It's your best deal.

**It's your bank. We're here on your account.**

  
**Zimbank**  
ZIMBABWE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED  
(Registered Commercial Bank)

BARKER, McCORMAC ZIM 447



# Arafat's Address at the United Nations — Geneva

**T**he uninterrupted struggle of our people for its right has been going on for several decades during which it has offered hundreds of martyrs and wounded and endured all kinds of tragedies. On the contrary, its adherence to its Palestinian homeland and national identity has grown stronger." The Palestinian leader, Comrade Yassar Arafat said this when he gave a speech to the United Nations in Geneva.

Comrade Arafat pointed out that the leaders of Israel, in their intoxication, deluded themselves into believing that, after the exodus of the Palestinians from Beirut, the PLO would be thrown into the sea. "Little did they expect our march into exile to turn into a procession of return to the homeland, to the field of battle, to occupied Palestine."

He further clarified that the brutal reprisals of the Israelis that include the burying of people alive, breaking bones, inducement of miscarriages, demolition of homes, deportation, closure of school, universities and trade unions, laying of siege to camps, villages and towns, have only served to strengthen the Palestine people's faith, spreading it to every household and giving it roots in every inch of their national soil.

"The day to day practices of the occupation army and the gangs of fanatic armed settlers against our people, women and children have unveiled the ugly face of Israeli occupation and exposed its true aggressive nature", Comrade Arafat said.

## Progressive Initiative

The Palestine leader stressed that the Palestinians took the initiative of relying on the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, the Declaration of Human Rights and the international legitimacy as basis for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also welcomed the Vance-Gromyko communique of 1977 and they supported the joint initiative of President Gorbachev and Mitterand on a preparatory committee for the international conference.

All these were efforts to push forward the prospects of a settlement and peace in the region. However, the Israel's response to all this had been the escalation of its settlement and annexation schemes — fanning of the flames of conflict with more destruction, devastation and bloodshed. Until this moment, Israel continues to occupy parts of Lebanon and Lebanon faces daily raids as well as air, sea and land attacks on its cities and villages.



Comrade Yassar Arafat

## Regret

Comrade Arafat expressed dissatisfaction and regret at the continued backing of these aggressive and expansionist schemes as well as Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories by the American Government.

"It is painful and regrettable too that the American government should continue refusing to recognise the right of six million Palestinians to self-determination, a right which is said to be sacred to the American people and other people of this planet", he said.

## Solidarity

Comrade Arafat thanked all friendly states which took the initiative in supporting the Palestinians in endorsing the Palestine National Council resolutions and in recognising the state of Palestine. He also expressed gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar and his assistants for their relentless efforts to achieve humanity's aspirations for international detente and the settlement of its problems, particularly those related to the Palestine question.

"I reiterate our solidarity with the support for the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa in their struggle, and our support for the African frontline states against the aggression of racist South Africa regime," he said.

## Palestinian Problem — Threat to Peace

The Palestine leader pointed out that the Palestine problem is the problem of the con-

temporary world, the oldest on the agenda, the most intricate complex, which poses the most serious threat to international peace and security. Hence its priority among the issues which should command the attention of the two superpowers and all the countries of the world and the need for efforts to outline a cause for its equitable solution that would spread peace across the Middle East.

He told the assembly that the Palestine National Council has again demonstrated its ability to shoulder its national responsibilities, endorsing serious, constructive and responsible resolutions which pave the way for people to reinforce and high-light their desire and contribution to find a peaceful settlement that would secure the national and political rights of the people as well as peace and security for everyone else.

## State of Palestine Proclaimed

"The first and decisive resolution of our PNC was the proclamation of the establishment of the State of Palestine, with the Holy City of Jerusalem as its capital," he said.

He said the Palestine State is an Arab state: its people are an integral part of the Arab nation and that nation's heritage, its civilization and its aspiration to attain its goals of social progress, unity and liberation.

The Palestine State, he said, "believes in the settlement of international and regional disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the charter and resolutions of the United Nations. It rejects threats of force or violence or terrorism or the use of these against its territorial integrity and political independence on territorial integrity of any other state without prejudice to its natural right to defend its territory and independence".

"While we greatly appreciate the free American voices that have explained and supported our position and resolutions, we note that the US administration remains uncommitted to even-handedness in its dealings with the parties to the conflict. It continues to demand from us alone the acceptance of positions which cannot be determined prior to negotiation and dialogue within the framework of the international conference", he said.

## Bright Future

Comrade Arafat said the situation in the Palestinian homeland, leading their march to liberty, holding aloft the torch of freedom, are being martyred daily for the sake of ending the occupation and laying the foundation of peace in their free, independent homeland and in the region as a whole.

For this reason, the Palestine National Council, taking into consideration the circumstances of the Palestinians and the Israelis and the need for a spirit of tolerance between them, built its resolutions of realism.

"Finally I say to our people! The dawn approaches.

"Victory is at hand. I see the homeland in your holy stores. I see the flag of our independent Palestine fluttering over the hills of our beloved homeland", Comrade Arafat said. □



The late Comrade Edward Alifandika (Chikepe)

## OBITUARY

# Chikepe Deserved a More Honourable Death

By Alexander Kanengoni

We buried Edward Alifandika, popularly known by his chimurenga name of Chikepe on Sunday, January 29, a grey and rain day, the kind of day, someone at the funeral remarked, that fitted perfectly well with the confusion that swirled in our minds as to why the young man decided to take his own life. As we clustered, soaked to the skin, around the yawning grave in that weed-overgrown village burial place in Honde Valley sandwiched between the awesome dark Inyangani mountains and Mozambique only a stone's throw away, the preacher man made readings from the Bible. His first reading was from Genesis 2:19 "... from dust you are and to dust you shall return." He then went on to read St John 14:1 "... in my father's house are many rooms. I am going there to prepare one for you." He read in hushed solemnity.

We had gone all the way there to pay our last respects to a child of Zimbabwe's struggle for independence. But he deserved a much more worth-while death and a colourful funeral. Chikepe was a hero: he should have remained one.

### Born Twenty Years Ago

He was born here, about twenty two years ago and before he was even 10, crossed the border with hundreds others and ended up at Nyadzonza in 1975. He was perhaps the most well known child in the struggle on the Mozambican side. He had been born with a gift of singing and it was through it that he carved his name into the annals of our revolution. Perhaps his most memorable song was his version of "Sendekera". It opened up new revolutionary dimensions, forged a new relationship between the fighters and the masses by laying bare the obnoxiousness of Smith's fascism, charting clearly our direction and potential thus strengthened our resolve to subdue. He sang with a committed feeling and struggle was the only thing that he knew.

He was an amazing survivor. He survived not only the infamous Nyadzonza Massacre, he also survived the Chimoio raid and

numerous others. But the singing never waned.

The Party finally moved him and hundreds others of school going age to the safety of Mavhudzi, a sprawling complex of camp schools near the Malawi border but the trails to hear him sing from the entire Party hierarchy and invited dignitaries never ceased.

With the advent of independence they were moved inside Zimbabwe to Chindunduma near Shamva and it was here that he became a legend. Tours from schools all over the country converged on Chindunduma not so much to study the model of a school that evolved in the Struggle as to see and hear Chikepe sing. He was then doing his upper primary school. He went on to finish his 'O' level at Mavhudzi near Nyazura in 1986.

### President's Office

Married with one child Chikepe worked in the President's office and was attached to the Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Comrade Fay Chung. She came all the way on Saturday to also pay her last respects: another grey rainy day. She broke down into tears as she recounted her personal association with Chikepe that dated back to 1978 in Mozambique. He was like a son to her, she said. She ended by wishing him peace where ever he might be. Yes, peace of mind for it is precisely that which appears he required most. The President's office, which was represented by several officers, provided the coffin and transport. The spokesman for the group expressed the Office's profound shock and bewilderment at the sudden death.

Chikepe died in the early hours of Thursday morning at the place where he lodged in Belvedere. His wife and younger brother were there. I went there with the younger brother on Friday to collect his clothes and few possessions on our way here. "I was here lying on this bed when the wife ran out of the room shouting that he wanted to shoot himself," the brother told me. "I jumped

out of bed and I was here by the door into the room when a shot rang out. I found him standing leaning against the wall and the pistol fallen down. He wanted to say something when he saw me but in the end, with tears streaming out of our eyes, he collapsed into my arms and died. He had shot himself through the chest."

There was blood still splattered on the floor. But perhaps the most unique things in the eerie room were the abstract drawings hung on the walls, his work. In one, there was a weird monster floating above the clouds in the sky looking down defeat- edly on the earth below with huge tear-drops tumbling out of the eyes. Beneath was written 'GAINS'. In another there was a huge cracked egg with a wilting tree growing out of the crack. There was some recurrent idea that seemed to haunt him.

The brother of his wife, in his graveside speech, urged the two families not to be torn apart by petty gossips but instead to prepare themselves for the formidable task of looking after the deceased's three year old daughter. Noone from Chikepe's side had anything to say. It was quite understandable, the sudden death had numbed them.

As we silently filed back to the village in the drenching rain from the foreboding funeral, most of us did not know which memory of Chikepe to carry back with us: Chikepe the heroic child of the revolution or Chikepe the enigmatic young man who when he came to the edge of the precipice, somehow found no other option except to let himself hurtle down to his death. Perhaps it was some stubbornly refusing dream. Perhaps it was some domestic dispute. Perhaps it was some deep seated frustration that had its origins way back in his childhood. It could be anything. But the fact remains that Chikepe could be a hero if only his death could be given to any other set of circumstances because sadly, heroes don't take their own lives. If anything, they fight to survive. □

# Revolutionary Views on Music

by Comrade Chinx Chingaira

**T**he revolutionary process rests on many wheels of progressive activities; one of these remarkable activities is none other than music. The need to be free had always been in the hearts and minds of the oppressed masses but the enemy's propaganda programmes effectively discouraged many people who wanted to join the armed struggle. Some of these programmes of the enemy were conducted through colonialist propagandist music.

Had it not been for the revolutionary's musical counter-action, the colonial mentality especially on matters of music could have done us irreparable harm. Revolutionary music has contributed a great deal to the Zimbabwean revolution. It (music) played and continues to play a very crucial role. Below is a list of some of the most important tasks of progressive music:

- During the war, music sang by freedom fighters was very rich in meaning and content; it was vehicle to rouse the morale of the combatants. Its message

was quite clear: facts and reasons of the armed struggle to liberate the motherland. Through that motivating music, many fighters gained courage and bravery to confront the enemy on the battle field.

- Music helped to counter the propaganda of the enemy and to mobilize popular support for Chimurenga II.
- Music can be said to be guideline of a revolution; it is a means to convey love, courage, rage, and to ensure political consciousness of the people etc.

## Pre-Independence Era

During the pre-Independence era, African musicians were in a dilemma. The enemy tried to block the development of African music through psychological destabilization of the would-be progressive elements. However, some brave singers went a long way to try to criticize, in a subtle way, the white rulers while at the same time educating the masses to be vigilant lest the enemy would annihilate them. Songs like

"Zvemadhisinyongoro, Povo yaramba, Hapana chavo apa", "VaMugabe mutungamiriri", just to mention a few were directed at imparting political education to the people.

The enemy lost ground bit by bit and at last was defeated. Through various songs, the people of Zimbabwe expressed joy for regaining their land after a long, protracted struggle.

However, instead of revenge against the colonialists, the people of Zimbabwe opted for reconciliation, a concept based on "forgetting the past and burying the differences and on love for one another irrespective of race, colour, creed, religion or tribe". A lot of songs were tailored on such concepts as People, Nation, love, togetherness, Unity, truth and so on.

The one song which I favour most is that one "On the Country's Hearts and Minds to be one, oneness in everything done, A Push together! a Pull together! a march

# LISBON

**GRATIS!**

Stop and rest awhile (as the guests of the Portuguese Tourist Authorities) en route to:

**EUROPE AND/OR AMERICAS:**

Up to 2 nights accommodation on a bed and Continental breakfast basis at a comfortable three star hotel.

Taxi transfers between airport and hotel and return.

**FREE LISBON CITY TOUR**

**PLUS, PLUS**

LISBON to HARARE, you get an additional:

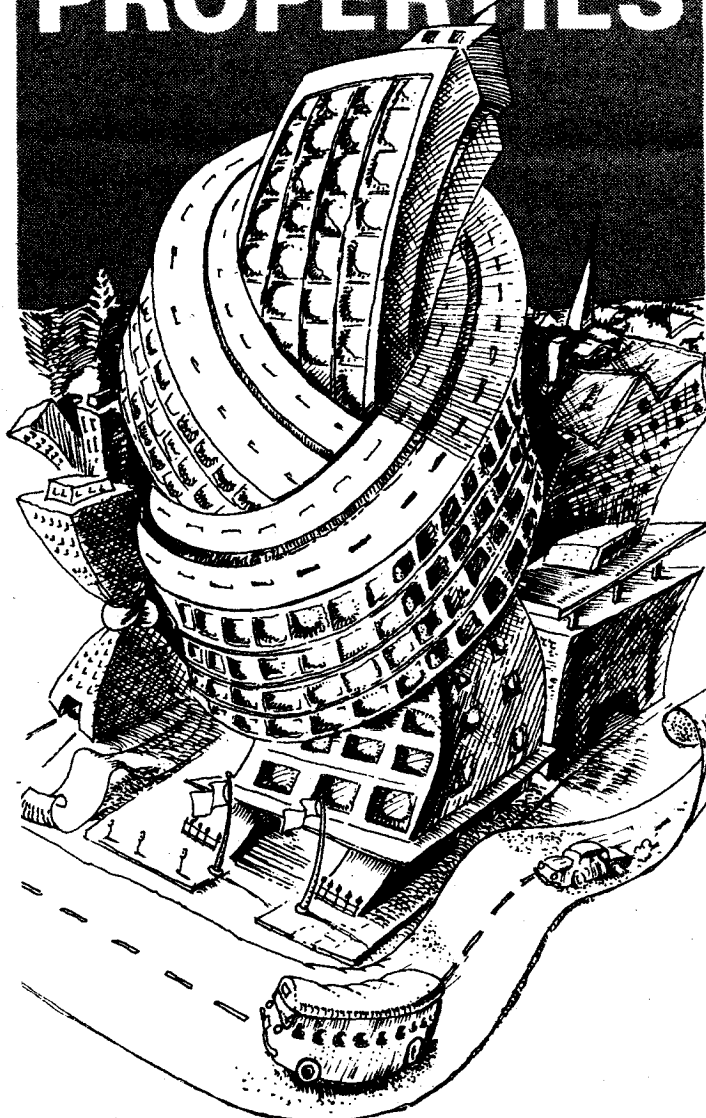
Two nights accommodation on a bed and Continental breakfast basis at a comfortable three star hotel.

Taxi transfers between airport and hotel and return.

Day room accommodation at your hotel until 6.00 p.m. on the night of departure (normal departure time, NOON!!)

**TAP**  
**AIR PORTUGAL**

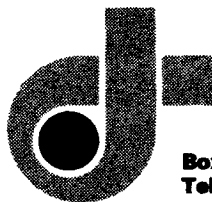
# FLEXIBLE PROPERTIES



The most useful property of rubber is its flexibility. But that's not all.

At Rubber & Allied we produce **custom compounds**: Rubber mixtures specifically formulated to add any other desired properties e.g. resistance to oil, heat or acids.

We then tie ourselves in knots to extrude or mould it into any shape you can think of. Call now & find out how flexible we can be.



**RUBBER & ALLIED  
PRODUCTS** (PRIVATE)  
LIMITED

Box 8034 Belmont, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe  
Tel. 71282 Telex 3332 ZW

**Specialists in Rubber Technology**

GREAVES, KEEGANS



together! Together Zvikomborero!.

I composed "Kusimba" to bless the unity achieved by the people of Zimbabwe and "Nerudo" to show love to the nation, the leaders, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters of Zimbabwe.

#### Music — a Daily Leader

Music is a daily leader provided musicians give correct and educative messages which are of national needs. Work out strong pieces of everlasting musical sound, a sensible and responsible piece, not junk! Our music should have a bearing to our history and development of the nation, the country, the continent and the world at large. I mean, our music should be collective, universal and not individual or personal. Songs of a boyfriend and a girl friend loving each other should be minimal because over 8 million Zimbabweans' time is wasted by listening to two people's way of loving each other. This is not universal because different in-



Comrade Chinx Chingaira

dividuals do love differently anyway. Avoid individualism in music.

I urge all the singers to honour the people's hearing senses. Musicians must struggle to sing or aim to sing to interest and attract large groups of people. By doing so, they will be doing themselves a lot of good.

There are in fact many issues which may be expressed through music, through songs . . . such issues embrace culture, economy, politics, development and so on. Old and new talents should venture into such areas! The air is free for messages to the people!

Our government should consider music seriously and take measures to invest in it. Revolutionary singers such as Clive Malunga and myself (Chinx) lack musical equipment. We really need instruments to develop our revolutionary music. We are good singers! We appeal to the Government to provide us with a loan and we also urge its intervention in every musician's and recording companies' deals. □

## SOCCER

# The Warriors Failed to Cut the Elephant's Tusks

*World Cup Group A — Qualifying Round — 22nd January 1989 Zimbabwe (0) 0 Cote d'Ivoire (0) 0*



Left to Right: Rahman Gumbo, Memory Muchirahowa, Moses Chunga, Henry Mckop, Willard Khumalo and Stanley Ndunduma

**L**ike the deadly disease AIDS, the disease of failing to put the ball behind the nets still found no cure in the Zimbabwe senior national squad. In soccer the victor is determined by the number of goals one has scored against the other excluding the brand of soccer put on display.

The visitors showed determination with accurate passes causing havoc to the Zimbabwean defenders in the first half. Their left back, C. Anani, was a marvel to watch with his overlapping darting runs making some good set-ups which were squandered by his strikers. Although the Zimbabwean

defenders were excelling at this stage of the game, they were sometimes found backpedalling. Mercedes Sibanda was commanding the defence like a 'committed' father and he never put his foot wrong. In most cases he was reinforcing the striking force but to the dismay of his strikers who were letting

chances going begging. Mercedes 'Rambo' Sibanda nearly scored in the 41st minute of the first half only to be denied by the expert goal-keeping of Guiahole, the visitors' goal-minder.

The visitors were dominating in midfield where Lignon supported by Lago were giving Joel Shambo and Willard Kumalo little chance. Although Kumalo was physically outstanding, his colleague, Shambo was more than a mere spectator. Willard and Moses Chunga were having a better understanding whilst Shambo was getting into their way or sometimes giving blind passes resulting with the opposition gaining possession of the ball. On the other hand, Max Makanza and Henry McKop were only running without meaningful contributions.

#### Determination

It was in the second half when Zimbabwe showed that they were real 'Warriors' who were fighting for a just cause. Their pattern of play changed, causing the 'Elephants' (Cote d'Ivoire) to hide from the charging spears of the Warriors (Zimbabwe). The Zimbabwean export, Moses Chunga was running all over the pitch combining very well with Stanley Ndunduma who at one time tested Guiahole (Cote keeper) with a stinger which was parried out for a corner. Ndunduma's thunderbolt nearly sent the Cote keeper to the stretcher as he spent 6 minutes rigging on the ground feeling some pains from the save.

Elephants resorted to some rough play

which the Malawian referee was letting them get away with. This tempo of rough play did not dampen the spirited Warriors who were all over their opponent. The only dangerous attempt by the visitors was in the 26th minute of the second half when a 'cannon' shot from outside the eighteen area was brilliantly saved by Japhet 'short cat' Mparutsa to the applause of the 35 000 crowd. This was one of the best saves ever witnessed at the National Sports Stadium if not in the entire continent.

#### Moses Chunga

It is too early to call the services of Moses Chunga at this stage of our soccer standard because his pattern of play barely suits ours at this present level. One could judge by his (Chunga) defence splitting passes which were mostly misjudged by his colleagues. On the other hand the crosses which were set by Chunga and Ndunduma were only met by the visitors' defence which was marshalled by C. Anani, their left-back. It was heard from the cries of fans when they were calling for the services of Shacky Tauro, Friday Phiri and Madinda Ndllovu. Even *Zimbabwe News* believed that if the above mentioned players were present in that front-line, surely something was going to happen, even to call it a goals-galore on the day in question. Now our chances of keeping ourselves in contention for the qualifying position are remote. The *Zimbabwe News* prays that the present squad needs only to be sharpened in front otherwise the defence and midfield should not be changed but be motivated.

### The Benefits of Social Care

Since independence, the social care of the majority of blacks has vastly improved especial the less privileged people. In big and small towns, recreational centres were built and more entertainment and clubs formed.

In Marondera we spoke to Comrade Zebediah Michael Chigova, a Social Welfare Officer who cited areas of improvement and some of the issues still needing great attention. By consolidating the government's call for the implementation of entertainment and good care of the community at large, a community hall was built. This community hall was named Nehanda and was officially opened by Comrade Enos Chikowore the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development on December 14, 1987. Then came the establishment of Chitepo Play Centre and Idawekwako Old Age's Home.

The two districts with a total number of 20 women's domestic clubs are involved in netball and other activities. Men have formed their own social clubs mostly concentrating on soccer comprising of five groups code-named 'Boozers' meaning a spare time activity after boozing. Although one may take it as only clubs for drinkers, it is not the case, even church goers are participating. The council also wants to build a community centre and a creche in Nyame-ni high density suburb.

## QUALITY GARMENTS

# STRONG WEAR

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

## FULLY SANFORIZED

- ★ SUPER STRENGTH
- ★ SUPER CUT
- ★ SUPER QUALITY

Full cut for free movement and comfort  
All stress points doubly reinforced  
Heavy duty for longer life



## CITY CLOTHING FACTORY

(PVT) LTD

Phone 64338 P.O. Box 2250 Harare Telex 4-352 ZW  
47 Craster Road, Southerton, Harare  
FAX (263-4) 67752 CITY CLO.

### MANUFACTURERS OF:

Bootlegger mens jeans and casual wear  
Bootlegger boys jeans and casual wear  
Bronson safari suits and trousers  
Gotcha ladies and mens stretch denim jeans  
Ciclofa boys schoolwear garments

Specialists in super stone washed garments.

### QUALITY GARMENTS

EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME





# **Leyland (Zimbabwe) Limited**



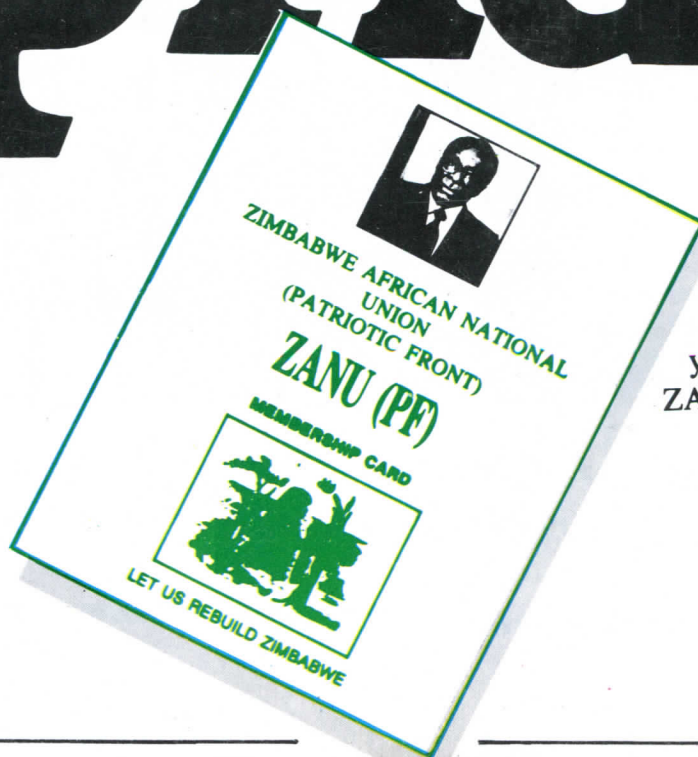
*Suppliers of Comet Trucks, Parts  
and Service*

**Leyland (Zimbabwe) Limited  
Watts Road  
Southerton**

**Phone: 67861  
Telex: 26387 ZW**



# Your symbol of pride



Your Ruling Party  
Card is waiting for  
you at your nearest  
ZANU (PF) Cell/Village.