



Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

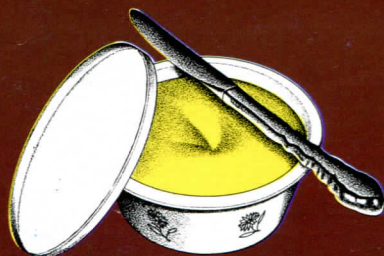
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Appropriate Technology
Demonstration Village —
Melfort

Price increases — A
Way to Keep Production
Going



Integration Exercise Irreversible



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District Elections Stage Reached

In Mashonaland West Province which has a population of 690 000 people eligible to vote in the general elections, more than 250 000 have bought the cards for the United ZANU (PF) Party. This represents 39% of the electorate in the province. This information was revealed ... page 18

My friend, baba Chipu, lives in Tafara, a high density suburb 21 kilometres east of Harare. Tichafa Marufu has a beautiful seven-roomed house, money, a colour television set and everything he needs but a car, family and happiness. Once he was a man of laughter but now he has built a wall of gloom around himself. My friend Marufu is now a tormented soul, living, as he says, for next to nothing. It is all because of a fatal road accident in ... page 16

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Brain Drain in Developing Countries

The phenomenon of the brain drain, which is defined as the emigration of highly qualified workers, has many aspects. Opinions on its effects are equally diverse. What is praised by some as the internationalisation of the labour market is seen by others as the bleeding dry of the developing countries which are already suffering from the shortage of specialists. Today the brain drain from the developing countries is recognised as a serious problem, an insight based on the realisation that the growth and development of national economies depend to a large extent on the level of qualification of those occupying key positions in the economy and administration. This led to demands from the developing countries for compensation for their losses ... page 34

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New Home-building Techniques Set to Transform Rural Life

Thirty-six kilometres east of Harare along Mutare road, in Melfort, there is a village. A village beaming the illumination of a new dawn in rural set-up, away from old pole and mud huts, to more modern, cheap and affordable traditional houses. It is all the product of intelligent, hardworking and nimble-fingered women. This beam is destined to illuminate Zimbabwe. For all those of you who have not ... page 13



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EDITORIAL

Speed Up Integration Exercise

With the national integration exercise in full swing, we should reinforce all our efforts for its successful completion for the unification of our people. We need not look back, the spirit of our fallen heroes should be emulated and sustained forever.

Everyone of us, from cell to branch, from district to province and to the national executive should pool all our efforts because only the momentum of a united people can yield positive and good results. It is the role of everyone to act in oneness to build the national base for a new society and not to build oneself as an individual.

In speeding up the integration exercise, members of the national task force should execute their duties with an element of sacrifice. This sacrifice is needed to conquer the hurdles they have encountered. These problems should however not be magnified to overshadow our national unity. The exercise has not been as speedy as we would have liked it to be because of lack of transport and communication. Task force members have to travel within their areas and should communicate among themselves, with the people and the national integration task force.

There is need therefore to shoulder the national interest rather than the individual interest. Task force members and indeed everyone else should exert compound effort for the successful completion of the exercise. The exercise has also been rather slow because the task force members do not operate on a permanent basis: they are employed elsewhere. National interest, unity and national pride should fuel them in their respective duties.

Distribution of the United ZANU (PF) cards along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border has been slowed down by the security situation along the border and inside Mozambique because of the Renamo bandits. However, the situation will come to normal as soon as people are moved into security planned villages. Our security forces are called to play a crucial role in defence of the country.

In their work, the national task force and all those involved in the integration exercise must emulate the role played by ex-combatants and our fallen heroes who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

They, and all the people, have a duty to fight corruption whether perpetrated by the leadership or by any member of the public. We should dislodge corruption, suspicion, mistrust, disunity, tribalism, regionalism, nepotism, incompetence, inefficiency and rumour-mongering among ourselves.

While the party does and will continue to do its best to fodge for unity, its membership should also exert concerted efforts to accelerate the integration process and consolidate our base for national unity. Let us all work flat out to complete the exercise before August so that the Youth League, Women's League and the Main Congresses are held in time. Through collective efforts in all the provinces we must excel so that cell, branch, district and provincial elections are held in time.

Apathy

Soon after the signing of the Unity Accord on December 22, 1987 there has been apathy among the ZANU (PF) and (PF)-ZAPU members. It would appear that members of the two parties were only active in their respective parties; at a time of disunity. What it boils down to is that they were interested in disunity and the order of those bygone days.

The party would therefore like to urge the people of Zimbabwe to guard against complacency. This apathy among us should forthwith be eliminated: people should become more vigilant and organised so that those of us who are weak, docile and of political immaturity cannot become friends of our enemies seeking to divide us.

Unity has dislodged dissidency in the western provinces of the country. Peace and tranquility have returned to these parts. We should stand firm against divisive elements who are afraid of national unity. In their fight and ill-conscience, the enemies have initiated a move which negates the causes of national unity and development. This is the cause for which many lives were lost in the struggle for independence.

Need for Education

Peace is the only conducive way for the successful execution of our social, political and economic duties. That is why we should forge ahead for national unity.

As apathy is a result of lack of political education, this calls for political education, mobilisation and orientation of the people nationwide. Mass political mobilisation is crucial if the desired cooperation is to be obtained from the masses so that the integration exercise moves smoothly. The blame will be labelled against us Zimbabweans if we fail to create the everlasting material base for national unity, a weapon with which to fight our true enemy: neo-colonialism and imperialism.

It is therefore essential and imperative that the Commissariat Department of the Ministry of Political Affairs comes in to give ideological and political education and guidelines to the new party membership. By so doing Zimbabwe will stand on firm ground.

The main requirement for peace in Namibia at present is that FREE and FAIR elections be held on November 1, 1989, as planned. The people of Namibia should then elect a government of their choice to govern a free and independent Namibia. The international community and all peace-loving peoples of the world should spare no efforts to ensure the holding of free and fair elections.

The United Nations Security Council, and the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, should create the right political conditions for holding free and fair elections. They should take the following steps with strength and vigour:

1. In view of the events which have been taking place in Namibia since 1 April, the United Nations' presence in Namibia should be reinforced by the full deployment of the 7 500 troops as authorised under resolutions 435.
2. The Security Council should make it clear that it alone has the legal authority to take measures to defuse any incidents which threaten to disrupt or derail the implementation of resolution 435 and to guarantee that the independence plan is implemented as originally planned. Failure by the Security Council to assert its authority and responsibility will again tempt South Africa to usurp that role, resulting in tragic incidents as well as in the marginalization of the role of the Security Council as happened at the beginning of April.

3. The Security Council should demand the immediate disbandment of Koevoet and other para-military forces as called for by Resolution 435. It should reject as being contrary to the letter and spirit of Resolution 435 South Africa's manoeuvre to integrate Koevoet into its police force in Namibia. Furthermore, any elements serving in the Namibian police force should be subjected to a suitability test in conformity with Resolution 435.
4. In the light of the widespread intimidation of SWAPO supporters as well as the recent cold-blooded murder of SWAPO activists at Oshakati Prison and other places are moves being taken to investigate these events and what measures are being taken to guarantee the safety and security of SWAPO leaders after their return to Namibia and to ensure that intimidation ceases?
5. The Security Council should demand and ensure the de-registration of all non-Namibians registered on the voters roll by the South African authorities.
6. How does UNTAG intend to 'supervise' and 'control' the electoral process in Namibia as required by Resolution 435?

The Security Council and the Secretary General should answer these questions now. The NAM and the OAU demand to be satisfied on these issues.

LETTER

Ex-combatant complains

The Editors

I am an ex-combatant and I have been working in the Prison Service for six years. I am complaining of the way ex-combatants are being treated by the old guards who formally served in the oppressive colonial system.

At independence in 1980 there were no black Prison guards who had a commissioned rank because some whites did not want to work in the same positions with blacks, they left the country leaving room for blacks for the first time in the history of Zimbabwe to be promoted to the commissioned ranks. It is really sad to note that since independence 1980 up to 1989 there is not even one ex-combatant who holds a commissioned rank. This leaves me with some doubts as to whether these old guards in top positions are true and committed socialist leaders. Why is it that they do not promote ex-combatants to those decision-making ranks so that we can share socialist ideas together?

In the Prison Service we are less than 350

ZIPRA and ZANLA ex-combatants, those few promoted hold the rank of Principal Prison Officer (PPO) and it is the only group they are promoting. This group joined the service in 1985 and were quickly promoted the same year when Comrade Zvobgo was the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Prison Authorities

On the eighth of April this year, some ex-combatants and other members of the Service who were selected wrote a promotion test for the rank of Prison Officer Grade Four (PO4). When the Prison authorities announced those who were successful for promotion, there was not even one ex-combatant to be promoted. Foul play is suspected because they did not reveal the marks of the test as is usually done. This is to give themselves room to promote their relatives and friends.

It is high time some people in Government attend to the grievances of ex-combatants. We are being betrayed for what we fought for and on the 11th of August this year people will gather at Chikurubi Heroes Acre to pay their respects to some ex-combatants who were executed during the oppressive colonial system and among the top officials

of the Prison Services there will be those who actually took part in the execution of ex-combatants.

I hope you are going to publish my letter.

Yours faithfully
Disgruntled Ex-combatant

Prison Services Replies

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th May, 1989 and referenced H/9 in which you enclosed the anonymous letter noted above and asked for our comment.

First of all, we thank you for bringing the anonymous letter to our attention and for giving us the opportunity to comment on the allegations contained in the letter, before you consider publishing the letter in the *Zimbabwe News*.

We would like to say from the outset that the anonymous letter reflects more of ignorance and misinformation than reality since it contains no iota of truth.

For your information, all promotions that take place in the Prison Service scrupulously adhere to Prison Circulars which clearly

spell out the criteria and are governed by Prisons (Staff) (Promotion) Regulations 1968, as amended from time to time.

The Circulars and the Regulations are designed to ensure that every Prison Officer, without exception, has an equal chance for promotion.

The Prison Service, like any Government Department, has a fixed establishment of staff at each rank, approved and authorised by the Public Service Commission and promotions depend on vacancies that occur from time to time at each rank due to resignations, dismissals, retirements, etc.

Since Independence in 1980, 338 Ex-Combatants have joined the Prison Service. This number could have been much larger had it not been for the fact that the prison population was drastically reduced from 21 800 to 5 628 due to the General Amnesty granted by Government in 1980, while staff numbers remained the same resulting in a situation of over-staffing. Because of the sharp drop in the prison population only 111 officers were recruited into the Service between 1981 and 1984 and of this number 63 were Ex-combatants.

Special Programme

By mid 1985 the prison population had risen from 5 628 to 14 733 and more rehabilitation and production programmes had been introduced, necessitating the recruitment of additional staff.

Between 1985 and 1988, a total of 807 recruits joined the Prison Service and of this number 275 were Ex-Combatants representing about 34 % of the total number of staff

recruited during the period.

When the ex-combatants first joined the Prison Service, we immediately became aware of the problems they would encounter to get promoted in competition with the other long-serving Officers, because of their lack of prison work experience and seniority.

We discussed these problems with the Public Service Commission in an effort to find a solution and the Commission directed that ex-combatants should be promoted only after they have acquired the necessary prison work experience and that a special programme should be organised and implemented in the Service to enable the ex-combatants acquire the necessary prison work experience on an accelerated pace.

The Special Programme for Ex-Combatants was implemented in 1986. The Prison Service Promotion Board interviewed all the Ex-Combatants in the Service during the first week of December 1985 to select those who were suitable for accelerated promotion to senior ranks under the Special Programme.

Of the 123 interviewed, 24 were selected and to date 18 of them have rapidly advanced from the rank of Prison Officer Grade one to the rank of Principal Prison Officer.

Continuing Exercise

The Special Programme is continuing and those Ex-Combatants holding the rank of Principal Prison Officer underwent a Promotion Course in March this year and interviewed and assessed by the Promotion Board a few weeks ago for possible promotion to the next rank of Chief Prison Officer.

Ex-combatants not included in the special programme are accorded normal promotion like anyone else in the Service. In 1986 (30) ex-combatants were promoted from the rank of Prison Officer Grade One to Prison Officer Grade Two, and (16) from Prison Officer Grade (one) to Prison Officer Grade Three.

It should be appreciated and recognized that the Prison Service has a large number of non-ex-combatant staff who are also aspiring for promotion.

Naturally the Prison Service has recognized the need to strike a balance in considering these promotions as demonstrated below.

This figure (111) represents almost 37 % of all those who were promoted since 1986.

As can be seen from the above information, ex-combatants in the Prison Service are receiving their fair share of promotions, both through the special programme authorised by the Public Service Commission and through the procedures of normal promotions.

In summary, may we point out that the ex-combatants are valued members of the Prison Service and they will continue to be accorded fair treatment, like any other member of the Service, in all aspects of the Service including promotions.

Year	Rank	Non-Ex-combatants	Ex-Combatants
1986	From P.O.(1) to P.O.(2)	57	30
	From P.O.(1) to P.O.(3)	—	16
	From P.O.(1) to P.O.(4)	—	24
	From P.O.(2) to P.O.(3)	51	—
	From P.O.(3) to P.O.(4)	31	—
1987	From P.O.(2) to P.O.(3)	8	—
	From P.O.(4) to P.P.O	—	19
1988	From P.O.(1) to P.O.(2)	53	—
	From P.O.(2) to P.O.(3)	18	—
1989	From P.O.(1) to P.O.(2)	34	8
	From P.O.(2) to P.O.(3)	27	5
	From P.O.(3) to P.O.(4)	19	9
Total Promoted		298	111

P. Chikutye
Chief Staff Officer — Personnel to the
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President Opens the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe

The President and First Secretary of the Party on June 27 opened the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe. He outlined major constraints and tasks to be tackled in future and the government's efforts to solve existing problems. The following is the full text of his address:



Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House of Assembly, I welcome you to the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Commissions of Inquiry whose Reports have either already been examined, or are currently being considered, by Government. In the former category are the various Reports of the Committee of Inquiry into the Adminis-



Presidential Speech

President R.G. Mugabe

Last Year we met in the wake of the signing of the Unity Agreement between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. I am pleased to report that the past year has seen a consolidation of this unity through the process of all-round integration of the membership and structures of the new ZANU (PF). This process will soon be followed by the convening of the Youth and Women's Conferences which will pave the way for the National Congress due to be held towards the end of the year. The Congress will conclude the whole integration process and ZANU (PF) will emerge from it with a single representative Central Committee and related organs.

Peace and unity have opened up a new era in our national life. With peace and normalcy, my Government is better placed than in the recent past to concentrate on our developmental challenges. Already, significant progress has been made in bringing back developmental activities where these had previously been disrupted.

Cognisant of the need for rapid transformation of our society and economy, my Government has established a number of

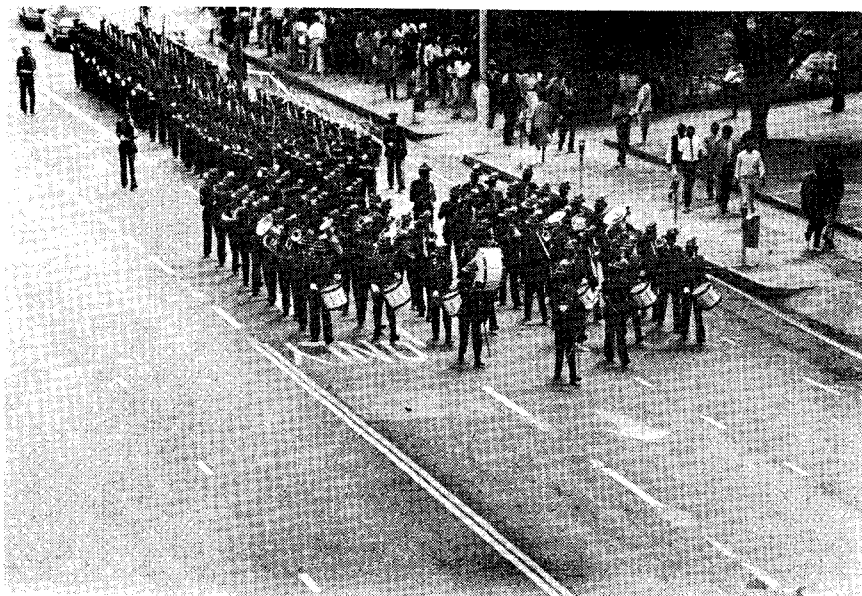
tration of Parastatals, whilst in the latter category fall the Reports of the Commission of Inquiry into a Second University or a Second Campus and the Review Commission on the Public Service of Zimbabwe. I wish to place on record my Government's deep appreciation of the positive contributions and recommendations of these commissions which my Government has taken or will take into account in shaping its own policies and actions in the relevant fields.

Equal praise also goes to the members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Distribution of Motor Vehicles which is due to present to Government its second and final Report shortly.

Military Preparedness

My Government will continue to keep the defence forces in an appropriate state of military preparedness to counter any threats to our national sovereignty and tranquility. The defence forces will in the coming year concentrate their operations on our eastern and southern border areas which are constantly being infiltrated by the South African backed





Opening of the Fourth Session of Second Parliament last year

MNR bandits. The objective of our defence forces will be to effectively counter the murderous activities of these bandits who are daily killing and maiming innocent Zimbabwean citizens and destroying their property.

The defence forces will also continue to guard our trade routes to and from Mozambican sea ports as well as assist the Mozambican defence forces in the effective neutralisation of the RENAMO bandits, whose activities are hindering the economic development of the two countries.

My Government is committed to improving the living and working conditions of our military personnel so that they can perform their national security duties in the full knowledge that the Government, and indeed the whole nation, is concerned about their well-being.

In the field of foreign affairs, my Government is committed to the promotion of our country's relations and co-operation with other countries, in order to enhance international understanding, justice, peace and security.

In promoting and conducting Zimbabwe's international relations, my Government continues to be influenced and guided by a strong belief in the validity and efficacy of the principles of multilateralism, thus fully subscribing to the purposes, principles and policies of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. In particular, my Government holds dearly the principles of settling international disputes by peaceful means and of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

Zimbabwe also subscribes fully to the principles of regional co-operation in all fields. Thus we continue to play our role in the promotion of the aims and objectives of the SADCC and the PTA.

To this end, my Government is involved in all regional and international efforts aimed at frustrating the schemes and machinations of the apartheid system of South Africa. Zimbabwe will continue to co-operate fully with its neighbours within the political framework

of the Frontline States in order to provide collective support for and solidarity with the just liberation struggle in South Africa.

New York Accords

While welcoming the signing of the New York Accords in December, 1988 on Angola and Namibia, by South Africa, Angola and Cuba under American mediation, my Government, however, remains anxious and concerned that South Africa is yet to convince the world of its commitment to peace in Angola and



Government . . . "to keep the defence forces in an appropriate state . . .", — President

genuine independence for Namibia.

There will be introduced into Parliament a Constitutional amendment which will abolish the Senate and provide for a single chamber National Assembly of 140 members.

Parliament will also be asked to consider the Customary Law and Local Courts Bill which will replace the Customary Law and Primary Courts Act, 1981. It is in terms of this Bill that practical reality will be given to my Government's policy of bringing our chiefs and headman into the judicial system

as presiding officers of the local courts. The Bill will also achieve the integration of the local courts into one court structure for the country.

Other Bills include amendments to the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, the Legal Practitioners Act and the Missing Persons Act, the general effect of which will be to improve the quality of the administration of justice.

A concerted effort will be made to enable the Police to be more mobile so as to facilitate prompt and swift reaction to and eradication of crime. The deployment of the Police in our eastern border areas is also being intensified in order to curb the menace posed by Renamo bandits.

Preparations for the 1990 General Election are well advanced and will be finalised before the close of this session. A preliminary constituency roll will soon be published and this will give the electorate an indication of the constituencies in which they are registered.

In line with Government's policy of decentralisation and in order to enable National Archives to fulfil its records management responsibilities not only to Central Government but to local authorities and parastatals, a new Records Centre will be built in Bulawayo.

Preparations for the Second Five-Year National Development Plan (1991 – 1996) that began early this year will be intensified dur-

ing the coming year. I am pleased to note that the National Consultative Council which was launched last month will increase the participation of the Zimbabwean community in the planning process. Government is also continuing to strengthen planning structures at provincial level in order to increase the involvement of the masses.

Investment Policy

Honourable members are aware that Government has been preparing a macroeconomic programme for adjustment and growth.

Some of the important elements of the programme have already been completed with the publication of the investment policy document, and the Investment Register. As part of the implementation of the recently published investment policy, Government is in the process of establishing an Investment Centre, which will provide investors with the necessary information on investment in Zimbabwe, and will be the focal point for processing investment applications.

Government will set up a National Computer Committee which will be entrusted with the formulation of a policy and strategy for computerisation. It will also undertake major system conversions and developments and improve on the availability of up-to-date financial statements for trading departments such as Printing and Stationery, CMED and the Central Purchasing Authority. These exercises will be undertaken with greater intensity and coverage in the following year as the experience of the staff increases. As much as possible, the programme of work will follow from identified weaknesses as reported in the Comptroller and Auditor General's reports, to the extent these are viewed as weaknesses in the underlying system of internal check and control.

My Government will continue to give maximum support to ZISCO in the speedy rehabilitation of the iron and steel works. The overall Technical and Management Consultancy and the ZISCO management are currently working out an Action Plan for the rehabilitation programme. The completion of the rehabilitation programme should result in ZISCO fulfilling its role as an efficient integrated iron and steel works in the region.

In pursuance of the goal to develop the engineering subsector which has extensive linkages with the rest of the economy, my Government is now moving towards the consolidation of local production of machine tools to supply small and medium sized enterprises and vocational schools. This strategy also includes the development of the local manufacture of a wide range of motor vehicle and tractor components and spares. A programme to produce local motor vehicles is now at an advanced stage, through technology transfer agreements with renowned international motor vehicle manufacturers.

During the session, amendments will be introduced to the Standards Development Fund, aimed at streamlining the administration of the fund. It is pleasing to note that to date \$7,5 million has been raised since the first levy collections were implemented in January, 1988.

New Industrial Projects

A number of downstream industries, as well as the strengthening of industrial interlinkages will be enhanced through the commencement of a number of major industrial projects during the year. Such projects include the chemical pulp and paper factory, sheet glass plant, PVC-chlor-alkali, ammonia and ethanol polyethylene plastics projects. The full implementation of the above projects will, apart from generating and saving on foreign

exchange, create direct employment for several thousands, in addition to downstream employment.

My Government is also soon to establish the long awaited Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre which will initially deal with some of the needs of our manufacturing, energy and construction sectors. In due course the centre will cater for the research and development requirements of other sectors as well.

The exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits, particularly for gold and other precious metals such as platinum will increase as a result of recently granted Exclusive Prospecting Orders. An economic chromite mining test study of narrow seams on the Great Dyke is to be undertaken using a road-header machine due to be purchased for the purpose later this year. If successful this test study will also result in an increase in the production of chromite ore.

The National Remote Sensing Facility which was established by funds made available through a technical co-operation programme from the Federal Republic of Germany is now operational at the Geological Survey Department. Pilot projects covering geological, vegetational and agricultural topics will be implemented.



"... my Government will continue to develop the water resources ..." — President

The Department of Mining Engineering's Environmental Centre in Gweru will start to monitor silica and asbestos dust levels in mines in accordance with the requirements of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation standards. This will assist in reducing occurrences of silicosis and asbestosis in mine workers.

Construction of the Physical Metallurgy Laboratory will be completed later this year and it is anticipated that this facility will be operational early next year to enable various tests on alloys and other materials to be conducted for the metallurgical industry.

Commissioning of a third furnace and its associated anti-pollution units will be done at the Roasting Plant towards the end of 1989. It is anticipated that this will encourage the increased exploitation of low grade refractory gold deposits in the country.

Exploration for petroleum in the Zambezi Valley will soon start if current negotiations are successful.

Mobile Licence Service

To facilitate the issuance of import/export licences, my Government has, in line with the policy of decentralisation, established a mobile licence service which visits Gweru, Masvingo, Mutare and Chinhoyi once every month. This service may be extended to other areas should sufficient need for this arise.

The determination of prices has continued to be addressed by my Government. A revised mechanism which will enable business enterprises to work out their price adjustments for a range of commodities without always having to seek Government approval has been finalised. Statutory Instrument 263 of 1982 has been revised substantially.

In order to ensure adequate and reliable energy supplies, my Government will intensify the implementation of those projects which have already been started and will embark on a number of major new ones.

In the electrical energy subsector, new works aim at the rehabilitation of the transmission system and the old thermal stations at Harare, Munyati and Bulawayo for the dual purpose of enhancing supplies and strengthening system security.

In the petroleum fuels subsector, the construction of the Feruka-Harare pipeline and additional fuel storage facilities is expected to start this year and should enhance the security and supply system of this important commodity.

As the efficient use of new and renewable energy resources has been inhibited by lack of adequate equipment, my Government will continue to encourage industry to invest in the manufacture of the relevant equipment and will also intensify its efforts to construct adequate research facilities.

Water Resources

In the field of water resources, my Government will continue to develop the water resources of the country by the construction of dams, water supply systems and boreholes. Some of the large dams programmed for construction during the 1989/1990 financial year are the Osborne Dam in Manicaland Province, the Ngezi-Mamina Dam in Mashonaland West Province and Jumbo Dam in Mashonaland Central Province.

During this session, my Government will be placing particular emphasis on programmes designed to accelerate the resettlement programme, communal area reorganisation, livestock development, animal disease control and further development of the nation's irrigation potential.

In its continuing efforts to alleviate land pressure in the communal areas and to redistribute land to the landless, Government will set aside more funds for the resettlement programme. Emphasis will be put on the acceleration of planning and settlement of land that has already been purchased.

Livestock development programmes specifically designed to increase beef off-take from the communal areas will be encouraged.

Disease control measures for safeguarding the national beef herd continue with the extension of fence construction in the northern parts of the country where more land is now being utilised for other agricultural purposes as a result of the eradication of the tsetse fly. In addition, veterinary facilities will now be available at certain growth points with the completion of 250 Animal Health Centres by July 1989 and the construction of a further 70 centres thereafter.

The ongoing development of irrigation facilities with special emphasis on drier regions, will be intensified. The persistent droughts make it imperative that we develop our irrigation potential to the maximum possible level.

More emphasis is now being put on winter cropping under irrigation. Double cropping and intensification of winter irrigation will provide gainful employment and generate additional income to communal farmers who are normally underemployed in the winter months.

Long-term Marketing Strategy

My Government is carrying out a study and formulating a long-term development and marketing strategy for horticultural production. This is expected to earn the country considerable foreign currency and provide employment to many Zimbabweans. The agricultural parastatals will embark on downstream industrial projects, the implementation of which will add value to their products and generate additional employment.

Cognisant of the plight of the many disabled persons in Zimbabwe and in line with my Government's policy to enhance the quality of life for the disadvantaged, my Government will facilitate the provision and acquisition of orthopaedic and orthotic equipment

including wheelchairs to disabled persons.

A Bill will be introduced which, among other things, will seek to cover all items articulated in the United Nations "Florence Agreement and Protocol". It is my Government's intention to continue to promote income-generating community rehabilitation programmes so that disabled people become self-sufficient whenever possible.

A review of the Labour Relations Act No. 16 of 1985 has been completed by a tripartite committee of employers, unions and Government representatives and its recommendations are now being studied by Government.

Necessary amendments which seek to bring the Act into line with our current and future socio-economic requirements will be introduced in Parliament during this session.

In an effort to improve the calibre of civil servants and hence the quality of services rendered by them, the entry qualifications into the clerical and executive posts in the Public Service have been raised from three 'O' level passes to five 'O' level passes.

Education

To meet the urgent and growing demands for further education and training for both 'O' and 'A' level school-leavers, tertiary institutions will continue to expand their capacities and facilities. In addition, new institutions are being planned to cater for increased numbers of students from both rural and urban areas. To this end, over 40 million dollars has been allocated for the expansion of facilities. In the not-too-distant future, the new Technical Teachers' Training College in Chinhoyi and the School of Hotel Catering at the Technical College in Bulawayo which will serve the SADCC Region, will open their doors to students.

At University level, decisions regarding the need for an additional University will be made by Government and, once the findings of the Commission of Inquiry have been thoroughly scrutinised, a Planning Committee will be set up to examine the logistics involved in this national undertaking.

As part of the rationalisation of courses and examinations for tertiary education and

training programmes, my Government will embark on a substantial curriculum revision programme in order to up-date course content, course levels and the standardisation of examinations procedures. A major curriculum component will be the introduction of core content which will give all students, irrespective of the course being followed, exposure and practical experience in self and group employment so that they acquire entrepreneurial skills. This additional content, coupled with student guidance and counselling programmes, will be aimed at exposing all students to a much wider range of potential employment opportunities than are presently perceived by students. My Government will also pay more attention to the area of adult education with emphasis on functional literacy.

In recent times, we have started to place greater emphasis on the plight of children and to project their importance in our society. Accordingly, pre-school education will receive greater attention. It is intended to train more and better qualified teachers in this area, to improve the supervisory infrastructure of the unit, to increase the facilities at the centres and to generally increase the numbers of personnel to cope with the task.

Over a number of years since Independence my Government has been concerned about the number of untrained and under-qualified teachers in our schools generally. Although their performance has, on the whole, been satisfactory, they could do better with formal training. To alleviate this situation my Government is embarking on a scheme to put every untrained primary school teacher with potential through a programme of basic in-service training to provide them with essential basic teaching skills.

Health

During the coming year my Government will continue to implement and consolidate strategies targetted to improving the health of the nation through primary health care. We are on target with respect to reaching the global goal of universal child immunization by 1990. Furthermore surveys show that nearly three-quarters of pregnant women now deliver in health facilities, and in the coming year access to such facilities will be extended through the construction of a further 18 rural health centres.

The water and sanitation programme continues to expand and will be consolidated in the coming year so as to ensure that every family has access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation.

The situation with respect to availability of essential drugs has greatly improved and vigorous efforts will be made to further improve the situation.

In the area of manpower training, the two new multi-disciplinary training schools in Bindura and Gwanda have recently been evaluated as a great success. As a result Government has started to build another multi-disciplinary training school in Masvingo. The Health Teachers' Training Programme where teachers of health disciplines are trained on



"... my Government will promote the establishment of green belts ..." — President

the job continues to gather momentum. The process of recruitment and deployment of medical staff is being strengthened to ensure adequacy of health manpower in the public sector, and equity in their distribution.

The process of upgrading of health facilities to enable them to offer a better service continues. Phase I of the Family Health Project, which will see the successful upgrading of eight district hospitals, should be completed by February 1990.

Part of Phase I of the same project will run concurrently with Phase II of the same project due to commence later this year.

Phase II is targetted to upgrading 16 district hospitals. This will ensure that a modern district hospital is available in over half of the districts in this country in the immediate and intermediate term.

The Zimbabwe Drugs Quality Control Laboratory which has just been completed will shortly be opening its doors, ensuring that Zimbabwe as well as interested coun-



Expectant mothers at a rural clinic — their problems to be solved



Good roads and efficient transport system enhance productivity

tries in our region have access to quality control testing facilities for all drugs they import or purchase. This will ensure that we do not become a dumping ground for sub-standard drugs.

Natural Resources

In the field of natural resources and environment, my Government will promote the establishment of green belts in all districts along with expansion of existing woodlots. An environmental law will be promulgated so that ecological considerations are taken into account in all major development projects in the country.

My Government will decentralise the management of wildlife resources to local levels through district councils and intensify artisanal fisheries development through the promotion of co-operatives.

In forestry, the exploitation and utilisation of indigenous timber will continue to be monitored closely. Plans are under way to

incorporate pilot wildlife management and forest grazing schemes into the rural afforestation programme which enters its second phase in January 1990. For the first time a comprehensive research programme into the biology and ecology of the indigenous forests will be carried out.

In the tourist industry, efforts will be made to maintain an average growth rate of eight percent yearly in tourist arrivals through more aggressive and effective marketing and, funds permitting, through more tourist offices in other major markets.

Transport and Communication

My Government has embarked on a programme for the consolidation of our existing infrastructure and the expansion of communication networks in roads, rail and air links.

Certain major road construction projects such as the Gokwe-Siabuwa Road, the Gwanda-Guyo Road, the Glendale-Chiweshe

Road, the Nyanga-Nyamaropa Road, the Gweru-Mvuma Road, and the Lothian-Triangle Road are near completion. Work will start on the Karoi-Binga Road and on the Great Zimbabwe Road.

Greater emphasis will be placed in the coming year on the maintenance of existing road networks. This work is particularly important now given the fact that some of our major roads are old.

Foreign currency has been provided to NRZ in order to rehabilitate the existing fleet of locomotives. At the same time plans to buy 30 new locomotives are well under way.

In respect of air services our national carrier, Air Zimbabwe, will by the end of this year receive its first of two B767-200ER aircraft for international routes currently being serviced with the B707s. By the middle of 1990 the airline is scheduled to receive the second aircraft.

To meet the manpower needs of the expanding civil aviation industry a pilot training school is being established in Bulawayo during the course of this year. The school will open with initial training for pilots and we hope in time will develop to the highest pilot training standards.

The provision of adequate and affordable housing to all our citizens remains a major priority of my Government. Given that, on its own, the public sector cannot achieve this objective, Government continues to place emphasis on the need for improved private sector and public sector co-operation in tackling the shelter issue.

My Government will enter into joint ventures with private contractors and local authorities in the provision of serviced stands so as to ease the current shortage of serviced stands for housing development. This, it is hoped, will help motivate those employers who have been willing to assist their employees in the construction of houses but have not been able to do so due to shortage of serviced stands.

Greater attention will be directed at maintaining Government's capital investment in buildings and machinery. The decentralisation programme will be further promoted through the provision of more houses for civil servants and additional office accommodation at Provincial, District and Rural Service Centres.

Industrial Shortages

Within the construction industry, shortages of building materials, skilled manpower, transport bottlenecks, breakdown of machinery and inadequate spare parts continue to constrain the operations of my Government. To alleviate these problems, Government shall continue to assist affected enterprises to procure new plant and machinery for new factories or for boosting existing production capacity of building materials.

Ongoing efforts to train Zimbabweans in professional disciplines such as architecture, civil engineering, land surveying and quantity surveying will be strengthened in order to attain self-sufficiency in the not-too-distant future.

In the field of information and communications a number of measures to further enhance the availability and free flow of information will be carried out. The restructuring of the Ministry and mass media organisations already underway will allow for a marked strengthening of provincial and district information structures and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the media generally.

Reception of both radio and television signals will be improved considerably through transmitter development throughout the country. Poor shortwave transmission will be replaced by F.M. for better radio reception country-wide. A Television One transmitter will also be established for Mutare, Ruten-ga and Beitbridge.

Under the Postal Services Development Programme, the PTC will construct a total of eleven post offices in 1989/90. Work will start on the building of major urban post offices in Gweru, Masvingo and the Harare Causeway Post Office and Banking Hall.

A postal bus service will be introduced to improve the postal transport system by providing three mail/passenger buses between Harare and Bulawayo. Additional subscriber connection for 5 800 telephones and 450 for telex services will be installed.

The planned digitalisation of the Masvingo, Mashonaland and Manicaland exchanges will commence as soon as the relevant loan and equipment agreements have been concluded. This project will link up with the already digitalised Gweru and Bulawayo exchanges. Digitalisation will rehabilitate the network as well as provide additional capacity to meet the backlog in demand and generally improve the quality of telecommunications services.

Central Mechanic Equipment Department

At the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, it is planned to build and expand workshops so as to increase capacity to enable the repair of all vehicles in the fleet. To this end it will be necessary to introduce an advanced training programme for our workshop mechanics.

The Central Mechanical Equipment Department's provincial administration will be restructured to make it conform with the political boundaries. It is hoped that this will bring about greater efficiency and effectiveness in the servicing, repairing and maintenance of Government vehicles and equipment.

Both the Central Purchasing Authority and the Department of Printing and Stationery will continue to decentralise their operations

to cover all provincial capitals. Efforts will be made to expand the existing facilities at the Department of Printing and Stationery in Harare.

A new Examination Printing Centre will be constructed in Harare and at the same time a training programme will be instituted and the necessary machinery obtained.

A management consultancy service to co-operatives will be created for the purpose of assisting co-operatives to revamp their businesses. New accounting systems will also be devised for the co-operatives.

For the purposes of formulating sound development programmes, an information base for community and co-operative development will be established.

My Government will continue to provide extensive skills training and production of technical manuals to pre-co-operatives and co-operative members in order to facilitate the success of their economic activities.

The Zimbabwe Youth, Sport and Recreation Councils Act of 1983 will be amended to provide for separate Acts of Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation Council and those relating to youth.

In the process the power to clear artists, musicians and musical groups by the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation Council will be transferred to the National Arts Council of Zimbabwe.

The budget and estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1989/90 and related legislation will be presented to you for your approval.

I commend these matters to your consideration and now declare this, the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe, to be duly open.

The main objective behind the idea of building a technology demonstration village is the establishment of low-cost structures with maximum use of locally available low-cost materials available to rural people.

This was said by the Minister of Community, Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs, Comrade Joyce Mujuru when she officially opened the appropriate technology demonstration village at the National Training Centre for Rural Women in Melfort on June 21, 1989.

The National Training Centre which originally operated under the Ministry of Community, Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs is now in the hands of the Ministry of Political Affairs. The centre was opened by the then Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe in November 1984 to cater for rural women's training needs.

Mujuru Calls for Appropriate Technology to Lessen Women's Heavy Load

Comrade Mujuru said the construction of the demonstration village was a result of consultation and collective work of various organisations, Government and non-governmental, and individuals concerned with women and development. "These organisations were directly or indirectly involved in the planning and development of the village", she said.

The village which endeavours to demonstrate possible technologies that could be adopted to improve village life at low-cost and to lessen women's workload received financial assistance from DANIDA.

DANIDA also hired a consultant who worked tirelessly during the planning and implementation of the village. The consultant in consultation with the programme planner, the head of the centre and experts in development technologies had among other duties the task of looking into materials to go with the utilisation of the village as a training component.

Rural Development Promotion

Comrade Mujuru related the conditions under which rural women live to words of Ela Bhatt of the self employed women's association in India who said: "We welcome technology that improves our living conditions but we do not want technology that snatches away whatever little work we have. We are rural women, spending half our lives fetching water, fuel and fodder. We want them at our door steps. We are artisans, help us to create better tools for faster production".

Even though the idea of a demonstration village at the centre was discussed in 1985 a lot of hard work was recently completed and more than a thousand people pass through the centre to receive training in order to promote rural development.

"It was strongly felt that these people should have the possibility to familiarise themselves with and discuss the rural technologies that are available in the country," Comrade Mujuru said.

One of the advantages of the village is its bringing of many different technologies together which were previously seen together on short exhibitions. People who might not get the opportunity to go to Harare, Bulawayo or Mutare for exhibitions and yet are the target group of some of these exhibitions can now see them at a place accessible to many people from different parts of Zimbabwe.

The village consists of two parts: The homestead and the showground. The homestead forms the major part of the village and comprises the main house, kitchen, granary, drying crib, water supply system, sanitation unit, vegetable garden, orchard, small animal production unit, woodlot and a workshop.

The showground has community water pumps, different types of fuel saving stoves, bread ovens and District Development Fund head works.

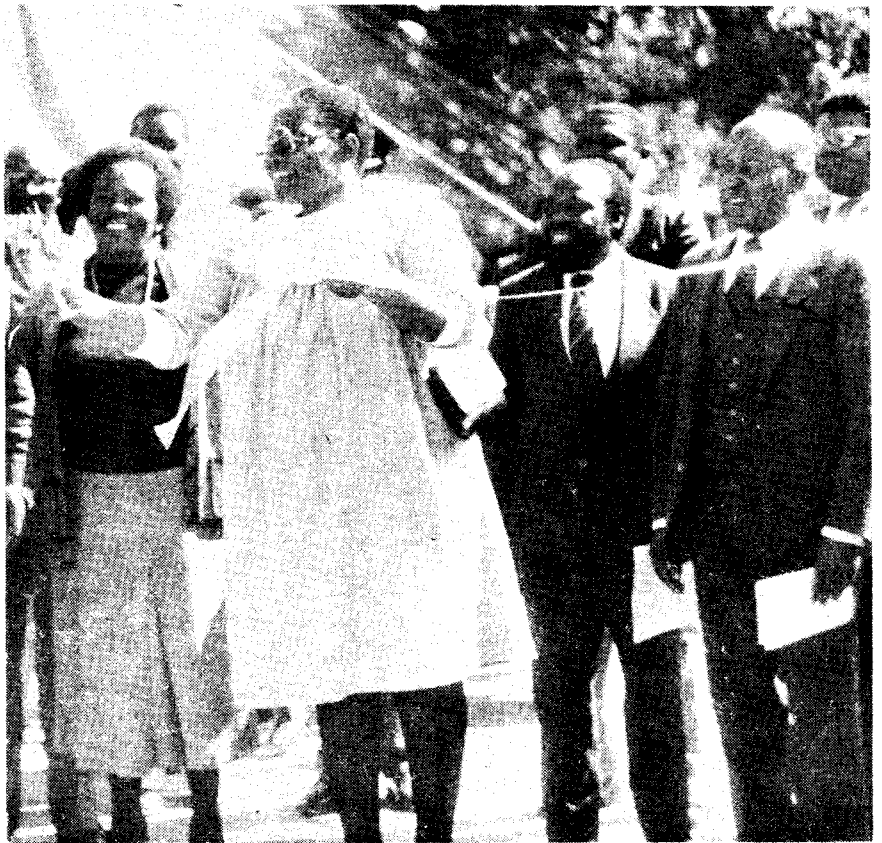
New Technologies

Comrade Mujuru pointed out that in deciding which new technologies are appropriate for particular users, the main consideration must include technical as well as social, cultural and political consideration of a given society.

"I would like to assure you that this village was set up with all these considerations in mind", she said adding that "the ultimate objective being to introduce ideas which could be tried with changes and modifications here and there to suit a given situation and environment."

She emphasized that though the homestead in the village has been tested elsewhere, there was need to repeat, improve, implement and monitor them in a set up "like the one we have gathered to see today."

According to Comrade Mujuru, the village which is meant to be a practical experience should not end at the Training Centre but should be implemented by the rural communities for which the village was established.



Comrade Joyce Mujuru (Third from right) cuts the ribbon when she officially opened the appropriate technology demonstration Village at the National Training Centre for Rural Women at Melfort



The Head of the Centre, Comrade Kamanga (holding microphone) being introduced to the crowd by Comrade Mao (Under Secretary in the Ministry of Political Affairs)

"The success of the project can only be determined when the technologies demonstrated here have been implemented in rural areas with of course, modifications to suit the villagers themselves in their own environment", she said.

Comrade Mujuru believed that some of the technologies have already been implemented by some of the participants who took part in the development of the village. Some of the trainees from the centre are using the skills they acquired, particularly thatching, to earn a living which is what the centre aims

to achieve.

She urged and encouraged the organisations which took the lead in the field of women and technology and have resources to intensify and co-ordinate efforts to collect and disseminate information on improved traditional technologies with proven uses to women.

"Let us pull together to lessen the heavy load that women carry by providing appropriate technologies to women at their door-steps", she said. □

New Home-building Techniques set to Transform Rural Life

Thirty-six kilometres east of Harare along Mutare road, in Melfort, there is a village. A village beaming the illumination of a new dawn in rural set-up, away from old pole and mud huts, to more modern, cheap and affordable traditional houses. It is all the product of intelligent, hardworking and nimble-fingered women. This beam is destined to illuminate Zimbabwe. For all those of you who have not yet seen the Melfort Demonstration Village, an immaculate result of deft women committed to change the face of Zimbabwe, you are missing out on things.

The National Training Centre for Rural Women in Melfort was established primarily to cater for the needs of rural communities, particularly those of organised women's groups involved in small scale income generating projects. This idea of building a demonstration village at the National Training Centre for Rural Women in Melfort was born in 1985. It fell under the Department of Community Development in the Ministry of Community, Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs. However, it now falls under the Ministry of Political Affairs.

Many organisations have been involved theoretically and practically in making the village possible. These are the Ministry of Energy, Silveira House, Agritex, Glen Forest Training Centre, Hlekweni Training Centre, Fambidzanai Training Centre, Blair Research Institute, Lutheran World Federation, Adult Literacy Organisation of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Energy Research Organisation (ZERO), Development Technology Centre, V and W

Engineering, Department of Natural Resources, District Development Fund, Danhiko School, Enda-Zimbabwe, Agricultural Institute of Engineering, Henderson Research Station, UNIFEM and the Ministry of Health.

These organisations came in after the Government acquired Jamaica Inn in 1982. It is located 36km east of Harare along Mutare road. The place was then converted into a training institution in 1983. The place, situated on a five acre piece of land was secured through funds donated by DANIDA, a Danish Aid Organisation and accommodates 52 resident trainees at one time.

The organisations mentioned above concentrated on how to improve the quality of life for rural Zimbabweans in their political, cultural, social and technical ways of life. The village addresses the technical aspect. It aims to contribute to developed technologies which will transform and improve rural life.

People can now come to see for themselves. They do not have to go to Mutare or Bulawayo for shows and exhibitions to see displays of such a village. From here people will learn how to do the same in their villages. Women will be trained and resultantly the face of Zimbabwe will be transformed with more habitable, decent houses mushrooming countrywide. Feedback will come from people who visit the place or are trained here.

This comes at a time when the latest statistics indicate that the country has 2 000 registered women's groups with 61 000 members. Women have become a force to

reckon with in this country. The demonstration village which now stands at Jamaica Inn is the result of women's efforts. Training functions began in September 1984, followed by the inauguration of the centre by the then Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, His Excellency, the President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe on November 1, 1984.

Objectives

Officially opened by the Minister of Community, Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs, Comrade Joyce Teurai Ropa Mujuru on June 22, 1989, the centre strives to meet the training needs of communities especially rural women. It strives to organise, develop and utilise the available local resources like land, water and manpower in such a manner that the communities are able to meet their basic needs. It aims to help communities (especially women) to improve their living conditions by using appropriate labour-saving technologies in self-reliant income generating projects. This will call for equal and meaningful participation of community members in the decision making process and identification of needs, and in project and programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Among its other objectives, the centre aims to develop, among the communities, a sense of citizenship, patriotism, collective participation and an increased awareness of their democratic rights. In the long run, the quality of life in the rural areas will be improved by promoting the provision of basic socioeconomic infrastructure. The training centre will assist in the eradication of illiteracy among women through the Adult Literacy Campaign. It will also conduct research into specific needs of communities for purposes of collecting data and information that will form the basis of policy formulation and programme planning. There is also need to assist in the promotion and encourage the establishment of pre-schools and play centres by parents in their different communities.

Facilities

The demonstration village is situated on a five acre piece of land which comprises a vegetable garden, an orchard and maize field. The boarding facilities for the 52 trainees consist of 14 bedrooms with bathrooms and toilets, a well equipped kitchen with coldroom, pantry, scullery and dining room. It has got two big common rooms with four classrooms and a big meeting hall. There is a reception, offices, fishpond, storerooms, small animal production unit for rabbitry and poultry keeping demonstrations, and a model village to promote appropriate technology through demonstration on how to



(From Left to Right) The Kitchen, the four-roomed main house built from cheap and locally available materials; and to the far right is the toilet and bathing room

use labour saving devices, fuel saving stoves, improved sanitary facilities, improved traditional houses and other activities aimed at improving community life while at the same time trying to reduce the workload of a rural woman.

The units of the village consist of a showground and MUSHA (homestead). The homestead has a main house with four rooms built mainly from locally available materials. The walls are of unburnt bricks laid with anthill dagga, and the roof is an improved thatched grass roof. The floors and foundations are made with cement to give termite and moist protection for the rest of the house. There are low cost doors, shutters and furniture made here by women. The kitchen is built with the same techniques but furnished with kitchen tables, sink, stove, and benches; all of low cost.

The granary is long-lasting with four rat-proof compartments while the drying crib is protected by rat guards on the poles. The water supply is hand operated using a blair pump to fill an oil drum placed under the roof of the main house. It provides this rural homestead with running water from a tap in the kitchen, at the blair toilet and fills automatically a low cost heater.

The sanitation unit consists of a blair toilet with solar heater made from truck inner tube which provides warm water for the shower. Water from a tap at the toilet encourages the washing of hands and provides water for laundry table.

Next to the homestead is a kitchen garden which is watered with waste water from the kitchen and sanitation unit in the dry season. Intensive use of mulch and economical use of water will enable this garden to supply a family with its daily need for vegetables. There is also a river garden watered with water from an artificial river. The water is pumped by hand into a tank from where it can be drawn by hosepipe. Small animals like chicken, rabbits and bees are kept integrated with the garden, orchard and woodlot. Later on milk goats will be introduced.

Showground

The showground consists of a DDF bush pump headworks with apron, spillway, fencing, cattle trough and community laundry



The granary is long-lasting with four rat-proof compartments while the pictured drying crib is protected by guards on the poles

table. The bucket pump is a very simple and sturdy family or community pump. The showground also consists of a stove kitchen showing a range of wood stoves being promoted in Zimbabwe, one of which is by Hwange Colliery. The bread oven takes twenty loaves of bread and uses less firewood than any other ovens. To facilitate or leave room for further expansion, the showground has a shed (outdoor classroom) and space for new ideas.

Staff

The National Training Centre for Rural Women consists of the Principal, who assists in the organisation and training and overseeing the day-to-day running of the school. One training officer is responsible for organisation, management and evaluation of training courses while two skills trainers attend to skills training. The other staff are a clerk, housekeeper/domestic supervisor, caretaker/groundsman, office orderly, one nursery assistant in charge of the play centre, three cooks, two kitchen hands, four general hands (grounds), two general hands in charge of the hostel, two security guards and a driver.

The courses offered are project planning

and management, cooperative management, dress making, simple record keeping, leadership, agricultural production, adult literacy, early childhood learning toy production, legal status of women, civil education, handicrafts and staff development. Most of the subjects are taught by the centre based staff while others are taught by invited resource persons.

The evaluation of courses is done during and after the course. Follow-up field visits to determine the impact and effectiveness of training given and to identify training needs are carried by training staff. Recruitment of trainees is done by Provincial Community Development Officers through the district, ward and village committees. Each village selects suitable candidates who are expected to share their knowledge and skills after the course.

Recruitment of National Staff Development courses is done by the Ministry's training section while other organisations do their own selection of trainees.

It is now time up, not for demonstration, but for the actual implementation to mark an age of rural transformation. ☐

Donations Stalling, But still Coming in

Financial contributions from the private and public sectors, as well as from individuals will make it unlikely that there will be a discontinuity of progress as regards the building of the new ZANU (PF) Headquarters.

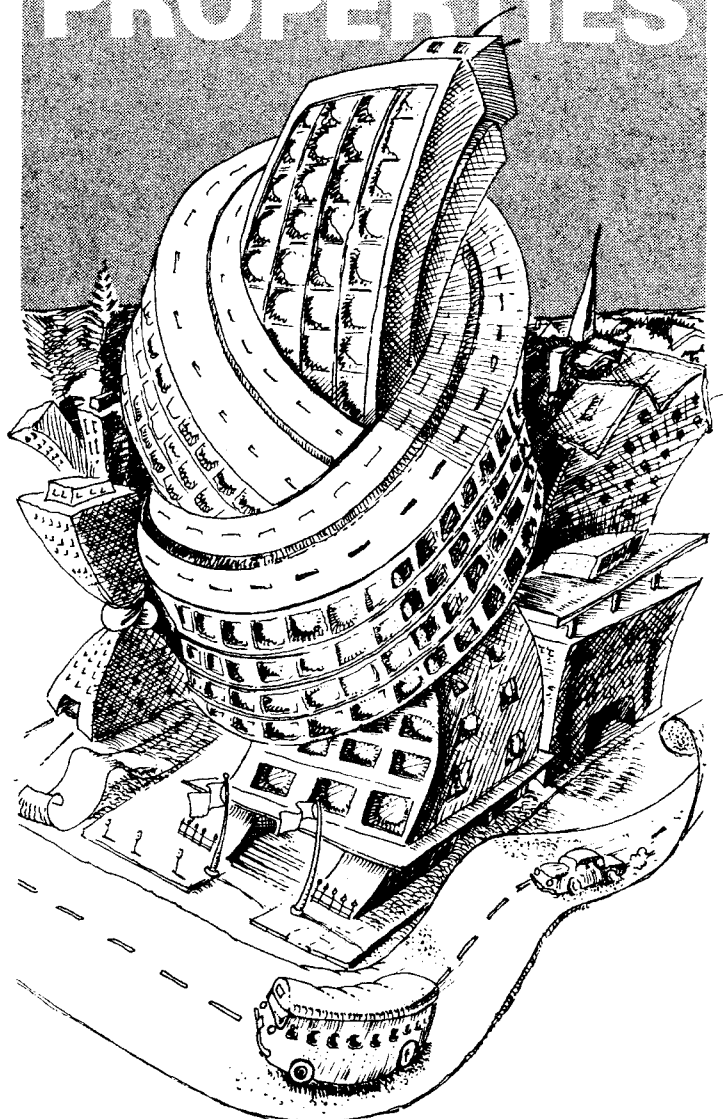
This was said by Comrade Don Muvhuti, ZANU (PF) Deputy Secretary for Finance, when he received donations towards the Party Headquarters Building Fund at a recent ceremony held at 88 Manica Road, Harare. Two Harare companies, Olivine Industries and Central African Cables (Cafca), contributed \$1 314,00 and \$514,90 respectively, the said amounts having been raised by the workers and management of both companies.

Receiving the donations, Comrade Muvhuti said the Party still welcomed donations from companies and individuals, as the target of \$18 million has not yet been reached. "If all goes according to schedule, and we reach our target, the new Party Headquarters should be complete by December this year," he said.

Comrade Peter Saopa, Personnel Manager at Olivine (Harare), pledged more donations from his company when he presented the donation. "Small though this amount may be, more donations are to follow shortly."

The Cafca representative, Comrade Alfred Kaviya, expressed his fellow-workers' desire

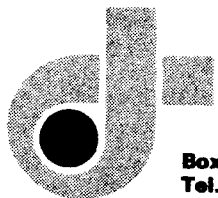
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to contribute as much as they can to the fund. "Although the workers at Cafca have already contributed towards the Party Headquarters Building Fund at cell level, they still wish to contribute more in order that the na-

tion's dream of a new Party Headquarters can be fulfilled," he said.

In thanking the two representatives for their companies' contributions, Comrade Muvhuti took the opportunity to appeal to

the general public and Party well-wishers, for more funds. Donations can be sent to the Acting Secretary for Finance, or to Comrade Muvhuti marked 'Party Headquarters Building Fund', P.O. Box 4530, Harare. □

Road Toll Reaches Frightening Heights



Six people died instantly when the Peugeot 404 in the picture collided with the Harare United Omnibus Company bus along the Harare — Chitungwiza road — June this year (Photo: Herald)

My friend, baba Chipo, lives in Tafara, a high density suburb 21 kilometres east of Harare. Ticha-fa Marufu has a beautiful seven-roomed house, money, a colour television set and everything he needs but a car, family and happiness. Once he was a man of laughter but now he has built a wall of gloom around himself. My friend Marufu is now a tormented soul, living, as he says, for next to nothing. It is all because of a fatal road accident in which he lost his beautiful wife, Mary, his two sons Tendai and Tafadzwa, and little daughter Chipo.

I wonder how many men of the likes of

baba Chipo are living today. And in such gloom as his; just because of a few seconds in which he lost his beloved ones when it took a long time of toiling to build his once happy home. With a little luck, you might not be one of those who share the blame. Road accidents have become as major a killer as the dreaded and incurable disease, AIDS. But they are preventable, some of them, that is.

Not a single day passes without reports that so many people were killed in a road accident. Newspapers and televisions carry pictures of wreckages of vehicles. When one looks at the wrecks, one shudders to think

that several innocent people perished in these desolations. When shall this soaring of road accidents stop, or will it escalate?

Causes

Firstly, road accidents can be blamed on ignorant road users especially pedestrians. Most of them are very stubborn. When they are on the road they behave as though they are in a supermarket, shopping at leisure. These ignorant pedestrians fall prey to traffic accidents because of lack of education. They do not know how to negotiate traffic especially in urban centres. They just find themselves in the middle of a road without check-

ing if their right and left directions are free of vehicles.

Some rural folk also pose a serious threat when they come to urban areas. This is due to the fact that they have no knowledge of when, where and how to cross roads. This goes back to education. There is need to educate this road user if our hopes of reducing the number of road accidents are to be fulfilled.

On the other hand, there are some motorists who ignore road regulations and signs. Therefore, if we are faced with an ignorant pedestrian and an ignorant or reckless motorist, the result is anybody's guess. The appeal to discourage drivers from driving after drinking has often been ignored. Most motorists overspeed under the influence of alcohol (among those who drink). Moreover, the largest number of Zimbabwe's drivers lack defensive driving skills. This is so because it is difficult to have access to individuals. Some of them are unwilling or they are not aware of the existence of such courses. More so, there is no law in this country which allows for the running of compulsory courses on road use.

On the other hand, there are some bus operators who overuse their drivers so much that they end up driving under stress and often lose concentration resulting in the loss of many an innocent life. Bus drivers also engage in speed competition in a stampede to get more passengers.

Education on Road Use

Even if responsible authorities were to embark on an education drive of road users, the chances of success are limited bearing in mind the lack of funds, transport and personnel in, for example, the Zimbabwe Traffic Safety Board. This automatically hinders any plans of decentralisation if any success was to be recorded in trying to diminish the road accidents.

More Money for Board

The board is one of the most useful agencies through which Zimbabwe can combat the road accident toll. At a time when road accidents have multiplied at an alarming rate, this board should receive a vote which corresponds to the work at hand. We should be found to be in the forefront of practically trying to save lives. It is known that the Government spends at least \$225 million a year, much of it in foreign currency spent on spares and new vehicle kits. It therefore means combating the road accident toll is saving life, money and time.

It is also imperative to boost the financial status of the safety board so that it can be able to effectively deal with the deteriorating driving standards. With the cooperation of the police by cracking down on careless drivers and the horrifying number of dilapidated vehicles on our roads, our chances of success would be very wide. Safety programmes should also be increased to educate the public on proper roads use. A vote of slightly over \$1 million would there-

fore not be enough for the board in the light of the high number of road accidents to date.

It would therefore not be wasteful to grant the board its suggestion of \$1,8 million, which might not be enough at all with so much road carnage. The board needs more money to improve on its understaffed centres.

Vehicle owners can co-operate by maintaining their vehicles in a roadworthy condition. Unroadworthy vehicles are a hazard on roads. If you are a driver, drive conscientiously to stay alive and prevent causation of deaths. I am sure none of you wants to live like baba Chipu.

Horrifying Toll

If one look at the statistics of the people who got injured or died as a result of road accidents, one wonders why there is such an escalation of accidents and casualties. Since 1979, an average 17 056 accidents occurred on Zimbabwe's roads yearly with an average number of over 900 deaths and close to 10 000 being injured. Last year, 1988, a record 20 111 road accidents were reported with 1985 being the second highest in the past sixteen years.

1988 also recorded a record 1 059 deaths with close to 11 000 people getting injured. Of those injured, 1 056 were cyclists (including pedal and motor cyclists) while 68 died. The most affected were passengers with over 400 being injured and 5 191 dying.

The number of casualties among passengers is very high because, as has been observed, buses are over-used. And when this happens, the commuter has no choice but to be ferried on a bus with old and re-treaded tyres. Their life-span is very limited and with the overuse to which they are subjected, when they give in by bursting, they do so with close to eighty people on board.

Remember, in the preceding paragraphs, it has been stated that pedestrians are the most endangered on the road. A staggering 2 403 pedestrians were injured in that year. It is a very frightening toll, it does not look like decreasing.

It boils down to say that every week, close to 400 road accidents occur with about 2 000 being reported every month. 1979 recorded a lower number of accidents than 1980 and the trend constantly shot up through 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 before slightly declining in 1987. However, any hope of this much looked forward downward trend continuing was dashed when the number of accidents and casualties sky-rocketed in 1988. Our hopes were buried.

Let us hope they are not buried for ever. There is light at the end of the tunnel if collective practical efforts are effected without delay. We can ignore this problem at our own peril. Today it is baba Chipu, tomorrow it might be you. So pull yourself together and

let us wage a war against this fast-growing problem.

Possible Measures

It is never too late to try. There is need for more speed traps to be set up by police. This, the police has done with considerable success but only for such periods as school and public holidays. Therefore, our roads should continuously be monitored. If need be, another unit in charge of highway patrols should be set up to intensify on existing efforts to clamp down on speed-crazy drivers. The law should impose stiff punishment on all defaulters.

Drivers found driving under the influence of alcohol should be severely punished, and if necessary, their driver's licences withdrawn. A suspension from driving for a stipulated period in such cases can help clear our roads of dangerous drivers.

Police should also clamp down on and ban all unroadworthy vehicles. Defaulters should also be punished and their licences and dilapidated vehicles confiscated if necessary. Punishment should also be imposed on pedestrians who use roads when drunk. It is necessary, therefore, to intensify all efforts to save a life before we talk of millions of people being killed.

This is the time when decentralisation of education on road usage is most needed than any other period in the history of Zimbabwe's roads. There is need to establish education and supervisory centres at provincial, district or even village level. Traffic safety centres should be decentralised throughout the country. Teachers and extension workers in agriculture can be most helpful in this regard. Primary and secondary schools should teach pupils on proper road usage. Education on road usage should be made compulsory so that every individual is taught on the proper way of using roads. Even employers can be of assistance by giving their drivers and other employees education on road use.

Life Can't Be Negotiated

Remember, life cannot be negotiated or compromised. Take the precaution now and you will be proud to walk on our roads. Look now, young Chipu is gone; so is Tafadzwa, Tendai and their mother, Mary. Only just because their car overturned while trying to avoid running into a pedestrian. Life is very dear, but not in monetary terms because it cannot be traded. So, behave yourself on the road and avoid living a tortuous life, like Marufu and the pedestrian who, in his normal senses, should be guilty of causing such a tragedy.

You will not live to regret. Noone finds pleasure in reading about road carnage, seeing wreckages of vehicles — which is all that is left of our lovely houses on wheels. Let us hope next time you won't be newsworthy because you were part and parcel of a disastrous accident. Zimbabwe needs you. Take heed. Take care. □

Task Force Members to Leave No Stone Unturned

The task force teams in the Midlands Province have carried their duties in a satisfactory manner. In all the eight administrative districts — Chivhu, Gokwe, Gweru, Kwekwe, Mberengwa, Mvuma, Shurugwi and Zvishavane — there has been no resistance to the purchase of new party cards except in one or two incidents.

The Provincial Governor of Midlands Province, Comrade Tranos Makombe, disclosed that the province has received 800 000 cards from Harare and 337 220 of them have been sold. He was optimistic that since the sale of cards has started to pick up in the rural areas, more than 500 000 cards would have been sold by the end of July.

In Lower Gweru, some people refused to buy the cards because they alleged that the picture of the Senior Minister for Development and head of PF-ZAPU, Comrade Joshua Nkomo was not on the new card. After senior members from the two parties addressed the people in the area, the cards started selling very well.

Since the beginning of May this year, members of Parliament, Senators, Ministers, top civil servants, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU officials from the province have been meeting in Gweru occasionally under the chairmanship of Comrade Makombe to map out strategies on how the integration exercise should be advanced.

The Gweru administrative district has so far constituted a total of 177 cells and 20 branches. Mberengwa administrative district

has 17 branches while Gokwe has formed three party districts. Reports of the task forces achievements continue to pour in on a daily basis in the province.

At the rate at which the task force members are working, there is no doubt that by August this year, provincial elections will have been held in the province.

Commendable Job

As to the problem of transport that has been rife in the province, the governor said the Ministry of Political Affairs has promised them two Landcruisers which will be at the disposal of the task force members. The district administrators continue to play an important role in the provision of vehicles for the integration exercise.

Although the province lacks full time task force members, the ones performing the tasks have done a commendable job in identifying areas which need improvement. It is as a result of their dedication and courage that the province has been able to score major successes in the whole exercise.

The Midlands Provincial Governor said that the success of the integration exercise rested with the elected members of both ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU from the cell to the national level who should be seen to be working hard and talking the same language together. This unity should not be looked upon as the unity of Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe and Comrade Joshua Nkomo but of the people of Zimbabwe. As the unity is for the whole nation, every person in the country should play his or her part in the consolidation of



Senator Trainos Makombe, Governor of Midlands

the unity accord signed on December 22, 1987.

"The newly created cells, branches and districts of the united ZANU (PF) are a mirror of what is to come. Unless the new structures that have been set are given new directions and assignments, the whole exercise may run into problems," the governor said.

The role of the Commissariat department in the Ministry of Political Affairs should be spelt out clearly. Clear, concise and straightforward political guidelines should be given to the people and new party structures by competent cadres in the Ministry, so that people do not go into the 'wilderness'.

Given time and patience, the task force members in the Midlands Province are determined to leave no stone unturned until the integration exercise has been completed. □

District Elections Stage Reached

In Mashonaland West Province which has a population of 690 000 people eligible to vote in the general elections, more than 250 000 have bought the cards for the United ZANU (PF) Party. This represents 39% of the electorate in the province. This information was revealed to *Zimbabwe News* by the Mashonaland West Provincial Governor, Senator Mudhomeni Chiverde, and the Provincial Administrator, Comrade Finnie Munyira.

Marked progress in the selling of cards has been noted in the Hurungwe Communal

Lands which has registered 59% of the electorate in the administrative district. Hurungwe Communal area is closely followed by Makonde administrative district with more than 40% of its electorate having become members of the United ZANU (PF). The administrative districts of Kadoma and Chegutu have also done fairly well in the integration exercise and it is hoped that by the end of this month (June) the task force members will have reached their targeted numbers. It is only in Kariba that there has been a marked decrease in the distribution

of cards and Comrade Finnie Munyira attributed this to the harsh climatic conditions that are found along the Zambezi Valley.

The Provincial Administrator went on to say that the percentages that have been given are the ones that have been communicated to the Provincial Governor's office but there are certain areas that are well ahead of the figures given.

"A point to note is that these are the figures that have been communicated to us but we are aware that progress has been



Comrade Finnie Munyira, Provincial Administrator of Mashonaland West Province

achieved in various areas. There are thousands of cards that have been sold in our districts but lack of transport and telephone facilities militates against our operations", the provincial administrator said.

Setbacks

Like in all the other provinces, the major setback in the integration exercise in Mashonaland West has been the inavailability of transport or lack of money to provide transport. The provincial governor, Comrade

Mudhomeni Chivende, said that because of lack of transport, some of the money that had been collected in the remote areas may be embezzled by certain officials if the problem of transport is not solved soon. He said that some task force officials have been using their own money for travelling but the practice has been discontinued as the money they have used has not been reimbursed.

Another problem that has been encountered is that of task force members who are full time employees of government organs or private companies. When transport becomes available to take them to the districts, they will be working. What is needed is to have transport laid aside so that such task force members can use it when the need arises.

Chakari leads

The provincial governor also disclosed that Chakari in the Mashonaland West Province has been the first district in Zimbabwe to be constituted under the United ZANU (PF) Party. At a meeting in April, 5 000 members waved their cards and elections were held. Both former ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU officials were accommodated in the new executive of the district.

All the administrative districts in the province have reached the stage of cell and branch elections which will pave way for the district elections. Hurungwe administrative district is likely to have elections at district level shortly. Chikohono High density suburb in Chinhoyi is also to follow in its



Senator Mudhomeni Chivende, Provincial Governor, Mashonaland West Province
preparations for district elections.

The district administrator, Comrade Munyira, suggested that the problem of money that has hampered the successful operations of the integration exercises could be solved by giving a directive that could allow the money received from the sale of cards to be ploughed back in revitalising the integration exercise. At present the money is being banked and yet the integration exercise is about to come to a halt because of lack of funds. □

Integration Exercise Over Seventy Percent

In an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* on the progress of the Provincial Integration Task Force in Mashonaland Central Province, Senator Joseph Kaparadza, who is also the provincial governor, said that the exercise has gone past seventy percent of its targeted results. He said they were working flat out so that the final stages of the exercise will be realised before August this year.

In all the seven administrative districts of the province which include Mt Darwin, Shamva, Mazowe, Bindura, Guruve, Rushinga and Centenary, considerable cell and branch elections are in active progress. The provincial task force has set July as the month in which district elections will begin. Although the province has not constituted a single district under the united ZANU(PF), the Governor is hopeful that with more than 220 000 cards sold so far, there is nothing that is going to stop the provincial elections from being held in early August.

Problems

Asked to comment on the reasons for the



Senator Joseph Kaparadza, Governor of Mashonaland Central

slow sale of cards, he cited transport as one of the major reasons that has impeded the smooth distribution of cards to the people.

"The transport problem has been a severe blow to the successful operations of the members of the integration exercise in the province. This has meant that some task force officials have had to foot which is a cumbersome way of doing things," said Senator Kaparadza.

The governor however, indicated that the problem of transport will be solved shortly as more vehicles were going to be allocated. The national task force has shown its willingness by assisting with the provision of transport to carry task force officials, cards and the collection of money from remote rural areas.

The senator was of the view that the problem which has no short term solution was that of money. In order for the task force officials to execute their work efficiently, they need money for accommodation and food.

This money has not been provided for. Until enough money has been provided for the welfare of the task force members, the speed in which the exercise should be effected will be affected.

The distribution of cards along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border has been affected because of the security situation in

that country. The situation is going to be normal once all the people have been moved into protected villages.

Suggestions

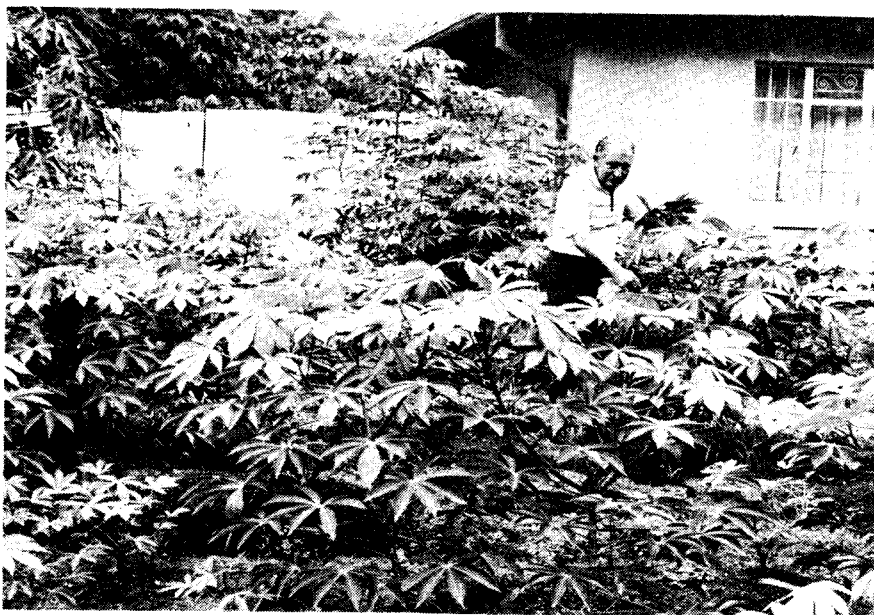
Comrade Joseph Kaparadza said that in order for the integration exercise to be speeded up, it was necessary that two vehicles should be allocated to each administrative district

with an objective of monitoring and supervising branch and district elections.

The exercise should also involve present Central Committee members of both parties, members of parliament, senators and influential government officials in the province. All these people should go to the people preaching the gospel of unity. □

Binga Coop in Cassava Growing

By Joseph Ngwenya



Mr. J.A. Olszewski with some cassava plants

A cooperative has embarked on a cassava growing project in the Binga area. The Marian cassava cooperative is aimed at irrigating 40 000 hectares of land when it becomes fully operational.

Answering a question, Comrade Cornelius Parira, the cooperative's project promoter said the project is aimed at introducing to the population of Zimbabwe a crop that is highly drought resistant. Comrade Parira said that with drought threatening Zimbabwe, particularly the region of Matebeleland, year after year, it has become inevitable for the people in this region to consider seriously the inclusion of cassava in their agricultural activities.

Asked why they chose Binga for the project, Comrade Parira produced a project proposal that contains in part, the following reasons:

1. best climatic conditions in the country;
2. while the varieties of soils are unsuitable for other commercial crops, they are suitable for cassava;
3. enough water for supplementary irriga-

tion during the dry season can increase the yield considerably.

The project coordinator, who is also its agronomist and committee member, Comrade John Olszewski said that one day as he walked he tumbled upon a cassava plant growing on very poor soil on a farm 25km west of Bulawayo. The plant bore 28,3kg of tubers.

Advantages of the Cassava Plant

The plant had also a large foliage, very rich in protein. That made him consider that the plant could be grown with success in Matebeleland's climatic conditions.

Despite their age, the tubers were still edible. The plant can grow on sandy soils of low fertility without any cultivation except weeding.

Comrade Olszewski said that at present they have ten varieties of cassava but only four have been found suitable for growing in Zimbabwe.

He said cassava can also be used for both



Cassava tubers

human and animal consumption, these being priorities.

It can be used in industry as a for manufacturing starch, sugar, beer (alcohol), petrol and diesel depending on our technological advancement. The cooperative which started in April 1988 has to-date spent \$8 500 in promotion and publicity, transport, research, sustenance and rents. These funds were raised from members' contributions, FAO advances on delivery of planting material and loans.

The project's assets consist of one portable 5hp pumping unit for the delivery of water to the plot in Simatelele and a quarter hectare of planting material.

International Acknowledgement

However, according to a document with the Ministry of Political Affairs, due to persistent drought, portable irrigation piping to the value of \$2 000 is urgently required. This will secure the present plantation and allow further development.

The document also states that two disclosures occurred recently. The first one is the acknowledgement by SADCC conference in Mzuzu of the undeniable role of cassava in drought prone regions.

The second is the confirmation by the project's pilot research that Zambezi valley is most suitable for production and estab-

lishment of a 'cassava zone'. The warm and stable climate and the presence of abundant water allows for all year round production under cheap supplementary irrigation.

Multiple land pockets on Kariba shores offer many opportunities for cassava production by groups or cooperatives of school-leavers giving them chances of meaningful self-employment with a good opportunity for acquiring a variety of skills in the agronomy and processing of the crop.

Economic Factors

If the establishment of cassava production groups is considered, the following equipment is required: one light truck, one heavy vehicle, one tractor and ridger, one trailer, two portable irrigation units with overhead spray piping. An initial working capital for fuel and maintenance and sustenance of workers for the duration of the first six months is required.

The economics of cassava growing is based on several factors. An adult is able to work three to four hectares of cassava per season. With seeded preparation by tractor and ridger, the work encompasses planting, weeding, general maintenance and harvesting. The yield potential in Binga varies from 15 to 30 tonnes of tubers per hectare. These fetch \$30,00 per tonne at the "The Farm Gate".

The gross profit after deduction of costs of services, by Marian Cassava Cooperative shows the reward of labour. Every individual, family or group, on becoming a member of the cooperative, enjoys the benefits of the cooperative.

Ten tonnes of fresh cassava tubers represent the nutritional value of 3,3 tonnes of maize (36 bags).

Benefits of Cassava to The National Economy

It is the most economic food and fodder alleviating the suffering of human beings and animals. There is an increase of animal production per unit of land. It also offers large fields of employment in production and industry. Consequently, foreign exchange is saved by the production of petrol and diesel. This raises the living standards by extending agricultural production.

The cooperative employs five members with an allowance realised from the sale of fish and old clothes. By allocating individual plots to members of a cooperative movement, a cassava cooperative enforces work discipline and uniformity of output. It also forms the foundation of many animal and industrial projects and fosters the development of new skills. □

Africa's Debt crisis and "The New American Programme of settling the External Debt of the Developing Countries"

By Dr. Donald P. Chimanikire of ZIDS

The external debt crisis is the Central Antagonistic Contradiction that has confronted Africa since about 1982. It has crippled the continent, like the rest of the Third World, on all fronts including the capacity to deal with the other imperialist contradictions on the continent such as South Africa's sub-imperialist aggression. So severe is the enormity of the debt crisis and the catastrophic impact of the adjustment programme imposed for it by the IMF and World Bank that most African countries are now on the verge of total collapse and social disintegration. The modest gains of hard-won political independence in most African countries and indeed other Third World countries have been severely eroded.

In the late 1970's, the recycling of petrodollars and the rapid growth of the Euro-currency market meant that Western banks had huge amounts of capital which needed to invest profitably. The banks convinced



Dr. Donald P. Chimanikire of ZIDS

many African leaders to go into debt. The loans tended to be dollars-denominated with floating rates, so when the US dollar and US interest rates rose in early 1980s the debt burden automatically expanded.

Latin America's debt has received greater attention from the Western press because it is of greater absolute size, therefore posing a greater threat to Western Banks.

Africa's Debt

But measured in terms of human suffering and each country's ability to repay, Africa's debt is a more severe problem.

External debt for Sub-Saharan Africa at the end of 1985 was estimated at \$100 billion. But this figure does not include unreported debt, non-publicly guaranteed medium and long-term debt, short-term debt, and trade credits, so the total debt burden is greater than the amount usually cited. For the semi-

arid, low income countries of Africa, external debt equals more than 90 percent of annual Gross Domestic Product.

While the debt has been growing rapidly, economic growth has been sluggish in most African countries. Debt service payments are taking greater shares of export earnings. By 1986, Africans were scheduled to pay \$7 billion per year in debt service, representing an average 40 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Sudan would have had to pay more than 100 percent of export earnings in 1985 if it had not rescheduled its debt payments. The World Bank concludes that Africa's debt service has risen to what it calls "Unsustainable levels".

Many governments simply cannot pay. During the first half of the 1980s two thirds of the 44 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa experienced debt servicing problems. While African countries are struggling to make payments on past debt, the western banks are increasingly unwilling to make new loans. The World Bank reports that in 1984, Sub-Saharan Africa's dealings with private financial markets resulted in a net loss to the continent of \$479,9 million. In 1985, the United States, alone received \$533 million in debt service payments from African Countries. All this shows that the debt crisis in Africa and other developing countries is not a simple financial problem as the IMF and the World Bank frequently claim. The imperialist goal is to de-industrialise and re-colonise Africa so as to sow the seed of division among the countries.

The New American Programme of Settling the External Debt of the Developing Countries

On March 10, 1989, the United States proposed a new programme of settling the external debt of the developing countries which is supposed to replace the abortive Baker plan. The basis of the new initiative advanced by Treasury Secretary Brady and named after him (Brady's plan) is an official recognition by Washington of the need to reduce the absolute size of the Third World debt, since its further growth pushes the debtor states towards an economic abyss where they will draw their creditors too.

The Brady plan is a carefully considered political action in the interests not only of the United States but of all Western creditors. According to international experts, its emergence was a reply by the US Administration to Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives on the problem advanced at the last session of the UN General Assembly on December 7, 1988. Washington is worried by the fact that the wish of the Soviet Union to get involved in the solution of the world financial and currency problems has evoked, on the whole, a positive response in the West European banking circles. An analysis of the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev at the United Nations shows that there are points of understanding between the East and the West in this sphere. The old and the new Administrations had the opportunity to get convinced in the broad positive response to the Soviet

proposals and they hurried to smooth over the positive impression made by those initiatives and to lead the creditors away from their consideration and practical assessment.

The US supplied plan is in fact a series of ideas which have not been finalised. For example, the mechanism of reducing external debt remain unclear, as to who will cover the losses which private banks will incur and how. The hurry in which the Brady plan was announced is explained by the growing social tension (a wave of violence, in particular) in a number of Latin American countries, above all in Venezuela, caused by the worsening economic situation and the consequences of the strict economy regime imposed by the IMF, IBRD and Western creditor banks. Besides, the temporary cessation by the Perez Government of reimbursing its debt also encouraged the White House to make public the Brady plan since there was a real threat of Venezuela's example being followed by other Latin American countries, which could be detrimental to the US interests.

US Initiatives

The new US initiatives in settling the debt of the developing nations attest to Washington's admission of the failure of the Baker plan which neither eased the debt burden of the Third World countries, nor brought about an inflow of loans for the needs of economic development. For example, despite the numerous promises by the United States including those within the framework of the Baker plan, from 1982 to 1989 the debt of Latin American countries went up from 300 billion to 450 billion dollars. In its turn the Brady plan only in general terms contains the mechanism of settling the debt problem. It preserves a number of basic features of the programme proposed by Baker in 1985. It should not be ruled out that in many respects it is done in the interests of the present Secretary of State to raise his political prestige. On the other hand, the fact that Secretary of State Baker is the owner of 15 million dollars invested in private American banks says that he would hardly be interested in writing off such debts.

The key element of the new plan is again the activity of the IMF and IBRD. They intend to effect obligatory introduction by the debtor countries of programmes of stabilization or restructuring of their national economy patterns which will be elaborated by the said organisations. Otherwise the developing countries cannot count on the use of the provisions of the Brady plan. The new American initiative presumes also the preservation of the practices of an individual approach to the solution of the debt problems of separate countries. The IMF and the IBRD, as before, will be responsible for the coordination of the Western efforts for the realization of the modified version of the debt policies. In other words the United States does all it can to preserve its financial leverage with regard to the Latin American countries. Characteristically, neither the IMF, nor the IBRD are yet ready to offer private commercial banks the incentives which would permit them to intensify credit activity with regard to deb-

tor countries. According to the *International Reports* the proposals advanced by Treasury Secretary Brady are aimed at easing the debt burden of the biggest Latin American debtors: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile.

Administration's Policy

The policy declared by the new Administration is supposed first of all to stimulate Western commercial creditor banks to write off partially the debts of the developing countries and to reduce the total sum of the debt with the use of Swap transactions and other market mechanisms, and with financial assistance of the IMF and IBRD. The Brady plan (like the Baker's initiative) is based on the principles of volunteering and individual approach to the settling of the debtors' problems. The U.S. Department of Treasury proposes three main types of banking operations for reducing the debt:

1. Swap-based transfer of the debt into valuable papers with a lesser nominal value (depending on the market value of the debt obligations);
2. Transfer of the debt into valuable papers of equal nominal values but under a lower rate of interest;
3. Swap-based transfer of the debt into direct and portfolio investments in the debtor countries.

The main weakness of the Brady proposals is that they transfer the accent in the settlement of the problem of the debt reduction of its sum, leaving aside the basic question of granting new loans to the Third World countries. Moreover, they can have even a negative effect on the inflow of new loans to the developing nations. These proposals do not provide sufficiently strong incentives (for example in the form of tax relief) which could induce American banks to step up their activities on the heavily-discounted secondary market as was formally proclaimed by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. Taking this into account the Treasury calculations characterising a possible impact of the new plan on reducing the indebtedness look overly optimistic. It is quite possible that the Swap deals will be used by the banks for acquiring control over the most profitable national export enterprises of the debtor countries. It is dubious that an agreement can be reached between the U.S. Administration and private credit banks on "writing off" the existing debt of the Latin American debtors (up to 20-30 percent) with simultaneous provision to them of new loans and credits. Besides, private banks are resolutely against the interference by the IMF and IBRD in the process of market-oriented formation of the interest rates.

Outflow of funds

Brady's demand on adopting by the debtors of efficient steps to stop the flight of capital from those countries and their return may also have a reverse action. The outflow of funds is caused by debtors' serious internal economic difficulties and cannot be stopped quickly. Thus the above demand may only give creditor banks additional pretexts to refuse new loans.

The new US approach to the debt problem is worked out when the United States itself is in a tight financial position. Steps in the sphere of economizing on budget expenditures do not allow Washington to direct greater funds for rendering assistance in the settlement of the debt crisis. Presently, the United States annually spends as assistance to the Third World 0,22 of its GNP, although earlier the US Government wanted the Western Developed countries to set the minimal amount of aid at the level of 0,7 per cent of their GNP. In these conditions the Bush Administration, although reluctantly, is forced to agree to a further increase of the role of Japan which last year became the biggest financial donor of the developing countries. Japan is expected not only to step up provision of funds on a bilateral basis but also to increase the volume of its participation in the IMF and IBRD. According to the Brookings Institutions, the Administration agrees to it with a heavy heart, understanding that by doing this it gives its consent to the growing political weight and influence of

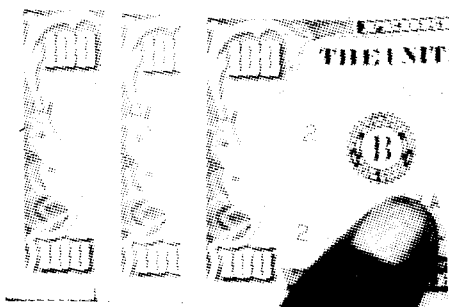
Tokyo. The United States itself, as noted by a creator of new position of the White House, Assistant Secretary of Treasury D. Malford, does not intend in the near future to increase the volume of its contributions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. On the one hand it is to the benefit of the Japanese, and on the other, this is a move by the Americans to shift their "burden" as a creditor to Japan.

But the practical implementation of the Brady plan will most likely, face considerable difficulties and require much time. Firstly, in the United States the project is opposed by the State Department and the Federal Reserve System. Thus, the Federal Reserve System which, according to the plan, should soften its stand on commercial banks with a view to easing their losses in case part of the developing countries' debt is "written off", has already implied that its attitude to the Brady plan is negative. Secondly, the US President himself has not yet officially determined his position with regard to the plan, expecting apparently to a more clear picture

after checking the reaction of all the parties concerned. Thirdly, the US Administration will have to introduce appropriate corrections into the financial legislation and achieve their approval by Congress. And, finally concrete mechanisms and conditions will have to be devised for the implementation of this plan.

Conclusion

Africa has to learn from the lessons of the past. In 1930's Latin America's debt crisis was resolved through debt cancellation. Germany made reparations to Europe for war damages after the World War I and is still paying the Jewish people for the pogrom against six million Jews during the Second World War. Africa's reparation claims for slavery, colonialism and neo-colonial exploitation by multi-national corporations are far in excess of its external debts. The demand for reparation is therefore unescapable. Foreign debts must, be cancelled or converted into grants or repudiated collectively by all African and other developing countries. □



Are Shortages Really the Result of Scarcity of Foreign Currency?

If today one fails to keep his bicycle, his mini-cooper, his wheelbarrow running or even fail to maintain his house, the blame is simply shouldered on the shortage of foreign currency. My friend, Guru, promised to buy his family a colour television set at the end of November. Unfortunately, he failed to fulfil the promise and when the family demanded the T.V. set, he took cover behind foreign currency. "Yes, there is no foreign currency to bring colour televisions or spare parts in the country", he said.

Some individuals, groups, companies, name it, have seen the current shortage of foreign currency as a blessing in disguise. Once they fail to meet demand, no problem, they find a loophole in their saviour, shortage of foreign currency.

It has now become the public's feeling that most producers withhold their products — releasing very few to the market and take foreign currency as the main excuse. When new prices are announced the scarce product reappears on the market in abundance but with higher prices. At times the commodity becomes available to individuals through certain means or through the means of 'Whom do you know?'. Maybe this is a new strategy of making business viable. Nobody knows.

At one time people went for quite a long time without colgate because, the company said, there was not enough foreign currency to buy some of the materials needed to decorate the tubes. Thank Heavens the needed foreign currency was available before our teeth went bad.

Some time last year, Lion Matches could not meet demand. It is understood that the merciless shortage of foreign currency had unexpectedly paid them a visit.

Early 1988, National Breweries could not help bringing unlabeled beer on the market. In the first place people found it difficult to distinguish between a Lion or a Castle but one good thing about people is that we learn quicker. When people complained, National Breweries also responded by singing the popular but monotonous song: Shortage of foreign currency.

Remember, people at times go for their beloved Christmas festive without the type of food which is given great importance when celebrating the birth-day of Jesus. Rice is the food. In many shops rice had to be offered to the buyer after the latter had bought goods of a certain minimum price. That was the case but only a few knew what was happening to rice. The public only knew that rice was very scarce — scarce can be a rather soft term to use.

Spare parts for vehicles is of course a no go area. A lot has been said in newspapers and on the air concerning this issue, but wheels are still turning in our streets. A visit

to many bus operators' garages would leave one convinced that a good number of buses are just stationed there because this and that part cannot be obtained in the country. If these buses could be brought back into the streets, I am of the opinion that the current transport problems will be alleviated.

Refugee in Shortage of Foreign Currency

In many instances people are forced to cancel their journeys during public holidays. Bus operators always sympathise with commuters saying 'we are doing our best'. Often they take refuge behind shortage of spare parts due to foreign currency.

Cooking oil, milk and sugar also made a brief disappearance from the market. In the case of milk and sugar it was reported that shortage of packages was the main cause. Scratching a bit deeper into the matter, one ends up talking of the main but notorious culprit, foreign currency.

In those days consumers used to go to stores and shops with their own containers whenever they wanted to buy sugar. It would be unfair for us not to mention something that threatened the whole country. Zimbabwe Sugar Refinery threatened to terminate operations. People could not imagine themselves going without sugar — oh sweet sugar, something that we cannot do without!

Some people who appeared to have not been threatened said that the country had to import sugar. But just imagine importing

sugar, something that we can locally produce. Most people started to think about the fate of all those employed by ZSR. This would not have affected them alone, but all those people whose lives are dependent on them.

The cause of the once intended closure was the problem of coal which ZSR gets from Hwange. National Railways of Zimbabwe is responsible for the transportation of the coal but because of the shortage of wagons. It

was reported that the coal brought was not sufficient to run operations at ZSR. Hats off to ZSR for they revised their decision and ultimately decided to resume operations. People are having that indispensable sweet sugar.

Of recent, cement shortage hit headlines in our national newspapers and in news bulletins. The shortage of cement has subsequently crippled the building industry. Many building operations have come to a standstill not because the proprietors do not

have the money but because they cannot get enough cement. I have only touched on a few commodities that have been playing sort of a seek and hide game. In the light of the above there is one question to be asked: Are we ever going to remedy this situation? — I mean the shortage of this and that due to the shortage of foreign currency. It seems each failure or inefficiency by any organisation is shouldered on foreign currency shortage. Is foreign currency becoming another incurable disease like AIDS? □

Achievements and Problems of the Department of National Scholarships: January 1988 to May 1989

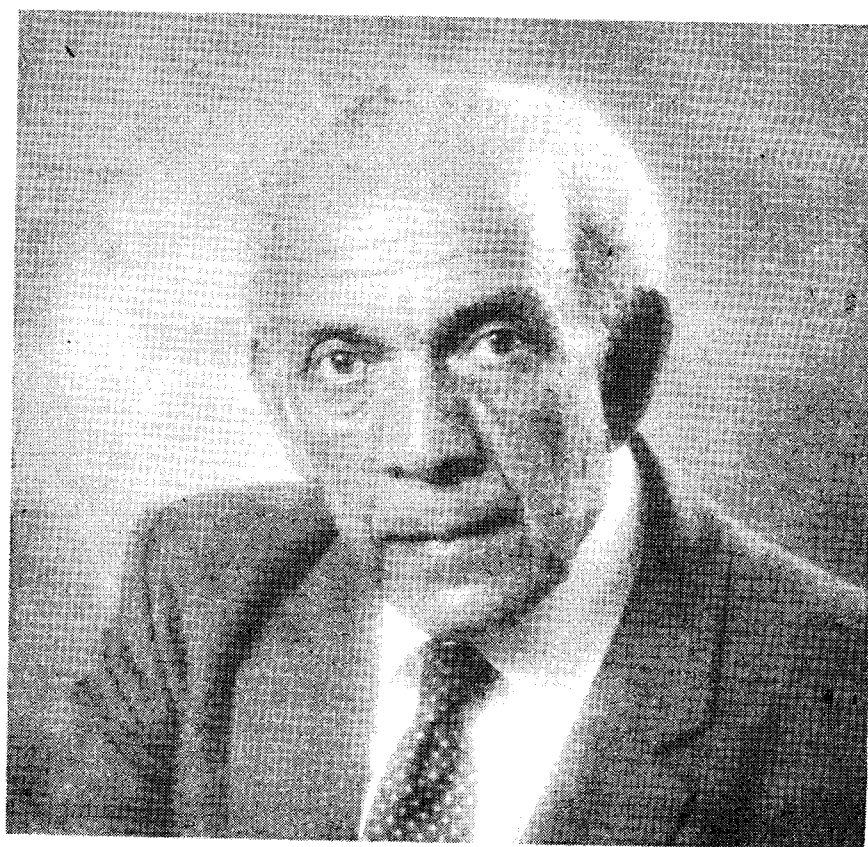
The Department of National Scholarships was established in January 1988 and so it has only been in existence for about one and a half years which is a relatively short time. However despite its short history, the Department has made some notable achievements and has had its fair share of problems. In line with its terms of reference the Department has managed to establish its unified administrative structure which consists of the Ministerial Scholarship Committee made up of 13 Ministers. The Committee, which is chaired by the Minister of State for National Scholarships, is the supreme policy-making body for the Department. This Committee is assisted by a Deputy Secretaries Scholarship Committee whose function is to make policy recommendations and oversee the implementation of the Ministerial Scholarship Committee's policy resolutions. Both Committees are now operational and are currently working on policy proposals designed to rationalise and coordinate scholarships administration in government.

The Department is also in the process of updating student records. To this end it has acquired and installed a computer. The computerisation of student records and scholarship programmes is already in progress. It is anticipated that computerisation will assist the Department in keeping track of the nearly 2 000 students it has all over the world.

Student Selection Procedure

The student selection procedure has been greatly improved because selection is now effectively being done by an inter-ministerial selection panel to ensure that selection is done fairly. To assist students in rural areas, selection interviews are now being conducted at provincial capitals instead of Harare only. Information on scholarship programmes is also being disseminated through Provincial Administrators and Regional Directors of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

New scholarship programmes will be implemented shortly. Some of them are the



Senator Joseph Culverwell, Minister of National Scholarships

Zimbabwe-Canada General Training. Facility and the Zimbabwe-European Communities Training (ZECT) Programme. These two major programmes and a few minor ones will increase the range and scope of the Department's scholarship programmes.

Problems

As already indicated, the Department has also had a number of problems. One of these is the lack of coordination between the Department and other organisations involved in scholarship administration such as the Party and the two Ministries of Education. The other major problems are related to student administration such as indiscipline, marriages and withdrawal from scholarship

programmes without prior consultation. Most of these problems could be better handled if we had education attaches in those countries where we have large numbers of students. Another problem concerns the equivalence of degrees. Some of our students who have trained in Socialist countries have problems in getting jobs when they come back because there is no national body which can competently assess their degrees and compare them with local or Western degrees.

All the problems highlighted above are being attended to. We have every hope that they will be resolved shortly so that the Department can function smoothly. □

SOS Children's Village in Bindura

Some years ago, SOS children's village was established in Bindura, a farming community and provincial capital of Mashonaland Central about an hour's drive from Zimbabwe's capital, Harare. By the end of 1988, a beautiful village was operating on the outskirts of Chipadze high-density suburb.

According to the village director, Comrade Ellen Ncube, the idea to have a children's home in Bindura originated from the late Comrade Philemon Uyani who started the village in Glendale which he later transferred to Bindura. His village had only seven children. When he faced financial problems, the late Comrade Uyani was helped by SOS Kinderdorf International who agreed to enter into a joint venture with him. Comrade Uyani was the director of the village until his death in 1986.

Comrade Ellen Ncube told the *Zimbabwe News* that the purpose of the village is to help children who are in need of care because they have lost their parents or are homeless for other reasons. It provides a permanent home for these children in small, family-type groups.

The number of children in the village is 120 as compared to 132 children last year. "Last year we had 132 children which is the normal number but some of them have since been collected by their relatives," Comrade Ncube said.



Children at Play: SOS — Nursery School, Bindura

SOS Family

Each SOS family lives in a house of its own. At present there are eleven such houses which, according to the director, constitute an SOS village. There are eleven 'mothers and seven aunts', who are the heads of the family. They provide the children entrusted to their care with the affection they require and a sense of security which every child needs for its sound development. At the head of the mothers is the village director who advises them and represents the fatherly element in the village. In such an environment, the children grow up in conditions very similar to those in a normal family.

Comrade Ellen Ncube explained that the majority of the children come through the Department of Social Welfare. The village prefers to take in long-term children since most of their sponsors abroad want to sponsor a child for life. Taking children on short-term basis has its disadvantage in that the child who is brought up in a high standard of living may shun the environment he or she may find himself or herself in after leaving the village.

In certain countries, to be a mother, a person should have trained in childcare for a period of two years. However, to be a mother at the Bindura village the women should be above 30 years, single, widowed, divorced and have grown-up children. In addition to these qualities the woman should have an unwavering love for children.

The mothers' duties consist of cooking, first aid, prevention of accidents, keeping the home clean, moulding the child to fit well in society and budgeting \$400 which every mother is given after every two weeks.

It is also envisaged that in future only women who would have passed Form Two upwards will be considered as mothers because the job demands that they do homework with the children.

Activities of Children

The children are encouraged to participate in a variety of activities. Colonel Mavudzi, who is the chairman of the village and Chaplain-General of the Zimbabwe National Army, said that children are supposed to attend Sunday school but he however stressed that going to Sunday school is not forced on the children.

Games like football, 'mahumbwe' and playing on the swings are also provided. The children also enjoy watching television in the evenings. During the holidays they enjoy making interesting visits to places like Kariba, Nyanga, the Harare Agricultural showgrounds and the SOS Maizeland farm which is fifteen kilometres from Bindura.



Health care at the clinic: SOS-Children's Village, Bindura

SOS in Zimbabwe has gone into farming, not for profit but to make its Bindura village self-sufficient. The farm produces maize, beans, fruit and vegetables, and maintains a small herd of cows and pigs. Come cotton picking time, some of the elder SOS children spend happy days on the farm picking cotton and earning themselves a few dollars to spend while learning about self-reliance and community effort.

Funding

The SOS Kinderdorf International provides the funds for the running of the village. In addition the village accepts donations from anybody who is concerned with the plight of children from broken homes, orphans and abused children. It is for this reason that in order to support the houses in the villages, the director urges generous companies in Zimbabwe to contribute to a noble cause.

For an agreed fee per annum, companies, or individuals for that matter, will be able to take pride in the fact that a house and family that lives there are supported by them. It will be the village's pleasure to name the house after sponsors and to make sure that the children are brought up knowing their sponsors.

The children in the village are taught to appreciate the generosity of companies that support them and to keep them notified

about their progress in school and later in their chosen profession.

Every child needs parents and it is hoped that the sponsors of the village will regard themselves as helping to fill the father role.

School and Creche

A school that has been described as the only one of its kind in Zimbabwe recently opened on the outskirts of the high-density suburb of Chipadze to cater for both children from Chipadze and the village. The school which was built by SOS Kinderdorf International has the capacity to enrol 900 children. The main principle of the organisation is based on integration with the children from the village intermingling with the other children from the surrounding area. This results in the children having a sense of belonging.

The village has a modern nursery which caters for its children and those of the local community. Not only does the village look after its own children, it provides extra school places for its neighbours in the districts.

Problems

The problem which the village faces is in the recruitment of mothers. Most women think that it is easy to be a mother at the village but once recruited they find it tough going. To counter this problem, a lot of counselling is given to these women.

The present television room is too small for the 120 children and this prompted Com-



An SOS-''mother'' reading to children

rade Ncube to say that she is looking forward to a day when they are going to have a bigger television room. The clinic at the village lacks modern equipment to enable it to deal with complicated cases. The village

director believes that the problem of modern equipment at the clinic will soon be solved.

Another problem they have is of certain children who come to the centre at ages above six years. Some of these children would have come from families with loose morals and it takes time for them to adjust. In such a situation, the village invites church ministers or social welfare officials to have a chat with the problem children so that they can be taught good morals.

The pre-school is in dire need for toys as the number of children from Chipadze high-density suburb have been increasing of late.

There is also the need to build a sheltered workshop which will be used by the boys and girls for capentry and dress-making when they reach 18 years.

"I would like to see a sheltered workshop which will be used by the boys and girls for lessons in capentry and dress-making. This is to help those boys and girls who will be unable to proceed with their education," said Comrade Ncube.

The children would also like to be visited by people from both the urban and communal areas so that they can have an experience of the community. Such a small gesture would go along way to show that there are people out there who care for them. This is the reason why they allow children from the local community to be educated at their school and creche. □

Price Increases — A Way to Keep Production Going

Price increases have become so unpopular that some persons responsible for their announcement shiver before taking enough courage to put it to the people that such and such a commodity's price has gone up. Unpleasant though it may seem, it is inevitable if we are to keep our economy afloat.

The recent announcement of price increases of maize meal, vegetable oils and fats has sparked an outcry and it is clear that the rises are going to hit the pocket of the worker in a harsh and severe manner. However, the price rises in basic foods were necessary because the production prices are also sky-rocketing.

Sustained Production

The President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe said, "If the producers are producing at a high cost you cannot continue paying them less than the cost they incur,

otherwise you will create a disincentive." He said there was need for the production of foods such as beef and maize to be sustained.

Therefore if sustenance is to be maintained, the prices of such commodities must be increased. It is unreasonable, dangerous to the economy and a disincentive to give lower prices when production costs are high. It is essential that business is kept going by providing price increases to cover losses incurred in production.

Comrade Mugabe once mentioned that, "As we give the producers higher prices, we are at the same time saying to the consumer, who will eat the product of the sweat and energy, you will have to pay much more. That is all we are saying."

"Those who produce so that we keep ourselves alive must themselves be kept alive."

He explained that having realised that the rises were going to hit the pocket of the wor-

ker in a very serious manner, the government announced for the first time these prices before the negotiations on wages are concluded to enable workers to bargain for higher wages from their employers.

Agricultural Producer Prices

When the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira commented on the new selling prices, he explained that the adjustment to the agricultural producer prices were essential in order to meet the increased costs of production which farmers have experienced.

In addition, the marketing boards have also experienced increases in the cost of their operations. Accordingly, in line with Government's endeavours to reduce the level of deficits of the Marketing boards, it is necessary to reflect these higher costs in the new

Continued next page

Bulawayo Parents Build a Classroom Block

By Joseph Ngwenya

A classroom block built through the initiative of parents at Lochview School near Bulawayo was officially opened by Comrade Stanley Hadebe, the Regional Director of Education for Matabeleland North on June 3, 1989.

Addressing parents and guests at the ceremony, Comrade Hadebe said that children have to learn in order to participate fully in the development of the country.

Lochview School was originally built for white children in the 1970s. It was converted into an army barrack during the war and was re-opened as a multi-racial school in 1981. At present there are nine teachers and 274 pupils at the school.

The school originally accommodated grades one and two pupils. But because of the need to provide higher education to children there was, therefore, need for

the expansion of the school. Parents, in conjunction with the Parents Teachers Association, then embarked on a fund-raising programme. Their self-reliance spirit inspired other people to come and assist.

Comrade Hadebe said it was then that the parents took the plan to the Ministry of Education where it was given a nod. Building was to have started then but there was lack of funds.

He urged children to learn wholeheartedly as a sign of thanking their parents for giving them the classroom block. He expressed concern on theft in schools, and appealed to all those who saw people stealing to report the matter to the police.

Speaking on the same occasion, the headmaster of the school Comrade Ngobson Sibanda, said parents should continue with self-reliance projects in order to enhance progress.

The chairman of the school council, Comrade Witon Mukandawire, urged parents not to tire because that was not the end of the road as development is an on-going exercise.

Several donors gave generously; and these included Libyan Embassy which donated \$1 000. P.G. Timbers donated building material worth \$4 206 and EEC donated furniture worth \$14 500. The department of Manpower supplied about five apprentice workers to assist in the building.

Although the parenthood in the area of the school is made up of farm labourers, domestic servants and unemployed people, they managed to raise \$22 500. Thanking them, Comrade Badrick Miso, a member of the PTA said, "You did not only donate funds but your hearts as well".

The white and well-up black parents in the area have since taken their children to more developed schools.

After completion, the modern block was equipped with:
70 open top desks and seventy chairs,
7 teachers' chairs,
4 teachers' tables and
3 fire-extinguisher reels.

Price Increases Away to Keep Product on going *Continued from page 26*

selling prices of the relevant marketing boards.

Following the approval of new prices of the agricultural marketing authorities, especially the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) it has been necessary that the retail prices of maize meal, and vegetable oils and fats be adjusted simultaneously, in order to avoid deficits and cash flow problems which have affected these parastatals on the one hand and the milling industry on the other, in the past.

The new prices take into account cost increases over the past two years when the price freeze was in force and hence costs were held down. Therefore to avoid the financial problems that have been caused by these increased costs both to the GMB and the milling industry, it was necessary to pass them on to the consumer to keep these organisations viable and maintain employment levels which were now seriously affected by the increased costs.

The maize meal, vegetable oils and fats whose prices were increased recently are all produced from maize, groundnuts and sunflowers respectively whose GMB prices have been increased as a result of increased operating costs. The milling companies also want an increase to run their operations. This would mean that retail prices have to be increased as well. This is where the consumer comes in. He then must negotiate for higher wages with his employer to complete the circle.

Production Inputs

Not all inputs into the manufacturing of some of our products are available locally. It therefore means that we have to pump out money

in foreign currency to obtain some of the implements and usually at very high prices paying for custom duties on the way. Spare parts for the implements and machinery have to be imported as well. All these are the responsibility of the producer who in that case will be fighting to keep his country fed.

After incurring these expenses, the producer needs to be rewarded satisfactorily at the end of the day.

The consumer, in the respect must participate in lessening the burden on the shoulder of the producer who will be thriving to feed the nation.

Looking closely to the producer-consumer relationship, one will find that there is interdependency whereby the producer depends on the consumer and vice-versa. The other cannot exist without the other.

In the light of the above, the consumer must not take the price increases as a blow to him. Instead, he must therefore use the situation as a weapon to demand for more from the employer as had been stated by Comrade Mugabe when he was commenting on the price increases of basic foods.

There are ripple effects of the world market affecting our prices. Other countries such as Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Botswana, only to mention a few have prices which are even higher than here in Zimbabwe. Shortages are rife.

Zimbabwe is still managing to keep prices of basic commodities at low and affordable levels as compared to other countries. Not going far away from home, in neighbouring Zambia, the price of a loaf of bread is approximately three times higher than in this country, let alone maize meal and other basic foods. This clearly shows that we are still sailing in comfortable waters.

Mbare Touts, popularly known as 'Hwindis', have been held responsible for losses and thefts of luggage at Mbare Msika Bus Terminus. This has led to many commuters, bus drivers and conductors making reservations in recommending the purity of porters, known as 'vakomana vezvingoro' (boys who use hand-drawn carts), with the majority feeling that these porters are becoming more of a threat than helpers.

A Zimbabwe News team which visited Mbare Msika discovered that people who operate under the banner of porters are in two categories. On the one hand there are registered porters who carry with them identification cards. On the other hand, there is another group of boys who are not registered. This second group comprise boys who use hand drawn carts and touts, termed 'Hwindis'. The touts are employed by bus operators and perform the duties of luring people to board buses that belong to whoever their employer may be.

According to Mrs P. Muchena of Musana in Shamva, porters are indispensable at the bus terminus but she emphasised that it is always advisable to use those with badges since some of them are unlicensed. "I can say that some of the boys do their work with the commuters at heart", she said adding that some of the porters pretend to put luggage on top of buses and bring them down on the other side while the owner fights his way into the bus to secure a seat.

This is where all the antagonism between commuters and porters springs from. If one such incident happens people rush to the conclusion that most porters are con-men, which of course can be true to some extent.

Comrade Patrick Mazani who comes from Domboshava could not find a suitable word to describe porters. "Hyenas in sheep's coats", he said. The hostility of Comrade Mazani did not just materialise from nowhere. According to him, experience is the best teacher. One weekend a porter helped him to load two suitcases on a bus that was going to Domboshava. Upon his arrival home one of the suitcases was missing. He was convinced that the boys who had insisted to help him had stolen the suitcase.

"When these boys see that you are carrying valuable goods, they crowd around you thereby causing confusion. In the process some will be gaining ground with your luggage", he said emphasising that "Porters are not good".

Comrade Mazani suggested that conductors must help commuters to load their luggage on buses since, "it is the conductor who will be answerable when my luggage misses". He however, pointed out that many conductors refuse to load luggage because they are in league with some of the porters and touts.

Municipal Police

He also expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which Municipal Police handle some theft cases. He said he once witnessed

MBARE T COME

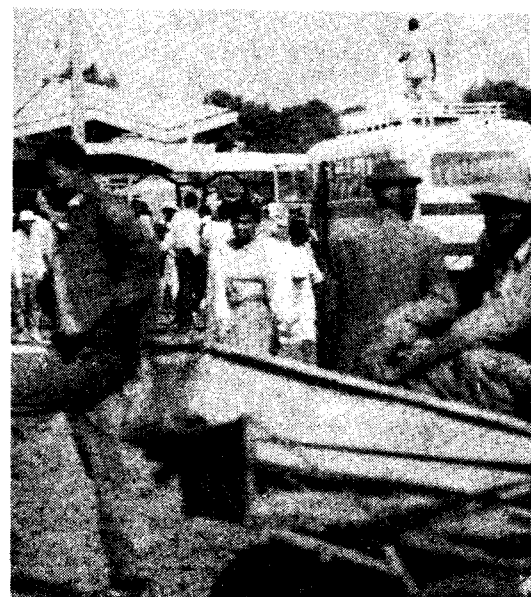


Mbare Porters anticipating clients

an incident whereby a thief stole money from a certain woman. The Municipal Police were immediately called but to the people's surprise the thief managed to get away with it. "It seems the Municipal Police are only interested in keeping the market place and not in people", he said.

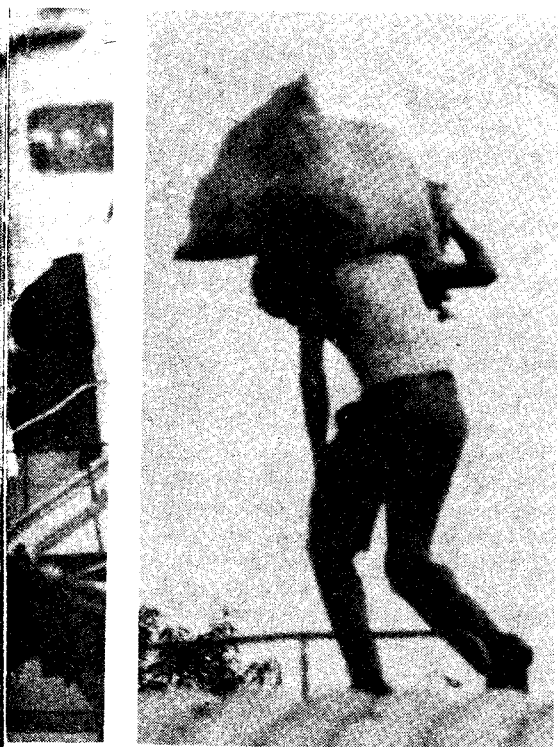
With views from a number of commuters, the Zimbabwe News team approached Comrade Auther Mangwirow, one of the porters with 5 years experience. He clarified that there are people who pretend to be porters and take the advantage of that to steal from commuters. "These people are tarnishing our image", he said adding that "whenever we find such people operating we tip the police and they are immediately arrested".

Comrade Mangwirow said porters who belong to Mbare Msika Porters Co-operative Society possess identification cards implying that anyone without an I.D. card will be operating illegally. All registered porters, he said, pay a fee of \$2 every Tuesday.



Porters rest when business declines

TOUTS UNDER FIRE



A porter loading a sack on the bus rack



Porters operate under certain regulations which prohibit, among many other things, overcharging. He said there are no fixed charges for goods they carry. The fees are determined by negotiations between the commuter and the porter. At times disagreements break out on payment after the porter has already ferried the luggage to the desired destination. Such agreements, according to Comrade Mangwiro, are solved by Municipal Police.

It was learnt from Comrade Mangwiro that unlicensed porters whom he termed 'Hwindis' are causing tension between the relationship of porters and commuters. He pointed out that there are instances where a porter helps a commuter to load his luggage and a tout comes and steals the same luggage. In such instances, the porter is always scapegoated.

Unlicensed Porters

Comrade Shadrack Ndoro, a bus driver for Suffer Continue Bus Services, could not completely blame porters whom he said are a very helpful group at Mbare Terminus. He said many husbands buy bulky parcels for their wives and never want to think of how they put the luggage on top of buses. "If we have no porters how could these women get their luggages to the required buses?" he asked.

He stated that be there porters or not, luggages will be stolen because by the time one carries one cardboard box from wherever the luggage may happen to be, the rest will fall prey to thieves.

However, Comrade Ndoro accepted that the presence of unlicensed porters and touts threatens many commuters. He mentioned that touts (Hwindis) are a product of competition for passengers among bus operators. In order to fill their buses to capacity in the possible shortest time, some bus companies decided to employ boys who drag people into their buses. By so doing, some thieves, under the banner of touts, pursue prospective preys.

Comrade Ndoro supported the continued existence of porters but emphasised that the task of putting luggage on top of buses must be left to loaders who have become a rarity these days. According to his understanding,

it is compulsory that every bus must have a driver, conductor and a loader. Most bus operators, in order to minimise costs, decided to do away with loaders and have resorted to touts (Hwindis), who end up stealing from people.

Comrade Ndoro and his conductor agreed to employ a boy who used to take responsibility for luggage in their bus early this year. "We were doing this at our own expenses to save the good name of our company and for the safety of our passengers". When reports reached the company, he said, they were told to stop it with immediate effect.

Even though he supported porters, Comrade Ndoro said only those with I.D. cards must be allowed to operate to facilitate tracing when anything goes wrong. The touts, without any identification are a problem to look for.

He said he once reported one tout to the police who was struggling to take a bag from a certain woman alleging that the woman was refusing to pay him the amount he was demanding. "I asked him to produce his I.D. card and give proof that he was allowed by law to do that. He failed and was arrested".

A bus conductor who decided to remain anonymous stated that the problem of touts started when some bus operators thought that they could get more passengers easily if they 'employed' people who would go around the market place hunting for passengers and drag them to their buses.

Likewise, he said, other companies could not help but started employing touts as well. This resulted in a stiff competition whereby would-be passengers are always dragged by force and their bags snatched by touts (Hwindis).

Touts — A Problem

Comrade Farai Msabaeka, operations manager for Msabaeka Bus Company echoed sentiments similar to those expressed by the anonymous conductor. He mentioned that touts were introduced by very influential members of the Zimbabwe Transport Organisation. Touts, he reiterated, cause confusion among commuters and many of them always complain of their luggage missing.

In the light of the above views, it is clear that touts (Hwindis) have become a problem at Mbare. Therefore, it is advisable for commuters to look for porters with identification cards whenever they need a hand in carrying luggages.

As has been suggested by Comrade Ndoro, bus companies must help their passengers by employing loaders instead of relying on touts who often end up stealing from people.

Inspector Vera of the Municipal Police could not be drawn into commenting on the operations of porters at Mbare. However, it is understood that unlicensed porters are a common sight at the terminus. These unlicensed porters are always fined \$20 if they are caught. The problem of missing luggage at Mbare and elsewhere can be alleviated if police descend harder on unlicensed porters. □

The Bet is Still On

By A. Devitt

When three years ago Mikhail Gorbachev suggested eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century, many viewed the idea as a beautiful, but hardly practicable dream. Today, few would say the dream has not become much more realistic. Some of the points of the January 15, 1986 speech by Mikhail Gorbachev have been implemented, others are in the blueprint stage, and still others seem quite feasible.

Progress has not been even in all directions. In particular, so far we have failed to attain a nuclear test ban. But the INF Treaty has heralded the beginning of nuclear disarmament. The outline of an agreement to halve Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons with the ABM Treaty intact seems to be more discernible.

The nuclear arms race is an inseparable phenomenon of international life interlinked as it is with other complex issues — military, political and economic. Hence, in his January 15 1986 speech Mikhail Gorbachev dwelt not only on nuclear, but also chemical and conventional disarmament and settlement of regional conflicts. His words were matched by deeds. Take, for instance, chemical weapons.

Results

A few years ago the Soviet Union suspended chemical weapons production. It was the first to publicly disclose the data on its stocks of war gases, to recognise the concept of a comprehensive control in this field and to invite foreign observers to witness its chemical demolition procedures.

The international conference on chemical weapons held in Paris a few days ago proved the effectiveness of efforts exerted by the USSR and other states in this field and that a convention to ban and liquidate chemical arms is not far off. There are reasons to hope it will be concluded before the end of the year.

There was a breakthrough in the field of conventional weapons too. Speaking at the December session of the UN General As-

sembly, Gorbachev announced the unilateral Soviet decision to cut back on its armed forces. In the next two years the USSR will prune its troops by half a million men, 10 000 tanks, 8 500 artillery systems and 800 aircraft.

These peace moves greatly impressed NATO public. The press of the West writes that the new US administration will not be able to dodge reciprocal steps, in particular, by cutting US military presence in Western Europe.

The progress of the Soviet-US talks on nuclear arms reductions and the generally warmer world political climate were accompanied by successes attained in the settlement of regional conflicts. One example is the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan. The US and Pakistan pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. The USSR started its pullout to be completed by February 15.

Another vivid example is the peace process in the South-West of Africa. Angola, Cuba and South Africa signed an agreement in New York under which Pretoria would stop its attempts to destabilise Angola. Luanda and Havana pledged to effect a staged withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The first contingent of Cuban soldiers left the country a few days ago with UN observers present. April 1, 1989 will herald the beginning of the implementation of the UN plan to give Namibia independence.

Problems

The clear progress highlighted the need to demilitarise inter-national relations in order to resolve the economic issue, acute as it is. One feature is the growing foreign debt of the Third World. Thus, in 1988 Africa's debts grew from 218 to 230 billion dollars.

"The imperialism-imposed principle of armaments instead of development should be replaced by the principle of disarmament for development", said Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986.

This principle is hard to implement. Reasons? The thirst of profits the military-

industrial complex derives from the arms race, reluctance of the leaders of some developed countries to give up military might as an instrument of imposing their will on other nations, and the political cliches of military might being the instrument to guarantee stability of a regime.

Meanwhile, hundreds of millions of people lack decent living conditions, starve and die of thirst, and have no right to education and medical aid.

The Soviet President spelled out specific conversion steps. These steps are quite practicable even today. Radical cuts of military expenditures, which stand at a trillion dollars a year, would create unprecedented conditions for the resolution of the foreign debt problem, and, speaking generally, of the problems of poverty and development.

"By way of the new political thinking we put forward new approaches and new methods to resolve the problems of international development taking current realities into account. These are no claims or ambitions. Rather, this is an invitation to all to launch cooperation", said Gorbachev at his meeting with scholars and cultural personalities on January 6.

Yet the first invitation was made on January 15, 1986, when Gorbachev formulated the programme for a nuclear-weapons free world. The successes attained in the effort to implement this programme, and the active participation in the drive for nuclear disarmament on the part of developed and developing nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the influential international and public organisations and individuals do instil the hope for the mankind entering the third millennium freed of the burden of nuclear arms.

To survive and live a worthy life, or get bogged in problems and perish is the stake in the bet the humanity has with the forces of militarism.

We, black and white, young and old, have not yet won, but the powers of militarism seem to be declining. □

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

TALKING POINT

Soviet Life and Educational System: A Foreign Student's View

By **Gandi Mudzingwa** (A Political Economy Student)

One often finds himself in a dilemma when given the opportunity to acquaint the masses with some aspects of the Soviet life and educational system. The dilemma then is two-fold. One is often tempted to give the personal rather than the general account. Secondly, Soviet society is currently undergoing a process of restructuring; perestroika as it is generally known.

The Soviet experience

There are over 100 000 foreign students in the various Soviet institutions of learning. The majority of these students come from the so-called Third World countries. Another segment is from socialist countries which have good relations with the Soviet Union. Among these foreign students are over 300 Zimbabweans studying in various fields.

Apart from the meagre allowances, there are a number of other reasons that serve to frustrate the efforts of many of the students. To start with, the foreign student finds himself thousands of miles from home. Homesickness weighs heavily on their lives. Then the student finds himself in an environment of a totally different society whose norms and values markedly differ from those of his native society. In addition, one finds himself in a totally different political system with all its corresponding divergences and variations. Added to that, a foreign student in the USSR finds himself much an object of ideological warfare between the Western countries and the Socialist block. Western trained employers look down upon products of the Eastern learning Institutions.

With the process of perestroika, all the aspects of a foreign student's life are promising to change to a more advanced stage. The extent of their change is a function of the depth of the process of perestroika. Therefore, time as such shall require that now and again the situation be reassessed accordingly.

Though the Zimbabwe government has taken measures to boost the morale of the students, I believe more could still be done. Among the possible further measures, the following, in my opinion, are prime, (1) that concerned government bodies dealing with allocations and awards of scholarships to study in Socialist countries be more co-ordinated, (2) corresponding government bodies should see to it that scholarship award winners are notified of their departure dates well in advance. That entails making plane bookings earlier than has usually been the practice for the past seven years or so. This would avoid repetition of such cases where-

by a student may be forced to leave behind all belongings faced with the unpleasant choice of either being late for the plane on leaving behind all one's personal belongings. (3) Government should ensure an extra ten kilograms excess baggage allowance to enable departing students to freight their personal effects in quantities that should suffice at least for the first nine months of their stay here. (4) Government should provide at least a return ticket home for every student during his period of study. (5) In view of the fluctuating rates of our home (Zimbabwe) currency, stipulate a stipend in international and more stable currencies, and regularly review the stipend readjusting it to correspond with obtaining state of things. (6) Government should appoint and post an education officer, on a full time basis, qualified to deal with student affairs.

Admission into the Soviet institutions of higher education

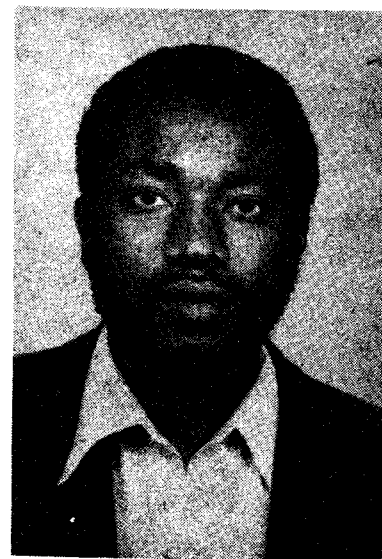
The general requirement for admission into a Soviet institution of higher education is a successful completion of the Soviet class ten. This is an equivalent of the 'A' level standard. However, apart from this requirement of admission into Soviet institution of higher education (further referred to simply as S.I.H.E.) the requirements can be classified into three distinctively different categories, which cor-



respond to set requirements for admission of each category.

The first category entrance is the general roll competitive entrance. This accounts for well over 65 percent of the overall annual enrolment into the S.I.H.E. This is the main stream of the student that sets the pace and standards of the giving institution. The requirement for this category of aspirants competitive entrance examinations, suffice here to give an example: competition for admission to the Economics Faculty of Moscow State University is often very high. To every place offered by the faculty there are at least six aspirants. To gain entrance an aspirant would need to score at least 13 of the 15 points from entrance examinations set by the faculty.

The second category is the so called mature age entrance with the basic requirements remaining the same. This category



caters for those who had a break of two or more years from school. Aspirants here undergo a seven months preparatory course at the end of which they take entrance examinations. A pass would almost ensure admission as these students have a guaranteed number of reserved places varying from year to year. A good number, however do drop out.

National Cadre Category

Lastly, the national cadre category, these are winners of Republican and autonomous Republican or regional scholarship awards. This is the category of students called forth to redress the regional and Republican and national historical imbalances of cadre formation, development and accumulation. Amongst the Soviet student population these constitute a minute proportion. They are likewise selected by the respective local bodies on a competitive basis. Recipient institutions of these scholarship award-winners ensure, in turn, the unimpeded admission of these scholarship winners. The choice of selection of the award winners is the entire responsibility of the Republics that have been accorded this allocation.

The least category of Soviet entrance students is the most similar to that of the better number of foreign students in the USSR. In the first place foreign students in the USSR are scholarship award winners selected by their respective home organisations and governments, whatever the basis of that selection.

Secondly, the choice of award winners and their distribution into respective fields was not until recently, subject to question by Soviet authorities.

On arrival in the Soviet Union, foreign students undergo a nine months preparatory

course during which they, apart from learning the language, familiarise with the main disciplines corresponding to their respective future fields of study. During this course many students change their originally designated fields of future study. In some years, in case of Zimbabwean students, applications for changes of field of study may well have been over 20 percent of all the scholarship award winners, a figure unpleasantly high.

Two main reasons stand prime. It is either that the student possesses qualifications that do not correspond to his designated field of study and therefore in anticipation of inevitable difficulties ahead, resolves to change to a specific field corresponding to one's abilities and inclinations; or that the student feels over-qualified to take a given field of study. The former is the most probable and is often reflected in transfers from the tough pure sciences into the more accommodating social sciences.

Whatever it is, these forced changes of fields of study are directly or indirectly, the result of prevailing policy and attitude of



respective home organisations and governments that are responsible for selection and distribution accordingly to various fields of study so offered by the host.

On completion of the preparatory year, students take examinations in the language and other corresponding disciplines. This may be equated to the 'A' level standard. Those who fail to score a positive grade are often made to repeat the preparatory course. On the other hand students who score highly are often distributed to prestigious towns and institutions. However, this practice is punctuated with irregularities, a result of the system of territorial and regional planning systems.

The category of foreign students so far referred to above can be classified as the general roll entrance whose basic requirements is 'O' level or 'A' level respectively corresponding to the basic requirement of admission into I.H.E. of the beneficiary countries. However, there exists another category of foreign students whose entrance requirements are different from the rest. This exceptional and in all fairness humane category of entrance reflects the flexibility and social orientation of the Soviet system of education. This is the category of students who do not possess the minimum entrance requirements either due to a prevailing war situation at home having disrupted the normal process of requiring the same, or due to other circumstances that otherwise impeded the acquisition of that corresponding basic requirement, save incompetence. Good examples could be cited in countries like Lebanon, Palestine, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. The bulk of these students, as opposed to the former, find themselves in technical colleges

where they are either apprenticed or undergo technical training.

Drop-Outs

After having said all that, one question jumps to the mind: are there any academic drop outs under such a system of education? Yes, there are drop outs from among both Soviet and foreign students. In the 1986/87 academic year, there were approximately 376 Zimbabwean students in the USSR. In that year, over six students did drop-out. Perhaps that figure is low compared to that of the Western countries.

These drop-outs and higher restrictive entrance requirements are the prerequisite to the resultant effectiveness. The education system is a contention of a number of people in our country (Zimbabwe). Such conceptions are often taken to reinforce already existing prejudices against socialist trained individuals. The actual basis of such prejudices is, however, ideological. Of course, the Soviet system like any other system, has its own weakness the achilles-heel of which, for many years, has been the rigid ideological approach. However, wholesale and arbitrary condemnation of this system of education is rather unwarranted and in most cases tantamount to self deception. Indeed drop-outs and 'higher entrance requirements' may go a long way to testify to the 'high quality' of the enrolled students.

One wonders if it has ever occurred to those with misgivings against Soviet trained specialists that drop outs and the so called high entrance requirements are often, in our own cases, a result of two interrelated factors. These are firstly limited financial resources and secondly the unavailability of specially trained manpower. The gradings in Zimbabwe, more often than not, are a reflection of the actual capabilities of the pupils and students. I hope that I do not have to prove that say a grade 'E' at 'O' level can be a grade 'A' at the same level given special peculiar circumstances. All the above goes a long way to facilitate the understanding and appreciation of the otherwise profound scientific basis that the Soviet approach to Third World countries is formulated. On the same basis they offer the many scholarships to the Third World countries.

Further, the Soviet Union put vast resources into its education system, a thing which goes a long way to explain the relatively low number of drop outs. The result is the production of quantity with quality. Through their many institutions, they have turned out many exceptionally brilliant scientist, who for the past sixty or so years have given no peace to the Western world with their vast scientific discoveries and creativity. Soviet scientists are almost dominating in the world. This is a direct outcome of the same Soviet system of education that our many eccentric anti-socialist agitators arbitrarily despise.

As regards drop-outs, I wish to emphasise that students are not let just to pass without satisfying minimum requirements. In the institutions of higher education here, many students have had to repeat until they acquire

the minimum set requirements. This is apart from the relatively low numbers of those students who actually drop out.

On the other hand this has promoted in some students the development of a lackadaisical and irresponsible attitude towards their academic pursuits. This is not a feature of Soviet education only. It is in anticipation of the eminent and impending changes to take place here that the number of drop-outs may for a while increase above normal.

The Quality of Disciplines Offered

Here it could be worthwhile to immediately divide the courses into the social and pure sciences and consider each separately, beginning with social sciences.

It has now become an acceptable fact that Soviet social sciences in general have suffered from excessive rigidity of the ideological approach whilst the ideological approach in itself is not at fault, it was the agitators and executors of the approach who, ignoring its progressiveness, emphasised on popular and contemporary aspects of the same and turned it into a dogmatic approach. This in turn inhibited normal progression of the social sciences.

Despite this defect the profound theoretical basis, which is very broad, deserves to be admired and emulated. If their theoretical ideological basis could be freed from rigidity, a process that has started with the tolerance of pluralism of views (glasnost) the ideological approach correctly used should provide a more formidable methodology. Even with the distorted ideological approach, Soviet science has overcome many hurdles and resolved many pressing problems correctly. The ideological approach, I believe is a legacy that we respect in its resourcefulness, and objectivity. It should only be freed from rigidity. Once freed it can only be second to none.



Soviet pure sciences suffered indeed from defects offset by the social sciences. This led to the inhibitions of their otherwise rapid progress.

Perhaps the most admirable feature of Soviet education is its profound methodological and (depth of their broad) theoretical basis. This has led to the paradox of the Soviet system of education which has produced many creative and resourceful scientists behind the background of the many defects on the surface.

Standard of Qualifications

On completion of the five year course of study students are awarded a master's degree which all the Western developed countries recognise. However, I think developing countries are sometimes suspicious of the Soviet degree.

The Soviet trained graduates have their own short-comings here and there, but all in all they meet the basic requirements to be recognised as holders of a masters' degree or the corresponding degree as stipulated by Soviet education authorities. In many cases they are equal to the challenge brought forward by their Western trained counterparts, at times even better.

Soviet trained specialists, however, are not the only ones to suffer from ideological prejudices. Specialists trained in the fast growing developed West Germany, the USA, India and the majority of the socialist countries have been subjected to this abhorrent eccentric prejudice of the developing countries. As this number continues to grow it follows that something has to be done about it. At least at the government level, degrees

of these specialists must be recognised on their face value just like the British ones.

For those who are anglophones, beware of the Iron Lady's advice; British education was only good at churning out administrators.



In assessing foreign trained specialists, we must never lose sight of the following: These specialists are trained as specialists of that given country offering the training. They are

therefore trained for that particular economy and as such would need to adjust at home. For that they must be given time. Socialist trained specialists are trained for socialist orders in their home countries. Language may for a time be a stumbling block in the way of expressing oneself. The difference in technical education must be taken into account.

Our old and obsolete technology and techniques might not be available to the students studying in the developed countries. Often they might puzzle a foreign student undergoing an interview. The difference between an engineer and a technician, and, in the case of medical doctors, a general doctor and a surgeon must be clearly understood. Foreign training for our specialists is our problem and not that of the benefactor or donor country. □

TALKING POINT

Craving for Global Peace

When are we going to witness peace in the whole world? This question is lingering in the mind of every reasoning human-being.

It has now and again shown that the countries that suffer most are those in Latin and Central America, Asia and Africa. All conflicts are influenced by some big powers which instead of helping to settle disputes seem to prefer to test their newly developed weapons.

For the six thousand years of written history about 15 000 wars have been fought on our planet. There were no more than 300 years of peace during this period of time. (Disarmament and Development).

About 40 years have passed since the world War II. Throughout this period the world was actually at peace for only 26 days. This was mostly caused by the big powers that often threatened small countries with military intervention. A good example is Panama where US military muscles are itching for reaction.

Statistically, the United States Research Institutions indicate that there is one soldier for every 43 people on earth whereas for every 1 030 people there is one doctor. This shows negligence on preserving human life while strengthening military terror.

It was once stated by Zimbabwe's former President, Canaan Banana, that in the whole world there were more granaries of weapons than granaries of food.

Many scientists of the Super Powers are busy concentrating on developing sophisticated weapons instead of finding the best methods for food production. At present

there is an epidemic of the world's killer disease, AIDS. The campaign against it is getting a slow response, in terms of monetary sponsorship from the big capitalist countries. If it were a call for military aid to destabilise certain states it would be answered with a big "YES".



Below is data extracted from the book 'Disarmament and Development' which depicts, the seriousness of neglect of human life:-

Military expenditures

Annual expenditure on one soldier:

Leopard - 2 tank

F-14 Fighter

B-1 Strategic bomber

Tornado multi-purpose aircraft

Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier

Nuclear-powered trident submarine

Social and economic programmes

Education for 53 school children.

36 dwelling apartments

9 schools

16 hospitals

Vocational training for 8 000 workers.

Powerful hydroelectric plant

400 000 houses for 2 million people.

demands is buying modern military equipment to cause instability in the whole world.

The withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan has shown goodwill and paved way towards achieving peace in Central Asia.

To the dismay of the peace-loving nations of the world, late in May there were reports from Afghan government officials that Pakistan, with the backing of US, were planning to invade Afghanistan.

The *Zimbabwe News* learnt from the reliable Soviet sources about their reaction on the possibility of Pakistan invading Afghanistan; the answer was if the Kabul government asked for another assistance, they were prepared to give it. The same sentiments were echoed by Renat Janny, one of the Soviet Soldier who was fighting in Afghanistan. "If asked again, we can always help . . ."

A 23-year war veteran, Renat went on to say that for Afghanistan to be stable, there must be some peaceful negotiations.

Regional Conflicts

Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan are some of the current victims of the global super power conflict. If the big 'brothers' are to leave alone the above-mentioned States to run their own affairs, the current instability in these countries would cease.

Children are being killed like locusts for the sins they have not committed. According to statistics, child mortality is increasing in all

the war infested countries because of external interference in the affairs of these countries.

Ahmed Jenav, another Soviet soldier (who once fought in Afghanistan) told journalists from English-speaking countries that "if



Soviet troops who have been helping the Afghan Government, at a rest camp

Pakistan stops supplying arms to the Afghan rebellion and the USA stops meddling in the Afghan affairs, peace would prevail in Afghanistan."

We hope the talks and progress on disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States of America will create conditions for peace to the world. □

TALKING POINT

Brain Drain in Developing Countries

Extent — Causes — Consequences

By Doris Galinski

(Adapted from *Development and Co-operation (D + C) No 3/1989*)

In the last 30 years some 1,2 million highly qualified workers emigrated from the developing countries. The profits gained by the industrial nations as a result of this "brain drain" are believed to exceed, in several cases, the level of their expenditure on development aid. The countries from which the workers are emigrating fear these losses will harm their development chances. For more than ten years they have been demanding compensation — using an argument which is not entirely convincing.

The phenomenon of the brain drain, which is defined as the emigration of highly qualified workers, has many aspects. Opinions on its effects are equally diverse. What is praised by some as the internationalisation of the labour market is seen by others as the bleeding dry of the developing countries which are already suffering from the shortage of specialists. Today the brain drain from the developing countries is recognised as a serious problem, an insight based on the realisation that the growth and development of national economies depend to a large extent on the level of qualification of those occupying key positions in the economy and administration. This led to demands from the developing countries for compensation for their losses and for the profits made by the industrial countries or the migrants themselves. It also

led to efforts to slow down the brain drain or even reverse it by reintegrating specialists who had left to work abroad.

Extent of the brain drain

Due to the lack of reliable data, the extent of the brain drain can only be sketched in broad outline. Between 1960 and 1986 the largest immigration countries, the USA (with 700 000 highly qualified workers) and Canada (with 125 000), took in around 70 per cent of the brain drain from the developing countries. Other favourite destinations were Australia and Great Britain. Only relatively few highly qualified workers chose to emigrate to the developing countries.

In the 1960s the brain drain from the developing countries to the USA rose considerably, stabilising in the mid-seventies at

around 30 000 migrants a year. Today 75 percent of elite migration is from the developing countries, most of all from Asia, where the percentage has risen from 8 percent in 1960 to 49 percent in 1986. The professions most affected are engineering, medicine (doctors and medical personnel), and the natural sciences. Interestingly, the entire brain drain from the developing countries to the USA in 1967 amounted to just 4.6 percent of its intake of highly qualified workers. However within individual groups the rate was significantly higher, for example 7.7 percent for engineers and 20.8 percent for medical staff.

The percentage of highly qualified workers emigrating from India to the USA rose from 37 (in 1961) to 54 (in 1971) and then fell back to 18 (in 1986), although the overall number of highly qualified migrants remained constant. Similar patterns can be seen in the figures for Egypt, the Philippines and Nigeria. Individual professions also experienced drastic losses: in the early 1980s the Philippines lost half its graduates from medical school through emigration, while in some rural areas there was not even one doctor for 20 000 people.

Individual countries and professions are affected to different degrees by the brain drain. The same political measures cannot, therefore, be applied everywhere. Different approaches are needed.

Causes of the brain drain

There are numerous factors which can act as incentives, encouraging migration to an industrial country. The most common are economic factors, such as the state of economic development, level of income and rate of increase, and planning failures resulting in either excessive supply of or demand for specific qualifications. Members of the intellectual elite are generally so ill-suited to the developing countries, as a result of their Western-style education, that they cannot imagine remaining in their home countries. There are few suitable job opportunities in the towns and cities and the highly qualified workers (who mostly come from urban centres) have little desire to move out into rural areas.

Social factors contributing to the decision to emigrate include social, racial and religious discrimination, the level of social development and the attitude taken towards research and development. Political factors, such as the priority given to scientific policy, national loyalty, and the level of political stability, can also act as incentives to migration. In many countries members of the intellectual elite are kept down by those in power and forced to emigrate. Finally, the migration flow is also influenced by study trips abroad and the immigration regulations of the industrial countries. However a point which should not be overlooked is that the developing countries also encourage the brain drain. In the 1970s for example, the Philippines supported the emigration of its elites because there were no suitable jobs available at home.

The causes of the brain drain can vary from country to country and from profession to profession. If suitable ways of stopping the brain drain are to be found, a comprehensive analysis of its causes must first be carried out.

Consequences of the brain drain

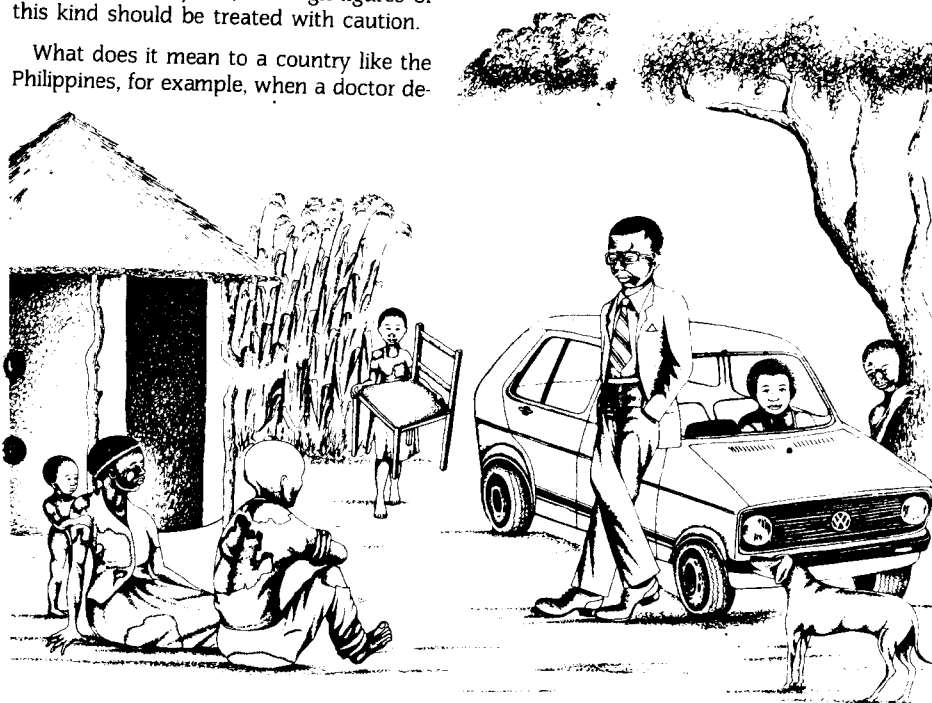
Qualification can be seen as the result of an investment in human resources. The brain drain is therefore linked to a transfer of resources from the developing to the industrial countries. The quantification of this flood of human capital has been sought in order to be able to measure the brain drain in financial terms and establish a basis for compensation demands made to the 'Winners'. They can be classed under 'lost' costs or future income. The current capital value of a highly qualified worker is often set at 20 000 US dollars. This would mean the developing countries have lost some 24 billion dollars over the last 30 years, although figures of this kind should be treated with caution.

What does it mean to a country like the Philippines, for example, when a doctor de-

group) have been calculated of between 253 000 and 269 000 dollars. This resulted in a 'profit' of 3,7 billion dollars against official development aid expenditure of 3,1 billion.

However, such figures must also be seen in the context of the situation in individual immigration countries. Migration could be approved more in the sixties than in the eighties with their high level of unemployment among highly qualified workers. If the brain drain results in an increase in level of unemployment then it can even be a factor damaging national economies.

The consequences of the brain drain also differ from one country to the next. In each individual case all economic, social and political costs and benefits must be taken into account.



'Members of the intellectual elite are generally so ill-suited to the developing countries as a result of their Western-style education that they cannot imagine remaining in their home countries'.

cides to emigrate? The answer obviously depends on what situation the doctor is in. If he is a practising doctor, then the Philippines is losing a highly qualified worker. However if he is working as a taxi driver because he cannot find suitable employment, then the question must be asked whether the country is not rather losing a taxi driver. But if a doctor takes on a job as taxi driver because he intends to emigrate, then perhaps a potential doctor in a rural area has been lost. And what about the 'winners'? One could argue that the gains of the industrial country to which the doctor has emigrated are greater than the losses of the developing country as training costs and future income are generally higher here. For the USA, for example, values (depending on professional

The brain drain phenomenon is so complex that it needs to be approached in a much more detailed manner than has previously been to case. One-sided accusations made by the developing countries against the industrial nations help little, and the argument that the developing countries suffer losses from the brain drain is far too general. Instead, the developing countries should concentrate on improving living and working conditions for their specialist workers and thereby encourage them to stay. It must also be in the interest of the industrial nations to help reduce the gulf between rich and poor, especially through the liberalisation of world trade, and so contribute towards reducing the brain drain by attacking the problem at its source. □

Algeria Shatters Zimbabwe's World Cup Hopes



Part of the Zimbabwe National Squad: From left to right are: Daniel Chikanda (assistant Coach), Knight Mathe, (Shadowing face unknown), Max Makanza, Brenna Msiska, Friday Phiri, Henry Mckop, Stanley Ndunduma, Joseph Machingura, John Phiri, Carlos Max, Angirai Chapo and Stix Mtizwa

The Algerian National Soccer Coach, Kamel Lemour and his boys had every reason to smile when they walked away with the vital two points on June 25, after beating Zimbabwe 2-1 at the National Sports Stadium in a Group A encounter of the World Cup African Zone soccer qualifying rounds.

Two Algerian soccer professionals, Nemad Djamel and Rabah Madger scored a goal each to give their country a superior lead on the three team log with 5 points from 3 games.

Both teams searched for goals from the first whistle, with Zimbabwe displaying classic soccer but the front runners were shy to push the ball into the nets. Zimbabwe could have gone into the lead as early as the 10th minute had it not been for the cross bar which denied a Henry Mckop header from Ndunduma's corner. The Algerian goal minder was a spectator.

The Algerians immediately replied with two successive counter-attacks which almost materialised into goals. The first was a result of Angirai Chapo's loss of possession, which gave Mousa Saib a chance to pack a shot which was well-dealt with by Japhet Mparutsa.

In the 12th minute Djamel made a sole run from the left flank and Mparutsa in an effort to make a save, came off the box. Djamel then made a miscalculated lob and missed the yawning target to the delight of Zimbabweans.

In the 21st minute the hosts failed to convert another beautiful chance when Henry Mckop failed to push the ball into the nets after being put through by the brilliant midfielder, Stix Mtizwa.

The 39th minute saw the first goal of the match from Djamel who was given a nice pass by Adlam Hadj. Djamel beat Ephraim Chawanda and gave Mparutsa no breathing space. In the following minutes Mckop (who seemed to run out of ideas in the box) missed another chance with Osmani a beaten man.

The hosts could have equalised in the 74th minute had Mtizwa managed to beat the Algerian keeper, Osmani, from the spot. Maybe this is one of the situations Mtizwa would quickly put down on his "embarrassing moments" list.

The penalty came as a result of a ball-handling in the box by one of the Algerian defenders after a goal mouth scramble in which the hosts took turns to fire shots. Stix Mtizwa, who is known more by reputation than otherwise for being accurate when it comes to taking penalties, was given the chance. Zimbabwe's supporters could not believe their eyes when Osmani dived in the right direction and picked up Mtizwa's rather weak ball.

While the hosts were still recovering from the shock of Mtizwa's spoils, the Algerians increased the scoreline. Willard Khumalo fouled a man outside the box and the guests were offered a free kick. Cherief Sibin made a good kick which found Madger well-positioned and he made a professional diving header which sent the ball into the nets in the 88th minute.

Djamel came again a minute later after receiving a pass from Madger but the striker could not believe himself when he missed the target with only the keeper to beat. His shot sailed over the bar.

The Algerians were, however, punished when Kamal Adjias handled inside the box.

This time Stanley Ndunduma converted the resultant penalty into a goal sending Osmani the wrong direction in the dying minutes of the game.

Substitutes

The injection of Friday Phiri and Max Makanza for Henry Mckop and Joseph Machingura respectively in the second half saw the hosts a revived side. The two hard-running strikers added punch up-front but unfortunately, goals were hard to come by. Mckop and Machingura hardly made any efforts to create goals. Mckop, in particular, seemed to run out of ideas in the box.

Zimbabwe could have been beaten by a wider margin had it not been for the acrobatic saves by Japhet Mparutsa who made unbelievable saves on several occasions.

In the second half of the game, Angirai Chapo made a good number of overlaps and combined well with Ndunduma, but the chances created were thwarted by Algerian defence.

When Zimbabwe played Algeria in Annaba, Algeria, in the first leg of the tournament, Djamel scored twice and Madger once to give their team a three goal win. The two players proved their professionalism by scoring a goal each in Zimbabwe's backyard to shatter any hopes by the host of moving to the next round of the tournament.

Zimbabwe now stands at the bottom of the log table of the three team group A of the World Cup African Zone soccer qualifying rounds. Zimbabwe managed to collect a point when they drew 0-0 with Cote D'Ivoire at the National Sports Stadium. Koufie's boys are now left with one game against Cote D'Ivoire.

Many people felt that had Koufie started with Makanza and Phiri upfront, Zimbabwe could have caused havoc for the guests. *Zimbabwe News* viewed that if Zimbabwe's professional Moses Chunga was included in the line-up, things could have been talked differently. Chunga could have added punch up-front.

Rufaro Stadium

The other mostly talked about is the unsuitability of the National Sports Stadium to our players who are used to Rufaro Stadium. At Rufaro Stadium fans will be very close to the pitch thereby giving a live cheering to their team. Looking closely at statistics, it shows that we only won one international match at the National Sports Stadium both at na-

tional and club level. The best we managed were draws.

Zimbabwe News reporters talked to some soccer 'eye specialists' who were all disappointed by the poor performance of the squad. Comrade Joseph Madhimba, the vice chairman of the Sports Writers Association had this to say, "The team played better than their previous encounters but they are still in the bracket of failure". Radio One Soccer

The latest log of Group A is as shown below:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Algeria	3	2	1	0	5	1	5
Cote D'Ivoire	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Zimbabwe	3	0	1	2	1	5	1

SPORT

Ways to revitalise Administration in Sports

Chifamba

Generally it is believed that people are only knowledgeable in their fields of specialisation and spheres of influence, but this line of thinking was proved wrong by Comrade Shangwa Chifamba, a Trade Unionist who understands sport even better than other elements who are directly involved in it.

Comrade Shangwa Chifamba, the General Secretary of the Commercial Workers Union of Zimbabwe, emphasised the need for a sound administration which gives a concrete base to sports in this country.

"In sports, administrative work must be carried out by specialised and qualified persons", he said, adding that players must concentrate on improving their performance and skills. "A good player does not necessarily make a good administrator. The two, that is, playing and administration have different qualities and requirements", he clarified.

"The problem with our sport today", Comrade Chifamba said, "is that some power hungry players want to get to the administrative posts which of course they can achieve through the assistance of fellow players".

He added that this sort of thing has happened on more than one occasion in this country but surprising enough the very players who would have voted for other player to the administrative post can be on the forefront revolting against him.

Revolting not a solution

"Recently we noticed a number of revolts against administration in some of our top soccer clubs, with players asking for the liquidation of their administrators who were at one point players as well", he said.

This clearly shows that revolts may not necessarily be the solution to sporting problems.

"The possible answer to our problems is to have good administration, a sound financial policy and people who can implement ideas must be put on the steering", Comrade Chifamba said.

On the issue of promoting sport in Zimbabwe, Comrade Chifamba said that a good programme is needed for decentralisation of

"In this regard the state must encourage sponsors through giving incentives to those who are willing to promote sporting activities", he suggested.

Other activities such as rugby, hockey and the like, which are still lurking behind must be introduced in schools country-wide because schools are the sources of national players.

Standard of Soccer still Low

Commenting on the standard of soccer in



Comrade Chifamba emphasizing the need for sound sport administration

sporting activities. Soccer has at least gained ground as compared to activities like rugby, hockey, basketball, volley-ball, only to mention a few.

Zimbabwe, Comrade Chifamba said "We are still in the lower bracket because we rarely reach semi-finals let alone finals in continental competitions". He pointed out that con-



The five-member advisory Committee on sport in Zimbabwe is sworn by President Mugabe

sistence counts for good performance, adding that our National Soccer team, in particular, do not have sufficient training sessions. Normally they start serious preparations when a game is almost at hand".

However, Comrade Chifamba admitted that we have to content with the present trend of things since most of the players are not full-time footballers. Usually they are disturbed by work commitments.

"In that respect the coach is left with no choice but to pick those who have been in good form regardless of their long-term performance", he said.

As regards the engagements of foreign coaches, Comrade Chifamba clarified that there is no need to pretend to be nationally sufficient in our resources. "If we know that the standard of our national coaches is not satisfactory, there is no reason why we must not employ external coaches".

He also mentioned that the exportation of players is a good idea because it helps to improve the country's standard since the exported players will bring back the knowledge they would have acquired abroad.

"We look forward to see more people playing abroad like Moses Chunga whom I think is doing well at present," Comrade Chifamba said.

Globally, players are having their unions but these unions need full-time players. Comrade Chifamba does not see a players' union being successful in Zimbabwe at present because most of the sporting activities, for instance soccer, is a side issue to many clubs. The players are full-time employees of certain organisations which sponsor the clubs.

He pointed out that players from teams like Black Rhinos, Black Mambas, Caps United and Zisco Steel, to mention a few, do not

qualify to be members of the union because they are full-time employees.

Players from social clubs cannot qualify as well because most of them play soccer as a past-time. A union must have full-time staff consisting of a sub-committee with players in the structure.

Need for Umbrella Constitution

Comrade Chifamba said that there is need for an umbrella constitution, then well defined constitutions for each club. He said it is common sense that every player knows the summary of his club's constitution because when signing a contract he is briefed on all regulations of the club.

"However, some players pretend that they do not know their club's constitutions in order to achieve certain goals", he said.

Sport is risky. One can be in sparkling form for only six months then go out of form or gets a permanent injury. In the light of the above, players must have insurance and compensation and other relevant benefits.

"If we want to see our sports making headway progress, we must have a well-defined programme so that we deal with one thing at a time to make the burden lighter", Comrade Chifamba said emphasising the need for enough money and time for training to attain perfection.

Recently, the President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, swore in a committee to look into areas which need adjustments and improvements in sports. The committee, led by Comrade Tommy Sithole, is not looking into maladministration.

Some administrators felt threatened by this committee thinking that it was similar to the Sandura Commission, hence they were reluctant to co-operate in the first place.

However, Comrade Sithole made clear the

duties of the committee in an article which appeared in the Sunday Mail of June 11, 1989. He clarified that the committee was not looking into weaknesses and incompetence of administrators but is there to make recommendations wherever possible. □

★★ Poetry ★★

Buried Yet Again

By Frank Stroud-Caules

He told me, at the Sunday News:

"We've no place here

For your views or verse"

The preferred news is longwinded,

My news is rather terse,

Then there are my views. You

know —

Not always for the status Quo,

For one thing,

I cannot stand the Heirs,

and Graces of this land,

Who aspire — When they expire —

To a place atop that Hill of Stones

Preferring those of status nil who will

Never ever see that Hill

That means more to those

Than C.J. Rhodes who lies there, still.

While I am rash and need the cash,

The powerful one is mean

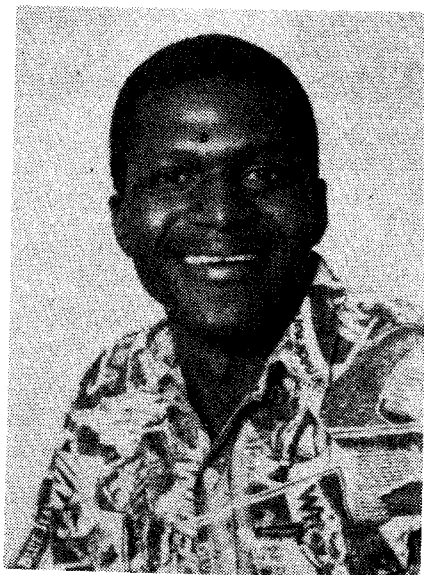
And so my verse just gets "the
spike"

And so my verse may not be seen.

Former Freedom Fighter Urges Music Promotion

His name is Clive Malunga, aged 25 years and still single. Comrade Malunga's intention is to promote, through consistent efforts, Zimbabwean music at national and international levels.

Reading and watching TV movies are some of his hobbies. A former freedom fighter, Comrade Malunga started singing at the age of 10. To date, he has produced five singles, one of which is 'Gamba reAfrica/Commander' single donated to ZIMOFA. We are informed that this ambitious young revolutionary singer has already produced an album which will be available on the market at the end of this year.



For Comrade Malunga, the greatest inspiration for his love for music was in the person of Jackson Phiri, former band-member of the Limpopo Jazz. Ray Phiri and Thomas Mapfumo also rank highly among Malunga's favourite artists.

Like all musicians in the country, Comrade Malunga has been adversely affected by the scarcity of musical instruments. He appeals to the Party, the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations and to individuals for assistance in his efforts to promote music. His contact address is:

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Causeway,
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OBITUARY



The Late Senator William Ndangana

ary 2, 1932 and attended Bangira School and Chikore Mission.

Comrade Ndangana joined ZANU in 1963 as Youth Chairman of the Lusaka district in Zambia. He was part of the delegation from Zambia that attended the Party's First Congress and later led a group of youths, "the Crocodile Gang" which set up road blocks in the Chimanimani district in the second phase of the Chimurenga war against the Smith regime.

Military Training

Comrade Ndangana went for military training in Ghana in August 1964 and after one year he went to China to specialise in guerilla warfare tactics. Towards the end of that year, Comrade Ndangana became a member of the General Staff and was assigned to train the first ZANLA Cadres at Chunya Camp in Tanzania. This was the group which took part in the Chinhoyi Battle of 1966.

member of the ZANLA High Command, responsible for drawing up the armed wing's regulations which earned him the nickname: "Military Encyclopedia." In 1973 he was appointed ZANLA Chief of Operations.

After the death of Comrade Chitepo, Comrade Ndangana was among the leaders of ZANU who were arrested by the Zambian authorities and released about a year later. He soon left for Mozambique where he was elected to the party's Central Committee in 1978, as Deputy Secretary for Production, Construction and Development.

Comrade Ndangana was elected to the House of Assembly in 1980. In 1982 he was appointed Deputy Minister of State responsible for Para-military Training. He lost his Parliamentary seat in 1985 general election. He was subsequently appointed Senator that year.

He is survived by his wife and 12 children. □

Senator William Ndangana died in an accident on the Harare-Mutare road on June 27, 1989. He was returning home from Harare where he had attended the Official Opening of the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe.

A guerilla instructor during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Comrade Ndangana joined politics in 1962.

He was born in Chipinge district on Janu-

In 1969 Comrade Ndangana became a

Provincial Task Force Member Dies

By Joseph Ngwenya

The Youth Secretary for Commissariat in Matebeleland North, Comrade Thoko Timothy Madlela died at Mpi-lo Hospital on March 29, 1989.

Comrade Madlela who was also a member of the Provincial Task Force for that province was educated at Lozikeyi and Mapani Schools. He was expelled from school in 1962 because of his involvement in political activities.

On leaving school he worked for a sheetmetal company in Harare from where he proceeded to Mozambique for the armed struggle in 1975. He returned home at the end of 1979 after the ceasefire and proceeded to an assembly point at Zezani in the Beit-

bridge area.

Comrade Madlela was demobilised in 1980 and was sent to Alvord Training Institute in Masvingo and Rowa Training Centre in Manicaland where he was trained as a Local Government Promotion Officer. On completion of this course he was posted to Lupane where he remained until his death in March.

His twin brother, Roy Martin Madlela died at Morogoro Camp in 1975.

Addressing a gathering at his funeral in the Wenlock Communal area, the Deputy Secretary for Youth in ZANU (PF), Comrade Charles Ndlovu, described Comrade Madlela as a tireless soldier who never waited until things

eased for him to act.

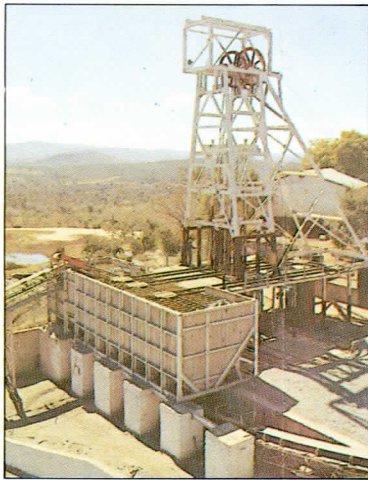
He said that although the part of the country in which Madlela did his political work was insecure, Comrade Madlela continued to work for the people.

Comrade Ndlovu urged all members of the youth to follow the example of their colleague, the late Comrade Madlela. He said that his duty of uniting people should be pursued to the end.

Comrade Madlela was involved in an accident while on task force duties. His funeral was attended by Senior Party and government officials. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son. □

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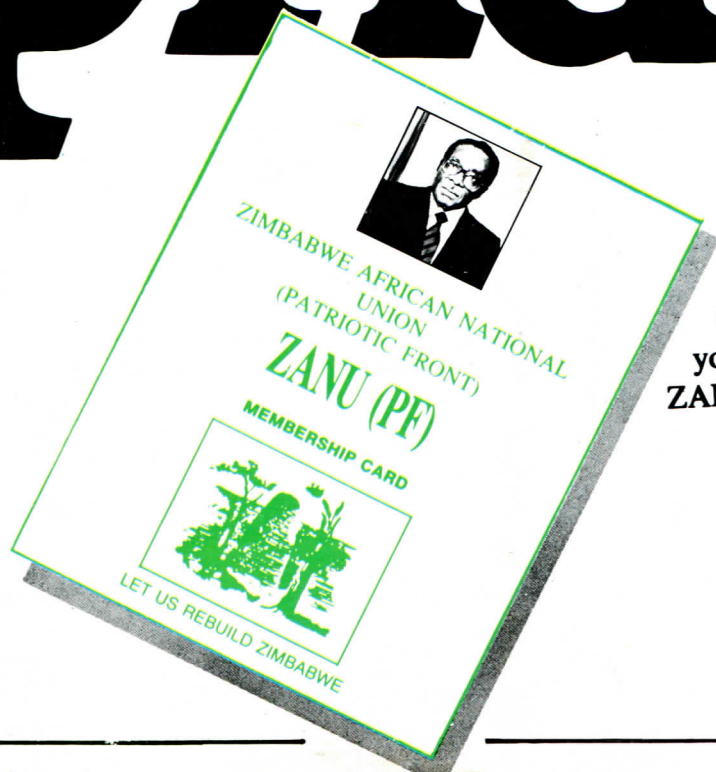
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