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Timbabwe News Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

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Remembering Our Heroes

There is every reason for Zimbabweans to come together as a nation in commemoration of our national heroes who after the colonialist had refused to give independence to the black majority through peaceful means sacrificed their beloved lives with one objective to liberate our mother country. page 5

Dzivaresekwa — ZANU (PF) Marches on Undeterred

Once again the people of Zimbabwe have demonstrated their unflinching support for peace, stability and national unity by voting ZANU (PF) in the Dzivaresekwa by-election. A million thanks to all our supporters in this constituency who sent the enemy-inspired Zoom, or is it Gloom, Doom or ZUM, whatever it is, shying out of the Italian Club (where the votes were counted) into gloom and doom. page 13

Youth and Students, Be Pioneers of the Times

I am pleased at seeing the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students having been open in Pyongyang in a grand manner and, on behalf of all the Korean people, extend hearty congratulations to the delegates of the young people and students . . . page 43

Mohommed Performs Hair-Raising Miracles

Bangladesh born "Magic King", Mahommed Sarwar Sobhan has made a big name in magic and has become the most thrilling 'super star' in the magic world.

Mahommed, popularly known as "the magic king" is very popular in countries that he has travelled because of his miraculous performances. Millions of magic lovers witnessed his ... page 63

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Pictures by Jongwe Archives, Zimbabwe Newspapers and Ministry of Information

EDITORIAL

In Memory of our Heroes

his year's National Heroes commemoration takes on a greater significance in that it occurs at a time when the people of Zimbabwe are soldiering on for national unity. We have an imperative task to prove to temptors, traitors and divisive elements that ours is a dedicated and victorious path which we shall not abandon. Failing to do so would be evil and acting against our conscience hence betraying the revolution and our fallen heroes.

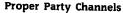
Unity has been forged between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. Inis has resulted in a new era of strengthened nationhood, brotherhood and general consolidation of our national independence. Let us strengthen our resolve against borgus political parties that are bent on confusing the people while using the masses to pursue personal ambitions. Be on the lookout and beware of being taken for a ride.

We Salute

We salute our fallen heroes and commend all men and women in uniform for selflessly sacrificing themselves for a national cause. We should all emulate our fallen heroes if we are to attain the highest degrees of revolutionary maturity.

Thus, whilst we are physically marching forward without our fallen heroes, we must bear in mind that we are walking the sacred path whose trail was blazed by those who gave the dearest of all commodities: life, flesh, and blood, so that you and me today live in a free Zimbabwe. We can only compensate them by emulating their behaviour, toiling for the ultimate fulfillment of their goals and working on oneness for national development in a peaceful Zimbabwe. Our country relies on our mature and positive judgement in determining what is good or bad for the nation - in unity, peace and development.

Let us rededicate ourselves for the betterment and advancement of our national cause while at the same time we shun the disgraced flock which has a potential of only causing confusion and retarding growth and development. The selflessness which guided the liberation struggle must remain a shining example that every individual should follow.



While we advocate for a proper revolutionary mould of every Zimbabwean, we should endeavour to follow proper party channels in all efforts to resolve our differences and contradictions. The principle of democratic centralism should remain the pivot in our party work.

Zimbabweans are a resolute nation that heroically fought for our national independence and continues to wage a relentless war for economic independence. It therefore depends on us to emerge in the same mould that has characterised our nationhood to stand with utmost vigil against the spectre of imperialism trying to perpetuate its domination of our economy through political opportunists. Let us remain organized and continue to make our views heard through proper party channels.

A successful integration exercise will lead to successful conferences and a triumphant party congress that will, based on our views, map out our revolutionary path into the future.

The united spirit of those who died for us at Chimoio, Tembwe, Gaza, and Nyadzonia in Mozambique, Zambia and in Zimbabwe should continue to guide us in our efforts to fulfill our much cherished goals.

Their Crucial Role

The crucial role played by ex-combatants during the liberation struggle should remain one of the guiding principles that should serve to accelerate the momentum in all our endeavours for the advancement of Zimbabwe as a nation.

In addition to the ex-fighters, we should not forget our parents who selflessly committed themselves to harbouring and feeding 'vakomana', the guerillas, without whose assistance our liberation forces would have been susceptible and fish out of water. That spirit which saw us successfully dislodging the enemy should be part and parcel of our revolutionary process and zeal to score even greater successes. We must appreciate and recognise the heroes and former combatants' crucial role by our complete adherence to the ideology of the party. Together we stand, and divided we fall! We should never ever compromise our nationhood.

FORWARD EVER! BACKWARD NEVER! ALUTA CONTINUA! 🗀







Senior Minister Nkomo

LETTERS

Praise the Government

Dear Editor.

I write to praise the Government for the recent announcement on T.V., by the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, that all former combatants will receive what is due to them in the form of pensions.

This is at least a relief, a recognition of the sacrifice and the role played by all ex-combatants for the liberation of this country.

It is a befitting honour to our fallen heroes to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the living heroes — the ex-combatants! But when shall we taste our benefits?

Yours in revolutionary regards,

B. Chimurenga.

United ZANU (PF) Should Integrate Ex-combatants

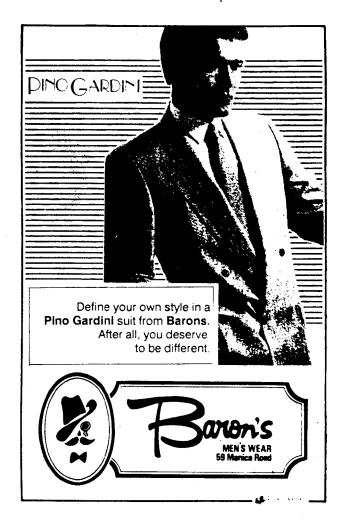
The Editor.

Thank God that among our political leaders, there are some who still think about the plight of ex-combatants. This comment is related to an article which appeared on the front page of *The Herald* (25/07/89). In the article, the Air Marshal, Comrade Josiah Tungamirai appealed to the Party leadership at all levels to ensure that the former combatants were included in the Party structures, particularly in the Party's Commissariat.

Any ex-combatant would naturally and logically fully support Comrade Tungamirai, the Acting ZANU (PF) Secretary for Commissariat and Culture for his good idea that the problems of the former combatants should be fully shouldered and effectively tackled without delay by the Party instead of redress through the recently formed War Veterans Association whose structures and mechanism for problem solving leaves a lot to be desired.

It is hoped that the entire leadership of the Party, particularly, the President and his Vice, should take heed of such progressive ideas such as that of Comrade Tungamirai.

Yours Comrade-in-arms, Cde. Hopeful.







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here is every reason for Zimbabweans to come together as a nation in commemoration of our national heroes who after the colonialists had refused to give independence to the black majority through peaceful means sacrificed their beloved lives in order to liberate our motherland.

The Government of Zimbabwe, the people's government, set aside the 11th and 12th of August as our national heroes' days. In this regard, people of independent Zimbabwe must unfailingly appreciate the task that was accomplished by our beloved sisters and brothers whose blood watered the tree of our independence.

These heroes left their families, beautiful houses, cars, you name it and went into the bush because they wanted to remove the undesirable element, the oppressor, from our country.

In the light of the above, the whole nation must ensure that the spirit shown by our heroes, the spirit of nationhood and oneness, is indefinitely ingrained in our national character.

Every citizen must safeguard our independence which was hard-won and not given on a silver plate.

The list of our heroes can be traced back to the first Chimurenga whose spokesmen and prominent heroes where Ambuya Nehanda, Mukwati and Sekuru Kaguvi. These people whose names have on countless occasions been mentioned in the history of Zimbabwe, rallied the people against national grievances in order to effectively drive the white colonialist out of the country. The grievances included among other things forced labour, hut tax and the creation of reserves for blacks

Nehanda, Mukwati and Kaguvi through divine inspiration politicised and conscientised the people about the wrongness of the whiteman and urged them to fight as one for his removal. They were effectively the commanders.

Because of the superioty of weapons, the white colonialists managed to defeat the blacks. Nehanda and Kaguvi who were captured in 1897 were sentenced to death for playing the leading role during the uprisings.

However, the defeat and the execution of Nehanda and Kaguvi did not signify the end of the resistance to white domination. Chimurenga forces continued to fight the white settlers and continued to champion the cause of African freedom. That tradition became established firmly in the veins and arteries of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. The formation of these parties ensured the continuation of the revolution and the subsequent demise of colonialism in Zimbabwe.

Thus ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU overthrew the oppressive colonial system and replaced it with a new political and socio-economic order that is people oriented.

The whites who operated under the motto that whites are superior and Africans are inferior, employed the instrument of force to create injustice. So the Africans also chose to use force to create justice by destroying injustice. A system sustained by violence can only be overthrown by violence — war by

The Chinhoyi Battle marked the beginning of the Second Chimurenga and our brothers and sisters who had the freedom of all Zimbabweans at heart, sacrificed their lives. From then onwards, more people crossed the border with the liberation of the country as the main and sole objective.

Several thousand bodies lie in the soil of the country and elsewhere. When people think of Nyadzonia and Chimoio massacres eyes are filled with tears. The enemy destroyed innocent souls in a bid to reinforce his oppressive powers but because we were fighting for a just cause, there was no turning back, no side-stepping

Most of our fallen heroes have been rested peacefully throughout the country. Almost every province has a heroes acre which is a sign of appreciation for the sacrifice made by our dear fallen heroes and this is evidence that we still remember them.

Soon after independence, the Government started the integration of freedom fighters into the Zimbabwe National Army and Zimbabwe Republic Police. Some combatants decided to be demobilised and formed cooperatives. Some joined various government ministries and those who sustained injuries during the struggle are being compensated. All this shows the appreciation given to our heroes, both fallen and living by the people's government

The liberation war was bitter and the road to freedom was not smooth. It was full of difficulties, problems, thorny and stony all the way. The people of Zimbabwe were resilient and this shocked the enemy, who after having applied all possible means within reach to exterminate the freedom fighters, surrendered the country to its people the true owners.

People underwent torture and brutality but the spirit of oneness among them, with a few exceptions as is always the case, the enemy crumbled. Our heroes fought by the people and for the people and today we remember them. Lest we forget!

Constitution of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association

The Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association (ZNEWVA) formed to establish a war veterans provident fund and administer the fund for the benefit of its members has come up with its own constitution. The Patron of the Association is the President, His Excellency Comrade R.G. Mugabe. Below we publish the full constitution.



President Mugabe — Patron of Zimbabwe Veterans Association

Name of the Association

- (a) There is hereby established an association to be known as the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association (hereinafter called "The Association") which shall be registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the Welfare Organisation Act [Chapter 93].
 - (b) The Association shall be a body corporate capable of suing and being sued in its own name and of owning and disposing of property.
- 2. (a) The Patron of the Association shall be the President of Zimbabwe
 - (b) The Headquarters of the Association shall be situated in Harare.

Objects of Association

- (a) The objects of the Association shall be to establish a Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Provident Fund and to administer it for the benefit of the members of the Association in their social needs;
 - (b) To identify all the fallen heroes in all areas and their families and assist them;
 - (c) To provide a forum at which the veterans may exchange views on matters of national significance;
 - (d) To enable veterans to propagate the ideals and achievements of the war of liberation through seminars, lectures and other functions sponsored by the Association;
 - (e) To influence or petition any public or private authority, organisation or person to provide assistance and special recognition to veterans and their families;
 - (f) To foster a spirit of solidarity among the veterans for the greater benefit of unity at the National level;
 - (g) To maintain the spirit of the national liberation struggle so as to further enhance the struggle for economic liberation of the country;
 - (h) To pursue the socialist ideals of the liberation struggle and give them concrete application to the socio-economic environment of Zimbabwe;
 - To foster and maintain the spirit of solidarity between the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association and similar Organisations;

Membership of the Association

- (a) Membership of the Association shall be open to all vetted veterans.
 - (b) All members shall be equal notwithstanding the role a member played or the position held by him during the

- liberation war or the position that a member holds in public life.
- (c) Every member who is gainfully employed shall be required to pay a joining membership fee of \$2,00 and an annual subscription fee of \$4,00 subject to any increase of these amounts as may be determined by the National Executive Committee.

Management of the Affairs of the Association

- 5. (a) The affairs of the Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee which shall comprise
 - (i) the Chairman and the deputy Chairman;
 - (ii) the Secretary and the deputy Secretary;
 - (iii) the Treasurer and the deputy Treasurer;
 - (iv) the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees;
 - (v) three other members of the Association.
 - (b) The members of the National Executive Committee shall be elected by delegates to the conference and shall hold office for three years.
 - (c) Any vacancy occurring within the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Executive Committee and any person so co-opted shall hold office till the next conference. Upon the expiry of their terms of office, members of the Executive Committee will be elegible for re-election.
 - (d) A member of the Executive Committee shall vacate his office if -
 - (i) he resigns; or
 - (ii) is expelled from office or from the Association at a special conference; or
 - (iii) misses without adequate excuse to the Executive Committee, three consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee.
 - (e) The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year prior to the annual general meeting of the Association. Eleven members of the Executive Committee present in person shall constitute a quorum.
 - (f) The Executive Committee shall reach all decisions by a simple majority and in the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
 - (g) If eleven or more members of the Executive Committee vacate their offices before their term of office expires, the Executive Committee shall resign as a whole and a new election shall be held.
 - (h) In the absence of the chairman, the Executive Committee shall elect one of its members to preside at the meeting.

- In the performance of its functions the Executive Committee shall be assisted by the following subcommittees —
 - (i) Social Sub-Committee:
 - (ii) Historical Sub-Committee;
 - (iii) International Relations Sub-Committee;
 - (iv) Finance Sub-Committee;
 - (v) Administration and Personnel Sub-Committee;
 - (vi) Information and Publicity Sub-Committee;
 - (vii) Planning and Projects Sub-Committee;
 - (viii) Women's Affairs Sub-Committee;
 - (vix) Legal Sub-Committee;

each composed of one member of the Executive Committee who shall be Chairman thereof and otherwise composed of three members of the Association elected at the Conference.

Functions of the Sub-Committees

- 6. (a) The Social Sub-Committee shall -
 - be responsible for assisting members of the Association in their social needs;
 - identify social needs of members of the Association and where assistance is possible, approach the authorities either in the Government or ZANU (PF).
 - (b) The Historical Sub-Committee shall -
 - produce educational materials on the war of liberation;
 - arrange for lecturers and seminars for the propagation of the ideals of the liberation war;
 - (iii) do such other things as will ensure that future generations are fully informed about the war of liberation.
 - (c) The International Relations Sub-Committee shall
 - maintain contacts with associations of a progressive, anti-colonialist or anti-fascist nature in other parts of the world which have similar objects to the

- objects of the Association;
- (ii) arrange for representation of the Association at in ternational meetings concerned with any of the objects of the Association.
- (d) The Legal Affairs Sub-committee shall
 - (i) advise the National Executive Committee on any matters referred to it by the National Executive Committee;
 - (ii) shall solicit legal aid for any of its members with approval of the National Executive Committee;
 - (iii) provide legal advice to the Association.
- (e) The Finance Sub-Committee shall
 - (i) set up machinery and be responsible for the collection of subscription and membership fees;
 - (ii) account for all moneys collected in fund-raising activities and any moneys due to the Association;
- (f) The Administration and Personnel Sub-Committee shall
 - be responsible for registration and vetting of members;
 - (ii) produce all documentation, members, files and identification cards;
 - (iii) keep all records of minutes of proceedings at all levels;
 - (iv) constitute themselves into disciplinary committees and deal with any disciplinary matter referred to it by the National Executive Committee.
 - (v) produce and circulate the Association's newsletter.
- (h) Planning and Projects Sub-Committee shall-
 - (i) design and produce project proposals and plans for implementation by members in all sectors of the economy;
 - (ii) co-ordinate all projects and provide technical back up to ensure successful implementation of all projects in the economy.
- (i) Women's Affairs Sub-Committee shall-
 - (i) mobilise and advance the interests of all female members:



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- endeavour to ensure that special recognition is accorded to the female members of the Association in all sectors of the economy.
- 7. The National Executive Committee have the powers—
 - (a) to control the finance of the Association;
 - (b) to appoint Honorary Auditors and Legal Advisers;
 - to collect and receive moneys by way of subscriptions, donations, grants or any other manner;
 - (d) to enter into contracts of agreements for the benefit of the Association;
 - to acquire and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, on behalf of the Association;
 - (f) to invest any moneys belonging to the Association as it shall consider advisable;
 - (g) to prepare the agenda for the general meeting and conference.

Conference and General Meetings

- (a) The National Executive Committee shall convene a conference of the Association every three years, which conference shall be the supreme body of the Association.
 - (i) The National Executive Committee shall draw up the agenda of the conference;
 - (ii) Delegates to the Conference shall comprise—
- A. Members of the National Executive Committee;
- B. Members of each Provincial Executive Committee:
- Five members from each District Executive Committee may alter the number of delegates to the Conference without in any case, derogating from the representatives of the conference.
 - (b) Annual General Meetings of the Association shall be held at least once a year at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall decide.
 - (c) A Special General Meeting of the Association shall be held if requested by written notice given to the Executive Committee by not less than 10% of the members or may be resolved to be held at any time by the Executive Committee and shall be convened within 30 days of such request or resolution.
 - (d) At the Conference the business of the Association, shall include the election of members of the National Executive Committee and the sub-committees and the consideration of the reports and financial accounts submitted at such meeting.
 - (e) At the Annual General Meeting or conference each delegate shall have a vote.
 - (f) The Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Association and other proceedings of the National Executive Committee and such minutes shall be signed and certified as correct by the Chairman.
 - (g) The office bearers of the National Executive Committee and Chairman of Sub-Committees shall report at the Annual General Meeting.
 - (h) Delegates to the Annual General Meeting shall comprise
 - (i) members of the National Executive Committee;
 - (ii) five members from each Provincial Executive Committee;
 - (iii) three members from each District Executive provided that the National Executive National Committee may alter the number of delegates to the Annual General Meeting without in any case derogating from the representativeness of the Annual General Meeting.

Establishment of Provincial and District Organs of The Association

The National Executive Committee may, with the approval of the conference establish such other organs of the Association as may be appropriate at provincial and district levels.

Funds of the Association

- 10. The funds of the Association shall consist of -
 - (a) grants from ZANU (PF);
 - voluntary subscriptions and other fees payable by the members:

- (c) such other moneys to which the Association may become lawfully entitled by way of donations and grants from well wishers and members of the public.
- (d) funds generated by the Association through projects and other financial activities.

War Veterans Provident Fund

- 11. (a) The National Executive Committee may, by resolution of the conference, establish a Provident Fund for the provision of such benefits to aged, sick or disabled war veterans or the burial of deceased war veterans as may be specified in the regulations of the Fund.
 - (b) Any Fund established under paragraph (d) shall, subject to paragraph (c), be registered in terms of the Pensions and Provident Funds Act.
 - (c) The Fund may be financed in any of the following ways;
 - by a special levy on members who are gainfully employed;
 - (ii) from donations or grants;
 - (iii) otherwise from the funds of the Association.
 - (d) The Fund shall not be registered under paragraph (b), nor shall it begin paying benefits, until it has accumulated a capital sum of \$250 000.

Regulations of the Association

- 12. (a) The National Executive Committee may make regulations concerning
 - (i) the discipline of members;
 - (ii) the election and composition of sub-committees and other organs of the Association;
 - (iii) the composition and objects of the War Veterans Provident Fund.
 - (b) Regulations made by the National Executive Committee under paragraph (a) shall not have effect until they are approved by the conference or a special meeting of the Association.

Suspension of Member

13. (a) A member of the Association may be suspended or expelled from the Association if his conduct is such as would bring the good name of the Association into disrepute:

Provided that the suspension or expulsion shall be effected by the general meeting on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee;

(b) Any member acting contrary to the objectives of the Association may have his privileges suspended as determined by the disciplinary committee.

Interpretation

 The National Executive Committee shall have the final judgement as to the meaning of any provision of this Constitution.

Definition

- 15. In this Constitution "veteran" means any person who up till the 18th April, 1980, participated in the War of Liberation for the Freedom and Independence of Zimbabwe as —
 - (a) an active combatant in ZIPRA or ZANLA;
 - (b) a trained combatant who was captured or imprisoned whether or not he saw active service before his capture or imprisonment:

Provided he did not deviate from the goals of the Revolution.

Amendment of Constitution

16. The Constitution may be amended at the Conference or Special Conference called for the purpose by a vote of the majority of the delegates present and voting.

Dissolution

At the dissolution of the Association all its assets shall be surrendered to a welfare organisation within Zimbabwe as may be determined by the majority of the delegates to the Conference.

Ten Years on ZANU (PF) Government Achievements and Programmes of Action

By Our Correspondent, Benny Chisvo

I t is only the enemy of ZANU (PF) and the Government of the day who will argue that it achieved nothing tangible. Especially in the era of the formation of bogus political parties such as the one we are in.

Some of our local university lecturers and their students are famous or is it notorious, for orchestrating and spearheading a cold war. Their cry of why we are not yet socialist a state is not even subscribed to by a third of the 8,5 million Zimbabweans in this country. The worry of the masses of the country is not of being socialists but of living a better life than during the Smith regime era.

Our intellectuals at the university campus are being naive as to propound that a political party [in this case ZANU (PF)] is formed to rule, and its leaders enjoy and live better than anybody else. If this is universally true, unfortunately it is not the same with ZANU (PF). I attempt to justify my claim by enunciating the following government achievements: The armed ex-combantants and ex-refugees, through the Ministry of Education's scholarship fund, the ruling party ensured that every ambitious ex-freedom fighter got the scholarship to enable him or her to attain any educational qualifications he/she cherished. The idea or rationale of the scholarship is to bridge the educational gap between those citizens who were no at all disturbed by the armed struggle and the freedom fighters who were of course disturbed.

Consequently, since the later part of 1980, 25 000 ex-combatants benefited from this fund, achieving varying academic and professional qualifications. A third of them are on record as having attained a variety of degrees at the local university. The scholarship fund is controlled and operated from the Head Office in Harare. The fund's terms of reference are as follows:

- The ex-combatants scholarships fund has been set up through a donation from SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) to assist former combatants who were either based in Mozambique or Zambia during the war to receive financial assistance for academic education and vocational training at primary, secondary and tertiary levels within the country.
- 2. The fund will be administered at regional level by the Regional Demobilisation Officers who will handle the forms and at national level by the Demobilisation Directorate which is a member of the National Selection Committee consisting of:
 - (a) three reprsentatives from Ministry of Education
 - (i) Ex-Refugees Office
 - (ii) Students Assistance
 - (b) two representatives from the Demobilisation Directorate
 - (c) two representatives from the scholarships section of the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

The Ministry of Education will chair the National Selection Committee and meetings will be held three times annually everytime a month or two before the start of the school term.

- Proof of ex-combatant status and subsequent eligibility to the award shall be verified through satisfactory evidence as provided by applicants through:
 - (a) interviews conducted by a small sub-committee comprised of the Ex-Refugees Office and the Demobilisation Office.
 - (b) appropriately filling the scholarship application forms that have been designed specifically for this purpose.

Authentication of ex-combatant status shall be decided on the basis of criteria set by the National Selection Committee in liason with Regional Demobilisation Offices.

- 4. Applicants shall be considered from needy ex-Zanla and ex-Zipra combatants who could either have been in the Zimbabwe National Army or demobilised from Assembly points before integration and whose allowances have expired during the course of their studies or whose current educational attainments make it difficult for them to secure employment without further academic or vocational training.
- 5. There is no age restriction except that the applicants' pursuits will have to be tallied against the applicant's capacities to utilise the scholarship award fruitfully on the basis of:
 - (a) previous education attainments
 - (b) work or other experience
 - (c) intended course of study
- 6. Guideline to Applications Cost Implication
 - (a) The fund will be mainly used to finance applicants for academic and vocational training preferably in Government and Government aided schools and colleges.
 - (b) Generally the amount granted will be the fee charged by the school or college as long as these are within reasonable bounds depending on the level of study and shall include:
 - (i) tuition fee
 - (ii) boarding fee where applicable
 - (iii) examinations
 - (iv) Books/equipment
 - (c) The total fee required will be paid to the school and not to the applicant.
- Scholarships will be granted initially for one year but renewable every year depending on the progress of the applicant and the course of study should end in a terminal qualification.
- 8. Applicants will be required to find places by themselves and scholarships will be granted subject to proof of admission to an institution.



Education with Production

Self-help Projects

That fund is not the only aid that ZANU (PF) made available. It also provided a self-help college which was built in Chegutu. This it did through the government's Ministry of Education's innovation agent or organisation, the Zimbabwe Foundation For Education with Production (ZIMFEP). The self-help college was built near Chegutu

in 1986. The aim of enrolling only freedom fighters at this college was to sort out the demobilised ex-combatants and ex-refugees' problems of settling safely down in civilian life. Our ex-combatants could not do that easily without society's demands of a high academic qualification and the job skills proved by a diploma. Moreso some of the ex-freedom fighters are disabled due to war battles they fought.

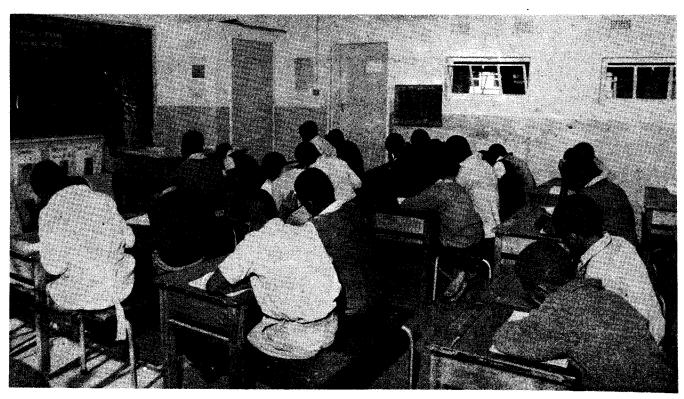
Since the British system of education we inherited has no such institutions of job skills training, for those without complete primary and secondary education, Mupfure self-help college was the pioneer college to enrol any such comrades. At this college, presently 120 ex-freedom fighters from both liberation armies and of both sexes are enrolled. They are not only being taught to acquire job skills and obtain certificates, they are also trained to be self-reliant, self-sufficient and self managed on completion of their two year skills training course.

The first intake, enrolled in June 1986 saw the 64 go through the two year course. Some of the graduates are now running very suc-

- ensuring that the Public Service is a people's service under appropriate control, with conditions of service that are non racial, just and fair.
- ensuring that the police force is a people's force with appropriate control and conditions of service which are just, nonracial and fair.
- building a People's National army based on the ZANLA-ZIPRA forces in combination with acceptable forces from the Rhodesian army

I hope there is no single person in Zimbabwe who can argue that this did not happen. The President's initially disputed reconciliation policy extended to every enemy of Zimbabwe paid dividends. It is its thrust that enable especially the intergration of all the once conflicting armies into a national army.

On page 9 of the manifesto, ZANU (PF) promised aspects which again were fulfilled. These are the promises that its government will ensure that agriculture will include a substantial percentage of peasant agriculture. The ruling party observed this and to date the



ZANU (PF)'s policy on education fulfilled

cessful cooperatives. Some sought professional jobs in and around the country. Some are having small contracts now and again in either the building, carpentry, agriculture or textile designs.

Some of the ex-combatants who viewed the two year training at Mupfure college as a long learning spell either chose to go to Danhiko School or Zimbabwean Project, where also over 5000 excombatants have done their academic and vocational education.

However, these benefits to these comrades and achievements by the party are not all that was done to them. Those are only but the big benefits offered to them. The party regards all these comrades with the greatest respect they deserve but know very well that they are not the only inhabitants of this country. Therefore a lot more by the ruling party and its government done to Zimbabwe in general also touch or include the ex-freedom fighters.

A flash back to the party's first election manifesto will enable you to believe and actually agree that the party has never broken its promise to the people it leads. Mind you, the 1980 election manifesto was written during the armed struggle, in the bushes and our leaders had not the so called large interest and Benz's to safeguard through the ballot box. The ZANU (PF) manifesto of 1980, on page 8 states that ZANU (PF) was to bring power to the people by:

country's agriculture includes not only a substantial percentage but 50 percent of agriculture.

The ZANU (PF) government also promised that education, health and other social services will serve more than the majority of the people, than just the minority. If one says this did not happen, how many schools did the party and its government build regardless of the provincial border lines. How many were there in Rhodesia and why?

Also are Zimbabwe's biggest and most beautiful hospitals currently located in the rural areas? How many of you know Tsholotsho General Hospital, which is bigger and up to date than Harare General Hospital, Mpilo and Parirenyatwa? What about those students releasing unnecessary and useless noise at the university, just like the noise produced by an unoiled bicycle chain? Just how many of them used to be admitted when the campus was controlled by the University of Rhodesia?

Talking about the pre-school education, adult education, technical and vocational education not forgetting teacher education, did Smith and his government ever dream of his national budget resources to those areas?

Despite the constraints which the government faced, of course



Resettlement, reconstruction and rehabilitation

caused by the limitations of the Lancaster House Constitution it scored a lot of victories which even its internal enemies applauded. Some of the victories which were won are in the housing department where the building brigades never put their feet wrong. This building scheme provided both better living standards and employment to our youths who used to roam the streets while unemployed.

Another battle which it is winning is the resettlement, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The government acquired three million hectares of land formerly owned by whites, to resettle Zimbabweans. Facilities like fencing for paddocks have been provided by the government to almost every resettlement area. It is also by embarking on vigorous and intensive small scale irrigation schemes to every area which requires this facility.

Since we have an ever expanding and developing industrial sector the ruling party's government decided to nationalise the means of production so that the people participate and benefit. The transport situation which is ever demanding attention has always been given the attention it needs. Be it the urban transport network to ferry people to and from work places that is National Railways of Zimbabwe, Air Zimbabwe and private domestic transport they have all been boosted in one way or another.

Is it not this government's brain child that workers' committees and trade unions should exist; status of women and development planning? What is needed is every cadre's outright support, out there in every part of Zimbabwe, support to create employment, to boost

the national economy and acquisition of land for those who do not have it.

When interviewed, the various party cadres countrywide felt that unity, formally achieved in December 1987, needs to be consolidated. It can only be consolidated if the ruling party provided for a national political orientation programme, which should be launched sooner than later. The aspirations of the people are that the party should never wither away but its leaders who would have turned renegades or traitors should be allowed to fall away. Therefore inorder for people to be able to foresee such unscrupulous leaders at any level, they should have the correct orientation. This programme is long overdue, it should have been done right after independence with the trainer role entrusted on the freedom fighters.

The ordinary cadres I talked to felt strongly that it is never too late for the party to do so now.

So comrades, take heed, make hay while the sun shines and do not forget to extend the political orientation programme up to the hill at Mt. Pleasant, at the university of Zimbabwe.

By way of conclusion, how many of you doubt the inevitable third resounding election victory of our ruling party in April 1990 given the achievements stated above? Ten years is a very short period for any government to hit the target as what ZANU (PF) did. I feel it is fair to give it the accolades that go with such a determined party



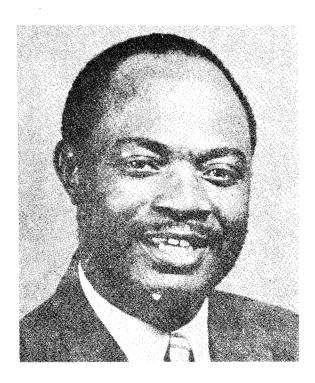
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Dzivaresekwa — ZANU (PF) Marches on Undeterred



Comrade E. Masawi - Winner of Dzivaresekwa Polls

nce again the people of Zimbabwe have demonstrated their unflinching support for peace, stability and national unity by voting ZANU (PF) in the Dzivaresekwa by-election. A million thanks to all our supporters in this constituency who sent the enemy-inspired Zoom, or is it Gloom, Doom or ZUM, whatever it is, shying out of the Italian Club (where the votes were counted) into gloom and doom.

The seat fell vacant after the death of the late Senior Minister of Political Affairs, Comrade Maurice Tapfumanei Nyagumbo. Subsequently a by election had to be held to fill the vacant seat and some party from nowhere emerged on the scene to try its luck but to no avail. ZANU (PF) and the people are one, together and forever we stand. The people of Zimbabwe can no longer be cheated by chancers who fall on the way-side because of their corrupt tendencies and failures in society especially in government and the private sector.

Yet again the people have scored another victory by shunning the enemy and his surrogates. Let this go into their minds — they can no longer cheat and sway the people of this country by making exaggerated promises, building castles in the air with no proven record.

Reminder

Furthermore, this serves as a reminder to the

party that the early eighties vigour must forthwith come and dwell with us in vigilance. There is no room for complacency, neither is there such room for underestimating the enemy. From the grass roots to the top, unity and vigilance should reign supreme while regular meetings between the leadership and the masses are held so that we reinforce them for the national cause. We should avoid with determination these elements who are bent on dividing us for their own and their master's interests. Let us stand together as one under the banner of national unity.

We take this opportunity to thank the Party's team of campaigners in the manner in which they went about prosecuting their duties and explaining significant matters to the people of Dzivaresekwa and Zimbabweans at large.

Polling

Although polling took off to a slow start on Tuesday, July 4, significant numbers of people had cast their votes in Dzivaresekwa by noon. At Warren Park No. 5 School, people were trickling in pairs or small groups. At Warren Park No. 4, about 98 percent of the voters who had come by 10.00 a.m. had been turned away because they were not appearing in the register. The same applied to Kuwadzana High No. 1. The presiding officer attributed the slow start to the early morning hours.

However, 200 people predominantly women had cast their votes by 10.35 a.m. at Dzivaresekwa High No. 1 school that Tuesday. The trend of large numbers of willing voters being turned away continued. A group of slightly over 120 women sang chimurenga songs with some protesting at being turned away at Dzivaresekwa High No. 1 school. The presiding officer at Dzivaresekwa shopping centre said four out of every ten people were being turned away for the same reason. This polling station registered the largest number of voters on the two days of polling. Voting started at 7.30 a.m. until 7.30 p.m. but the deadline was later extended to 11.30 p.m.

People were casting their votes at Bishopslea School, Haig Park School, Avonlea School, Ellis Robins School, Hallingburry School, Marlborough High School, Nyabira beerhall, Northcott Welfare Training Institute, Mount Hampden, Lilfordia School, Belvedere Teachers' College, Warren Park A No. 5 School, Warren Park D No. 4 School, Kuwadzana High School, Kuwadzana No. 6 Primary School, Dzivaresekwa No. 1 High School, Dzivaresekwa Shopping Centre, Glenara Estate store, Selby Siding Grain Marketing Board and Tynwald Farm (orange kiosk).

There was a polling mobile station at Turnpike service station on Tuesday, July 4 and at Lakeside service station the next day.

ZANU (PF) Outshines ZUM

Comrade Ephraim Masawi polled 7 254 votes with a majority of 4 129 over ZUM's Fibion Mutikori's 3 125. There were 500 spoiled votes most of them belonging to the new ZANU (PF) party. Comrade Masawi thus got 66 percent of the almost 11 000 votes. However, only 10 879 out of the 64 000 eligible voters cast their votes.

The Registrar-General, Comrade Tobaiwa Mudede, attributed the late start to the counting of votes to the valid fact that both candidates had to be present to witness the counting of the votes to allay any fears of rigging. The polling officers and representatives of the competing parties had to identify their ballot boxes brought from their stations. Counting started soon after 2.30 p.m. on Thursday July 6 in the presence of 30 officers plus reporters, in a fair atmosphere although tense to the two candidates because of impatience.

The number of spoilt papers signifies the need to educate the electorate on the proper way of inserting the X on the chosen candidate's party on the provided space.

The vote that cast Comrade Masawi into being the new Dzivaresekwa member of Parliament is a vote against disunity.

This done, Zimbabweans have refused to be fooled because they know that disunity brings war, suffering, instability and retards growth as proved in Matabeleland and Midlands provinces during the dissident menace. Ignore the dissent being promoted by the passing gloom of ZUM into doom against the country's leadership with the contempt it deserves and rally behind the new and united ZANU (PF).

Education Development in Mashonaland West Province

he Mashonaland West Province is making efforts to staff schools with trained teachers and all untrained teachers with the potential of teaching are being recommended for training at teacher training colleges, but one set-back is the limited capacity to deal at once with the large numbers of applicants from this category of teachers, according to the Regional Director of Education for Mashonaland West, Comrade T.B. Gororo

"The total enrolment of pupils in Mashonaland West Province presently stands at 279 150 pupils with 217 800 being in the primary schools and 61 350 pupils in secondary schools. The number of teachers reaches a total of 7 574 with the primary sector having 5 514 teachers and 2 060 teachers are in secondary schools.

In the primary sector, there are 2 891 trained teachers and 2 623 untrained teachers. 973 secondary school teachers are trained and 1 087 are untrained and underqualified. The region is encouraging the underqualified teachers in the secondary sector, who have the potential for further professional growth to enrol for Bachelor of Education studies at the local University.

In-service education and training courses, residential and school-based, are mounted from time to time, when funds become available, for all categories of teachers to cover the three stages of professional development: induction, remediation and enrichment. The staff development courses have proved immensely beneficial to the untrained teacher in the acquisition of much more than just survival skills in the school situation. However, the untrained teacher urgently needs formal pre-service training in order to equip him adequately with the knowledge and skills required for entry into the teaching profession. In the near future the Region will take part in the Ministry sponsored Associate Teacher Training Programme targeted at the untrained teacher. This innovative programme will take over regional staff development efforts a step further and, hopefully, it will eliminate from our schools in the not-too-distant future the problem of the untrained teacher.

We also encourage local and responsible authorities to provide adequate living standards in the schools, not only to attract qualified teachers, but also to be able to retain them. What is needed is concerted effort by authorities to make rural schools attractive living places while central office, local government, self interest and voluntary groups put more money, tuition materials and support services into those schools. If this happened then we might sooner than later see a



Phenomenal increase in school enrolment

redress of the present imbalance in the distribution of trained teachers between urban and rural areas.

Omay and Nyami Nyami

It is true that these areas were neglected during the colonial period. Since Independence four secondary schools have been established and the number of primary schools has risen to 12 in the Kariba District. These areas are no longer neglected but we have fewer schools because of low population.

Teachers Impregnating School Girls

This problem is not rampant in the Region. We have about 2-3 cases so far this year pending investigation.

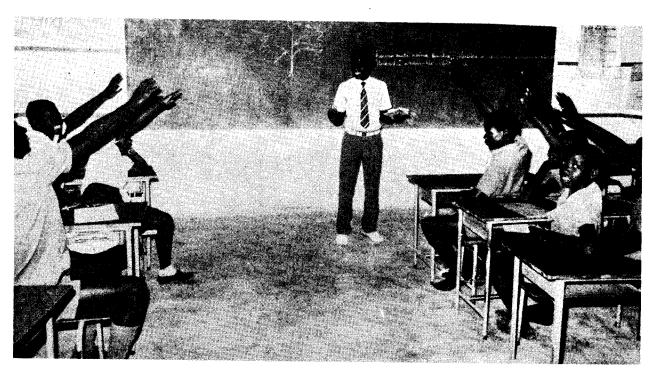
Our strategy to deal with such disciplinary cases has been two-fold. Firstly the Regional Director and the officer in charge of professional administration toured the region (1988) and addressed heads and teachers on the need to establish and maintain good tone and discipline in the schools. At the meetings teachers were asked to report to the authorities any suspicious or untoward relationship between a male teacher and a school girl. Secondly we have dealt with male offenders very severely. Our recommendations for their dismissal have always been upheld by the authorities. Invariably the main offenders have been untrained and temporary teachers.

Delay in Payment of Teachers' SalariesIn Mashonaland West Region we are on top of the situation but occasionally we do experience isolated cases of delays caused

mainly by protracted processing of appointment forms of new teachers. We have taken the following measures to solve the problem — namely: prompt and careful processing of all relevant employment documents at school, district and regional offices. Prospective teachers must be interviewed and they must produce the following documents before a decision to employ them is reached: birth certificate, medical certificate, qualification certificates (academic and/professional), marriage certificate for married females and proof of previous relevant teaching experience where applicable".

The recruits must produce the above documents expeditiously; not all of them do that and then the problem starts. However, on submitting those documents and upon completing the appointment of a teacher form the staffing officer will then make a decision to employ them i.e. in respect of the temporary teachers and issue them letters of posting to their new schools. The new teacher or a female teacher returning from maternity is expected to arrive at his/her appointed school during the first five days of the month in which the school term starts. It is our experience that some teachers do not observe this ruling. They may arrive at the school several days or weeks after the school term has started.

On arrival at the school the new teacher delivers to the Head the letter of appointment issued by the staffing officer. The Head will then immediately complete the Assumption or Resumption of Duty Form and quickly despatches it to the district office where it



Good child/teacher relationship promotes education

is promptly married with the other employment documents kept there and despatched to the Regional Office for final vetting and further processing and for on-ward transmission to Salary Service Bureau for the new teacher to be put on the paysheet.

We have held several meetings throughout the Region and have sent out circulars to heads of schools advising them of the importance of submitting Assumption/Resumption of Duty Forms upon the arrival of the new teachers or upon the return of female teachers from maternity leave.

There is urgent need to rationalize maternity leave complications. The Region is unable to do anything about the complications.

There is urgent need to place the vast majority of temporary teachers on open appointment conditions of employment. This will do away with closed appointments which require regular renewal of employment.

Sixth Form School in Kariba District

It is Ministry policy to establish a sixth form school in each district throughout the country. The Secretary for Primary and Secondary Education will advise in due course when the Kariba district will have its own sixth form. But as you know money is very tight and, therefore, self-help or voluntary groups or others will have to come forward with proposals for the funding of such a project

Number of Schools in the Region

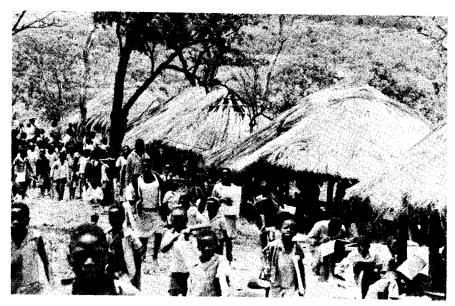
Primary 417 Secondary 150

Education with Production

Many schools throughout the Region have introduced Education with Production into their curriculum on a rather limited scale. Education with Production is intended to revolutionize our approach to education so that children who graduate from school should have acquired intellectual, scientific and technological skills to be able to control their environment. A number of schools have established flourishing vegetable gardens, horticultural plots, conservation woodlots, poultry, rabbitry and limited crop culture. Although children take part in these activi-

produce to feed their children and some schools even produce surpluses for sale. They then use the cash to purchase additional school equipment and improve facilities.

With the introduction of pre-vocational education in the secondary school system an opportunity will be presented to the pupils to acquire intellectual, technical and



These children need modern classrooms

ties including dance, drama, plays and music there is limited evidence of the intended transfer of theoretical knowledge from the classroom to the outdoor world — save, perhaps, in the animal, plant and crop projects, where teachers of Agriculture teach scientific methods in the wc.kshop, which are then used in practical projects. As a result some schools are doing quite well in vegetable and poultry production as well as conservation activities. They crop sufficient

scientific skills which are in great demand at the work-place today and which will enable some of them to establish themselves as entreprenuers.

Pre-schools in Mashonaland West

In Mashonaland West we have 268 preschool centres with a total enrolment of 15 727 children manned by 361 teachers.

 (a) We organize in-service courses for preschool teachers in skills development

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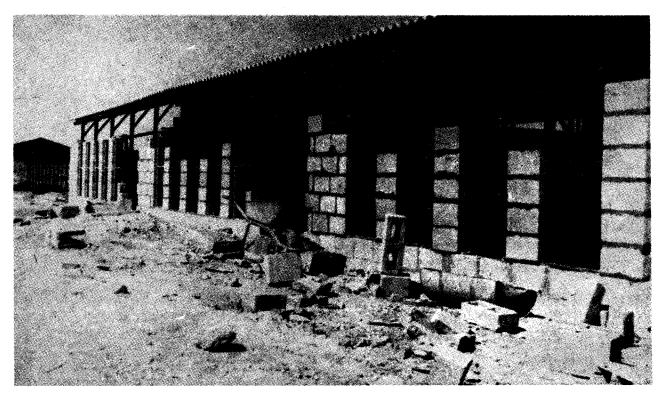
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School-block under construction

in paper technology, carpentry and draft. Already the Region has held nine workshops so far this year. Many more have been planned for the future.

(b) 13 E.C.E.C. centres have been fully developed using either donor or Government funds. Most of these centres have developed small vegetable gardens involving teachers and older children, thereby providing the much needed nutritious diet for the children.

Some centres operate under trees. There is, therefore, great need to motivate local communities to engage in self-help initiatives to provide adequate shelter for the children.

Enrolment: Grade 1

1989 39 259 1988 36 827 Difference 2 432 = 5%

5% is marginal increase. The tendency is towards stabilization in enrolment.

Major Achievements

(a) Education Act (1987)

This brought about drastic and revolutionary changes to our education system. It wiped out, for example, vestiges of racial discrimination by grouping schools into government or nongovernment categories only. It also introduced universal and compulsory primary education to children of schoolgoing age and made secondary education accessible to those pupils who can afford it. Provision has also been made for adult and non-formal education to students outside the formal system of education — including pre-school education.

All forms of racial injustices inherited from the colonial past have been removed. Former Group 'A' schools have been fully integrated into the Zimbabwean society. In the curriculum, Shona/Ndebele now enjoy equal status with the English language.

(b) School Expansion

Phenomenal expansion of the school system has taken place since independence. In 1980 there were only eight secondary schools in the Region. Now we have 150. Government has assisted with the reconstruction of a number of primary schools destroyed during the war of liberation. We have registered thirteen primary schools in resettlement areas and 65 in commercial farming areas since independence.

- (c) Decentralization of Administration Offices
 - (i) At Independence we had only two district education offices — namely Kadoma and Chinhoyi. Since then we have established district offices at Kariba, Karoi and Chegutu. We now have education officers resident in all the districts of Mashonaland West
 - (ii) During the 3rd week of June we successfully moved our regional offices to the provincial headquarters in Chinhoyi a move in the right direction because we can now render quicker and more efficient service to our clientele.
- (d) Other Achievements These include the upgrading of five high schools to sixth form status.

Short comings

We did not do well enough in the following areas.

(a) We still have thousands of school go-

- ing age children in commercial farming areas without educational facilities. The Education Act (1987) stipulates that local authorities should endeavour to provide schools in their areas but for some reason(s) the matter has not been grapled with the urgency and seriousness it deserves.
- Many of our new secondary schools need to be up-graded. Provision of tutorial materials and support services need to be stepped up in these and other disadvantaged schools at the back of the beyond in order to enable children to learn properly. Local communities need to be mobilized by the press and the authorities to accelerate self-help efforts in providing more and better tutorial materials. The Ministry may need to consider positive discrimination in the allocation of grants-in-aid in favour of disadvantaged schools so that they can catch up with the more privileged urban schools - in as short a time as possible. By this I mean remote schools need particular opportunities and special service in order to benefit from the education services offered in the country.
- (c) We have large numbers of untrained and underqualified staff in our schools. Although we have tried to offer them assistance in the form of in-service courses, the battle is still not yet won — and, that is, improving the quality of education. The problem is further compounded by what has been outlined above.

Political Economy

I cannot say if certain schools will resist the study of political economy. We need to do proper research before we can conclude one way or the other."

"I will rest when I die"

People of Comrade Wilson Muzvuzvu's calibre were there during colonial days to work very hard in farming activities but they were not having arable land to farm on or were refused land rights by the white settlers who were saying 'all that was good was theirs'.

Comrade Muzvuzvu is a peasant farmer in chief Muusha's area, Chimanimani District in Manicaland. Married to two wives and with six children, Comrade Muzvuzvu sees no reason of employing anyone to work in his fields. Two of the six children are independent and are now working in Harare. Therefore he is left with the other four plus their mothers in the successful management of their six-hectare farm.

Comrade Muzvuzvu and family started farming long back, but because of the colonial system which was barring them from showing their true farming abilities, they were kept unknown until late in 1978. Because of the war which was hotting up in Chimanimani district, most of the areas, including the Muzvuzvu's were no-go areas (liberated zones by ZANLA forces).

The war of liberation brought freedom and 'independence' to the masses of these areas. That was when they started to realise their political maturity of knowing that their land was robbed and it was now the right time to claim and utilise it, with the support of the freedom fighters.

Comrade Muzvuzvu started working on his six-hectare plot using furrow irrigation without taking heed of the then water rights. It was in 1981 after gaining independence that water rights were equal to every farmer irrespective of colour, but the only hinderance in Comrade Muzvuzvu's area was lack of land. Most areas in Chimanimani are mountainous and the land with alluvial soil was limited.

Determination Yields Fruit

The problem of limited land did not stop Comrade Muzvuzvu from achieving his goal of reaping good yields. His plot is mostly yielded with beans, peas, tomatoes, wheat, maize and orchards of oranges and bananas. He uses ox-drawn ploughes using three spans of oxen and four ploughes. He is a cattleman boasting of 35 cows. The other 35 perished during the war.

The time Zimbabwe News visited the plot there were full grown peas on one acre, half acre of wheat and another of tomatoes. Comrade Muzvuzvu told our reporter that he was facing some problems of black ticks which are attacking his crops mostly peas and beans. He said that the kind of the tick is worrying most of his colleagues in that area because it attacks from within the soil.

The industrious Comrade Muzvuzvu sends most of his produce for sell to Bhadella Wholesalers and National Foods of Mutare. He sends his tomatoes to Tanrose company which monopolises in most farming areas of Chimanimani making it difficult to cope with the high demand of tomato produce in the area. Comrade Muzvuzvu was satisfied with the good prices he is getting for his tomatoes from a Bulawayo company.

Comrade Muzvuzvu was asked on how he views the government's call to form cooperatives, and he said, "it is very good to form co-operatives, the idea of co-operatives is not bad but the co-operative officers are bad". He criticised top officers in the relevant ministry for electing very young people to run the affairs of co-ops. "At last they misappropriate funds meant to boost cooperatives". He added that mature people should be elected to these posts so that cooperatives's failures should not be blamed entirely to the government. Comrade Muzvuzvu said that he was against those people who after failing on a certain project blame the government for the failure. "There are some people who say 'our government, our government' is failing on this and that, they never say 'our laziness' said a bitter 'baba' Muzvuzvu.

River Bank Cultivation

We toured his orchards. We found that there were evident signs of river bank cultivation which Comrade Muzvuzvu defended by saying, "a fool cultivates on the river banks and plants crops but a wise and educated farmer plants fruit trees which will support the soil than cause soil wash-aways." He promised that he would anyway avoid river bank cultivation. He is feeding the whole of his plot with water from the Biriiri River which never dries up even at the time of drought. "We are not getting enough market for our produce, which is forcing most of us to sell at give away prices to un-

scrupulous buyers", said 'baba' Muzvuzvu. He added that farmers in the communal areas are not able to determine the right prices for their produce and results in getting very little profits. He said that he could also plant popcorn maize but due to the lack of market he could not risk his efforts on such an 'unmarketable' crop. Comrade Muzvuzvu urged some Wholesalers who could buy produce like peas, tomatoes and beans to advertise in the daily or weekly paper so that they could know where to send their marketable produce.

Asked whether it is not appropriate for him to employ labourers to help him to relieve his wives and to give his school-going children enough time to study, a cheerful Comrade Muzvuzvu said that it is better to have as much wives and children than to employ someone who would need a government controlled salary. Further asked on the system of getting cheap labour by use of his wives and children, he said in a determined mood that, "it depends on the understanding of the family members, thus unity and progress, not exploitation."

Seminars to Enhance Farming Methods

The peasant farmers attend agricultural seminars organised by the Agritex officers. These seminars are held after every three months and are intended to advance their farming methods. Comrade Muzvuzvu reiterated that although they are taught all these methods, they do not have enough land for practise.

Further, he said that they sometimes experience drought in their areas. At present people are being given drought relief food in all areas of Chimanimani. He was very surprised why people are asked to pay for the transportation of drought relief food by officials from the District Administrator, yet the programme was being funded by donors and the Government. The same allegations were supported by Comrade Gladys Saurombe, who is that area's community worker.

People like Comrade Muzvuzvu are an example which should be emulated by not only the peasant farmers of Biriiri but by all Zimbabweans. After independence, the Government gave water rights and land to farm (although it could not be enough to everyone), rights to acquire loans which is sometimes abused by some finance houses who want to do away with black business people.

Unemployment, Not A Post-independence Phenomenon

he phrases NO WORK, HAPANA BASA, AZIKO MUSEBENZI and PALIBE NCHITO have become mere labels to many youths who have read them for more than several dozen times in industrial sites throughout the country. Most youths can be seen lying down or seated under 'No Job' notices playing draughts or chatting to each other expecting to see someone emerging from the personnel manager's office asking for two or three boys to do a one-hour or so contract job.

Youths, especially those still at school, feel that gone are the days of queuing for jobs. They expect to get jobs on a silver plate through the use of paper and pencil. These dreams and fantasies always come to an end after one receives an uncountable number of 'regrets' in reply to applications he would have sent to different organisations. At the end of the day they find themselves without any resort besides joining their brothers and sisters in long queues formed almost daily in industrial areas.

Unemployment Assumes New Dimensions

Even though the problem of unemployment has always existed, it has assumed new dimensions in the post independence years. This has been a result of the huge expansion in the education system and the recent economic downturn. This problem is being exacerbated because past experience reveals that given the present economic structure, it will not be possible to create enough jobs for the growing labour force.

Looking closely at all sectors of the economy, it is very clear that the decline in formal employment is most acute in the material production sectors. Particularly affected by the decline in the economy's labour absorptive capacity have been young people especially school-leavers with no working experience.

The huge expansion in the education system since independence has resulted in increased numbers of school-leavers estimated at an average of about 100 000 per year between 1985 and 1990.

Considering the number of job opportunities which the formal sector of the economy is capable of creating, the idea of the large number of school-leavers entering the labour market every year gives cause for considerable concern, especially since job opportunities are limited to those with job related training and experience.

Besides school-leavers, the problem of unemployment has also extended its poisonous tentacles to war-displaced persons and excombatants. This problem has yet to be fully resolved in a satisfactory manner. **Ex-Freedom Fighters Seriously Affected**

The ex-combatants encountered serious problems in civilian life one of which was the limitation in education and job skills in some of them. In the job market most of the excombatants were at an acute disadvantage although Government had given preferential treatment in some areas in addition to urging the private sector to employ them.

It has also been noted that the main cause of the failure of the small business (individual or cooperative) venture by ex-combatants with their demobilisation pay lies in their limited technical, managerial and administrative skills. Most of the ex-combatants are beyond the age of acceptance that is laid down by the conventional schools and some of them are disabled as a result of war injuries.

Therefore, more emphasis should be placed on the need for all training institutions to teach self-reliance so that the unemployment which has become an overwhelming problem in Zimbabwe can be alleviated. Self-help colleges must of course direct their programmes at unemployment by equipping each student with necessary skills.

Comrade Fay Chung, the Minister of Primary and Secondary Education once said that "I would like to warn those who do not want to join the cooperative venture that a certificate is not a licence to employment".

However, it is important to realise that despite its increasing prominence after independence, the problem of unemployment is not a post-independence phenomenon as a brief review of the economy before independence will show.

Economy Reviewed

After the declaration of UDI in 1965, there was a rapid growth of the economy between 1967 and 1974. During the same period, to tal formal employment increased by an annual average growth rate of four percent. The rate of growth of employment was not very high because the import substitution strategy of the manufacturing sector was biased towards capital intensity. For instance, in 1969, Gross Domestic Product grew by 14 percent while total employment rose by only five percent.

The 1971 Annual Economic Review of the then Rhodesia pointed out that, "it is unlikely that the new employment opportunities generated by this growth will be sufficient to provide employment for all potential work seekers. For those Africans unable to find employment, gainful occupation will have to be sought in the TTLs".

In the light of the above, one can clearly see that unemployment is not a postindependence product as many critics would want to believe. Unemployment was always in existence but its rapid expansion has something to do with the large population growth which has resulted in a high proportion of the youth in the population structure.

We have to contend with the problem of unemployment because the existence of a pool of unengaged labour is a common feature in capitalist economies and high unemployment exists in developed capitalist economies despite high levels of literacy and training.

While the vagaries of factors such as war, draught and recession cause considerable detrimental impact on employment, more attention should be paid to the structural incapacity of the economy to provide adequate employment even in the periods of high economic growth.

Hence from the above analysis it should be understood that the problem of unemployment is a structural one which has always existed in the past.

Corrective Measures

Zimbabwe, like other Third World countries, must adopt corrective measures to alleviate the unemployment issues otherwise the problem will reach catastrophic proportions.

A number of policy measures have been recommended to remedy unemployment. These measures include the formation of cooperatives or clubs, youth training centres as well as encouraging the urban informal sector, mobilisation of external resources and vocational training system to meet the needs of the labour market.

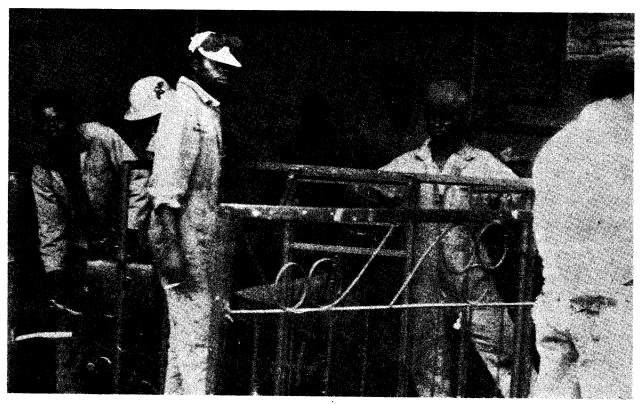
Experience from other developing countries has shown that while these solutions might provide a temporary relief of unemployment in the short-run, the fundamental solutions revolve around the restructuring of the ownership pattern of the means of production and re-organisation of internal structures of production with a well defined industrialised strategy. These will be aimed at finding long-term solutions to unemployment rather than looking at the fragmented short-term measures which aim at increased employment on the ad hoc basis.

The idea of decentralisation through the establishment of growth points in rural areas can be one way of easing unemployment in urban centres since most youths who complete their education in rural areas flock to urban areas to look for employment.

Governments of SADCC countries, as a consequence of the problem have expressed the development of rural areas as a major objective. Programmes designed to uplift the quality of life through employment creation, provision of health, transport and education facilities in the rural sector must be supported.

The general development of the rural areas will help diminish the drift of youth to urban areas. These youths come to urban areas expecting to get something to do for a living. When they find it impossible to secure a job, they start the illicit vending of sweets, watches, cigarettes, fruits and the like, in order to survive.

Murewa Youths Form Welding Co-op



Murewa Youth Project Members busy at their workshop

The implementation of the government's call to form youth projects was welcomed by eight skilled youths at Murewa growth point in Mashonaland East.

The Murewa Hardware youth project was set up in March 1987 but became operational in May due to a delay in getting sponsorship. They were morale-boosted by being given a sum of \$15 000 by the National Youth Council. From the total amount of money \$12 000 was a grant and \$3 000 was a loan.

These eight youths were drawn from various youth training centres so that they could utilise their skills practically. They have all graduated from a two years training programme in basic engineering. Their ages range from 18 to 30 years.

Their job mostly consists of welding repairs, fence-making, order and sell hardware equipment. They are given contracts by the Murewa Kubatana District Council: they are supplied with fencing material and they do other odd jobs. Their business often nets up to about \$1 000 a month which is a very good generation of funds.

The demand from their clients is at present very high so much that they are failing to cope due to the shortage of welding machines. The project chairman, Comrade Pascal Gachira told *Zimbabwe News* that although they were allocated a stand by the

Murewa Kubatana Council, their trading premises are very small. All their hardware material is kept at the same place at which they do their repairs resulting in some of their tools going missing.

Their prices are very low as compared to other dealers in the same business in the area. That is why they have become so popular with the local schools and all their clients. "If we manage to get enough money to buy a stand of our own, things would become much brighter", said Comrade Takesure Chigumadze, the project secretary. He was anxious to have a telephone at their disposal so that they could easily communicate with their clients.

At present they are mostly using the communication facilities of the Murewa District Youth Council which have offices adjacent to their premises. They are planning to buy a truck and more machinery to boost their project. The only retarding thing to all these ambitions is the lack of financial aid for further development.

Most of their clients stay very far away from Murewa growth point meaning that they need a viable transport system to ferry materials to their clients. That is why Comrade Chigumadze and Comrade Gachira are planning to buy a truck.

Youths Urged to form projects
Comrade Gachira urged all youths to engage

themselves in projects which would improve their living standards. He recounted the religious saying which goes, "God helps one who helps himself". This he said would mean that the 'God' mentioned here stands for our government which has been encouraging self-reliance. The time *Zimbabwe News* visited the project there were many clients at the project buying products.

A project of this nature (Murewa Hardware Youth project) is a good example to other unemployed youths countrywide to implement skills obtained from youth training centres. We urge these united youths to carry on like this in unity and progress.

However, the Senior Provincial Youth Officer for Mashonaland East, Comrade Joseph Musibike Mutambirwa was urging all Zimbabweans to know the importance of the youth brigade. "Most people think the youth brigade is a movement for the less educated people, yet even the learned should join hands together in the youth movement", said Comrade Mutambirwa.

He cited the success achieved by Mere Estates near Marondera which is run by about 20 dedicated youths who were recruited from the youth brigade to run the tobacco growing Estates. Comrade Mutambirwa concluded by thanking all the donors who were actively involved in the funding of youth projects in Mashonaland East.

Chipadze Cookery Coop Rises to the Occasion

omen in and around Chipadze high-density suburb have ventured into an income generating project, the Shingirirai cooperative. A total of ten women, mostly members of the ZANU (PF) Women's League formed this cooperative in 1985.

On the basis of the cooperative's constitution, each member paid \$50,00 as joining fee and contributed \$120,00 as share capital. A total of \$1 500 was raised and was used to buy cooking utensils and to pay rent for the two small rooms they are leasing at Chipadze beer-garden from the Bindura Rural Council.

The cooperative was lucky in that soon after its formation, the members were given money by an official from the New Zealand Embassy in Harare. With this \$2 000 they were able to buy a stove and a refrigerator.

Market

The cooperative sells its cooked food to the patrons who frequent the Chipadze beer-



Comrade Anna Matare, Chairwoman of Chipadze

garden, school children and in addition to that they have a constant order from the Cotton Marketing Board workers. The chairman of the cooperative, Comrade Anna Matare said, "We are very happy with our markets at the moment. There is also a likelihood that starting from August this year we are going to supply a nearby mine with cooked food," Comrade Matare said.

Problems

Despite their successes in certain areas, the members have faced a number of problems. Topping the list of their problems is the fact that workers at the Cotton Marketing Board refuse to pay for food they eat on credit when they are paid. Although they have approached the management of the board, it appears as though nothing has been done to solve the problem. The women are now thinking of seeking help from the police.

The women have heard that there are certain government organs, non-governmental



Comrade Joyce Marere, Secretary of Chipadze Co-op

organisations and private companies that sponsor cooperators to do certain training in the related fields but no such sponsorship has been given to the women. The secretary of the coop, Comrade Joyce Marere, said that it is the duty of the Ministry of Community and Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs to play a crucial role in educating cooperators on cooperative principles and of making recommendations to donors to aid them. They are appealling to donor agencies to sponsor them in doing short courses in cookery and bookkeeping.

With the expansion in their activities they are going to face transport problems to ferry their cooked food to the market places. On the issue of transport, they are planning to borrow some money from SEDCO (Small

Enterprise Development Corporation) with which they are going to buy a small truck.

The two rooms where they do most of their cooking are too small. They have approached the Bindura Rural Council on several occasions so that they could be provided with bigger premises but it seems their appeals have fallen on deaf ears.

Coop Failures

On why a number of cooperatives have failed dismally in their operations, Comrade Marere said, "As for the mismanagement it is my submission that intensive training of managers of cooperatives is very imperative in view of the possible harm that will result in absence of sound management."

A business venture particularly a collective entity calls for unwavering integrity from all partners no less from those who handle cash and keys for the projects. There is therefore a need for the ruthless culling of the corrupt, incompetent and lazy managers. Those who embezzle funds must not be allowed to get away with it, because that will have a disincentive effect on hard workers and sincere managers. Deterrent measures are very exemplary and the courts should not be lenient with those who misappropriate collective funds.

The chairman said that institutions like SEDCO are doing good work for the cooperatives and suggested that the Government should create a cooperative bank. "Problems of securing loans from financial institutions because they have no confidence in cooperatives have already been cited. Whilst urging the private commercial banking sector to change its attitude towards viable cooperatives, I would urge the quicker formation of the planned Cooperative Bank, which should ease the burden faced by emergent cooperatives in getting starting finance and capital," she said.

The Shingirirai Women Co-operators are of the view that the success of cooperatives will depend on the level of supervision by Government which has a big stake in these self-reliance activities. There is need for effective monitoring of the activities of cooperatives, including ensuring that their accounts are in order and they are properly and regularly audited. If the Government passes a blind eye on this, then it has no one to blame if the list of liquidated cooperatives gets longer than the existing one.

Cooperative Struggling to Survive

Comrade Maxwell Mufengi — Chairman of Jongwe Rimwe Co-operative

ongwe Rimwe Garden Project is a registered cooperative which was formed in 1981 in Chief Chipuriro's area, about three kilometres east of Guruve Camp in Guruve District. The cooperative grows vegetables.

Comrade Mufengi said they have very good markets for their vegetables at Shinje growth point, at schools and also in villages.

Since its formation in 1981 the cooperative has failed to sustain itself and Comrade Mufengi attributes this to the problems being faced by the cooperative. Their garden is on an area with plenty of water underground. They are therefore looking for a donor who

can provide funds to drill a borehole and buy a small engine and pipes. Once these are installed their cooperative has the potential to supply the whole of Guruve with vegetables.

Help

Comrade Mufengi, the chairman of the cooperative, said that although the government has talked a lot about the formation of cooperatives, it has done little in the cooperative movement.

His cooperative has been seeking for help from the relevant authorities without any success. The Ministry of Community, Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs provided them with fencing materials.

The people in his area are now tired of seeing cooperatives failing to fulfill their duties as agencies of employment and development oriented ventures. For this reason, there is no way the government can encourage the people to form cooperatives.

"As I see it, our future lies in self-reliance and an egalitarian system but with the reported problems facing cooperatives despite the enthusiasm, the relative mode of production is most likely to make our struggle to socialism much longer and harder. It is therefore, in that context, that one calls for a timely solution to these problems," said Comrade Maxwell Mufengi.

Given the strategic role of cooperatives in the restructuring of the socio-economic relations inherited at independence, one would think that the government should play a major role in giving finances and direction to these cooperatives. The high mortality rate of cooperatives was attributed to finance and administration, Comrade Mufengi said.

The chairman hoped that given the necessary finances and guidance, their cooperative venture will be a resounding success.

"I think if given the necessary funds our cooperative can be a shining example in Guruve and in the whole of Mashonaland Central Province", he concluded sadly.

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Being Unregistered Hampers Coop Progress

urehwaseka cooperative in Epworth, Harare, has been dealt a fatal blow to its endeavour to utilise to the fullest its resources because it is not registered. It is not because the cooperative members do not want to be registered with the relevant authorities; it is because of bureaucracy and lack of interest on the part of the officials concerned.

While Epworth suffers from sub-standard housing and lack of accommodation, a brick moulding cooperative here has its efforts arrested because it is not registered with the Ministry of Community, Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs. The only reason is that Kurehwaseka cooperative does not have a fat bank account. Hence they have restricted their output to low levels until such a time that they are registered.

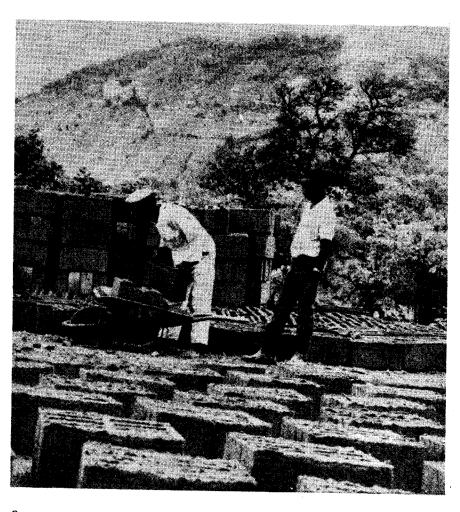
The organised cooperative, divided into groups 'A' and 'B' with 15 and eight members respectively, has a constitution which has resulted in a high standard of discipline and good workmanship. This has resulted in good production levels which they have kept reasonably low until they are registered because they fear they may be evicted any time although they were allocated the piece of land along Widdecombe road to the right going east just after the Domboramwari terminus.

Group 'A' is composed of persons of high discipline, hardworking and less problematic inclusive of both sexes. Those in the other group work at a slower rate and often take a leisurely approach to their duties. However, since they were committed to promoting a spirit of cooperation among Zimbabweans, the less hardworking persons were put in their own group, with each group having its own bank account from which their once a year pay is drawn.

The present cooperative emerged from the ruins of the former project of 18 members which was disbanded due to what the chairman, Cde. Dyton Mwenga, said were criminal activities leading to the arrest of three men after misusing project funds. Only five members then remained. The present members are Comrades Dyton Mwenga, (Chairman) Egnes Zengeni (secretary), Maria Mongora (Treasurer), Anna Matinyadze, Witness Asabi, Irene Minyanga, Titus Mukorimbo, Spiwe Mwenga, Oripa Rapukeni, Fibion Asabi, Simon C, Christopher Murombo, Fatima Biriji and Josiah Ferenando.

Apathy among Government Officials

Production per day is well over 6 000 bricks. These bricks are sold at \$75 per 1 000. The cooperative spends more money on firewood



Co-operative in brick-making venture

at \$35 per cord and more still on coal for use in burning the bricks. A sum of \$130 per month goes to their guard who keeps watch to their premises because there has been a spate of theft of tools and bricks. However, a couple of persons were arrested in connection with the theft.

Apart from requiring urgent financial and training assistance to its members, the group needs a lorry to solve its transport problems, a water pump or even help to construct a well or borehole nearby.

"We are not sure if we will stay here permanently. They (Local Government Officials at Domboramwari in Epworth, Harare) said this is a temporary place", the chairman said adding that there was no other place to which they can be moved. This and the lengthy time being taken to register the cooperative, have haunted them resulting in their curbing production to low levels until things are clear. The Ministry (of Communi-

ty, Cooperative Development and Women's Affairs) has kept itself in its offices without going out to monitor and promote cooperatives.

As soon as they are registered, they will relieve themselves of their self-imposed and other restrictions to embark on a full scale brick moulding production. Comrade Mwenga urged Zimbabweans to go into cooperative ventures and avoid being frightened away from them because "people think that the money will be taxed by government hence they are not willing to join such ventures."

Interested parties can contact the cooperative on:

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Squatter Camp Turns Coop

hat started as a squatter problem has turned into a very flourishing collective farming venture. Thanks to the advise and instructions from government and party authorities which led to a successful farming cooperative.

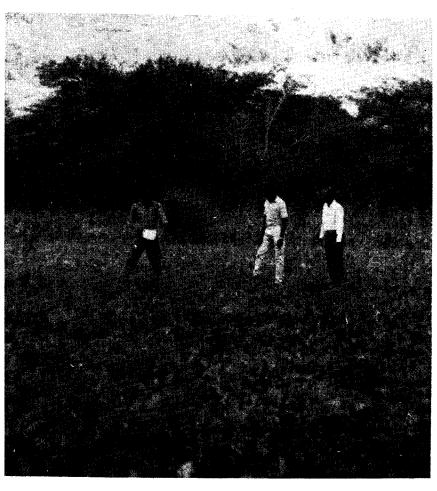
Going to the far East of Cashel Valley, bordering the mountainous area of Nyambeya is a very successful co-operative of Mandima. It is an evergreen co-operative marshalled by very industrious workers. There are 42 members plus a farm manager who is attached to the farm and contracted by Management Outreach Training Service for Rural and Urban Development (MOTSRUD).

It was in 1980 when 105 families settled on this farm which was once owned by a white farmer who fled the area during the liberation struggle. They tilled the land without a land permit. That is when the officers from the District Administrator came to this farm and told the 'squatters' to engage themselves into productive farming. Henceforth, what was a squatter camp turned into a successful cooperative.

With the District Administrator's advise to engage into modern farming, 63 families left the farm giving some unfounded reasons of the insecurity of the area. The remaining 42 members drafted a plan to start a project which answers the government's call to form co-operatives. In 1987 they were given a grant by the government. It was through the togetherness of the co-op members and the district authorities that the actual work took off.

From the grant they were given, they were able to buy fertilisers and ox-drawn implements. Because they do not have their own oxen they depend on hiring from other cooperatives. On their farm they grow peas, potatoes, carrots, beans, cabbages and onions. At the time *Zimbabwe News* visited the farm they were working on 15 hectares of winter crops.

They are doing all this under the supervision of Comrade Johnson Charumbira, a holder of a diploma in farm production and management from Chibero College. He was assigned to the co-operative by MOTSRUD. The co-operative members are skilfully mature.



Comrade Johnson Charumbira (first from left) pointing at the green cabbages of Mandima Co-op

Comrade Mlambo, one of the co-operative members was very happy with the manager's assistance. "He is like a sighted who is leading the blind", said a smiling Comrade Mlambo. Comrade Charumbira, the farm manager is having some problems with maintaining punctuality among the members as some of them do not stay at the farm compound for fear of attacks by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR). The other members including four ex-combatants and Comrade Charumbira reside at the farm compound.

Hard Work

They have a primary school with four teachers, two qualified and two unqualified. At the time our reporter toured the compound, the pupils were conducting classes under trees. They do not use their building for fear of MNR attacks. Comrade Charumbira told Zimbabwe News that the passing rate of the children is very good despite other petty problems. Not more than twenty minutes pass without seeing the security forces meaning there is tight security in the area.

They are appealing to any willing donors for assistance to acquire additional imple-

ments, particularly a tractor and some irrigation pipes. They have 220 hectares of arable land but they do not have the above mentioned equipment. Comrade Charumbira told *Zimbabwe News* that it would be better and faster to irrigate their fields using the over-head irrigation system.

Asked how he was coping with the cooperative members understanding of the modern method of farming, he said that for one to succeed in such a situation, you should start from the grassroots until the message is positively received. He stressed that the good results from their hard work is seen through the good crops growing in the fields.

Comrade Charumbira urged all people who are not yet engaged in co-operative projects to make up their minds and join the rest in co-operative movements. "It is disturbing to see most of our young boys roaming the streets instead of joining hands and forming co-operatives," said Comrade Charumbira.

His word should be taken seriously by all unemployed Zimbabweans so that the problem of unemployment among our youths is alleviated. The progress the Mandima co-operative is making should stand as an example to be emulated by all patriotic workers in the co-operative sector.



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ICHAEL HOGG YER 18320

Raitemura Rave Kuseva Co-op Flourishes in Sewing Uniforms



Two members of Raitemura Rave Kuseva Co-op holding one of the donated machines

O operatives engaged in sewing school uniforms (particularly women's co-ops) are rapidly mushrooming in every corner of the country because the uniform venture seems to give good returns.

One of such co-operatives is the all women members of Raitemura Rave Kuseva in Mutambara, Chimanimani which came into being in 1984. This co-operative is successfully engaged in sewing school uniforms and soap making. Despite the shortage of raw materials, the business operations still sail afloat.

The idea of the co-operative which was in-

itiated by 25 women was welcomed by the majority of the women but due to some traditional problems, only nine were left to see the materialisation of the idea. Some of the women left because of pressure from their uncooperative husbands who thought that joining co-operative projects would not be profitable.

Loans

They were now forced by circumstances to concentrate on school uniform making which up to now is a success. They were blessed by a donation of five sewing machines from Oxfam. Manicaland Development Associa-

tion (MDA) gave a loan of \$300 for the purchasing of material. Later on they borrowed \$200 from Comrade Mataure, a local businessman whom they have repaid but they are yet to repay MDA.

Their uniforms are sold to schools and creches within Mutambara and they are negotiating with schools from other areas so that they could maximise their profits. They are getting a very positive support from ZANU (PF) officials of Chirambamatendeudze ward in dealing with their operational services.

They started their project by making brown soap which they sold to the community of Mutambara where they are operating their business. Some of the soap was also sold to the co-op members at a price of \$1,80 a bar. They were able to make 28 bars a day. They usually got \$50 a month from the soap sales.

The joining fee for the soap making project was \$1,60 per member and \$10,00 for school uniform making. "We later on abandoned the soap making project due to lack of soap oil", said Comrade Selina Musiyazviriyo, who is a committee member of the co-op and a community worker for Nhedziwa area in Chimanimani.

They expressed pity to abandon a project which was generating some money for the co-op but due to the fact that it was not a making of their own, they had to succumb to the pressure.

Problems Encountered

Asked by the Zimbabwe News whether they are not getting problems in getting sales contracts from schools, Comrade Selina said that sometime ago, Headmasters used to misunderstand their operations, so they were given some 'kickbacks' by established uniform manufacturers. These 'kickbacks' to the headmasters were meant to make them recommend those uniforms made by established manufacturers ignoring those from cooperatives. The problem was amicably solved by relevant education and ZANU (PF) officials.

They are facing problems of decent accommodation where they could run their business. They are presently using the house of one of the co-op member which causes some inconveniences. Once they get a stand it would be very appropriate for them to embark on other projects. One of the co-op's co-ordinator, Comrade Bwititi told the *Zimbabwe News* that if their dreams become realities, they would also venture into poultry.

Zimbabwe News have learnt that the women of Chirambamatendeudze ward are all committed to developmental programmes which are bringing progress to the community. They are also engaged in primary health care projects which are funded by United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF). Although they (the community workers) are getting allowances from the Ministry of Health, the medical kits were supplied by UNICEF.

Women are Central to Development

The Provincial Secretary for Adminsitration in the ZANU (PF) Women's League in Mashonaland Central Province, Comrade Irene Mutumbwa, has said that the league has geared itself for a massive mobilisation to see that the unity agreement which has been signed by the Party President, Comrade Robert Mugabe and the Senior Minister in the President's Office, Comrade Joshua Nkomo in his capacity as President of PF-ZAPU, has to succeed at all costs.

The provincial secretary for administration pointed out that although their operations as ZANU (PF) had been curtailed because of the integration exercise in the province, they have devised a way in which they are jointly working with women from both ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU to organise women to participate in various activities. One such activity was the international Women's Day. According to her, unity has to be seen in both words and deeds.

On certain people who are forming parties to oppose the united ZANU (PF), Comrade Mutumbwa said the people in her province were resolutely behind the leadership of Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The formation of parties is not the solution to the Zimbabwean problems, but people should strive to consolidate the unity that has been reached by the two leaders. In the event of disunity in the country, the people who suffer most are women.

"No new party can spread roots in the province because everyone here cherishes peace, stability and progress. That can only be brought by the united ZANU (PF)," she said.

Comrade Mutumbwa highlighted the problems that are being faced by women in the province. Although unemployment affected both man and women, it is women who have been hit hardest by the problem. Some women have tried to form cooperatives but lack of capital has hindered the mushrooming of cooperatives to generate the needed employment opportunities. She gave an example of a soap-making cooperative which only functioned for a month before it was wound up because of lack of finance and expertise. The gloves that were supposed to be used when mixing and preparing soap chemicals were not bought because of lack of money.

The Government should know that women are at the centre of any development in the country. Anything that leaves women behind is bound to fail.



Mai Mutumbwa (left) Provincial Secretary for the Women's League in Mashonaland Central Province, with a friend

She urged the Government to create banking institutions which would provide women cooperators with access to credits. She was particularly happy with the announcement by the President when he laid a stone at a new building to be the headquarters of the Zimbabwe Development Bank when he said that the bank was going to have a section which is going to provide credits to "high

risk ventures". *Mai* Mutumbwa said such a scheme could be a morale booster to a number of women projects in her province.

To her it seems independence has only benefitted the menfolk and yet without the participation of women there can never be any meaningful development in the country.

Women in Banket Determined to Beat Unemployment

omen in the small town of Banket in Mashonaland West Province are pooling their resources together to form viable projects that will see them end unemployment in a town that has not seen industrial growth since independence.

The town, which is in a rich agricultural region has only two important concerns that have attracted employment of men. These are the Grain Marketing Board which has huge grain silos and the Cotton Marketing Board. Because of this situation, the majority of the women have only remained as simple housewives.

In order to generate funds to help the meagre wages of their husbands, the women formed the Banket Women's Club which mobilises women to participate in incomegenerating projects. The current number of women in the club is more than 130. The Chairwoman of the club, Comrade Grace Nzombe, who is also the chairwoman of the Women's League in the ZANU (PF) district told *Zimbabwe News* that the women had no option but to face the challenge.

"After all efforts had failed to secure employment in our small town, we grouped together to form a club that could spearhead development projects in sewing, crochet work, vegetable gardening and the like," the chairwoman said.

Through the efforts of their club and officials from the Banket/Trewlaney Rural Council, they managed to form some cooperatives. The best known cooperative in the town is Zvataida cooperative which has 12 members. The cooperative specialises in sewing uniforms for the three schools in the area. Comrade Theresa Ngara who heads the cooperative said that the only problem they

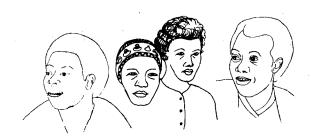


Women participate in various activities to beat unemployment.

encountered in their operations is shortage of sewing machines.

Courses

ZANU (PF) has on many occasions sent the women to do courses in the running of preschools, nutrition, adult literacy and more



recently the party sponsored leadership course. Although the club can be said to have achieved its set goals, there are certain areas which still need improvement. Comrade Nzombe summed up the club's problems when she said, "we want a place where we can buy cheap stoves and sewing machines. Things have become very expensive and with our scarce resources it is now becoming a problem."

However, Comrade Nzombe promised the Banket community that despite lack of certain items, their service to the people will still be of the highest standard. The women expressed worry that although the government has talked a lot about women's rights, nothing in practical terms has been implemented. Some women do not understand what women's rights mean. Government officials should be sent to small places like Banket to explain to the masses what they mean by women's rights otherwise this may be a futile exercise.

Advice

On the other hand the club has fared well in every department. Women who did not know how to cook, sew and design are now masters of their trades. The six killer diseases: tuberculosis, tetanus, diarrhoea, diptheria, whooping cough and measles have virtually been wiped out, thanks to the active participation of the members — a thing that could not have been known in the past. The most important thing the women have achieved so far is raising the family income by supplementing to the wages of their husbands.

Their advice to other women who are not yet members is that the Banket Women's Club is the cornerstone of women developmental programmes in the agricultural town and therefore needs the active participation of every woman. When women are organised in a club, they learn to do things in a collective manner than they would do individually.



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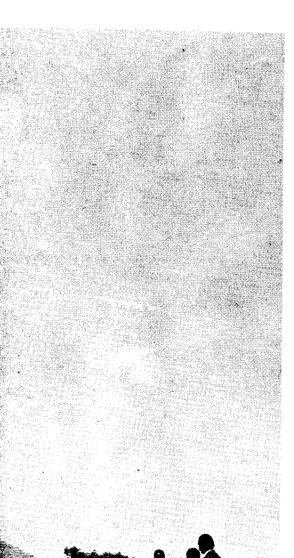
The late Cde. George Silundika



The late Chief Rekayi Tangwena



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The late Cde. Masotsha Ndlovu



The late Cde. Robson Manyika

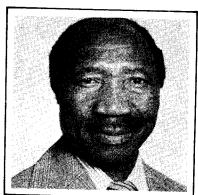


The late Cde. Dr. Simon Mazorodze



The late Cde. Josiah Chinamano



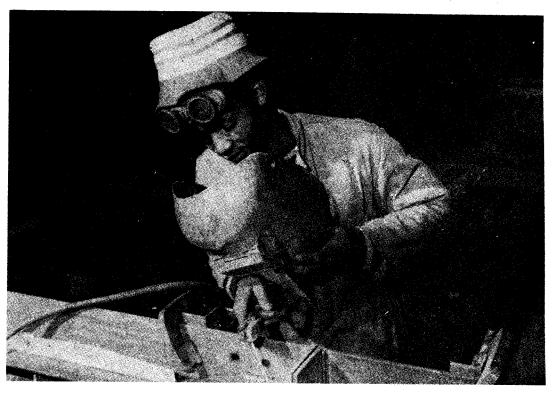


The late Cde. Maurice Nyagumbo



The late Cde. William Ndangana

Musakanyi Welding works has great potential for Masvingo Province



Welding to earn a living

viable project such as Musakanyi Welding Works should be encouraged by the government because of its potential in catering for the needs of the people. Musakanyi Welding Works is found at number 35 Mucheke in Masvingo town, the provincial capital for Masvingo province. It is a project set up by one man, the owner of the works.

Mr. Musakanyi, the project owner, was born at Chinorumba village in the District of Zaka in Masvingo Province. After standard four he undertook on the job training, doing welding at Nimec Engineering, Masvingo from 1966 to 1978. After in-service training, he worked for the company for a substantive period and was later given a certificate in welding.

Armed with this certificate the ambitious Musakanyi started a small business alone in 1979 with \$100 as initial capital. To start with, he had only one welding machine and one bicycle which used to transport steel and iron materials for his welding activity.

In 1980 he bought another machine for welding. He progressed bit by bit though he operated from Chigudu's place paying \$50 per month as rentals including lights and water. In 1981 the lone welder applied to the town municipality for a stand on which to establish a welding business. He was offered

stand number 35 in Mucheke at \$43 rent per month, lights inclusive. Water ranged from \$40 to \$50 per month.

From the simple beginnings, Mr. Musakanyi is slowly expanding his activity. He specialises in welding making articles such as burgler bars, scotchcarts, school furniture and so on. These items have a ready market in the town and the rural areas surrounding the town such as Chirumhanzu, Gutu, Chivi, Zaka, Bikita and Nyajena districts.

"People are happy with our products. We supply them with whatever they want. We readily respond to the needs of the local people," said the welder. He also said that they have a portable welding machine which they use when called upon to repair scotchcarts and fitting doorframes and so on.

At present, Mr. Musakanyi employs four youths, two welders and two trainee welders who are paid minimum wages. Welding trainees receive monetary benefits as well as training in welding. Some who have already graduated from Musakanyi's welding works paid \$200 for their training and have so far found employment in Mutare. A few boys who receive training in welding do not receive allowances.

"One year training is enough for one to acquire welding skills. Actually I am proud to

say that I am more than prepared to impart welding skills to any school-leaver who is interested in this type of profession", said Comrade Musakanyi.

Current

Like many enterprises Musakanyi's business faces problems of transport. He has only one car. More capital is needed to expand and create more jobs for school-leavers. To increase opportunities for the unemployed people it is necessary to have more portable welding machines. It is hoped that the government and any non-governmental organisations willing to help will do their best to provide assistance to expand the project and help solve the problem of unemployment in the province. This is the wish of Mr. Musakanyi, a married welder with six children. His elder son is a welder; one a teacher and another is still at college while the other one goes to Form one next year provided he passes well.

A significant expansion is needed so that he will be able to accommodate more school-leavers to learn skills with which to confront real practical life situations. Given the chance to expand operations Musakanyi Welding Works is likely to become a provincial centre for welding, a potential for the people of Masvingo.

Phenomenal Growth of Treger Group of Companies

hat does a Chefette Stove in Lilongwe, a Kango Kettle in Windhoek, a Monarch Geyser in Gaborone and Roller Meal Bag in Harare have in common? Quite simply, they are all made by the Treger Group of companies in Zimbabwe.

The Treger Group is one of the largest manufacturing companies in Zimbabwe. Its operations consist of three companies based in Bulawayo and one in Harare. The three companies in Bulawayo are:

- Monarch Products: which manufactures a wide range of Buildersware products (Windows, Doorframes, Geysers etc.), Kitchen Units and Travelgoods (Suitcases, Handbags, Briefcases, etc.). The Travelgoods Division is one of the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Treger Industries: which manufactures over 300 different lines of Enamel and Aluminimum Holloware (Pots, Pans, Plates, etc.), 27 types of major and minor electrical appliances (Monarch Stoves, Electric Kettles, etc.) and a wide range of PVC and Poly Plastic products (Irrigation pipes, Roller Meal Bags, etc.).
- Zimbabwe Grain Bag: owned jointly by the Industrial Development Corporation and the Treger Group, Zimbabwe Grain Bag are the sole manufacturers of Polypropylene Woven Bags, Cloth and Vegetable Bags.
- Treger Products in Harare specialises in the manufacture of aluminium windows, doorframes and I.B.R. roof sheeting.

Employing over 5 600 Zimbabweans and producing this wide and diverse range of manufactured items for both the local and export market, the Treger Group of companies is showing its confidence in the future of Zimbabwe by embarking on a major expansion in its different operations.

Some of the expansion plans include:-

- \$4,5m expansion at Zimbabwe Grain Bag. This will increase output by 50% thereby satisfying totally the demands by farmers for grain bags. Following numerous export queries, it is anticipated that a sound export market will shortly be opened up. 108 new jobs will be created.
- The opening of a new School Furniture Factory at Monarch Products. From a small section in the Buildersware Division, the demand for school furniture throughout Zimbabwe has required a new specialised factory to cater for this market.

- 3. The extension of the Travelgoods factory at Monarch Products. This is also to increase the supply of goods to try and meet the demand for travel goods. A leading World Producer of Sport goods has expressed interest in Monarch Products supplying a vast number of sports equipment covers for World Wide Distribution.
- In an effort to maintain consistent and steady production of Roller Meal and Fertiliser Plastic Bags, Treger Industries is seeking to replace its ageing Plastic Extruders. New development can not be done at the expense of not replacing inefficient and obsolete equipment. The new equipment will:
 - a) decrease the wastage of precious foreign currency by approximately \$65 000 per month by reducing the scrap rate;
 - b) by using a finer guage of plastic (which is as strong as current plastic packaging) allow more packaging to be made from the limited new material that are available and thereby help the millers to supply the nation with Roller Meal and the farmers with fertiliser.
- To cope with the increased demand for Treger Group products, a vast new warehouse is to be built at Treger Products in Harare.

Quality Products

You may well be wondering what the secret is behind the phenominal growth of Treger Group which began in 1911 as a small window manufacture in Bulawayo. Quite simply, it has been the delivery of quality products and service, at an affordable price to the people of this Nation. Instead of squandering the profit made, the Treger Group has continually invested its profit back into the country by new developments which have increased employment. For example, between 1982 and 1988, 1 564 new jobs were created through increased production and development.

Quality products are the evidence of quality trained and committed employees. Recognising the need to see our employees as more than just essential elements to our production, the Treger Group considers its employees as individuals with specific needs which must be met or helped in order to allow the employee to concentrate on the quality of the product he/she is making. Concentration on quality products is impossible when an employee has a hungry stomach, no home of his own and no hope of advancement nor financial security on retirement from the company.

The manpower and development policy used in all Treger companies seeks to redress and deal with all these issues. For example:

- Any employee of the Treger Group (even if employed on a contract basis) is covered free of charge, by a 24 hour day Group Life Assurance. In the event of death dependants are paid out an equivalent of three years of their wages.
- Sick employees have access to company clinics where free medication is provided.
- Hungry employees can enjoy a subsidised nutritious meal at all Treger Group companies. The latest canteen to be built has just been completed at Monarch Products. It will be one of the biggest in the country providing meals to over 2 500 people per day.
- Illiterate employees can join the company sponsored adult literacy programme.
- Under-educated employees can advance themselves through the adult education programme which will take them from literacy stage to 'O' Level.
- Homeless employees can secure a home of their own through the housing scheme.
- Retired employees can enjoy financial security through the company's pension fund.

Training Facilities

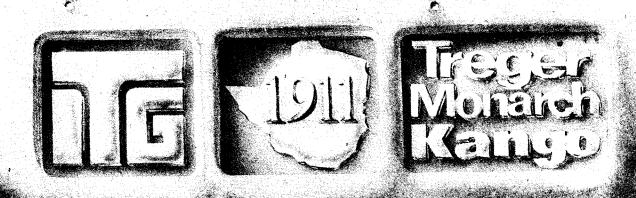
A fundamental part of the manpower policy is the development of Zimbabweans to fill all levels of position within the Group. Affected, as were all companies at independence, by the mass exodus of skilled and professional personnel, the Treger Group had to employ five expatriates for a period of time. It is a testimony to the company's training initiative that by 1988 the last expatriate left the Treger Group and competent trained Zimbabweans were in their place.

1989 will see the completion of a \$1,5 million training complex at Monarch Products. The increase in training facilities was essential to the training programme which saw 2 386 employees trained in one or more courses in 1988. Over 30 courses are provided at our Training Centres. Quality products require quality trained employees.

Although nearly 30 employees have become artisans in our skilled employee training programme in the last three years, this is expected to double if not treble in the next four years.

Through its commitment to the Nation of Zimbabwe and to its employees in particular, the Treger Group has built up a reputation for its quality products. This has been a vital part in helping the Treger Group become one of the largest manufacturing exporter in Zimbabwe. Not content with the several countries in Africa that have opened their doors to Treger products, aggressive export drives are underway to enter the USA and Australian markets.

The past performance and present investment by the Treger Group of companies are a testimony of their commitment to the Nation and the people of Zimbabwe.



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Monarch Products (Pvt) Ltd, Khami Rd, P.O. Box 208, Bulawayo Tel: 64194, Telex: 33186, Fax: 74070

Treger Products (Pvt) Ltd, P.O. Box ST91, Southerton, Harare Tel: 63671, Telex: 26361, Fax: 63684

Cotton Printers (Private) Limited

wenty seven years ago a small factory was established in Bulawayo to dye, print and finish imported fabrics. It was subsequently equipped with weaving machinery and Cotton Printers became a firmly established part of the country's textile industry. It was Zimbabwe's independence that accelerated Cotton Printers into far more dramatic growth and in 1982 a new spinning mill was added to the infrastructue with the very latest technology installed in modern new buildings designed specifically for the purpose. Then the latest wide Air Jet weaving machines were added to the Company's ranks of older automatic bobbinchange looms, and Cotton Printers was ready to enter the highly competitive international export market, controlling each stage of manufacture from raw cotton to finished made-up and packaged bedlinen.

Government's stated policy of adding value to the country's raw materials and reduction of imports had thus been greeted with enthusiasm and achievement made in this area. This was the basis to creating new job opportunities and the making of a contribution to export earnings.

It is a matter of considerable pride to Cotton Printers that the labourforce has doubled since independence to the present total of 1 300 employees (some second generation!) and last year's achievement of an export performance that realised \$6 million in foreign currency. The Company is by no means relaxing its development drive and plans are

in hand for much more expansion, greater exports and greater employment capacity. Expansion is in fact only limited by the country's ability to afford the valuable currency required for equipment in all production areas — spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing and "make-up".

Specialises in Bedlinen

The "make-up" division is an interesting area as several years ago Cotton Printers decided to make the manufacture of bedlinen its particular speciality. Careful planning has resulted in Cotton Printers providing the products necessary to satisfy the full market spectrum from easily affordable "Cottage" bed sheets suitable for the tightest family budget in bright cheerful printed designs through to "Finlays" high quality 100% cotton bedlinen and the top of the market "Horrockses" polycotton sheets, pillowcases, duvets and duvet covers in delicate and sophisticated printed designs which grace the bedrooms of the most discerning customers in Zimbabwe and Europe. It is from made-up bedlinen that Cotton Printers derives the vast bulk of its export earnings.

There are also indirect export earnings that are not included in the \$6 million of quoted exports. These indirect earnings are via the country's increasingly important clothing manufacurers who obtain a considerable proportion of their "export" fabrics from local mills. Direct negotiation and liaison with the ultimate export customers means that the product can be made to specific require-

ments in terms of design, colour and finish and realistic delivery programmes are established for export to all corners of the globe.

Constant upward pressure on manufacturing costs with many of the necessary inputs being imported (dye stuffs, chemicals, machinery spares etc.) and the Company's policy of pursuing improved productivity necessitates the fullest co-operation between workers and management. In this realisation the Company's Workers Committee plays an increasingly significant role.

Through its Workers' Committee came the establishment of the Welfare Scheme from which the Cotton Printers Workers Housing Co-operative developed. This has resulted in a model of workers/management co-operation. There are now 88 houses built under this scheme in a nearby residential suburb. The project is on-going with the object of facilitating easy assisted home ownership for the Company's lower paid employees. The housing scheme was officially launched by the President, His Excellency Comrade Robert Mugabe in 1986, a proud milestone for the Workers' Committee and Cotton Printers management.

Under Government's first Five-Year National Development Plan the country's textile clothing and footwear industries are required to double output and export revenue during its term. All those associated with the economic well-being of Cotton Printers are anxious for the Company to play its role in this development to the full.

A Look at Kenning Holdings (Pvt) Ltd

enning Holdings was originally formed in November 1953 and was at that time known as The Car Mart (Rhodesia) (Pvt) Limited. The Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of The Car Mart Group of Companies in the United Kingdom.

The Company had a different birth and in its infancy, gave rise to real concern as to whether it would survive as trading losses were regularly being made.

The Declaration of UDI had a major impact on the Company. With the remittance of dividends being prohibited, borrowings were eliminated and the profitability of the Company began to increase.

In 1971, the Group purchased a 28%

shareholding in what is now known as Nissan Zimbabwe which was then the importing Company for Nissan motor vehicles and spare parts.

In 1977, the Group purchased a 50% shareholding in the Bobs Motors Group which consisted of Bobs Motors, Bulawayo, Bobs Mazda (which was the importing company for Mazda motor vehicles and spare parts) and Puzey & Diss Motors of Harare and Mutare.

During 1983, the Company changed its name from Car Mart to Kennings in order to reflect its association with its parent company in the United Kingdom.

During May 1986, Tozer Kemsley & Mill-

bourn (Holdings) plc. a public company listed on the London Stock Exchange, acquired the total equity of Kennings UK.

Localisation of Kenning Zimbabwe

Due to the foreign ownership of Kenning Zimbabwe the Company was inhibited from expanding into areas outside of its then existing activities and the Group had accummulated substantial cash reserves which could not be productively utilised.

The Management of Kenning Zimbabwe expressed their concern to the new shareholders over their inability to expand the base of the Zimbabwe operation and suggested that the most effective method of securing the company's future and of main-

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LONDON ROAD, BELMONT, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE TELEPHONES 74661/74665 P.O. BOX 8092, BELMONT TEL. ADD. TEXFINISH TELEX 3368 TEXFIN ZW taining and possibly expanding current employment levels would be to localise the Group. Such localisation would also be in line with the motor industry reforms and the Government Five Year Plan.

The Minister of Industry & Technology had recently announced proposals for the rationalisation of the motor industry. These proposals were, inter alia:

- a) Increased local content which would save foreign currency and would generate employment and 'down stream' industries within Zimbabwe.
- b) Localisation of these sections of the motor industry which were foreign owned.
- To enable assembly plants and the dealer networks to create Vertically Integrated Companies (VIC's)

During the Plan Period (1986 – 1990), Government seeks to encourage the transformation of the economy of Zimbabwe by, inter alia:

- Encouraging the localisation of foreign controlled enterprises
- b) Promotion of worker participation in various sectors of the economy
- c) Development of science and technology
- Enlargement of employment opportunities.

With the approval of the Foreign Investments Committee and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, an agreement was reached in March 1987 with TKM (UK) whereby 85.1% of the equity of Kenning Zimbabwe would be purchased from them by Zimbabwean residents. The new shareholding which resulted is shown over:

	per centage
TKM (UK) (retained)	14,9
Kenning Workers Trust	_, 30,1
Willowvale Motor Industries	12,0
Other local shareholders	43,0
Total	100

The Kenning Workers Trust has been set up as a completely independent Zimbabwe company with its own Board of Directors. This Board elects one of its member as a Director of Kenning Holdings.

Objectives

The following objectives were set once localisation had been achieved:

- a) To rationalise the Group in line with the motor industry reforms
- b) To actively assist in the establishment of the Vertically Intergrated Company concept

c) To expand activities in the sphere of local manufacture of motor vehicle components

In order to achieve the maximum possible rationalisation of Kennings, it was decided to purchase the remaining 50% of the Bobs Motors Group so that, where unnecessary duplication existed, remedial action could be taken.

Kennings was originally associated with the Mutare VIC as the Leyland Plant provided most of the new vehicles. However, a successful application was made to the Ministry to allow Kennings to tranfer to the Willowvale VIC. This was done because:

- a) Willowvale owns 12 percent of the equity in Kennings (from Localisation)
- b) Bobs Motors had been associated with Willowvale historically and now that Kenning owns 100 percent of the Bobs Group, it was necessary to be involved in the same VIC.

Toolmaking and Engineering

Kenning Engineering had, for some time been involved in the manufacture of motor vehicle components.

With the planned expansion of this area of manufacture, it was necessary to acquire an engineering concern with the required mix of expertise and equipment and with scope for expansion. The Toolmaking and Engineering Group met the necessary criteria and the purchase of 75 per cent of their equity was negotiated.

Bobken is the name under which locally manufactured motor vehicle parts, produced by and on behalf of Kennings, are marketed. With the increasing range of components being manufactured, it has become necessary to contract production to companies outside of the Kenning Group.

Over 1 500 different components are already being manufactured. These are mainly for the Mazda amd Nissan range of vehicles. Parts for other vehicles are presently being evaluated with a view to their manufacture.

Manufacturing runs vary from 50 to 10 000 with an estimated average run of 500.

Parts are subjected to rigorous testing and wherever possible, are submitted to the Zimbabwe Bureau of Standards for their approval. It is not possible to calculate with any degree of accuracy due to the many variables involved. However, taking 1 500 components at 500 units per run, this gives a

total of 750 000 units which need not be imported.

Current Position

On 1st February 1989, an agreement was signed with Willowvale Motor Holdings whereby they purchased an additional 40 per cent of the equity in Kennings. Coupled with the 12 per cent already held, Willowvale is now the majority shareholder of Kennings with 52 per cent.

The first vertically integrated Company, modelled on the concept as originally envisaged by the Motor Industry Reforms has now been created whereby, in a single grouping, all facets of the motor industry are now fully represented and include:

- ★ Vehicle importation and assembly
- ★ Local component manufacture
- ★ Fabrication of bodies and canopies for commercial vehicles
- * New and used vehicle sales
- ★ Parts sales
- ★ After sales service and workshop facilities
- ★ Fuels and oil sales
- * Panel beating and spray-painting
- ★ Hire Purchase facilities on vehicles sold by the Group

Currently, the Kenning Group has some 950 employees.

Currently, Kennings is represented in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru and Mutare.

Future Plans

Motor Relatea

- Local Parts Manufacture to increase the range of locally manufactured components so as to continue to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence upon imported items, to establish export markets, particularly in the SADCC and PTA.
- Representation plans are being developed to expand Kennings representation into other areas of Zimbabwe so as to achieve national coverage.

Non-Motor Related

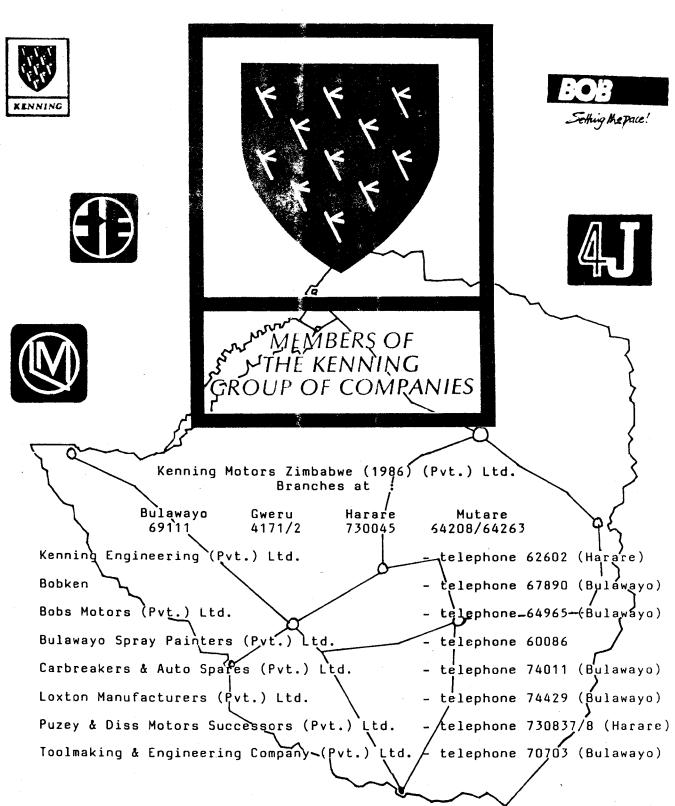
To continue to expand the engineering and allied activities of the Group with particular emphasis on import substitution.

All the future plans envisage the creation of additional employment opportunities. The Group has come a long way in a relatively short period of time and is now poised on the threshold of an exciting and challenging future.

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

CKENNING

IN ZIMBABWE



Drama Group Ventures into Weaving

A group of ten youths started a drama group in 1986. The group, called Vulture Youth Project expanded over the years to cover activities such as weaving.

Comrade Nhlanhla, the Chairman of the Vulture project said that they started as a drama group as a way for creating employment for themselves and to venture into any other income generating projects. Collateral objectives of the group encompass the idea of exporting local drama to our neighbouring countries thus breaking into the international arena.

Having failed to secure enough funds from the Drama Association in Bulawayo, the operational area of this project, the group decided to make personal contributions. Each participating member initially contributed \$50 to fund group activities.

The project is registered with the National Arts Council and also with the Zimbabwe Youth Council and with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture.

Activities

Having been started as a drama group consisting of ten members there are now five members. The other five have left because of financial problems affecting the group. However, the remainder have pulled up courage and decided to expand their activities. The chairman who is trained in making wall-hangers imparts his skills to other members. Thus all along, members have been engaged in training programmes and have now ventured into weaving making items such as wall-hangers, toilet sets, centre-carpets for floors, touchboards and seats for cars and so on.

In their way the youth meet a number of hurdles for instance lack of financial support. This inhibits the group from getting into big business. Lack of credit facilities forces the group to stick to manufacturing or making simpler things which they cannot export to other countries. A lot of established retail outlets keep their doors closed to the group; Those outlets that cooperate with the group

charge high commission. "We see this as a way of discouraging us from competing with them," the Chairman said.

To solve the problems, the Chairman of the vulture Project in Bulawayo suggested the setting up of a Curio shop as an outlet for their own products and those of other interested youth groups. Anyone who is interested to help the group to solve their financial problems can write to:

The Chairman Vulture Youth Project Box FM 63 Fomona Bulawayo

The Chairman of Vulture Project encourages other youths throughout Zimbabwe to unite and speak with one voice to persuade the Government and party authorities to give them viable financial backing. This will go a long way in solving the problems of unemployment and youth delinquency.



NATIONAL

MEATS

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Youth and Stude

President Kim II Sung on July 1 made a speech at the opening ceremony of the eight-day 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. The full text of his speech entitled "Youth and Students, Be Pioneers of the Times" reads:

Dear delegates of young people and students, Esteemed heads of party and state from many countries and guests from many foreign lands, Comrades and friends,

am pleased at seeing the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students having been open in Pyongyang in a grand manner and, on behalf of all the Korean people, extend hearty congratulations to the delegates of the young people and students and to the delegates of international and regional organizations, who have come with the noble ideals of the festival from the five continents.

At this impressive ceremony which is vibrating with the youthful spirit and overflowing with the feelings of friendship and fraternity, I would like to bid a warm welcome to the honorary guests at the festival and all our friends from foreign lands and send fervent greetings to the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" from South Korea and compatriots from abroad.

At this moment, the attention of the world is focussed on Pyongyang where the torchlight of the festival is flaring up. This momentous, grand festival of the young people and students of the new generation, who are the pride of our age and the future of mankind, is being held magnificently in the capital of our country. This is a great, auspicious event for our nation as well as an event of common jubilation for humanity that aspires to Chajusong.

This is the age of independence, and the young people of our times are a highly proud generation who have the noblest mission. The honourable mission to press on with the forward movement of the age of Chajusong and to create a new world aspired to by mankind has been entrusted precisely to you, the young people of our times.

Historic Age

Mankind is now entering a magnificent, historic age of creating a new world of independence, peace and friendship by breaking with the old world of aggression and war, domination and subjugation which have caused untold miseries and sufferings for ages. The imperialists are clamouring that the outmoded order of aggression and plunder, the law of the jungle, is unavoidable to the



President Kim II Sung of the DPRK



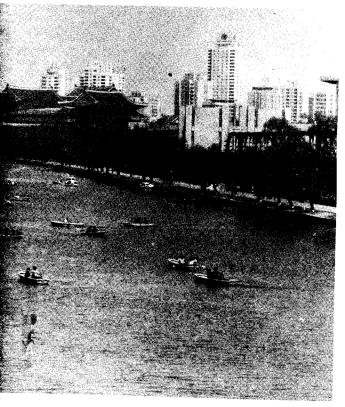
Part of Pyongyang, Capital City of I

human society. This is a preposterous allegation to justify their aggressive and predatory nature. Man's social nature is not based on antagonism, enmity and bellicosity, but on the desire to lead an independent life as the master of the world, as the master of one's own destiny, through mutual cooperation. An independent world which is free from aggression and war, domination and subjugation, and in which the people of all lands equally develop and prosper, is the world which accords with man's reason and with his nature.

Humanity's cause of building an independent new world can only emerge victorious through the struggle against the old forces which stand in the way of historical advance.

The old forces will become more cunning and wicked as their doomsday approaches. This is a historical lesson that the people must never forget. Today the reactionaries who are opposed to historical progress are continuing with aggression and intervention in the guise of "peace" and "cooperation." Whenever an opportunity presents itself, they throw off their guise and resort to overt aggression and intervention. It is none other than the old forces of history that have imposed nearly half a century of the tragedy of division upon the Korean people who had lived as a single nation for ages. It is none other than these old forces that have violently put down so strong a desire of the south Korean youth and students to participate in the Pyongyang Festival.

nts, Be Pioneers of the Times



here the World Youth Festival was held

The young people and students of our times who have a strong sense of justice and aspire to a new world can never allow themselves to shut their eyes to the brutal fact of today. They must fight against the reactionaries who are opposed to historical progress and must be the pioneers of the times in the noble cause of building an independent new world.

Fight Against Oppression

The young people and students must fight resolutely against those who exploit and oppress people and subordinate and subjugate other nations by force, and against those who are trying to corrupt the youth and other people mentally and morally and make them victims of aggression and nuclear war.

The young people and students ought to find the worth of life in the sacred struggle for their countries, their nations and the common prosperity of mankind, and see that their ideals come true through this struggle.

In order to fulfill their noble mission entrusted by the times and mankind, the young people and students must strengthen the ties of international friendship and solidarity. The youth and students of all countries must unite rock-firm under the banner of independence, peace and friendship, the common ideals of mankind, regardless of their ideas, systems, religions, political views, nationalities and races. No force can ever check the powerful ranks of the young people of the age of Chajusong who are advancing shoulder to shoulder in close unity.

Bitter Struggle

Through the unprecedentedly arduous and bitter struggle, the Korean youth have become fully aware of the honourable mission devolving upon the young people of the age of Chajusong, and they have always fulfilled with credit their duty to their country and their fellow people. The young Koreans are being held in high trust and loved warmly by the people for the distinguished services they have rendered and for the brilliant exploits they have accomplished in the hard-fought struggles to achieve national liberation and safeguard the independence of the fatherland and in the worthwhile struggle to build a new socialist country.

With an unshakable confidence in their cause and with an unbreakable will, the Korean youth and students will, in the future too, fulfill their honourable mission in the struggle for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the fatherland. They will also make a positive contribution to the noble common cause of mankind in strong unity with the youth and students of other countries.

I am convinced that this Pyongyang Festival will be a glorious stage for the youth of the age of Chajusong, a lively stage which demonstrates the strong unity of the youth and students the world over, displays their resourcefulness and exalts their honour.

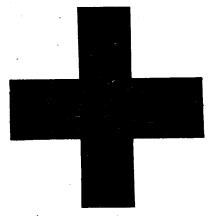
Delegates of the youth and students,

The torchlight which is brightening your festival venue symbolizes the hope, enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the youth and students of our times.

Wishing a happy future to you, youth of the world and masters of the days to come, I hope that the torchlight of the Pyongyang Festival will shine for ever, illuminating the road to victory for the youth and students of our times.

Victory and glory to the youth and students of our times who are advancing towards a bright future!

Long live independence, peace and friendship!



The Red Cross Adopts a New Vision in Southern Africa

"And in their prayers they asked not only for peace, rain, good harvest and blessings for their children, but also for strength and wisdom to handle the gifts from their ancestors." (An anonymous Historian)

he new Institute for the Development of Southern African Red Cross Societies, which was formally registered in Botswana in August 1988, is a product of international cooperation and extensive consultations.

The Institute was established as a regional project of the Red Cross Societies of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Institute is being supported in its initial phases by the Red Cross Societies of Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Significant steps leading to the creation of the Institute were taken with resolutions adopted by the Southern African Red Cross Societies at meetings held in Harare (Zimbabwe), Gaborone (Botswana) and Maseru (Lesotho).

Reg Austin and Lawrence Taylor were commissioned to undertake a detailed study of the feasibility of the project and to submit proposals, and their proposals for a Regional Development Institute of the Red Cross with a focus on relevant management training, consultancy and research were accepted by the Red Cross Societies of Southern Africa and their partners as a blueprint for the Institute

Management

IDOSARCS has been created on the premise that one of the most pressing needs of the Red Cross Societies in Southern Africa, and indeed the key to eventual self-reliance of the Societies, is improved management capability. Through seminars, consultancy services, research and stimulation of public awareness, the Institute endeavours to assist Red Cross Societies of Southern Africa to improve their organisation, recruitment of volunteers and their participation, financial management and fund-raising, project planning and implementation. The upgrading of the skills of individual officials and volunteers, the establishment of sound, basic financial, information and communication systems, the improvement of project preparation, monitoring and reporting are management training activities on which the future development of the Red Cross in Southern Africa will depend.

Development

IDOSARCS attempts to assist National Societies to develop new strategies of volunteer recruitment and participation in meaningful survival and developmental activities so that the Red Cross in the region will one day become self-reliant.

The Institute hopes that the Red Cross in Southern Africa may become an integral part of community life rather than a fire brigade from outside.

Consultancy

The training, consultancy and research activities coordinated by IDOSARCS are invariably sponsored by the joint efforts of cooperating partners guided by the seven principles of the Red Cross.

Data Collection

The Institute seeks to collect, store, and disseminate relevant information among all interested National Red Cross Societies and Associated agencies on the hardships encountered in disasters in Southern Africa which could prove useful to societies in planning preventive and preparatory measures.

Mobilisation

The Institute seeks to involve individuals and institutes in the region with relevant knowledge, skills, and experience in the promotion and management of humanitarian concerns.

IDOSARCS has been created to be of assistance to all who may need to draw upon its services in the promotion of more effective Red Cross Management.

Accountability

IDOSARCS is run by an Executive Committee which is accountable to a General Assembly of all the Red Cross Societies participating in the regional programme. Currently an interim committee has been appointed to bring the Institute into existence.

Members of the Interim Executive Committee are Mr. Zacheus Nkosi (Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross — Chairman), Lady Ruth Khama (Botswana Red Cross), Dr. Musi Mokete (Lesotho Red Cross), Mrs Nomonde Mapetla (Lesotho Red Cross), Mrs Janet Mondlane (Mozambique Red Cross), Prof. Reg Austin (Zimbabwe Red Cross), and Mr. Goran Backstrand (Swedish Red Cross).

The Director of the Institute is Mr. Mothusi Mashologu from Lesotho and the Associ-

ate Director is Mr. Joao Zita, from Mozambique.

Support

The Institute has been launched with the generous support of Participating Red Cross Societies who have undertaken to meet the core costs of the Institute for an initial period of three to five years. The Operating Red Cross Societies of Southern Africa have pledged annual contributions to the Institute from 'their present meagre resources.

Appeals are being made for pledges to support specific operational activities of the Institute such as national, sub-regional and regional seminars as well as consultancies and research projects in accordance with an agreed Plan of Action. Initial activities in 1989/90 will be focussed on management training for National Headquarters staff including Secretaries General, Finance Officers, Planners, and Record Keepers. At the same time initial Management training will be organised for Provincial Secretaries who supervise development of branch activities in the field.

The first regional seminar for Provincial Secretaries was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 14 to 18 November 1988. The participants were two provincial secretaries from each National Red Cross Society in the Southern African Region. The seminar dealt with basic topics such as office organisation, elements of financial budgeting, project preparation and communication.

Agreements have been made with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to facilitate assistance to the Institute.

Peripatetic

IDOSARCS operates from offices in Harare but it is meant to be a peripatetic Institute, available to national Societies according to a planned programme of responses to needs. The first task of the directors of the Institute was to pay familiarisation visits to all the Operating Red Cross Societies in Southern Africa, and this was accomplished in September and October 1988.

Hope

The creation of IDOSARCS has been received with hope and enthusiasm as part of a new vision of the Red Cross in Southern Africa — a Red Cross rooted in the communities, striving for greater self-reliance, and combining relief with development.

Group of Youths in Need of Assistance

In Bulawayo a group of youths has started a self-help project. The group, consisting of 'O' level school-leavers started operating from A6107-Pumula in Bulawayo on the 23rd of February, 1989. They operate film shows. Films are ordered from Libra Films.

Name of the project: United Vision Nature of Activity: Film show and video filming

Area of operation: Countrywide Funds already established: \$1 900 supplied by volunteers and members justification of project: (aims and objectives):

- to provide entertainment to rural and urban populations,
- to create jobs for school-leavers,
- to train youths in filming,
- to perform in schools, halls and educational centres,
- to build film centres, and

video exhibitions.

Work

Implementation

- work performance is carried out by volunteers.
- the Youths Council is to be regularly informed of every purchase or hire.
- the Executive Committee decides on the issue of salaries.
- profit share is realised at the end of the year as per decision of the general meeting.

Amount Accumulated Since

20-4-1707	
Date	Films show gate taking
	and expenses
20 – 4 – 89	\$225,30
27 – 4 – 89	\$267,82
5 - 5 - 89	\$289,69

12-5-89	\$202,00
21 – 5 – 89	\$309,38
28-5-89	\$333,09
9-6-89	\$300.00

According to the records with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture (Matebeleland North, Bulawayo district) the group for youths (United Vision) is progressing. The Group could do better had intensive planning been done. With a small membership, United Vision has managed to buy lots of equipment and its members earn small salaries.

Proposed Structure of the Project

Troposed Structure	or the Project
President	Managing Director
Travel Manager	Director
Clerks	Foreman
Cashiers	Film Operators
Supervisors	Technicians
Mechanics	

South Africa's Nuclear Bomb: A Challenge to the International Community

By Donald P. Chimanikire of ZIDS

he significance of this article lies in the fact that it is meant to sensitise all the people in the Southern African region and indeed world-wide to the very real dangers of nuclear explosion by the racist Pretoria regime for the Frontline States, the African continent, and indeed the whole world.

Frantic efforts of the South African regime to develop its nuclear technology and installations, and to acquire nuclear weapons capability constitute a menace of alarming proportions and an urgent challenge to the international community. This is so when one takes into account that the regime in South Africa is unique in that it is based on and committed to racism. It has also an unparalleled record of defiance of the United Nations and of aggression against neighbouring states. It has not flinched from mass deportations of millions of people and massacres of peaceful demonstrators, including little children, in order to maintain the system of racist d_mination and exploitation.

There can be, therefore, no doubt that the South African regime seeks to acquire and



Dr. Donald Chimanikire

utilise nuclear capability in order to perpetuate that inhuman system, in defiance of world opinion and the norms of international morality, by threatening African states and peoples and all those opposed to apartheid. Africans and all progressive people have pleaded for more than 25 years for an end to collaboration with the Pretoria regime and for effective measures to prevent its military and nuclear build up. But a few powerful states, and a number of transnational corporations and institutions, have recklessly helped the South African regime in its plans. Though it refused to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it received more assistance than Parties to that Treaty. Even after it became clear that the Pretoria regime was on the verge of testing a nuclear device, its partners did little more than cajole it to sign the Treaty.

It should be remembered that, as the elimination of colonialism from this globe draws near and the continent of Africa looks forward to its total emancipation after centuries of slavery and humiliation, the Pretoria regime and its friends have created the threat of racist monster wielding nuclear weapons in order to retard and complicate the inevitable outcome in South Africa itself.

Nuclear Weaponry

Globally it is unfortunate, if not tragic, that

the development of nuclear weaponry is escallating at an alarming rate in the continuing arms race between the super powers. Each year, a staggering figure of US \$850 billion is spent on producing weapons of death and destruction as the super powers fight to stay a jump ahead of each other in the arms race. Despite the existence of stockpiles of nuclear weaponry capable of destroying the earth 30 times over, the arms race persists.

Everyone now is living under the shadow of death. And yet the majority of the people in Zimbabwe and other parts of the world are unaware of the threat posed to their existence by these nuclear stockpiles. Some do not care about nuclear weapons because they think this is something that will not affect them.

This ignorance, this complacency, must be eradicated from everyone. There is a need to remind everyone continually that a nuclear exchange will engulf everyone irrespective of distance from the epicentre of any nuclear holocaust. Citizens of the Third World must be told in loud and clear voices that the nuclear debate is not the business of Europeans, Americans and Soviets only but it is also theirs.

It must not be forgotten that nuclear technology and arms are spreading all over the world. In the case of the Southern African region and indeed for Africa as a whole, this development poses a serious political and security problem when, as is the case now, this technology falls in the irresponsible and trigger-happy hands of the racist Pretoria regime.

The Southern African states face direct threats from the civil and military nuclear installations in the racist republic. It is now common knowledge that the Pretoria regime possesses some nuclear capacities and capabilities and their possible targets are not a secret.

Uranium Resources

The Pretoria regime's nuclear energy activities began towards the end of the Second World War, when, at the request of the UK, the then South African Prime Minister Jan Smuts ordered a secret survey of the country's potential uranium resources to be undertaken. Subsequently, production of South Africa's uranium for export to the USA and UK, which needed additional and secure supplies of uranium for their expanding nuclear-weapon programme, began in 1952.

By 1955, 19 mines with 12 extracting plants were in operation, producing three thousand metric tones of uranium oxide per year. In return for these uranium supplies, the USA and Britain played a major role in training nuclear scientists and engineers from the racist republic.

Between 1955 and 1965, a total of 11 South Africans, including several eventual heads of research divisions within the South African Atomic Energy Board, participated along with many other foreign nationals in the US Argonne International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering. At the same

time, an agreement for nuclear co-operation with a 50-year duration was signed in 1957, under which other South Africans were trained at Oak Ridge, and the Safari Research Reactor and other research equipment were sold to South Africa.

By 1970, 90 South Africans had received training in the US under the agreement in nuclear science, engineering and physics, safety and associated subjects. Other if fewer, South African scientists were trained in the comparable nuclear research.

With a considerable number of nuclear expects at its disposal, the Pretoria regime started a pilot uranium enrichment plant in 1975. It is known that the enrichment process is necessary in the production of fuel for a civil nuclear reactor or for the production of weapon-grade uranium. This plant has since been expanded.

Koerberg Nuclear Power Plant

The first civil products of this programme were the twin reactors, Koerberg I and Koergerg II, of the Koerberg Nuclear Power Plant which were commissioned in 1984. These reactors were built and financed by French companies with financial guarantees from the French Government. Besides these facilities, racist South Africa has a national nuclear research centre at Pelindaba.

Apartheid South Africa has pursued a nuclear policy encouraged by the fact that it is one of the largest uranium producers in the world. Until recently, it was producing about 16 per cent of the uranium needed by the market economy countries. But its illegal occupation of Namibia and the resultant control of that country's uranium resources, racist South Africa has been able to increase considerably its share of the international uranium market. By 1984, uranium production in apartheid South Africa and Namibia had increased by 50 per cent.

Nearly two thousand people are employed by the South African Atomic Energy Boards at the Nuclear Research Centre at Pelindaba and Koerberg. This number indicates the Pretoria regime's commitment to its nuclear programme.

It should be stated that racist South Africa's nuclear programme could not have occurred without the active assistance of the USA, UK, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Israel. It is therefore no coincidence that these are the very countries which oppose international attempts to isolate the Pretoria regime particularly through the imposition of sanctions.

As a result of that assistance from, and cooperation with, these western countries, racist South Africa has acquired the technical capacity and capability to make nuclear weapons and the necessary means of delivery. It has an unsafeguarded enrichment facility capable of producing weapon-grade uranium. Furthermore, it has access at home to the technical skills and expertise needed for a military nuclear programme.

In terms of the necessary means of delivery, the Pretoria regime possesses a variety

of suitable delivery systems, mostly high-performance aircraft. For example, its Mirage Fl's and Ill's, Canberras and Bucaneers could all carry a first or early generation fission weapon weighing from 450 to 1 000 kilogrammes of the sort that the apartheid regime is capable of producing. Larger, buldier and heavier weapons from 2 500 to 4 500 kilogrammes could be delivered by commercial aircraft or military transport.

We have dwelt on the development of racist South Africa's nuclear industry in order to indicate the extent to which that country is directly involved in the development of nuclear energy. The question which we should all ask is: What are the objectives and goals of that nuclear programme and their implications for the Frontline States and for Africa? What must be our response to the programme? These are the issues we want to address ourselves to now.

South Africa's Intentions

Racists South Africa's intentions in the nuclear field are far from being honourable. In August 1977, a nuclear weapon test site was discovered in the Kalahari desert. A month later on September 22, a "double flash of light" in the South Atlantic was observed by US satellite, indicating the possibility of a nuclear explosive test. Faced with growing international pressure because of these discoveries, the Pretoria regime denied that it had nuclear weapons and that it intended to conduct any nuclear explosive tests.

However, that denial was suspect for the Pretoria regime refused permission to allow representatives of the international community access to the possible nuclear test site. Besides, apartheid South Africa has persistently objected to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We can only see sinister motives behind this stubborn attitude

In order to understand racist South Africa's nuclear objectives and their implications for the sub-region and the African continent. we must place this problem in the context of the evil system of apartheid. On one hand, we have a regime fighting desperately to preserve its privileged position based on apartheid and on the other, we have the growing internal opposition to apartheid by the masses of South Africa and the liberation movements, ANC and PAC. Added to this scenario, we have the Frontline States which have for years expressed their strong abhorrence and opposition to that system. This opposition makes them, the Frontline States, a target for unprovoked attacks by the Pretoria regime.

Seen in this context of the struggle waged by two opposing sides to preserve and destroy apartheid respectively, racist South Africa's acquisition and use of nuclear weapons would not be inconsistent with its policy of dominating the Southern African region politically, militarily and economically. In real terms, this domination would entail the following.

 Intimidating African governments so that they refrain from supporting the

- liberation movements of the ANC, PAC and SWAPO;
- Extended destabilisation of the region through direct or indirect involvement and interference in the affairs of each of the Frontline States:
- Demoralising black South Africans and thereby weakening internal opposition;
- The perpetuation of apartheid and oppression within South Africa itself and the denial of independence to Namibia; and,
- The weakening of independent Southern Africa states' opposition to racist South Africa's policy of bantustans.

In time too, the Pretoria regime would extend its regional hegemony over much of Africa which is its long-term objective. It is known that the Pretoria regime has been actively engaged in covert acts to establish bases in supposedly friendly countries in Southern Africa, West Africa and the Horn of Africa. What is the purpose of these bases if not to attack neighbouring states in those regions? Given the extreme nervousness of the Pretoria regime and its aptitude for irrational response, we cannot easily shrug off the possibility of its use of nuclear weapons against the region and the African continent as a whole.

It has been argued that the diplomatic and political risks of South Africa's deployment of nuclear weapons would be high and quite possibly, disastrous if these weapons were ever used. However, past experience in the region suggests otherwise. The racist regime openly engaged in naked acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, and it has run no risks from the International Community. Quite the opposite, it is receiving help and encouragement from its allies in the West.

Curb Nuclear Power

The introduction of nuclear weapons to the African continent and particularly in such a volatile region as Southern Africa, will upset many years' efforts to spare the African continent from the nuclear arms race and to make it a nuclear-free zone. What then shall we do to eradicate this manace which constitutes dangers and ominous dimensions for us?

First and foremost, everyone must play an active role in local and international attempts to curb the proliferation of nuclear armaments and in promoting the peaceful use of radio isotopes. The fact that the effects of nuclear war, whether by the racist Pretoria regime or any of the super-powers, will spread beyond the borders of the belligerents gives us the political as well as moral right to protest against the nuclear policies of apartheid South Africa and its allies. Since independence, the leaders of Zimbabwe have at home and abroad, constantly spoke in favour of nuclear disarmament so that the vast amounts of money spent on nuclear weapons research and development could be used to alleviate many of the problems facing mankind today.

Secondly, the Zimbabwe media and other Third World media must play a vanguard role in educating all the people on the stark realities of the present arms race and stockpiling of weapons of mass-destruction. The issue has become more of a political than military one. The continuing proliferation of nuclear weapons and the arms race is of serious consequences on the socio-economic development of our countries and the rest of the Third World. The cost of preparing these weapons is having a disastrous effect on developing countries including Zimbabwe, as vast resources are poured into the arms race which could otherwise be spent on our development projects.

People must, therefore, unite and appeal to the nuclear powers to comprehend the gravity of the international situation caused by the arms race and super power rivalry. They should spare no efforts in convincing them of the urgent need to hold serious talks to stop this made race and to destroy their nuclear arsenals. The very survival of mankind requires immediate positive action not only on the part of the big powers but also on the part of the small nations.

It is an important responsibility for each and everyone to protect the precious earth from the tragedy of war, particularly from the horrors of nuclear weapons. We owe it to our children and the coming generations to establish a world rid of the fear of war and nuclear armaments. We must, therefore, add our voices to those of other international groups which are making great efforts to put a stop to the arms race and nuclear proliferation. Zimbabweans like everyone else cannot afford to be passive and complacent. They must therefore, fully support the initiatives of all peace movements advocating the total eradication of all nuclear arms and all other armaments.

INF Treaty

In this context, the INF Treaty between the super powers is a step in the right direction. The super powers must be urged to work more for a general and complete disarmament which will constitute a giant step in the creation of a safe world, one without nuclear fear. In such a world, the Pretoria regime would not secure refuge anywhere for its nuclear programme.

As we anticipate a free Namibia in December this year, we should send a clear message to the Botha regime that its nuclear weapons will never intimidate us in our resolve to ensure the speedy destruction of the monster of apartheid.

Instead, the people of Zimbabwe and other Frontline States must steadfastly continue to support the militant masses in South Africa and their liberation movements, the ANC and PAC, in their struggle for liberation.

Racist South Africa needs to be told that its militarist and adventurist posture within the Southern African region will end in futility. Zimbabwe history and indeed, that of Angola and Mozambique should serve as a reminder to the Botha regime that its military does not make it invincible. The writing is clearly on the wall.

The international community, especially the West, must be urged to apply pressure on racist South Africa so that it can abandon its nuclear programme and destroy the nuclear weapons in its possession. Furthermore, an appeal to the international community to completely break all forms of contact with the Pretoria regime. Such endeavours, coupled with the armed struggle waged by the people of South Africa, will lead to the death of apartheid and the establishment of peace within our region.

Conclusion

Despite South Africa's acknowledged threat to international peace and security and its aggressive behaviour in the southern African region, the major Western powers remain determined to continue collaborating with the Pretoria regime in the nuclear field.

This long partnership is developing and South Africa's nuclear capability is said to involve only "peaceful nuclear" collaboration. But we all know that it is through the transfer of nuclear technology, expertise, equipment and other forms of support that apartheid South Africa has acquired its nuclear weapon capability. In a real sense it is precisely through their partnership in the South African nuclear programme and the information gained there from that these powers have convincing evidence about Pretoria's nuclear weapon capability. Without such knowledge it is unlikely that public warnings would have been issued to the Vorster regime in 1977 not to proceed with its proposed Kalahari Desert test.

When one considers the full implications of an apartheid atomic bomb it is possible to see the monstrous gravity of the crime committed by all those outside powers which have helped to create a nuclear Frankenstein in Africa. It is no use pretending that they either made a series of consistent mistakes in encouraging nuclear collaborations with South Africa or were not aware of Pretoria's ambition to acquire nuclear weapon capability. They have been warned repeatedly about the danger by the South African liberation movement, by Africa and the international anti-apartheid community. They chose to ignore all the appeals and warnings.

The international community has the responsibility to ensure not only that effective measures are taken to stop the development of South Africa's nuclear weapon programme but also to require the dismantling of all nuclear installations in that country. All forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa must be ended and, if the Pretoria regime persists with the nuclear plans, the United Nations will need to impose mandatory sanctions in order to counteract South Africa's enormous threat to world peace.

The African Food Crisis Rages on Unchecked

frica still smarts from the ravages of hunger. Like an unconquerable hero, hunger has reigned supreme, trampling on its opponents and subduing them on the way leaving only desparate ones clinging onto their safety catches with untold desparation. The plight of Africa, to any sane and progressive individual, organisation or nation, calls for immediate and this time concrete attention. I wonder if the world is content on devouring media accounts of the beleaguered continent, reciting such suffering. Shall we stand aloof while mankind perish?

For centuries it was on the receiving end as human and other resources were plundered by the West. As if this was not enough. another more serious plunder under colonialism occurred resulting in the loss of many a life across the continent during national liberation struggle, only to inherit a ravaged economy. In order to survive therefore, Africa had no option but to pile upon other debts left behind by former colonial masters. The womb of colonialism still links itself to Africa with an umblical cord in an exploitative relationship. The African food crisis was born long ago. It now exists in the form of a Western recipe of hunger. With careful manoeuvring the subjection of Africa into exploitation has been maintained.

In Africa, there are more of small scale farmers than large scale commercial producers. These small scale farmers exist in a world economic system which increasingly punishes them who were traditionally involved in food production.

However, the continent engages in an extensive production of cash crops for export to western markets at the expense of food crops. The transnational corporations who run some plantations in African countries place their own profits above the healthy development of a balanced local economy. Hence peasant or communal farmers become wage labourers, if they are lucky that is because they may become landless and unemployed. Resultantly they face hunger and become newsworthy as the western media combs Africa for such and related stories

Foreign Aid

It does not augur well for an economy to depend on a couple of cash crops because it becomes vulnerable to fluctuations in world market prices. From 1980 to 1983 African commodity prices dropped by 22 percent while imported western goods continued to rise. The ailing economies are further made to depend on cash crops by the need for foreign exchange.

Some people have held the view that International Monetary Fund and western aid programmes have caused havoc to Africa's ailing economies. They say that Africa has used wrong western models of development. Large scale green revolution techniques not only undermine the efforts of small scale farmers but displaces them from business. Also, these farmers can not afford improved and expensive techniques from western style economies of scale.

Droughts which have been persistent have also contributed to this continent's food crisis. More so, aid with commercial links (business as aid deals) has helped worsen the crisis. The donors distort priorities for the development assistance thereby gaining from such deals. Some aid is dictated upon Africa so much that it does not have any latitude or say in how to go about utilising it. This sort of aid has contributed to the continent heavily depending on the west. Aid should go to poorest people in poorest countries, and should not have any strings attached so that the recipients can have much say in how to utilise the aid according to the priorities of the receiving country.



Aid is not a solution to global poverty because food aid, for example, does more harm than good by marginalising and discouraging local production.

Some aid is misdirected into inappropriate areas. Moreover, come aid or not, governments should have priorities which aim at waging a war against hunger with careful planning in order to increase food production. Also, the development process over the past quarter century has multiplied the problems of both the rich and the poor countries as well as those of the individuals within them. In all countries, the creativity and potential of people is unlimited but still life lacks a fulness as resources continue to be misused and major political and social contradictions remain unsolved.

Findings

There is need to research into a new development strategy while carrying over the positive elements of the present strategy. The United Nations Asian Development Institute writes that the central issue of our times is the widening gap between the Third World and developed countries - apparently referring to the findings of the 1968 World Bank Pearson Commission. The commission recommended that to narrow this gap Third World countries must achieve a six percent growth rate per annum while developed countries reduce their trade barriers at the same time increasing private foreign assistance. It also recommended a resource transfer of one percent of Gross National Product from developed to developing countries; but it is clear that "from the outset.

... the Pearson Commission had underplayed the magnitude of the world crisis that was looming and soft-pedalled the extraordinary privileges of the rich countries in an attempt to re-instate the earlier one world myth. Their view of development itself was set within the old framework . . . and made no attempt to go beyond it."

The redefinition of development should be based on the actual historical experiences of both the poor and rich countries. The existing crisis is a result of unequal economic relationships between a few dominant countries and the majority of the dominated. The crisis also, is a result of a system of exploitation which profits a power structure based largely in the industrialised world.

The United Nations Asian Development Institute's economist, Pona Wagnaraja said that "development should be of every man and every woman of the whole man and woman and not just the growth of things. Development geared to the satisfaction of needs beginning with the basic needs of the poor who constitute the world's majority: at the same time development to ensure the humanisation of man by the satisfaction of his needs for expression, creativity, conviviality and for deciding his own destiny". The economist was presenting a paper at the first Inter-regional Meeting on Development Research, Communication and Education held in Brighton, England from September 12 to 16 in 1976.

In the 1980s, the developing countries accounted for 61 percent of the territory of the world. Despite that the industrial production of these countries amounted to only seven percent of the industrial output.

Colonial Plunder

However, the long colonial rule, the plunder-

ous exploitation of the African and labour resources by imperialist countries contributed to this low turnout and ruining the economies of this continent. The bulk of the developing countries still cannot break the grip of the world capitalist economy and remain unequal partners in the world capitalist market, their economic structures often being oriented towards meeting the demands of the monopolies of the developed capitalist countries. Unequal exchange, the plunder of natural resources, high interest rates and repayment terms for foreign debts all determine the economic opportunities for overcoming backwardness.

Possible Solutions

There is an urgent need to accelerate the development of agricultural science beyond the present levels in Africa while at the same time establishing agricultural research centres to study and disseminate new farming methods agreeing with geographical conditions and climate of the African countries. It is not simple to introduce new farming at short notice.

While it is essential to go along with cooperation agreements by sending students abroad, methods learnt are not suitable for home conditions but for the countries in which they study. The result is that you gain nothing from the education of students abroad. There are areas however (like animal husbandry) where knowledge brought from abroad might work. Knowledge brought from abroad should first of all be tested through experiments before it is implemented and disseminated countrywide. Implementation, therefore, of imported technology should be gradual over a long period of time to avoid disasters or damaging your agricultural sectors.

Also when these students are posted abroad, there is a difficulty of trying to learn a foreign language mostly for up to two years before the actual course is commenced. It is therefore essential to find the cheapest and most useful way of solving this problem. A country could either send students with linguistic knowledge abroad or invite foreign experts to train them at home.

If African countries are to adopt foreign technology, they should do so in keeping with their respective conditions (in the light of their climatic and soil conditions). This war against hunger should take many forms with research centres conducting studies into seeds because planting good seeds results in the boosting of output while at the same time engaging in seed breeding. Africa should train agricultural scientists and technicians who look into seed-breeding in order to obtain its own good seeds suited to its climatic and soil conditions. This should be done to avoid the 1981 situation when imported seeds sold between \$2 000 and \$3 000 per tonne, which is too high if Africa has to purchase it for planting. The established research centres should pioneer the setting up of seed farms in all provinces or districts from which the seeds produced are sold to farmers and the knowledge imparted to them as well.

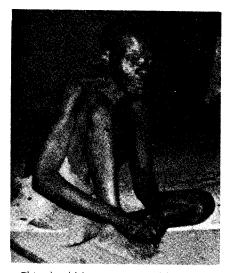
Fertilizer demand is too high and this calls for research and study into alternative fertilizers or manuring systems than depending on dear chemical ones because Africa cannot afford chemical plants right now. Green manuring should therefore be encouraged because it is cheap and affordable. At the same time Africa should not opt for too dear machines at the expense of conventional ones.

Irrigated plots and plantations should also be encouraged with the full utilisation of dam and underground water.

Agricultural textbooks should be modified in order to suit home conditions, if necessary they should be newly compiled to suit the actual conditions of our continent.

Incentives

The success of Africa's war against hunger hinges on giving incentives to peasants, small scale and also large scale commercial farmers in the form of regular producer price increases to farmers to compensate them for the changes in the cost of production and with a view to increasing output. The farmers who need more promotion than any other group of farmers are the communal or peasant farmers and small scale commercial farmers. Zimbabwe has done so and succeded in feeding its population while exporting surpluses still remaining with enough for emergencies.



This should be accompanied by government's bold decision to constantly give consumer price increases (selling). This should also go with the establishment of farming system research units to look into the farmers' constraints and priorities.

"We feel encouraged to diversify our agricultural sector," said the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe when he received the 1988 Africa Prize For Leadership For the Sustainable End of Hunger, "to encompass more crops, thus broadening the nutritional base and creating new possibilities for rural development and employment. A sound agricultural base facilitates the realisation of forward and backward linkages with industry . . .

"We all know of the harrowing pictures of haggard women and men and, above all,

children with bony imitations of normal limbs and sunken eyes, all silhouted against a blazing sun and all teetering towards certain death in some remote wind-swept plain on our continent . . . The television camera has told the story of how death from the ravages of hunger can be so cruel and painful and yet so common. Can we escape responsibility whoever we are? Can we stand aloof and switch off the offending pictures from our television screens in favour of more acceptable fare? We surely ought to say NO to hunger in an age of grain mountains and the technological revolution . . .

"While food handouts bring welcome relief — indeed life itself — to the starving, foreign assistance programmes ought to be directed towards improving the productive infrastructure and capacities of the recipient countries."

There was the Cairo Plan of Action which came up with various recommendations; it ended in talks. There was much talk without concrete measures. It is intriguing and saddening to note that hardly any of these intelligent recommendations and suggestions

were implemented. There is too much tongue-wagging at the expense of real work. If only the hungry could eat words, Africa would recover. There is need to translate various declarations into implementable plans appropriate to respective countries.

Backup services

Zimbabwe's success story has hinged on the President's and government's active support to the peasant farmer by making available credit facilities and a network of extension services and research facilities hence backup services to the agricultural industry.

But still the war is not yet over with a few countries well up. Africa has got to be liberated from the ravages of hunger that have formented it for so long. This is because out of every seven people in Africa, one of them is starving with the actual starvation figure being estimated at over 70 million people. Shall we still stand aloof while humanity in excess of 70 million face sure death?

Some people who do not understand Africa's problems have gone around the continent giving unworthy advisory services to problems they do not understand. Assistance should go into Africa's priority areas and its people should have more say in how to go about such assistance. The prospect of overturning this situation seems bleak with African governments being plagued by low commodity prices, high interest rates and debts which are huge in proportion to foreign exchange earnings.

The food crisis in Africa rages on. At a time when we would expect positive trends in this war against hunger, there is absolute poverty with the continent's economy seemingly lying in ruins. For how long shall we divert resources into non-priority areas to improve people's living conditions? It is now or never.

World Celebrates 50th Anniversary of World War Two

he most devastating of all wars, the Second World War, left the world in shambles, claimed unaccountable numbers of lives, caused damages whose value is inestimably high and unknown; and 50 years later, the world still vividly recollects the untold suffering of the human race and hence celebrates its anniversaries annually.

It is therefore essential and imperative to go back in memory, build on our past for a better future in the much desired hope of preventing such other occurances for the attainment of global peace.

The war, which began when Germany unleashed its wrath on Poland, unfolded into a global war involving virtually every nation on the planet in one way or another. The tyrannical nation then consumed human and other resources in its desparate effort to conquer and dominate the world. It was all futile, however.

In Zimbabwe, these celebrations take on a significance in that the anniversary coincides with the national days when the country commemorates and pay homage to those of its sons and daughters who died during the national liberation war. The celebrations will be marked by a photo-exhibition donation by the Polish Embassy to the Gweru Army Museum depicting the Polish participation in the World War Two.

"In Zimbabwe, we are preparing a couple of meetings commemorating this event. Mainly, we will concentrate on the exhibition at the Gweru Army Museum as well as on a meeting with veterans from the Polish community living in Zimbabwe, with veterans of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, representatives from the Zimbabwe National Army and diplomats," said Comrade Mirostaw Dackiewiz, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Zimbabwe.

Celebrations

"The celebrations," he said, "are going to take place all over the world as very many countries were involved in World War Two. We can only invite Zimbabwean veterans to our exhibition in Gweru. We plan to donate a photo-exhibition and items depicting the Polish participation in World War Two."

Poland (and indeed the world) was the shocked throng that, amid a hail of German bombs and shells, congested the roads in panic-stricken flight eastwards. The hapless refugees nevertheless clung to the illusion that, though victims of a tragedy, an end would shortly be put to their tribulations. It was believed that the fortunes of war would soon turn and the initial setbacks give way

to victories; there were even diehard dreamers of a march on Berlin. On the crest of such illusions cheering crowds gathered outside the French and British embassies in Warsaw following the declaration of war on Nazi Germany. The myth of the might of these countries, which would instantly reverse the tide, was overpowering.

The Second World War gave rise to reevaluations in many fields undreamed of by
philosophers. A completely new geopolitical
configuration has come into being and the
world has both grown stupendously since
— numbering no longer 60 but 160 states
and almost five billion people — and at the
same time shrunk as a result of modern
transportation, communication, satellites and
computers. But this state of affairs also faces
a global challenge from nuclear energy,
natural resources, overpopulation and
threats to the environment.

In the 50 years since the war, political thinking in the world has failed to keep pace with these tremendous changes and endeavoured to confront them with outdated methods derived from antagonism, the use of force and self-interest. We are now witnessing the burgeoning of a new approach to international relations which is bringing the curtain down once and for all on the world war era.

Human Rights

The stage seems set for the opening of a new epoch, the marks of which will be global thinking, a sense of responsibility for the new world of its future and a need for broad international relations and cooperation in every field. While we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of World War II, we should do so with the rights of the human being in mind.

On December 10, 1948, the United General Assembly declared that, "Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barberous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind whereas it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression. that human rights should be protected by the rule of law . . . whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedom is

Forty-one years have now passed since the declaration which was born with the fearful experiences of the war and the genocide per-

petrated by the totalitarian governments. This was meant to prevent a recurrence of vile and criminal behaviour. There must be legally instituted safeguards translating human rights into concrete terms.

Fascism and Occupation

The armed conquest began with Poland. This in itself was a violation of human rights. The conquest spread to Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg. These were to be fused within the prospective framework of the "Great Germany". France's land fraction was once occupied in the manner Poland was. Germany, was a super-discriminatory and exterminating force under the iron leadership of Adolf Hitler, and also masquarading as some kind of 'liberator'. The inhabitants of the occupied lands were to be reduced to slave status.

Hatred of 'subhumans' and communism ordained that the spreading of the new Nazi order was persued primarily by means of terror and genocide of an even more violent and ruthless intensity than in Poland and mass pillage and devastation. This plan for the extermination on a scale and by technics without precedent in history of a whole people, 'race of sub-humans'. The Polish people hence decided to form a government in exile. There was a forcible Germanization of preselected and in addition internally differentiated population.

Poland stood in the way of a German offensive against the Soviet Union. "The basis on which criminal law was evolved in the direction required by Nazi needs was the shifting of the emphasis in viability from the nature of the act to the person of the perpetrator. That made possible the construction of a mythologized enemy and 'subhuman' in the shape, alongside the Jew. of the Pole and the inhabitants of the USSR. Such an approach and propagation of rules of conduct in its spirit paved the way to waging war in a manner designed to wipe out adversaries completely lacking in human qualities, says the Polish Interpress Agency.

There was police terror, concentration camps like Treblinka or Sobibor referred here as 'instant extermination camps'. This was accompanied by plundering and economic exploitation of occupied countries.

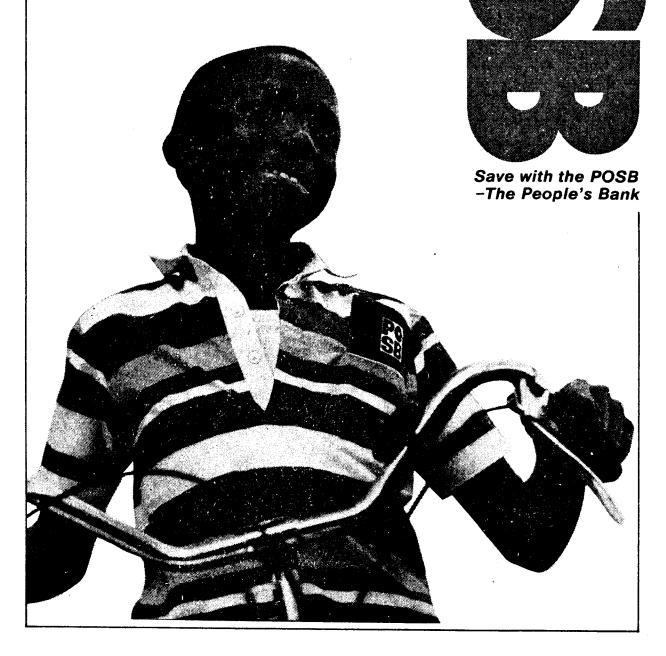
The Warsaw Uprising

The Warsaw uprisings of the First and Second of October 1944 were characterised by underground resistance states and the formation of a government in exile, first based in Paris and after France's defeat in London. The Home Army High Command led the People

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Morning - 1st September 1939 Germany Soldiers breaking the boom while invading Polish border

at home. It was a political-military body connected with the Polish Government in exile. There were pro-London and Pro-USSR factions. The home army numbered 380 390 with the People's army numbering 45 897. The idea of an all-out armed uprising was the one the pro-London factions had staked in September 1939 in the form of a general national insurrection in the last part of the war subsequently leading to victory. In the uprising, civilians spontaneously offered their support. They established civilian authorities, block committees, field kitchens, hospitals, first aid units, rescue and fire brigades, gunsmiths' shop and shops manufacturing incendiary bottles.

Allied powers sometimes gave logistical and moral support. On September 13, 1939 the 47th Soviet army and First Polish Infantry division siezed Prague and reached the eastern bank of the Vistula river leading to the signing of the capitulation treaty which ensured the combatants' rights in line with the Geneva convention of July 27, 1929 to all soldiers who participated in the Warsaw uprising. Warsaw civilians evacuated into transit camps, that is Pruszkow ans Vrsus.

Resultantly 90 000 people were sent to labour camps in Germany with nearly 60 000 being deported to Nazi concentration camps like Gross-Rosen Stutthof, Ravensbruck, Auschwitz and Sachsnhansen. The Germans violated the capitulation treaty leading to 18 000 people dying or going

missing, 25 000 being wounded, 180 000 civilians dying in the 63 day uprising. With so much suffering, loss of human and material resources, Warsaw was finally liberated on January 17, 1948 with seventy percent of its buildings reduced to ground level delapidation.

Quoting Himmler, one of the notorious German superiors ordering the destruction of Warsaw, "If there are no military considerations regarding fortification, the city is to be razed down to its foundations. Before destroying Warsaw, all materials, textiles, and furniture are to be removed. The main task belongs to the civilian administration. This city has to completely disappear from the surface of the earth," he declared from his headquarters on October 12, 1944, "and is to serve as a reloading point for Wehrmacht. Not even a stone should be left unturned. All buildings are to be razed to the ground. Quarters for the army are to be in basements — no hotels exist any more. Only the technical facilities and buildings of the railroad are to remain."

For millions of Poles, the Warsaw uprising became a symbol of invincible struggle for freedom and dignity of the nation, independence and sovereignty existence of the Polish sate.

Military Arm

The Polish resistance was the second largest to the Soviet Union. The Nazis schemed to

wipe Poland off the map and also to biologically annihilate the nation. It lost 6 028 000 people in World War Two. It had a total of 380 000 soldiers. The resistance movement introduced new values to public life, integrating the nation, bringing about its democratisation, political activation, extension of schooling and raising the sense of national consciousness and solidarity. The Polish army, participated in several fronts with the allied powers in the fight against fascism and Nazi Germany.

In such circumstances, war seemed to have become a necessity since the process of reflection having been stifled, it alone appeared to fulfill the hopes awakened; and so began the mass crime on which the curtain rose on Poland. Had the nations subjected to totalitarian rule been truly sovereign nations welded from sovereign human beings and citizens guided by reason and love of neighbour and in a situation of inner freedom and freedom of mutual information via their own reflections rather than mendacious propaganda, it is doubtful that the war would have been unleashed.

By celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Second World War, we are celebrating its end which marked an end to human suffering and unleashed the highest human and material resources, numbers and cost, and the beginning of a new dawn of peace and tranquility. By so doing we will build a future devoid of conflicts but stability and development for the betterment of mankind. \square

Turkey Defies UN Arms Embargo — South Africa Participates in International Defence Exhibition

he World Campaign, following extensive investigations, has confirmed that it is with the direct cooperation of the Turkish authorities that Armscor of South Africa was able to participate in the International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition (IDEA 89) in Ankara from 2 to 6 May, 1989. IDEA 89 is officially supported by the Turkish, a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs b) Ministry of National Defence c) Defence Industry Development Administration, and d) Civil Aviation Association.

On 5 May 1989 the World Campaign sent an urgent cable to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and urged the Government to "remove the South African items from the fair, to apprehend all those who have been involved in this breach of the United Nations Arms Embargo and to confiscate all the items which have been brought into Turkey and are of South African origin." The cable also stated: "It is possible that the South African regime has through the use of intermediaries managed to get its products shown at the fair."

Further cables were sent to Prime Minister Ozal on 9 May and on 30 May with representations also being made to the Turkish Ambassador to the UN on 5 May and the Ambassador to Norway from 8 May onwards. When no reply was received to any of these communications, a meeting was requested on 31 May with the Turkish Ambassador in Oslo by the World Campaign. This request by Mr. Rerulf Steen, (Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Advisory Committee) and Mr. Abdul S. Minty, (Director) was refused.

Participation by South Africa in IDEA 89

is in direct breach of the Arms Embargo against South Africa imposed by the UN Security Council. Resolution 558 (1984) clearly "Requests all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa". Since Chile allowed South Africa to take part in an arms exhibition in 1986 the World Campaign called for a special decision on this subject. The Security Council adopted Resolution 591 (1986) and in paragraph 7 "Calls upon all States to prohibit the import or entry of all South African armaments for display in international fairs and exhibitions under their jurisdiction". The Turkish Government has clearly violated these solemn decisions of the UN Security Council, has so far refused to respond to all representations and has failed to provide any explanation.

Chile is the only country which had so far violated the UN decision. South Africa took part in the FIDA 88 exhibition in Santiago in March 1988.

Breach of Resolution

Turkey is the first NATO member to breach the Security Council's Resolution 591 adopted in November 1986. This new development has very grave and far-reaching implications if it represents a decision by the Turkish Government to increase military collaboration with the South African regime. The Pretoria regime is desperate to have access via a NATO member to all other Alliance countries in order to both import and export arms. Armscor considers its participation in IDEA 89 as a major "breakthrough" and stated in Ankara: "Our participation is a cons-

cious effort to increase South Africa's export of arms".

The World Campaign has also established that at the IDEA 89 show Armscor representatives (who had been provided with entry visas by the Turkish authorities) paid special attention to ground to air missile systems which are needed by the South African Defence Force. It will be recalled that both the French and British governments recently expelled South African diplomats from Paris and London because of the attempts by South Africa to illegally obtain details about the British Blow-pipe and Starstreak missile systems.

About 28 countries were represented at the IDEA 89 exhibition and the World Campaign is obtaining further details in order to ensure that in future all exhibitions where South Africa is allowed to participate are boycotted by others. Representations will be made to the appropriate governments and companies.

The World Campaign is also taking up the matter with the Secretary General of NATO Mr. Manfred Womer and with all NATO governments ensure that the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa is strictly implemented by all its members.

The World Campaign is also aware that the Turkish Government is considering the purchase of the South African G5 155mm Howitzer and will make representations to Ankara not to purchase this gun even if the sale is conducted via Chile where some units are to be assembled.

Forty Five Years of People's Poland

ost war Poland has not forgotten the war effort of their soldiers in 1939-1945. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, which symbolises the memory of all those who fell in the struggle for the freedom of Poland, next to the names of towns commemorating the struggle in September 1939; the struggle of soldiers of the resistance movement at home and abroad, the battle of the reborn Polish Army from Lenino to Berlin contains names of places where soldiers of the Polish Army in the West fought.

The most blood-drenched war in the history of the Polish state, the Second World War, reeked vast devastation among the people and the country's assets. Poland suffered enormous losses during the war. Over six mil-

lion lives were lost in death camps, in pacifications and street executions. Warsaw, Gdansk, Wrodaw, tens of smaller towns lay in ruins and thousands of villages were burnt.

The whole thing was the liking of Hitler who in August 1939 said in a briefing that, "The destruction of Poland comes first and even if war breaks in the West the destruction of Poland shall be given priority." He told his generals to kill without mercy or pity, men, women and children of Polish ancestry and Polish speech. "Only in this way we shall gain the living space we need... Poland shall be depopulated and then colonised by Germans. Be tough and ruthless, act faster and more brutal than others", he said.

In his Reichstag speech in September 1939,



Hitler said the reasons for invading Poland were border violations which of course the Germans had in fact orchestrated themselves.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland and the Polish Army could not match the Germans in terms of quality and sophistication of armament and materials. Hitler promised his soldiers that they would march across Poland in triumph without losses but that was proved wrong. Poland reacted with a defence war which lasted 36 days.

After the defeat in September 1939, tens of thousands of Poles left the occupied country to continue fighting against the occupiers from wherever they saw possible. This was one of the reasons why Polish soldiers fought on all fronts in the Second World War. The other reason being that they were fighting against a common enemy with those countries they were based in.

Government in Exile

The defeat suffered in the defence war of 1939 did not break the Polish nation's will to struggle. The Poles in their Nazi-occupied country and abroad largely demonstrated a wide spread drive to continue the war against Nazi Germany to regain freedom and independence. Exponents of those aspirations were the Polish state and military authorities re-established in exile.

On September 30, 1939, General Wladyslaw Sikosski established the Government of the Polish Republic and became the Prime Minister and the minister for the military affairs

The government in exile, which later shifted to London from Paris, had the main objective of its activity, the regaining of independence by Poland which was to be served by the struggle of the Polish soldiers at the side of their Western allies.

In September 1939, the Germans failed to confine their invasion of Poland to a scale of a local conflict. By their aggression they unleashed a world war. Poland was the first country in Europe which did not capitulate and broke the chain of so-called peaceful conquest by the Third Reich.

The biggest battle fought by the underground was the Warsaw uprising — the only such insurgency in occupied Europe in terms of duration, scale and character of enemy losses. Underground Poland recreated the main elements and attributes of the Polish state to come. Political life flourished in the form of political organisations.

Hitler once said, "If there are no military considerations regarding fortification, the city (Warsaw) is to be razed down to its foundations. Before destroying Warsaw, all materials, textiles and furniture are to be removed".

He added, "This city has to completely disappear from the surface of the earth and it is to serve as a reloading point for Wehrmacht. Not a stone is to be left unturned. All buildings are to be razed to the ground".

July Manifesto

Taking this into consideration Polish people



1944 First Polish Soldiers coming for the first liberation of their country after 5 years of Germany occupation

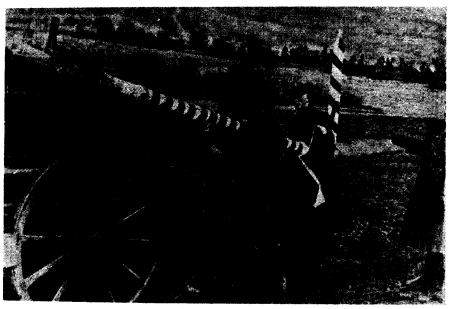
have every reason to celebrate July 22 as the day of Poland's rebirth because this was the day the July Manifesto (1944) was proclaimed by the first People's Government in the history of Poland, the Polish National Liberation Committee.

The July Manifesto mapped out the main ideological and political lines of state authority announcing a comprehensive programme of reforms rooted in socialism. Before the World War II, Poland was a capitalist state, the government changed often. Socialists, national democrats and nationalists participated in them.

under the next 6 year plan and by 1950 the volume of industrial output already matched the 1938 levels.

Presently Poland boast of some two million people with higher education because after the war illiteracy as a social phenomenon was eradicated. Free and universal schooling on all levels was introduced.

Of fundamental importance to the consolidation of people in Poland was the unification of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party which merged into the Polish United Workers Party and a programme of industrialisation was mapped out.



Poles putting back their border posts in 1945

The post war heroic years of Poland were characterised by reconstruction of industry, raising from ashes the rubble-strawn cities and villages, getting transportation on the move again, giving home to the hundreds of thousands of Polish compatriots returning from wartime wonderings and from extermination camps and sites of slave labour.

Reconstruction of the country was covered by the 3 year construction plan, expanded

The 1960s saw further expansion in Poland's raw materials through the starting of copper mines, smelters and a sulphur basin. This made Poland a major exporter of these primary products. However, there was lack of long-term strategy of socio-economic development. This coupled with the inflexible, excessively centralised system of administration of the state and the economy, slowed advances in living standards contrary

to the people's expectations.

During the 1970s, with financing through foreign credit, the economy picked up more momentum and there was an increase in the volume of consumer market supplies, development of the automotive and electronic industry.

The policy of renewal, reforms and national reconciliation initiated after the upheavals of 1980 and 1981 bore fruit in the form of a meeting of different political forces at the round table and is the first since 1947 elections in which legal differentiated opposition took part. On the 45th Anniversary of the July Manifesto it can be said that the Polish nation is making a synthesis of its ex-

periences concerning the Polish statehood throughout the entire 20th century.

The Ambassador of Poland to Zimbabwe, Comrade Mirostaw Dackiewicz said, "In Poland during the Nazi occupation as well as in Zimbabwe during the colonial times, racism was the common feature. Both nations were oppressed and fought against the oppressors".

Zimbabwe last April celebrated its 9th anniversary of majority rule and in August, the whole nation will be commemorating all heroes who fought for the liberation of the country. In Zimbabwe there is a historic place, the National Heroes Acre where all fallen heroes are put to rest. The Poles still

remember efforts of their soldiers who fought in 1939 to 1945 to free their country from Nazi occupation. They have built the Tomb of the Unknown soldier in Warsaw, which symbolises the memories of all those who fell in the struggle to liberate Poland.

The Germans constructed one of the biggest concentration camps in Poland, Auschwitz, where hundreds of thousands people were executed daily. The type of atrocity can be related to the Nyadzonyia and Chimoio massacres where several thousands lives were lost. In the light of the above both countries, though geographically far away from each other, gained their independence through bloodshed.



The 45th Anniversary — The Great National Holiday of Romania

he Romanian people celebrate on 23rd August, 1989 the 45th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation. The Romanians meet this anniversary with remarkable achievements in the economy, science, culture and on social field.

The Revolution

The Romanian revolution of 45 years ago was the crowning of the people's general struggle for progress, independence and national freedom, against the foreign domination and the Hitlerite war.

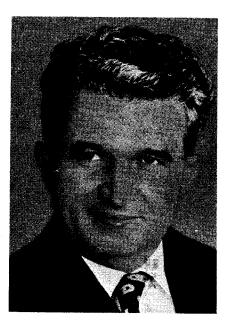
In September 1940 Romania fell under military, political and economic domination of the Nazis. Shortly after that, against the national interest and the feelings of the people, Romania was pushed into Germany's war against the Soviet Union.

The war was the utmost concern and worry of all sections of the population, of all the democratic political circles. In September 1943, the Patriotic Anti-Hitlerite Front was set up gathering communists, socialdemocrats, agrarians and other categories. In June 1944 the National Democratic Block was founded, a political coalition including the communist, Social-Democratic Liberal and National-Peasant parties. In the favourable international circumstances provided by the defeats at the front of fascist troops, the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation started with the national insurrection, initiated by the Romanian Communist Party in cooperation with all other political forces and with the army. On 23rd August 1944, the government of the military-fascist dictatorship was arrested and a national unity government was created.

Romania quitted the anti-Soviet war. The entire army turned arms against Nazi Germany and managed to liberate Bucharest in a few days and then the whole national territory.

The achievements

In the process of thriving and welfare ushered in by the August 1944 revolution,



Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party of July 1965 was a turning point and a reference moment, the most important event for the country's destinies. A month later, a new Constitution was endorsed under which the country was

proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the period elapsed since that historic summer of 1965, the Socialist Republic of Romania knew an epoch of dynamic, vigorous and multilateral progress.

Throughout this period, the investments topped 4 100 billion lei. As compared to 1938 (reference year for the past social system) the volume of industrial production was in 1988 by 60 times bigger and 128 times bigger than in 1945. In absolute value, the marketable industrial production achieved in 1988 was of 1 411,6 billion lei. Over 1966 – 1988 alone, some 2 000 enterprises located in the old economic centres and in the 180 new industries platforms. The Romanian industry provides over 90% of the equipment and plant for the investment projects and almost the entire range of the industrial product for the population's needs.

Under the impact of the industrialization, the national transport system has been generally modernized in all its component parts — road, railway, naval and air. Romania has become a country producing electric and Diesel-electric locomotives, cars for all types of railway transport, of tip lorries, buses, utility vans, cars, aircrafts and helicopters, of river and sea-going ships.

The socialist property evinces its progressive functions also in agriculture. This year, it is 40 years since a passage was made to the organization of agriculture on the base of the big social property.

In this period the complex problems of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture were solved; about four million hectares, almost half of the country's arable land, were irrigated and land improvement works were performed.

2fro-50ft









MILD HAIR RELAXING TREATMENT



BRIDGE HOUSE 10 SINOIA STREET HARARE From a Developing Socialist Country to a Medium-Developed Socialist Country This year the five-year plan and the programmes for the new development stage of Romania are to be endorsed. We are going to firmly advance along the way of intensive-type social reproduction, through the higher capitalization of the existing production units, the continual modernization of production, the implementation in industry and agriculture of the new gains of science and technology, the higher capitalization of the raw materials and energy resources, whereby the value of the marketable production is to grow 40-50% until 1995.

A constant concern is the increase of the contribution of science to the intensive development and the rise in the quality of the economy. The target is that in the next 10-15 years Romania should become a country with a high scientific and cultural activity, with a powerful force of scientific investigation and artistic creation. The national income is to grow 2,3-2,6 times until $2\,000$, to attain about $72\,000-82\,000$ leiper capita.

The Romanians envisage the future optimistically, meet the forthcoming millenium with new achievements, convinced that in the year 2000 Romania will become a multilaterally developed socialist country with a high level of material and spiritual level of civilization.

The system of democracy

Under the Constitution endorsed in 1965. large liberties and political and civil rights are given to all the citizens, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, race and religion. Likewise, for Romanians of Magyar, German, Serbian ethnic origin, etc, who want it, there are schools, newspapers, reviews, book and cultural establishments in their own language they can use.

Today, the Romanian state is a state of revolutionary worker democracy, which works as a political power and general manager of the national wealth.



As of 1978, a new economic and management mechanism was adopted, based on the democratic principle of self-management and self-administration. In step with the increase of the prerogatives of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council, the President of the Republic and the People's Councils, as political bodies of the representative democracy, a passage was made to the implementation of a number of measures for

the general development of participative democracy.

Romania currently boasts a broad democratic frame for the direct participation of citizens in management. It comprises general meetings and working people's councils in economic and administrative units; national councils by the major domains of activity, namely the National Council of Agriculture, the National Council of People Working in Industry, the National Council of Science and Education, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, etc; periodical congresses (every 5 years) of the representatives of working people in industry, agriculture, science and education, culture and learning.

Foreign policy

Owing to its foreign policy open to the world, Socialist Romania is today a country of peace, collaboration and cooperation with all states regardless of social system. The guiding principles of its activity worldwide express the unity between the Romanian people's constructive vocation at home and its vocation of peace and friendship with other peoples.



In its international activity, Romania starts from the basic norms and principles which should govern the contemporary world: the respect of states' national sovereignty and independence; their full equality in the international life; the observance of each people's right to choose its socio-political system, to decide on its own home economic, social and demographic issues, to develop self-reliantly, without any outside interference; the political, negotiated settlement of international disputes, without resort to the threat and use of force in interests relationships; the observance of all people's rights to development to the exercise of sovereignty over natural resources, to peace and security; free access to the achievements of contemporary science and technology, to the civilizing values created by mankind; participation in conditions of equality of all states in the settlement of the issues of the international life.

At the 45th anniversary of the August 1944 revolution, Romania's foreign relationships make an impressive balance sheet, including politico-diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with 155 states, as to 66 in 1965 and only 25 in 1947, the year of the proclamation of the Republic. The links with the socialist countries develop on multiple planes, as Romania has the same tar-



gets in the building of the new society; just as the links with the developing countries, the non-aligned countries, in general with the small and medium countries, Romania is part of in point of population and geographic size, and with the developed capitalist states, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, relying on the mutual interests to promote collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

The settlement of the complex problems which confront mankind by the end of the century is a major and constant concern of the Romanian state. In the political vision of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the cardinal issue of today's world is the halting of the arms race and a passage to tangible disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament in particular, the ensurance of a lasting peace throughout the world. In the condition of the current international situation which continues complex and grave and starting from the fact that arming, nuclear arming in particular, are a threat to people's life, Romania is and works for disarmament, detente and peace in conditions of full security for each country. To this end, the Romanian head of state thinks it is necessary to: reach an accord between the USSR and USA on the 50% reduction of nuclear strategic arms; give up the modernization and improvement of existing nuclear arms, the production of new like arms and the nuclear experiments and the outer space militarization policy; conclude a general accord between the USSR and the USA, with the participation of all states possessing nuclear arms, and of other states interested in the gradual elimination of all nuclear arms; conclude a general accord banning the utilization of outer space to military purposes and in order to use it for peaceful purposes only, under proper control; pass to negotiations for cutting conventional arms in Europe and the world over; eliminate chemical weapons concomitant with the total liquidation of nuclear arms as part of the unitary process of elimination of the mass destruction weapons and radical reduction of the conventional arms; to negotiations among the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO countries regarding the reduction of conventional arms and military spending in Europe, with the participation of all the states of the continent; provide conditions for the concomitant dismantlement of the two military alliances in Europe, for a united Europe, in the diversity of social system, of peace and security for all people alike.



omania's foreign policy, part and parcel of the vast creative activity of the party and state, fully accords with the whole Romanian people's fundamental interests, with its steady efforts

toward raising the homeland onto new peaks

of progress and civilization, with the aspira-

tions and will of peace and collaboration on

equal footing among the world's nations.

One of the salient features of the Romania foreign policy is the wide opening to the outside, the ample development and continuous strengthening of Romania's relations with all countries of the world, irrespective of social system. Telling in this respect is that the number of the countries with which Romania has diplomatic, economic and other relations has risen from 67 in 1965 to 155 now. The paying off of the foreign debt and the winning of full economic and political independence — a result of the people's joint efforts - powerfully emphasizes the viability of its policy of blending harmoniously the own effort with the broad development of international collaboration and cooperation. Pointing to the importance of collaboration and active participation in the international economic exchanges, in the cooperation in production, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated last April the determination of Romania, of the Romanian people to further strengthen the collaboration in every domain with the socialist countries, with the developing countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries.

Romania has steadily extended and diversified its relations with the developing countries. It has actively supported the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and consolidation of independence. It develops the cooperation in production, gives those countries highly skilled technical assistance and support in cadre training. Likewise, it expands and consolidates the links with those countries both on a bilateral and multilateral plane.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania also expands the ties with the developed capitalist countries, with all states of the world. Romania bases all its external relations firmly upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, observance of every people's right to choose its socioeconomic development path independently, free of any interference from the outside.

Approaching in a new way the issues of disarmament and peace, Romania's presi-

Romania's Active Participation in the Settlement of the Major Issues of Present-day International Life

dent considers that the fundamental issue of the present era is the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the ensuring of peace, of the peoples' right to peace, to life.

Romania speaks up for a unitary, global, wide-embracing approach to the disarmament issue, for the concomitant elimination of all mass destruction weapons: nuclear, chemical and of other kind. It firmly campaigns for the halting of the nuclear arms

works in close unity with the developing countries, for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for new relations of economic collaboration relying upon the principles of equality, for the building of a new world economic order, the establishment of a new economic, commercial, financial mechanisms, in the domains of the transfer of technology, the approach in a new spirit of the issue of loans given to the developing countries.

According to Romania, an international



Bucharest - The Magheru Avenue

race and the passage to the gradual liquidation of such weapons, the conclusion of the accord on the 50 percent cut on the nuclear strategic weapons, the halting of the Space militarization, the renunciation of the modernization of the short-range missiles.

A promoter of peace and security, Romania makes steady efforts for the abolition of the policy of force and threat of force, for the settlement of any inter-state dispute only by peaceful, negotiated means, based on international law.

One of the most acute issues of the present-day world is the maintenance of underdevelopment, the deepening of the discrepancies between the rich and poor countries. The deepening of the gaps between them generates acute disfunctions in the whole world economy, leads to instability in the world system as a whole, to tension in inter-state relations.

Starting from these reasons, Romania

UN-sponsored conference must be organized, that should be participated in with equal rights both by the developing countries and the developed ones, and that should lead to adequate accords of a nature to ensure the liquidation of the third world countries' foreign debts and generally the eradication of underdevelopment.

The real settlement of the major contemporary issues is, as seen by Romania, indissolubly linked to the democratization of the international relations. In this spirit, it firmly advocates the active participation of the small and medium-sized countries — that make up the majority of the world's states — in the settlement of all international issues. It speaks up and permanently declares for increasing the role of the UN, of other international bodies in the democratic settlement, in the interests of peoples' independence, peace and progress, of all issues facing mankind.



Romania and the Cultural Collaboration

he promotion of cultural cooperation has an important place, in a world in which the technico-scientific revolution and the information boon have enhanced interdependences on multiple planes. At present, the role of culture - in the broadest sense - is clearer and clearer: culture is a factor of rationalization and stabilization of interstate links; it allows each people to form that self-conscience which is the cultural identity; it plays an undeniable role in the social, economic and political development of nations; it is also an indispensable element in promoting peace, mutual knowledge and appreciation, respect and understanding among peoples.

To this aim, Romania has consistently worked worldwide, at the United Nations Organization and in the UN specialized agencies, at the UNESCO in particular. Joining in the efforts made each year, in the international programmes worked out by the UN and its specialized agencies, launching initiatives endorsed by the international commu-

nity Romania has made its contribution to most various domains, of which mention deserves: capitalization of human resources, training national cadres to render efficient the process of development of the economically lagging countries; promotion of the cultural dimension of such a process by considering each people's cultural identity, the education of the youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, friendship and understanding among peoples (an action consistently deployed, from the Declaration endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1965 to the UN-ESCO youth programmes and then multiple activities under the UN aegis and also upon Romania's initiative during the International Youth Year, 1985); participation in periodical conferences of the national councils for UNESCO in Europe and the Balkans and the organization of some of them in Romania; the headquarters of the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Learning (CEPES) in Bucharest, since 1972; combating of neocolonialist practices against the interests of the developing countries and the Romanian proposals on halting the "intelligence theft" and the brain drain from these countries; Romania's concern over the problems of environment protection, in a universe disturbed by mankind's often irrational action; Romania's role in the promotion of the normative action undertaken by the United Nations and, in this respect, the Romanian representatives' contribution to the setting of the principles meant to guide the international cultural cooperation, reflected in the Declaration adopted by the UNESCO in 1966.

For any spirit without prejudices and exempt of the history of groundless allegations, it is clear that today, more than ever before, the need emerges for a responsible political approach, which should allow for the assertion and promotion of the policy of detente — be it in disarmament negotiations, economic technico-scientific, cultural or humanitarian relations. The political dialogue — outcome of all these component parts — cannot do without the mutual appreciation of cultural values, the free circulation of the gains of modern science and technics.



Romania in Great Celebration Year

n 23 August 1989, the Romanian people celebrate 45 years since the victory of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation. Throughout this period big revolutionary changes have taken place. Practically speaking, several historical stages have been covered - from the bourgeois-landlord Romania to the multi-laterally developed socialist society. While in the liberation year, Romania appeared as a poorly developed country, with a modest industry and a rudimentary agriculture, with about 80 percent of the population working in agriculture, now it is an industrial-agrarian country, with a developed industry, strong and modern, and a socialist agriculture boasting great accomplishments. The Romanian industry currently turns out a production 135 times bigger than 45 years ago, the farm output rose over 10 times, and the national income grew more than 40 times.

Great attention has been paid to the balanced development of the basic branches of the economy, the emplacement of the industry in all regions of the country. As of 1965, the year of the Ninth Party Congress, special stress has been laid on the creation of new industrial districts and platforms, as one of the basic requisites for the rise in the people's general degrees of civilization.

Currently, action is taken for the implemen-

tation of the provisions of the eighth five-year period (1986-1990) which will ensure Romania's passage to a new development stage — that of a medium-developed socialist country. With this as a basis, estimates for the next five-year period and until the year 2000 are that the strategic target of full completion of the multilaterally developed socialist society should be attained. In this respect, the stress is to fall on the intensive development of the branches of the national economy, the ensurance of a balanced development of all sectors. At the same time, the action of modernization and organization of all fields of activity on the basis of the newest gains of science and technology will continue. The Romanian industry will have to make products whose performance and quality snould match the best products worldwide.

By the end of this millenium, Romania will become a powerful country, developed in all points of view, a country will ensure dignified living and working conditions to the people.

Starting from the fact that socialism is built with the people and for the people and that, to this end, a broad democratic framework should be provided to secure the active participation of all social categories, of the whole nation in decision-making, in their implemen-

tation and in the country's development.

Back in 1965, a number of negative states of affairs were liquidated, the conception on the "unique model" of socialist construction. patterns were put an end to. In the socioeconomic development, account has been taken of the general objective laws and facts and conditions in Romania. The principles of self-management, self-administration have been introduced in all sectors of activity. In enterprises and institutions, the working people's councils were set up as collective management bodies, where workers account for at least 30 per cent. The general meetings of working people - higher organs of owners, producers and beneficiaries — have changed into decision-making bodies on the entire activity in each unit. At the same time, the system of state organs has been improved, in step with the strengthening of the Grand National Assembly and of the people's councils. Today, in Romania, the state democratic bodies and the organisms of worker democracy make a unitary whole, which ensures the broad participation of people in running the entire activity. This provides for the people's direct participation in the country's democratic governing, in various forms, so as to meet the general interests of the entire nation, to continually raise its development level and the general standard of liv-

National Squad Yet to Impress



John Rugg — The first National Coach in Independent Zimbabwe

o many voices have been crying unanswered, seemingly in the wilderness. Crying for the good of Zimbabwean soccer. Zimbabwean soccer has experienced ups and downs that have failed to give it the desired experience upon which to base their present and future plans. The soccer scene is still in turmoil despite its fertility in talent and able or promising administrators. For the past ten of so years we have been speculating and hoping against hope that one day we will be a regional and continental soccer giant. But how painfully and dreadfully true to know that on several occasions we have blown and sent this rare moment and glorious chance begging only to remain grieved and still speculating and talking about what might have been.

There is no room for fairy tales in soccer. It is imperative and necessary that we rid ourselves of this painful memory of Zimbabwe's unfortunate soccer career in the international scene. At one time the majority of our patriotic soccer fans seemed to have withdrawn into observers' posts at a time when they could not bear the tortuous pain of witnessing our dismal performance on the international scene. This trend has been quite critical after the mid-1986 when figures of spectators to the national squad's games revolved at a miserable eight to ten thousand. They had lost confidence in their own team

Where do we begin and where do we end in trying to tackle this thorny problem? What is missing from this country that has kept us so starved of success? But do you know

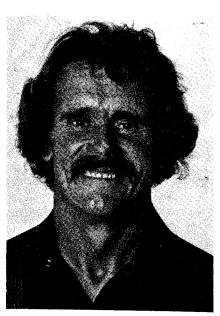


Shepherd Murape — The Second National Coach

that we are in a much better position to subdue not only our regional opponents given the right choice of players, right training and the necessary incentives and back-up services?-If it were a question of economics we would easily take refuge next door at our friend, currency, and say that there is a shortage of foreign exchange. Who will come up with a satisfactory explanation to our performance on the internationl arena?

What's Wrong?

What has been right and what has been wrong so far? Do we need a celestial advice to go into the right gear so as to overcome our starvation? Someone somewhere is to blame, or is it a national responsibility, you



Mick Poole — came third as National Coach

never know. It is a displeasure to talk about our national soccer history since independence. Is ten years not enough to have groomed capable men who can usher us into top flight football, one wonders what inputs which are so scarce today were put into the 1985 national squad when Mick Poole, Freddy Mkwesha and Obediah Sarupinda trained for hardly two weeks to snatch the CECAFA trophy. In 1988 we thought that the national soccer squad has been appropriately groomed to offer stiff challenge to any team of footballers but for the electric trick that sent darkness consuming the Malawian stadium and our hopes, well, it is still painful history.

But why is it that we had not scored any goals before the miracle electric failure? Food

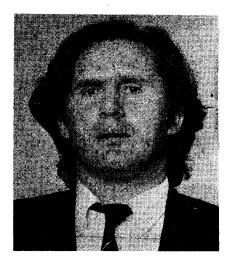
for thought. It seems as though there is nothing to talk about but gloom. However, it is never too late to try. Never, ever at all. If Liberia can beat Egypt why can't Zimbabwe not beat all. With patience and time, we will be one of the greatest soccer nations although it won't be safe sailing all along because soccer is the craziest of games, you do not have to leave anything to chances.

Administration

Some of us in the soccer fraternity have always thought that with the right administration including so and so, we can do better, but do you know that our first regional cup scoop was done when the Zimbabwe Football Association was in the red. Why not now when it is in a better footing than in 1985? There is need for a permanent administrative structure whose plans and efforts can be sustained, fulfilled and pursued without being dumped with the emergence of a new structure of personnel.

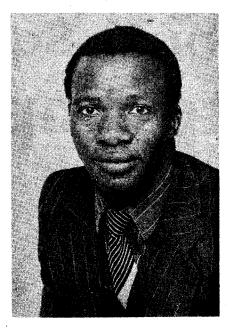
Before proceeding, however, we would like to express our sincere thanks to all those who have dealt in soccer administration and sponsorship for their efforts in trying to advance our sport bearing in mind they have had (former administrations) no direct state funding to ensure a sustainable flow of administrative work in an effort to uplift our soccer. We do not think anyone could have done better at all. Thank you all, but for the bad things you have done to our sport, let they haunt you relentlessly forever.

Still talking about administrative work, if we are to emerge victorious in this war for success, there is need for a state sponsorship of sport in Zimbabwe (this applies to all other sporting disciplines). We need commit-



Wieslaw Grabowski - came after Poole

ted soccer administrators, full-time and devoted who are paid by the government under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture. This will make it possible to plan, with full-time employees, for the development of the sport in Zimbabwe while scouting for talent nationwide. The zeal, the will is there, we can't just put it into practice because we have other businesses to attend to.



Gibson Homela followed Grabowski

It is also necessary and imperative to employ a local and full-time national coach helped by a national structure, provincial structure and district structure to try and spread our fillers everywhere in the country. At present, we would make do with a full-time national structure with other surbodinate structures being part-time lest some people might cry foul saying that is quite a mouthful

We are in the right direction though, we are overstepping the rungs. With talent scouted and under the watchful eyes of respective structures, we can then establish provincial squads which can make it easier to assemble the national squad which should be given enough time to prepare for matches not just a week or two as has been the practice in the past. Much better would be the establishment of a full-time national squad which is sent out of the country in time to countries with the highest standards of football to train under more competitive conditions before crucial matches. A National association like ZIFA cannot do this on its own.

Mixed Feelings

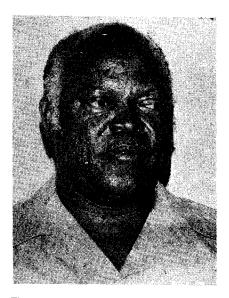
There are mixed feelings at present to the employment of foreign coaches for the prestige that goes with it at much higher costs and the exportation of soccer players. Selfsufficiency demands that you utilise fully resources available to you for a sustainable effort. Such coaches come and go, as many as ten in ten years without any meaningful achievement. This act won't even produce a desirable coach who can handle the sport for us. With the establishment of a state structure, it would be necessary and important to employ coaches on a more permanent or long-term basis. We need to groom our coaches by sending them for attachment to top flight football clubs in Europe and America so that with practical and theoretical experience they will be in a better position to handle our squad.

The exportation of players to professional soccer clubs is a short-term and temporary

measure because they will only be available for national duties at short notice and it will take time for them to establish themselves for the development of local soccer. The country would spend unnecessarily to transport them to and from Zimbabwe while they demand exorbitant sums of money as payment for playing in the national squad. We would therefore not utilise locally available able players.

The national structure would therefore also be tasked with the assistance, in training and organisation, of any local club that would be participating in regional and international duties. With sufficient money, it would be necessary to give financial assistance to unburden such clubs in meeting their costs.

The practice of postponing local league matches is dealing a fatal blow to national soccer because we have to learn to make do with what is available whenever some players, regardless of the number, are called for national duties. The sport has to be seen to



Then came Director of National Coaching, Ben Koufie, who is supposed to set up a unified soccer Coaching programme for the whole country

be very competitive regardless of who is present and who is not. This also results in back-logs and congestion of fixtures at the end of the season.

Sponsors and potential sponsors of the sport should not be scared away. The many the sponsors of local trophies the more the clubs compete hence development of the sport in Zimbabwe. If the English league can be competitive with as many as twenty teams, at the same time fulfilling local and international fixtures, why can't Zimbabwe do like wise.

It is high time we transfer the heated discussion of dismal failure that has characterised Zimbabwean soccer into concrete and implementable resolution. Who knows, we could be the most fertile land in terms of unutilised and under-utilised talent. Still, it is never too late to try, we can not afford to always play second fiddle to other teams. Let us start here, anew!

Mahommed Performs Hair-Raising Miracles

By Joseph Ngwenya



Cutting a girl into three pieces



Floating a girl in the air

B angladesh born "Magic King", Mahommed Sarwar Sobhan has made a big name in magic and has become the most thrilling 'super star' in the magic world.

Mahommed, popularly known as "the magic king" is very popular in countries that he has travelled because of his miraculous performances. Millions of magic lovers witnessed his high standard of performance and applauded the 29 year old tall and handsome magician.

"I am also a singer and only a few years ago I was the most craved musician in Zambia", said the magician. He was a lead guitarist and proprietor of the Zambian Master Q1 Band. He produced two hit records entitled Judy Napapata Isa Kuno and Vote Yes for KK. The latter was produced just before the 1984 Zambian General Elections.

In 1986 the so called Magic King went to Botswana where he has been performing full time. He is currently in Zimbabwe where he has signed a contract with the Youth League in Matabeland North.

Mahommed, who performs hairraising miracles has, among his power acts like cutting a person into three pieces, floating a girl in the air. "I can also easily change a person into a monkey, a snake into a peacock and a girl to boy," he says.

His local manager is Mr. Guni Ramji (the Director of the promotion company in Health, Education and Culture). Sobhan's manager contributes towards the show's expenses. He is currently seeking a two year contract with the Youth League. He says he learnt the art when he was very young. "Then my audience was that of school children who were amused by my amaturistic magical fantasy", he says. "I started reading a lot of books on magic and was able to improve with time".

Mahommed, who is a muslim says that he only practises what is termed white magic which also includes homoephathy. "I am strictly against black magic", he says. His reason is that he equates it to witchcraft. He also believes that witchcraft is a misuse of magical powers as it brings suffering and discomfort to other people. Mahommed says he has such powers but he use them only when the need arise.

Destroy Witchcraft

One of his missions, he says is to destroy witchcraft. "I do not like to see people suffering and witchcraft is one of those things I can destroy easily." He said that one of the black magic powers he has is putting a person into a can of coca-cola. This, he says, is dangerous because it may not work back and he can perform this only when it is ab-

solutely necessary.

His other professions are automobile and herbalims and can prepare medicines out of roots of various plants to treat almost all known ailments. But is he able to treat the deadly disease Aids? "Like all other arts, once you are a magician you keep on improving on your skills and you come up with new ideas". He said that he is currently working on improvements to 'the floating girl' act. He hopes that finally the girl will not only float but will rise to the ceilings and perhaps vanish into thin air. He said that meditation is a very important aspect in magic. "Through it you can find answers to such questions that you may not be able to answer in normal circumstances", he said. He said that he normally wakes up in the middle of the night when all is quiet, this is a precondition for meditation. He also explained that a high level of concentration is needed and any slight disturbance must be avoided as much as possible. During the meditation process when he communicates with his unknown mentors, he increases his wisdom.

Mahommed sums up by saying, "do you believe in magic? If so then you are in for a treat. For the first time in Zimbabwe, magic of international standards is on parade here. What you have only heard about, you can see for yourself".





Pfumo Rehondo

Ukati apa, apo unoona minzwa

Apa, apo moto
Vakanga vakombwa nepfumo rehondo
Ko ndiani aibatsira?
Chese chainhuwa rufu, pfumo rehondo...

Radoka waitura befu
Hunge wapona
Vaiswera vakasuwa vana
Mumahozi vakapfigirwa
Ko vaizofara sei
Nairo pfumo rehondo?
Kwaro kurira, matumbu aidavirawo...

Pfumo rehondo, Raitinetsei Chokwadi avo varere, Midzimu inavo Pfumo rehondo rainakura Nhasi uno rave Azaniai



Mujibha naChimbwido

Rangoti munaamai varo zuva, Vanamukoma tsorotsotso vhuu Voruma nzeve mujibha, chimbwido Kuti vakokorodze ruzhinji kupungwe

Chimbwido, mujibha Bararamhanya Chaingove chipata-pata Akomana neasikana ehondol

Vanamukoma dziri shamwari Mukuimba dzavo dzeChimurenga Vainge vachadonha pfupa Apo vaienda mashambanzou Vaziva zvitori nzvimbo Mujibha nachimbwido!



Totenda Mushakabvu Tongo

Totenda mushakabvu Tongo Gamba guru reÇhimurenga

Pahondo YeGaza yeuka Ko paNyadzonya, Chimoio, Tembwe... Totenda imi mushakabvu Mutungamiri weHondo

Mumakomo, mumapako, muninga Mumatondo, mumapani Totenda imi mushakabvu Gamba guru reChimurenga

PaHondo yeGaza yeuka
Apo zuva rati vhuu
Ngoma ndokurira
Tati pepu shayei chokubata
Imi mukati kwete ndinemi vana, musatya
Makatsigirwa muhondo
Haiwa,
Tokutenda mushakabvu Tongo!



Hondo paTembwe

Raiva bishi nemheremhere Chaiva chibata bata Rwaiti chitsoka ndibereke, Rwairadzikwa nebara Chokwadi weDenga akange atsamwa

Ko, chitadzo?

Mese munochiziva;

Chikopokopo chotenderera,

Chotsvaga pwere nehari dzofanzirofa

Chosiya mazvikokota weHondo,

Hondo paTembwe

Yakasvodzesa mimba!



Chimurenga Tangei paChinhoyi

Chakatanga paChinhoyi Namanomwe magamba Vana Magidi, Bhazuka, Mota, Chigwagwagwa

Kuzvipira kufira Zimbabwe WeZimbabwe akange aida Yateteguru nyika Iyo yakaita kuti Chimurenga, Tangei PaChinhoyi!



Ini Mutongi Hondo

Rangu zita ndiMutongi Hondo Ndinouya pane mhosva Panevanhu. Vasina kubatana, Ndapinda ini, Mutongi Hondo, Ndopedza dzose Nharo Hwangu utongi Ndimadeura ropa Ndinouraya zera nezera, Ndoeredza ropa, ini Mutongi Hondo. Ndinizve muyananisi, Zimbabwe-Namibia Ndakapedza Ndonanga Azania! Ini Mutongi Hondo!

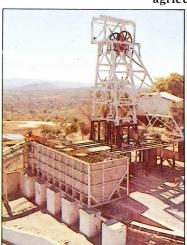


PaChimoio

Vafi hapana chavakaona
Matekenya, inda
Dzaiva sadza
Hondo vhuu usiku
nemakonzo ose ndokufa
Semashizha dzakadonha
Ndege dzebhunu
Iro rakaratidza utsinye
PaChimoio, apo pakadeuka zhinji
Ropa reZimbabwe!

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Zambezi Coachworks Limited

Zimoco Limited

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