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# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

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## Zimbabwe Relinquishes NAM Chairmanship



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**Commuters . . .**

**. . . but Commuters**

**Delight Over ZUPCO Intervention**





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### How Many Women Understand Equality?

Although it is said that common sense is not common, may I give you the benefit of the doubt that it is common knowledge to you that a coin has two sides. We are agreed that ... page 21

### Highlanders Shelves Heroes' Cup Again

Highlanders boys walked tall when they edged Dynamos 2-1 to retain the cup in the Castrol Heroes' Cup Soccer Tournament which was played at the National Sports Stadium on August ... page 39

### Cover Picture:

Part of the commuters waiting to board long distance buses at Mbare Musika

### Insert:

President Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the outgoing Chairman of NAM

### President Mugabe Addresses NAM's 9th

The Non-Aligned Movement countries stood four-squared in active support of international co-operation and solidarity in the service of world peace, development and the enhancement of human dignity, freedom and well-being, and rejected the negativism of unilateralism.

This was said by His Excellency, Comrade Robert R.G. Mugabe, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the outgoing chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, to the 9th conference of heads of State or Government of ... pg 4

### Soldiers' Conditions of Service Under Review

The government is reviewing the defence forces' conditions of service including salaries and accommodation, the President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe said when he addressed the nation on the Defence Forces Day, August 12, 1989.

"We also must ensure that we have a contended, well fed, well clothed and well rewarded soldier. We are fully aware of the present inadequacies, but Government, through the Minis try of Defence, is continually reviewing the soldiers' conditions of service, including their salaries and accommodation," the President said.

Comrade Mugabe said he is aware that the defence forces are ... page 11



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# EDITORIAL

## Outstanding Leadership



President Mugabe — Outstanding Leader

**P**resident Robert Gabriel Mugabe's term as Chairman of the 102-member Non-Aligned Movement ended at the Ninth Summit which was held in Belgrade recently. Under his leadership the movement made many important contributions on the world stage — bringing a great deal of prestige to our country in the process.

Zimbabwe held the chairmanship of NAM from September 1986 when India handed over at the Eighth Summit in Harare. Since that time there have been many developments offering new challenges and opportunities to the movement. A new process of dialogue and detente between the superpowers brought efforts to find peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

NAM made its contribution and remained pre-occupied with those areas where tension still existed, particularly the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America, South West Asia and the Mediterranean.

NAM remained seized with disarmament, economic co-operation, the promotion of economic and social developments, the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations and with decolonisation. Members continued to strengthen their solidarity and unity, and to co-ordinate and harmonise their views in addressing these issues.

In all these issues the hand which guided NAM initiatives over the past three years was Comrade President Mugabe. As Chairman, he maintained regular contact with the US and Soviet leaders over disarmament. He always emphasised that nuclear disarmament and the arms race were closely linked to the survival of mankind and urged the leaders to try to stop the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament.

Following the disarmament appeal at the Eighth Summit, the President sent his special envoy to the US and Soviet Union where he was received by the then vice-President, George Bush and Secretary — General Mikhail Gorbachev respectively.

### Superpower Leaders

The superpower leaders sent their own envoys to Harare with messages expressing their commitment to work harder towards eliminating the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The attention of the two superpower leaders was drawn again to the Harare Appeal before their December 1987 summit and messages of congratulations were sent following the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty that month. Contacts continued with the two leaders following the ratification of the

Treaty in Moscow in May 1988.

NAM played a big role in influencing recent developments in Southern Africa — particularly the South West Region. These developments culminated in the signing of the New York Agreements by Angola, Cuba and South Africa, ending South Africa's invasion of Angola and facilitating the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

Before the New York Agreements NAM made persistent efforts to press South Africa to withdraw from Angola and implement the UN plan for Namibian independence.

However, the continuation of apartheid in South Africa and South African destabilisation of Frontline and other states continued to be a fundamental problem.

The explosive situation in the Middle East and a search for peace remained in the forefront of NAM during Comrade President Mugabe's term. At the United Nations and other international forums on the Middle East and Palestine, NAM played an active role in initiating, co-ordinating and sustaining international action on all matters pertaining to Palestine.

Similar efforts were made in respect of the situations in Central America, Afghanistan, and other areas of regional tension.

### Outstanding Leaders

This outstanding leadership earned Comrade President Mugabe wide commendation from Third World leaders who spoke on the first day of NAM's Ninth Summit. "I am gratified and honoured to pay tribute, on behalf of all of you, to Zimbabwe and President Mugabe who has, in the capacity of Chairman, made a great contribution to the development of our movement in the preceding period.

"The statesmanship and wisdom of President Mugabe and his assistance were invaluable during preparations for this conference as well," said the incoming NAM Chairman, President Janez Drnovsek of Yugoslavia.

OAU Chairman and President of Egypt, Comrade Hosni Mubarak, said Comrade Mugabe's Chairmanship of NAM "has been an essential and concrete contribution which we could build upon and invest in the years to come to achieve our common goal".

Frontline States Chairman and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda described Comrade Mugabe as an "eminent Chairman" who had provided outstanding leadership for the movement. □



## Land to the Tillers

**S**ince independence, much has been said about the question of land — its redistribution and use. The ZANU (PF) government in its original joint Zimbabwe/British Government three Year Resettlement Programme, aimed at settling 18 000 families on 1,1 million hectares of land at a cost of \$60 million. It further redefined the Resettlement Programme in the Three Year National Development Plan 1982-85 by aiming at resettling 162 000 families. Since the inception of the programme the ZANU (PF) government acquired more than 3 million hectares of land and resettled approximately 50 000 families.

The land issue still remains a major issue on our agenda. It was the land question that was at the centre of our reasons for waging the national liberation struggle. So much still remains to be done.

The government has no power to seize unoccupied land for its resettlement programme. Although it tried to accelerate the pace of the resettlement programme by passing the Land Acquisition Act No. 21 of 1985 which makes it obligatory for land owners wishing to sell their land to make the first offer to the state, this only succeeded in enabling the government to control the land market. The pace of resettlement remains too slow.

### More Powers To Deal With Land Issue

The ZANU (PF) government will only have power to acquire some of the abandoned farms after the Lancaster House Con-

stitution expires next year, 1990. Then and only then will the government be in a better position to deal effectively with the land issue.

Amendments to the Constitution in line with the aims and objectives of our people's quest for land are pre-requisite for further progress in our efforts to give land to the tillers. These amendments will uphold the democratic principles enshrined in the Party Programme of Action.

As we move into this accelerated phase of our land reform programme, we take cognisance of the lessons of our experience. Some people that were resettled did not have the necessary means to work the land. Others lacked the necessary know-how of agricultural production. Some areas selected for resettlement did not have adequate water supplies, transport services, health and educational facilities. Some administrators of such resettlement programmes lacked correct understanding of what the government aims and objectives were and others were not committed to the successful implementation of the programme.

It is now incumbent upon each and every Zimbabwean to stand behind our leadership as it steers government in the implementation of the forthcoming land reform policies. The same zeal, enthusiasm and dedication that characterised our struggle against colonialism should strengthen our resolve to give land to the tillers. □



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# President Mugabe Addresses NAM's 9th Conference of Heads of States/Governments



President Mugabe — the outgoing Chairman of NAM

**T**he Non-Aligned Movement countries stood four-squared in active support of international co-operation and solidarity in the service of world peace, development and the enhancement of human dignity, freedom and well-being, and rejected the negativism of unilateralism.

This was said by His Excellency, Comrade Robert R.G. Mugabe, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the outgoing chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, to the 9th conference of heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1989.

Following is the full text of the speech:

"Your Excellency Comrade Janëz Drmovsek, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Majesties, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

I have already expressed our profound thanks to our hosts, the Government and

people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the warm and friendly welcome they have extended to us and the excellent facilities they have put at our disposal. I take the floor now in order to give a tour d'horizon of the work of our Movement in the last three years, the tasks that remain, and prospects before us.

Whilst the last three years have, in some notable respect, witnessed a significant retreat away from multilateralism, both in the political and economic fields, we of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, can be proud that we stood four-square in active support of international cooperation and solidarity in the service of world peace, development and the enhancement of human dignity, freedom and well-being. We rejected the negativism of unilateralism. We opposed the arbitrariness of imposed solutions. We championed the cause of humanity and we pursued with vigour and determination the goal of the democratisation of international relations in our day.

Excellencies, as we stand on the threshold

of the 1990s, it appears the chilly winds of the 1980s are calming down. New possibilities and prospects, giving rise to hopes for a future "kind and gentler" world characterised by glasnost and perestroika in international relations, appear to be opening up. But where will the new wind now blowing take us? We of the Non-Aligned Movement have a part of call in mind, a vision of a world that is based and guided by our hollowed principles. There is no automaticity in this wind leading us to the destiny we seek. We have to take control and pilot our ship into port. Otherwise, left to its own whims even this favourable new wind could easily ram our ship into the cliffs of disaster. It is what we do to exploit the opportunities that have arisen that matters. This summit would have lost a historic chance if we do not seize the moment.

We still have a lot of work before us in various fields: those relating to the world economy and our role in it; the environment; disarmament and world peace; and the eradication of the last vestiges of the colonial sys-



tem. These and other related problems not only call for urgent action by the international community but require that such action be concerted, involving all of us playing our full part.

### Global Economic Order

As we move towards the last decade of this century, we are still confronted by the same complex problems that we faced in the past ten years. Despite our collective efforts to eliminate the causes of our poverty and suffering, these problems have persisted and, indeed, taken a new dimension. The problems relate in particular to the imbalances and contradictions in the global economic order between the North and the South. The decline in resource transfers from North to South for instance, since 1982 became negative in 1984. Net resource transfers which were \$18,2 billion in 1982 deteriorated to \$38,1 billion in 1987 to reach \$43 billion in 1988.

The principal haemorrhage of developing countries has been the debt problem. The IMF has estimated the total debt of developing countries to have risen from \$850 billion in 1982 to \$1 240 billion in 1988. Long-term debt increased from \$664 billion to \$1 042 billion over the same period. This signifies the deterioration of the debtor positions of developing countries on the eve of the new decade. The refusal of developing countries to write off this debt burden cannot but call into question the depth of their commitment to the ideal of international cooperation in our day.

The flow of investment from industrialised countries to developing countries has stagnated and, in some instances, turned negative. Between 1982 and 1986 net direct investment flows halved from \$20,2 billion to \$10,1 billion. The hesitant recovery in 1987 of \$12 billion could not obviously bridge the erosion in investment flows since 1980.

The major donor countries have failed to reach the United Nations goal of allocating 0,7 percent of their GNP to ODA. The strange and disturbing trend has been the maintenance of 0,35 percent by most member countries of the Development Assistance Committee.

The individual efforts of the Nordic countries in this regard, while laudable, have not elicited similar responses from the major developed countries. Japan and the USA, for instance, provide substantially less assistance which still stands at 0,31 percent and 0,2 percent respectively. The net credit inflows by the IMF have been similarly disappointing. From a peak of \$11,4 billion in 1983, IMF net lending collapsed to \$6,1 billion in 1987 and \$5,5 billion in 1988.

The bulk of the ODA assistance is received by the least developed countries, 31 percent of which are sub-Saharan African, 17 percent South Asian and 21 percent Asian and Oceanian countries with the balance shared in Latin America and the Middle East. The ODA received in 1987 was no more than the 1980 disbursement. The peculiarity of the sub-Saharan African situation has been critical,

particularly as its population continued to grow and its average GNP declined. The bulk of the population in these countries are peasants dependent on agriculture, which has been faced by the worst climatic ravages in living memory. The dependence on a narrow range of primary commodities has further worsened the balance of payments situation of most sub-Saharan African countries due to the volatility of commodity prices on international markets. Indeed, the instability of commodity prices has been a bone of contention between the North and South for lengthy periods in the past and, unfortunately, we are nowhere near reaching a satisfactory solution in this regard.

The consensual view now is that the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990) was a lost decade for developing countries, especially those of Africa and Latin America. The decade was characterised by a general breakdown in international cooperation, a deteriorating standard of living for most developing countries, and an increase in the number of least developed countries. In the light of this reality it is now essential that as preparations go on for the international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000), the lessons of our recent past need to be kept at the forefront of consideration. And, in this context, the developing



Dr. B. Chidzero — Zimbabwe's Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

countries have taken an important initiative in calling for a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Economic Cooperation, particularly for the revitalisation of the growth and development of the developing countries, to be held in April 1990. This forum can act as an invaluable catalyst for breathing life into the stalled North-South dialogue.

### Restructure Economic Relations

Non-Aligned countries continue to call for the restructuring and democratisation of the management of the international economic

relations. In this context, the recent communication from President Gorbachev to the leaders of the Western Seven industrialised nations meeting in Paris during the Bicentenary Celebrations of the French Revolution, asking, inter alia, for Soviet participation at these summits, if widened to include representatives of the developing countries, could prove to be a step in bringing about a more democratic management of the world economy. It would be worth our while to explore further the implications of the move.

The last three years witnessed a number of efforts to promote economic cooperation by our Movement. The successful outcome of UNCTAD VII, chaired by Zimbabwe's Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr. B. Chidzero, represented a noteworthy example of effective cooperation between NAM and the Group of 77. The first NAM Ministerial meeting on the Revitalisation of North-South Dialogue met in July 1988 in Harare and produced a report containing a number of valuable proposals, which are now before you for consideration. And following the decision of the Harare Summit of 1986, an Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation was held in Pyongyang in June 1987. In the resultant Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation, the Ministers explored ways in which Non-Aligned and other developing countries could exploit the vast opportunities for cooperation among themselves. Also, following the recommendation of the Eighth Summit, the Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Harare from 10-12 May 1989 to discharge its mandate of finding ways and means of imparting fresh impetus to the Action Programme for individual and collective self-reliance among Non-Aligned and other developing countries. The valuable recommendations of these two meetings will serve us well in our quest for self-reliance economic development and progress for our peoples.

In the meantime, the South-South Commission, established during the Eighth Summit under the chairmanship of Dr. Julius Nyerere, has produced a number of seminal statements on the burning questions of foreign debt and the Uruguay Round, to name but only two of its key contributions. But, in spite of these and other initiatives in this field, little progress has been made to re-engage the North in a dialogue. Yet, we cannot give up the fight to bring about a meaningful North-South Dialogue for international cooperation. Today it is no longer a choice but an imperative.

### Disarmament

Excellencies, we have always maintained that progress in the economic well-being of our peoples requires peace. Therefore, an essential ingredient for peace in the nuclear age is disarmament. The last three years have witnessed a number of significant activities in the field of disarmament. Major conferences included the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament



and Development, in August 1987; the Third Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, of May/June 1988; and the Paris Conference of Parties to the Geneva Protocol and other Interested States on Chemical Weapons, of January 1989. A related conference was also the United Nations Conference on the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy, held in 1987.

The first two conferences were at the initiative of Non-Aligned countries, and had been in planning for sometime.

However, an added urgency was given to them by development on the international scene. There was the rapprochement between the two superpowers, symbolised concretely by the 1987 INF Treaty, and the promise of further adjustments in their relations which could have major repercussions for the entire international community. This development presented as many new opportunities as it posed additional dangers — old and new. The situation could not just redound to the benefit of the Non-Aligned and the world community as a matter of course. The developments could usher in a new era of reason and hope, or merely herald an even more dangerous epoch of conflict and strife between the rich and powerful and the poor and weak. The tasks, for the Non-Aligned countries, was to ensure that the new changes brought an "age of reason" to our endangered earth. Our movement was ideally positioned to play this role because it already had an appropriate agenda for our times. This agenda is to be found in the quintessence of the policy and principles of Non-Alignment, as articulated in our documents and declarations.

The Non-Aligned countries went to the conferences well-prepared. At the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in 1987, we argued against the colossal waste of scarce resources on implements of death. We demanded, and won, international recognition of the adverse relationship between the arms race and the requirements for development. In the Final Document of the Conference, a Plan of Action was adopted to facilitate the re-allocation of resources from the arms race towards development purposes.

The Third Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament addressed the entire range of disarmament issues pertinent today. The seriousness of the Non-Aligned countries in approaching the Session was shown by the holding, in Havana, in May 1988, of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on disarmament matters. That the Session ultimately failed to produce a final document is evidence, not of obduracy on our part, but of our adherence to principle and faithfulness to the international consensus for disarmament embodied in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament. Rather than take a step back in the pursuit of a wrong consensus, we were prepared, nay, we dared to stand, where we were. The Special Session was not a loss: it

helped us identify areas where our efforts should be concentrated in the future.

### **Chemical Weapons**

At the Paris Conference on Chemical Weapons, the Non-Aligned countries made a notable input. Non-Aligned countries always opposed the use of weapons. At issue was not this basic position with which, indeed, all states agree. The issue was rather that the big powers are the manufacturers and holders of the largest chemical arsenal and that they should take a lead in chemical disarmament. The issue was further that the world would only be free from the threat of chemical warfare when all chemical weapons stocks are destroyed. The issue, also, was that fear of the proliferation of chemical weapons should not be used to stunt the chemical industries of developing countries withholding dual purpose chemical agents needed for peaceful purposes. In addition, in considering chemical weapons, states had to take into account all other weapons of mass destruction, the priorities on Disarmament set in the Final Document of SSOD I, and the injunctions of the United Nations Charter enjoining states against the resort to the threat or use of force in their international relations. Non-Aligned countries acquitted themselves well at the Paris Conference. They managed both to defend their just interests and to enhance world peace and security.

Excellencies, closely connected with the future and security of our planet is the need to pay attention to environmental and ecological issues. Indeed the close connection between the problems of development, security and the environment, as package for survival, is shown by the three seminal reports of our time presented by Mr. Willy Brandt, the late Mr. Olof Palme and Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland. The World Commission on Environment and Development reported in 1987 and the General Assembly held a special session to receive the report. The session showed the close interdependence of countries on matters relating to the environment and the relationship between development and the environment. Our environment is being degraded. Those who reap short-term benefits from such degradation are neither necessarily the ones who suffer the worst effect nor are they as yet being brought to book to repair the damage. Some start has been made, particularly in the field of building public awareness of this problem. Nevertheless, a lot remains to be done and the Non-Aligned countries, as the recipients of the short change in this situation, need to remain vigilant and active in this field. However, this concern with the environment should not be used arbitrarily and unreasonably to hinder or retard the industrialisation of the developing countries.

### **Regional Conflicts**

Excellencies, a field of great importance for the Non-Aligned countries which was profoundly affected by international developments in the past three years is that of regional conflicts in Southern Africa, the Middle East, the Gulf, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Central America, and the problem of persist-

ing pockets of colonial domination, immediately come to mind.

In Southern Africa, the decolonisation of Namibia, the elimination of apartheid and national self-determination for the majority of people of Southern Africa, and non-interference in the internal affairs of the People's of Angola, remain vital issues on the agenda of our Movement. Indeed, the fact that Zimbabwe was chosen to lead the Movement at all is itself testimony to the importance NAM has attached to the need to resolve the Southern African conflict and the political statement that the time for resolution was now, not tomorrow.

Yet, three years ago the prospects for achieving such resolution appeared bleak indeed. Apartheid was, and unfortunately remains, firmly entrenched within the South African political and social order. Namibia's independence seemed far away as Pretoria's illegal hold on that territory appeared firm in the face of the determined resistance of the heroic Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and the nearly universal condemnation by the international community of this instance of apartheid colonialism. As if this were not enough, the Pretoria regime was making periodic raids into neighbouring states and financing banditry against them. These acts, in addition to sabotage against commercial targets and a deliberate policy of economic strangulation through the cutting off of regional export routes, were costing the Frontline States billions of dollars a year.

But the Movement of Non-Aligned countries was not dunted; it continued to demand the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978); boldly spoke out against such policies as "constructive engagement" and the "linkage" of Namibia's decolonisation to the removal of Cuban Forces from Angola; campaigned in favour of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime, and called for the dismantling of apartheid. Its solidarity with Southern Africa went beyond mere words. At the Harare Summit Conference itself, the Movement created the AFRICA FUND to be used to provide emergency assistance as well as long-term assistance for infrastructural development of Southern African states in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa. The Fund has raised substantial resources which will help Southern Africa in the efforts to shake off the tentacles of apartheid.

### **Southern Africa Affairs**

The situation in Southern Africa has been forced to withdraw from Southern Angola. The implementation of the Namibian plan, albeit haltingly and painfully, is still grinding on. Indeed, that the plan is where it is at all and has retained whatever positive elements it has, is in no small measure due to the Non-Aligned Countries which resolutely resisted the collective stand of the permanent Members of the Security Council to reduce UNTAG to levels at which it could not possibly carry out its mandate in an adequate manner.

We can be proud of our record on Southern Africa. A lot, however, remains to be done. Although the Namibian independence process is in motion, it has not yet come to a successful conclusion. We are greatly perturbed by some of the twists and turns that the process has taken. The report of the Group of 18 which has just returned from Namibia makes disturbing reading. There is a grave possibility that the Namibian people may yet be cheated out of genuine self-determination. It is clear this summit would need to consider what further action the Movement needs to take on Namibia.

In South Africa, itself, apartheid is still firmly rooted. The majority population still strains under the yoke of racist minority domination. We must continue our struggle until those enlightened tenets enshrined in the quintessence of Non-Alignment are realised. The path of duty is so clear, the situation so desperate and the means so self-evident that the Movement cannot relent in its efforts and

State of their own under the leadership of the legal government of Palestine. The main diplomatic quest continued to be the need for the early convening of the international peace conference to address all issues pertaining to the conflict. The declaration of the Palestinian State by the PNC was a welcome new development which we thought would contribute to the search for peace. Israeli intransigence, however, continued to militate against the peace process. Increased brutality by the Israeli occupation forces in the occupied territories led to the eruption of the heroic intifadah, with the resultant Israeli repressive acts including shootings and deportations of Palestinians.

The Non-Aligned Committee of Nine on Palestine continued to follow developments in the Middle East with vigour, meeting several times at Ministerial level and whenever necessary at the level of ambassadors. In 1987, it held a special session in Harare where President Arafat was able to

and we will be called upon to do even more in future.

The last three years saw the cessation of hostilities in the Gulf War, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the beginnings of a search for a solution to the question of Kampuchea. In the Gulf, negotiations for the resolution of all outstanding difficulties are in progress under the auspices of the United Nations, and we have urged flexibility on both sides. In Afghanistan the civil war is continuing. We have appealed for a stop to the supply of weapons from the outside and called for the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan. In Kampuchea, the peace process reached an important stage with the holding of the Paris International Peace Conference in July. There the Non-Aligned Movement was represented by the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as a representative of the chairman of the Movement and as chairman of the NAM Committee on Kampuchea. The excellent work done by the regional group, through the JIM process, facilitated the work of the Paris Peace Conference, and for that we owe special thanks to the Government of Indonesia.

#### Banditry in Nicaragua

In Central America, the main issue has been the sponsorship of banditry in Nicaragua. The Non-Aligned Movement has supported the sovereignty and self-determination of Nicaragua and opposed foreign interference and intervention in its affairs. During this time the World Court also brought down a judgement condemning the United States action against Nicaragua and called on the former to pay reparations for damage caused and to stop sponsoring any more hostile acts. The violence in Nicaragua has now ebbed, and in the TELA Declaration of 7 August 1989, the five Central American Presidents agreed to a time-bound programme for the disbandment of the Contras. This is an important development which the Movement should support fully. In El Salvador, the Movement has encouraged dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN/FDR. The situation in the country remains tense, especially after the recent elections. The NAM Committee on Central America has done a good job of keeping the situation under constant review.

Excellencies, the torch that was lit in this beautiful city 28 years ago has been a veritable beacon to the ship of the international affairs tossing in troubled waters. The principles enunciated by the founders of our Movement were not meant to serve only in winter but also in summer and in all seasons. They have an enduring validity. The achievement of Belgrade in 1961 was not the formulation of measures for temporary expediency, but the elaboration of principles that can bring and guarantee peace, justice and equity in international relations.

Much has been said about the new international situation that faces us and the need to adapt. The Movement has always examined ways in which it could pursue or promote its objectives more effectively in any



The Principal Haemorrhage of developing countries has been the debt problem. Dr. Julius Nyerere (left) — Chairman of the South-South Commission is seen here with Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia

still be true to its purposes.

#### The Middle East

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, the Movement continued to demand Israel's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and to champion the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence is a

address it. When the momentum for the international peace conference was at a peak, they contacted all the Permanent Members of the Security Council and other interested parties to the Middle East conflicts, with a view to determining their thinking and persuading them to accept the early convening of the international peace conference. Our task in the Middle East is far from complete



particular concatenation of the circumstances that may be prevailing at a given time. Today, we have the Committee on Methodology and tomorrow we may have some other body to look into the workings of our Movement. It is a good thing which reflects growth and maturity in our Movement. But let us not confuse our objectives with the ways and means to achieve them in a given set of circumstances. Our rejection of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism, interference, intervention and policies of domination, are fundamental principles. These are not negotiable. How to promote these principles is the challenge before us.

#### Right Reform

Excellencies, reform does not necessarily mean the abandonment of our principles. Reform should lead to the strengthening of our capacity to promote our objectives. There are those who fear that reform may mean an abandonment of our principles. When I spoke of the need for reform in 1986, my idea was to reform the Movement in order to give it added capacity for action.

The Movement of Tito, Nasser, Nehru and Nkrumah and other founding fathers has an unfinished agenda. The self-determination of peoples, a central tenet of the Movement, is not yet fully accomplished. Racism, foreign domination and unfair and unequal international economic relations continue to mar the path of international relations based on justice. Even as the two superpowers have drawn closer, we have found that this has changed the nature of the danger rather than eliminated the danger for us.

Excellencies, history has taught us that the desire to dominate is inherent in the affairs of states. Until man is differently constituted from how he has always been, he will always strive to have power over his fellow man. At the level of domestic policy this problem has been resolved through the rule



"Despite our collective efforts to eliminate the causes of our poverty and suffering, more problems have persisted . . .", President R.G. Mugabe

of law and various constitutional mechanisms.

But in the past three years the rule of law in international affairs has not always been respected. For this reason, the Non-Aligned countries, as the primary victims of an international system characterised by misuse of power, took the important initiative of convening, at the Hague from 26 to 30 June, 1989, a conference on Peace and the Rule of Law in International Affairs, which was attended by most of our countries, including many guests from outside our Movement. The proposals of the Conference, especially to call upon the United Nations General Assembly to declare a Decade of International Law from 1990 to 1999, leading to a Third Hague Peace Conference, is a major contribution towards the creation of a world order based on justice and equity.

Excellencies, for over a quarter of a century

our Movement has been a beacon of reason in an international system, characterised by power politics. It has played mid-wife to the self-determination of millions of people. It has championed economic justice and cooperation among states. The Movement's influence has grown to an extent where applications for membership, observer and guest status have increased exponentially and the Chairman of NAM is consulted on a regular basis by many world leaders on a host of subjects. Today, as our ideas receive greater acceptance, the world expects much more of us. We cannot afford to let it down. I have no doubt that having come back to the fountain-head of Non-Alignment, Belgrade, we shall return with added vigour to our tasks. With these comments, I now comment to you my report on the activities of the Movement since the 8th Summit Conference. □

Thank you.

## President at the Reburial of Ex-ZANLA Combatants at Gutu-Mupandawana District Heroes Acre

The reburial of our fallen heroes has been an on-going exercise in almost all our provinces since independence, as a gesture of the nation's appreciation and gratitude of the extreme price that our heroes paid with their blood.

Speaking at the reburial of 43 ZANLA combatants at Gutu-Mupandawana District Heroes Acre in August, his Excellency, the President of Zimbabwe Comrade Robert Mugabe, emphasised that the freedom these gallant heroes died for should be guarded jealously.

"On the 11th of August, and throughout the country, we commemorated Heroes Day, that is the day we have set aside to remember our National Heroes. Today we are gathered here, on this very solemn occasion, to bring yet another group of departed gallant fighters for our freedom to their final place of rest at Gutu-Mupandawana Heroes Acre", Comrade Mugabe said.



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The President stated that the presence of people at Gutu-Mupandawana Heroes Acre, accorded yet another opportunity to reflect on the suffering, sacrifices and very painful experiences of our liberation struggle. Gutu, by virtue of its geographical position, fell into one of the main battlefields, especially at the peak of the liberation war.

"There were, indeed, many other battles too numerous to mention, which were fought in this area. However, let me hasten to say that apart from the battles of guns and bombs, the war was also fought at other levels. The ordinary people of Gutu, like other people in the rest of the country, were the foundation on which the liberation war was fought, by providing food, shelter and moral and other material support without which the war would not have been won. On many occasions, these ordinary people also paid the ultimate sacrifice, that is, they paid for our freedom with their very lives.

"Some of you who are here bear the scars of wounds that were inflicted by bullets. You lost your close relatives and loved ones. These are our unsung heroes. But history will tell that it was because of these unsung heroes, that we can go about our daily business in a peaceful manner," Comrade Mugabe pointed out.

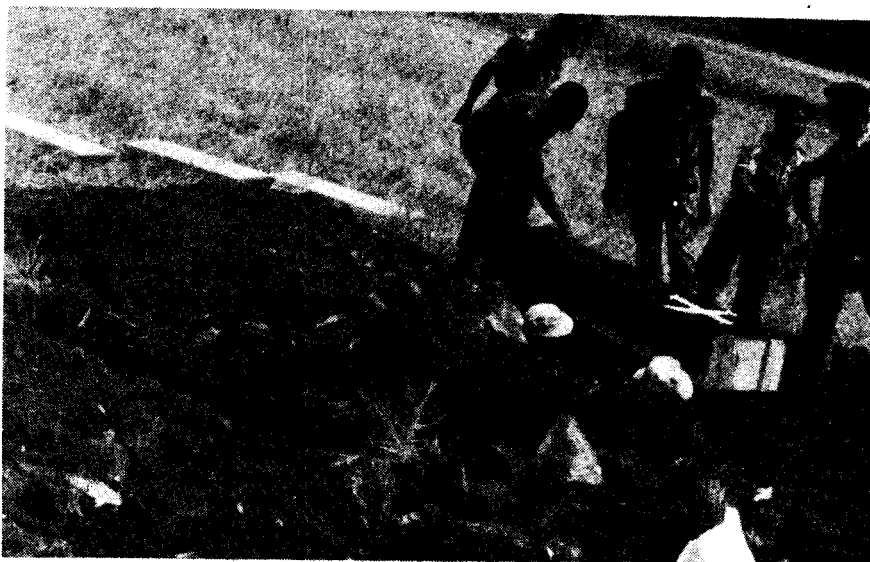
He reiterated that the sacrifice of our gallant heroes, our mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters made cannot be allowed to be brought to nought.

"We must not allow disunity from disgruntled and misguided and perhaps, power-hungry elements within our society to distract us from our noble original objectives for which our heroes paid with their own lives. The Party, the new ZANU (PF), will always uphold the principles of unity and democratic centralism", the President said.

#### Land Distribution

Comrade Mugabe pointed out that it was his fervent belief that through unity, Zimbabwe will be able to confront most of its pressing problems such as land distribution, unemployment and peace in the region.

"As you are aware, one of the major



Members of the ZNA reburying the Heroes

grievances which led to our waging a liberation war was the inequitable distribution and allocation of land. The government has had constitutional constraints in resolving this problem. However, great strides will be made in this regard through the resettlement programmes that will be based on a new approach", Comrade Mugabe clarified.

He added that most of our hopes and aspirations in respect of land allocation will be realised when the constitutional constraints fall off next year.

The President also touched on the problem of unemployment which he said continues to pose a serious threat to national development. He added that as long as our youth do not have a sustained source of income, the gains of our revolution will be minimal.

"The Party and the Government have recently initiated a number of policies designed to alleviate this problem, for example, the recently unveiled Investment Code which we hope will go a long way in creating an environment conducive to expanded economic activities", he said.

These efforts, he emphasised, should be complemented by self-help projects which

have always played a significant role in our revolution and as our nation strives to gain economic independence, all available resources and strategies must be utilised.

#### Regional Security Needed

"Comrades and friends, let me hasten to say that economic development does not take place in a vacuum. The on-going peace initiatives in the region are aimed at ensuring regional security and political stability" Comrade Mugabe said adding that the joint responsibility that has been entrusted on Zimbabwe and Kenya to mediate in the Mozambican conflict will be pursued relentlessly to bring about peace in the region.

He also mentioned that the international community is closely watching the developments and peace initiatives in Namibia and Angola.

"I would like to call upon the United Nations to ensure that South Africa desists from any further attempts to derail the Namibian Independence process. South Africa itself should also learn from the current peace initiatives in the region and begin to engage in meaningful dialogue with the ANC and PAC", Comrade Mugabe said. □

## The Integration Exercise Boosted

The political integration of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU is expected to benefit from six cars donated by ZANU (PF) to the Ministry of Political Affairs.

"One of the problems that have hampered the integration process is transport, especially in the rural areas. These cars are a contribution to the solution of the problem", said the Vice President Comrade Simon Muzenda when he received keys in his capacity as the Acting Senior Minister of Political Affairs at a handover ceremony held at Mukwati Building in Harare on August 22, 1989.

Comrade Didymus Mutasa handed over the cars in his capacity as the Acting Treasurer of ZANU (PF). Among the dignitaries present at the ceremony were Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Political Affairs and other government officials.

More 12 cars are expected to add to the vehicle list of the Ministry of Political Affairs and these will be used specifically for speeding up the integration exercise in the rural areas. □

# Soldiers' Conditions of Service Under Review — President

**T**he government is reviewing the defence forces' conditions of service including salaries and accommodation, the President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe said when he addressed the nation on the Defence Forces Day, August 12, 1989.

"We also must ensure that we have a contented, well fed, well clothed and well rewarded soldier. We are fully aware of the present inadequacies, but Government, through the Ministry of Defence, is continually reviewing the soldiers' conditions of service, including their salaries and accommodation," the President said.

Comrade Mugabe said he is aware that the defence forces are finding it difficult to recruit specialist personnel like engineers, technicians, artisans and surveyors because of unattractive salaries. He said this is under active consideration.

"There are advanced consultations," the President, who is also the Commander in Chief of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces said, "between the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Forces Service Commission aimed at establishing a new and equitable salary structure for specialists serving in the defence forces, so as to make it more attractive for these people to remain in the defence forces. . . The salary scales of non-commissioned officers and privates need a special review in order to introduce higher salary structures for entry and promotion ranks. . . In trying to make salary adjustments, we have to give due cognisance to the economic performance of our country as well as to the impact of such a review on salary and wage structures across the board in the public sector."

## Accommodation

The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is also aware that the shortage of barracks and married accommodation is an issue of great concern in the defence forces. He explained that the situation is so because the infrastructure inherited in 1980 catered for only 11 000 regular soldiers of the former regime. Therefore, with the formation of a much larger Zimbabwe Defence Force through the integration of three armies namely the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) and elements of the former army, the infrastructure became inadequate for the much larger army.

"As the new defence force was being formed against the background of intense tension in the region, the size of our defence forces could not be maintained at the level of the former defence forces. As a consequence, the accommodation infrastructure



President Mugabe pinning a medal on Comrade Joshua Nkomo on the Defence Forces Day

of the former defence forces was dismally inadequate to cater for our new force. . .

"The new programme to provide adequate accommodation for an enlarged defence force demanded a huge capital outlay. Seen against other demands for capital arising from our education, health, resettlement and reconstruction programmes, it was not possible to provide adequate accommodation for our defence forces at the desirable pace. Even if we had had the funds, shortages of personnel and materials would still have had their toll in impeding the pace at which we could complete our construction programmes. In these circumstances, the option left us was to phase out our construction programmes in such a manner that adequate accommodation for all could be provided over a long period of time," explained Comrade Mugabe.

He said the Ministry of Defence with its Public Sector Investment Programme has made approaches to building societies and local authorities aimed at enabling soldiers to build private accommodation on self-help basis. Through this programme, government has spent \$45 million at Magunje for barracks and married quarters. There are similar plans for the Presidential Guard Brigade, Six Brigade, Braddy Barracks, Fylde, Thornhill and New Sarum.

In the sphere of equipment procurement, the Ministry of Defence General Tenders Committee has worked very hard to speed up the process of acquiring equipment. Government

has resolved to equip and service the forces at appropriate levels to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently and with heightened morale, this capacity being determined by the performance of the economy.

## Security

Turning to security, Comrade Mugabe said the forces have managed to curtail the MNR incursions. Adding, he praised the forces for the courageous and most dedicated manner in which they have discharged their duties on behalf of the nation. The people living along our common border with Mozambique have also been urged to remain vigilant and cooperate with our forces so that efforts to neutralise banditry for complete peace and tranquility are speeded up.

"The loyalty, high sense of national duty and successes scored by our defence forces in all the operational fronts have been more exemplary, more so if we take cognisance of their limited resources including a shortage of vehicles. It is much to their credit that, for the period under review, they were able to keep the MNR bandit menace under control, with the results that our routes to the sea remained open and safe for most of the year . . .

"But for them, our pipeline and rail and road routes to Beira and Malawi would long have ceased operating. But for them, the military situation would have been most difficult to handle. They have served not only Zim-



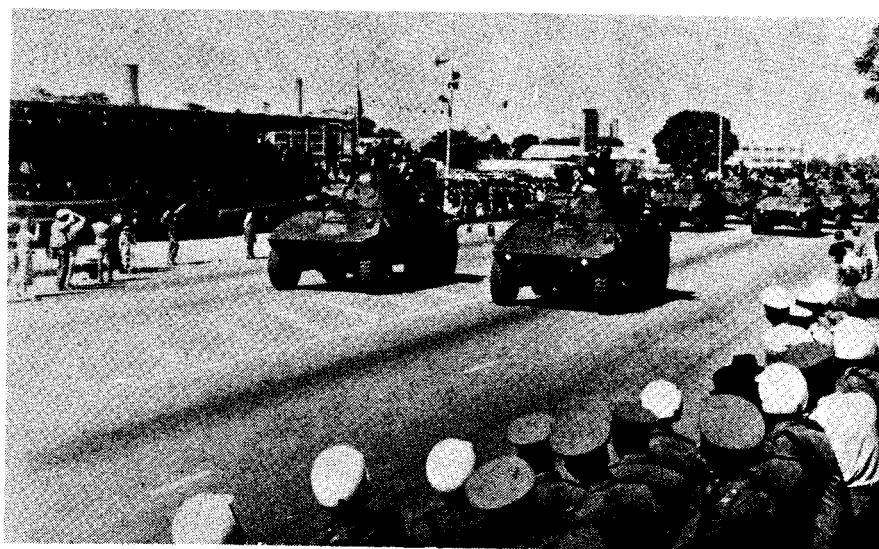
babwe but our good neighbours gallantly. . . Our forces are under our orders to leave no stone unturned and no bush unscanned so as to put an end to such bandit incursions," he said when he addressed about 40 000 people at Rufaro Stadium in Harare.

The President said that the Pretoria regime thinks that destabilisation is the key to forcing the Front Line States to abstain from giving assistance to progressive forces fighting for the liberation of that country. Pretoria, he said, fears that the success of our non-racial and democratic political system will reflect badly on her inhuman political system.

He urged South Africa to refrain from destabilisation and apartheid and engage in direct and meaningful dialogue with the authentic leaders of the black majority in that country bearing in mind the paramount importance of releasing or allowing to return to South Africa all leaders without any preconditions.

Our long-term survival as sovereign states revolves around the existence of proper apparatus of collective self-defence. Comrade Mugabe expressed satisfaction with the increased contacts between ministers, commanders and officers of the region where they exchange experience and share ideas to enhance national and regional self defence.

"The responsibilities placed upon our national defence forces are heavy and complex. We need. . . a dedicated and loyal soldier," the First Secretary and President of ZANU(PF) said.



#### Conditions of soldiers to be improved

"Having said this, I wish to reiterate that Zimbabwe is a peace-loving country harbouring no aggressive intentions upon its neighbours," he said adding, "The situation whereby we have an active force fighting banditry in Mozambique and along our borders is forced upon us by the obnoxious apartheid regime in South Africa. We in Zimbabwe, abhor apartheid and espouse democracy and non-racialism. We uphold the dignity of man as man. On the other hand, the apartheid regime espouses apartheid and abhors democracy and non-racialism. . .

"This difference in our perception of the nature of humanity is at the centre of the contradictions besetting our relations with

Pretoria. In an attempt to perpetuate apartheid, South Africa sponsors saboteurs and proxy armed forces to destabilise our political and economic stability. And so we say that as long as there is apartheid in South Africa, Zimbabwe, as indeed our entire sub-region, will not know and experience peace."

He also urged the Zimbabwe Defence Forces to improve their staff, command, academic, management skills and ethics so that they can meet regional expectations. He commended their relations with the public and thanked the private and public sector for supporting the armed forces and concluded by reminding the soldiers that "your watchwords should continue to be discipline, loyalty, diligence and excellence." □

## Tune In to ZANU (PF) Radio Broadcasts

By N.M. Shamuyarira,

Secretary for Publicity and Information, ZANU (PF)

**I**n my end-of-year (1988) report to the Central Committee, I mentioned that one of our plans for 1989 was to start a Party radio programme. The plan has now been realised.

We have now set up a functional radio section in the Department of Information which is responsible for preparing radio programmes and presenting them on radio 2 of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. A contract was signed between the ZBC and myself in which it was agreed that a 30-minute programme for the Party will be aired on Radio 2 on Monday (Shona) and Wednesday (Ndebele) from 8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. respectively. The first programme which was basically introductory was on air on 10 July in Shona and on 12 July in Ndebele.

#### Party Leaders

The main purpose of these radio broadcasts is to allow the Party leaders to answer questions directly from the people so as to receive and give first-hand information on Party is-

sues; to explain the Party's position on major topical issues quickly and effectively; and to educate the masses.

The format will differ from time to time depending on how most effectively a topic can be tackled. There will be—  
— panel discussions  
— interviews with Party leaders  
— telephone interviews  
— written questions and prepared answers  
— discussion programmes with people from various sectors of life etc.

If, after a review of the first eight programmes we are satisfied that the broadcasts are popular, we envisage expansion into other popular radio channels and even television.

Your co-operation will go a long way in alleviating the burden off my members of staff and it will inject in them more enthusiasm to perform better whilst non-cooperation will only lead to frustration and hence failure to achieve our goal. □



**Contributions should be sent to:**

The Radio Section  
Department of Information and Publicity  
P.O. Box 4530  
HARARE

# Portuguese Communist Party Delegation Visits Zimbabwe

**D**ue to the South African backed MNR bandits continuous disruption of any efforts for meaningful development, it is imperative that all progressive forces, the world-over should assist the people of Mozambique to achieve a lasting peaceful settlement.

This was said by the Deputy Minister for Political Affairs (External Affairs), Comrade Oppah Chamu Muchinguri, in her opening remarks at a reception hosted for the visiting Portuguese Communist Party at the Monomotapa Hotel on August 1, 1989.

The Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) delegation was headed by Comrade Carlos Costa. Comrade Muchinguri appreciated the delegation's effort, which was attending the fifth FRELIMO Congress in Maputo, Mozambique, to have enabled the opportunity to exchange and share views on areas of mutual interest.

"Comrades and friends, allow me to pay tribute to the PCP for the record of opposing human injustice, colonialism, imperialism and racism", said Comrade Muchinguri adding that "This is a fundamental principle, ladies and gentlemen which forms the backbone of our relations with the Communist Party of Portugal".

She pointed out that the PCP was a voice of hope for the oppressed masses in former Portuguese colonies at a time when there was much opposition to colonialism. She went on to say that the PCP did not stop its efforts after the total abolition of colonialism and racism with the fall of the Portuguese Empire, but has continued to identify with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and other regions of the world.

"I am sure Comrade Costa and his colleagues, after participating in the 5th Congress of the FRELIMO Party, have witnessed the determination, zeal and willingness by the people of Mozambique to achieve peace in that country," the Deputy Minister said.

She added that it is most unfortunate that the people of Mozambique have not known peace for the past 26 years.

"We are all aware of their historical struggle for independence which left thousands of people dead and many displaced", she said pointing out that this was further aggravated by the Rhodesian and South African incursions into their territory after independence because of the presence of Zimbabwean Liberation Forces in Mozambique.

## International Community

Comrade Muchinguri reiterated the need for the international community to assist the people of Mozambique to achieve a peaceful settlement.



Comrade Oppa Chamu Muchinguri

The President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe and the Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, have been requested by the President of Mozambique, Comrade Chissano to bring about negotiations for peace in Mozambique.

"It is our sincere hope that the PCP will use its influence to encourage factions in Portugal with MNR sympathies and connections to encourage the acceptance of President Chissano's peace initiative", Comrade Muchinguri said.

She stated that the presence of Comrade

Costa in Southern Africa comes at a time when efforts to bring peace to the region are looking positive. The development in Mozambique cannot be seen in isolation to the development in Angola, Namibia and South Africa. The recent signing of the ceasefire agreement at Gbadolite marks a major step forward in resolving the conflict in Angola.

"It is my sincere hope that restraint will be exercised by the parties involved in the conflict in order to avoid jeopardising the current talks", the Deputy Minister said adding that although the implementation of the Unit-



ed Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is a welcome development towards the decolonisation of Namibia, South Africa remains suspect as to its intentions.

#### **Apartheid South Africa**

Comrade Muchinguri reiterated that the international community should exert all pressure on South Africa to desist from tempering with the Democratic electoral process.

"In South Africa itself, the situation remains unchanged in spite of De Klerk's recent reform-

ist promises. Previous South African leaders have promised to introduce laws aimed at reforming Apartheid", she said.

According to Comrade Muchinguri, apartheid cannot be reformed but needs to be dismantled if democracy is to prevail. Lasting peace and co-operation in South Africa cannot last as long as apartheid exists in South Africa.

The international community is therefore called upon to impose mandatory econom-

ic sanctions against South Africa as the only peaceful means available to bring democracy and peace to that country and stability in the Southern Africa Sub-region.

Comrade Muchinguri expressed ZANU (PF)'s appreciation in the way the Portuguese Communist Party has continued to identify itself with the progressive forces of Southern Africa and added that the delegation's visit will help strengthen the relations between ZANU (PF) and the Portuguese Communist Party. □

## **ZIMFEP's Achievements**

**T**he policy of education with production that started in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana during the liberation struggle has been spearheaded by ZIMFEP (Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production) in post-independent Zimbabwe. This was revealed by ZIMFEP's director, Comrade Simon "Bayisai" Matsvai.

ZIMFEP is a registered charitable organisation in terms of the Welfare Organisation Act and is run by a Board of trustees. The organisation was initiated in January 1981 with the fatherly directives of Comrade Dzinguai Mutumbuka. This was done in order to resettle the thousands of former refugee children who had been studying in camps in Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique during the hard times of the liberation armed struggle. The former President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Canaan Banana, a well known staunch supporter of education experimentation is ZIMFEP's patron while his wife, Comrade Janet Banana, has triggered the setting up of Chengetanai Group to cater for the needs of the orphans and destitute ex-refugees at schools. The relief organisation organises trips for the orphans to holiday resorts.

They have offices in Harare and Bulawayo, a Director and staff of nineteen as well as eight farm managers in the field. They venture in four major areas of activity namely: Technical services, agriculture, education and job creation. "ZIMFEP was formed to go on with the physical infrastructure which was drawn up by ZANU (PF) and PF-Zapu during the liberation struggle", Comrade Matsvai said.

#### **ZIMFEP Schools**

ZIMFEP has set up colleges throughout the country to show that it is an organisation not for a particular region but catering for the needs of all ex-combatants. They have the following schools to their credit: Fatima Primary and Secondary School near Lupane, Mupfure College near Chegutu, Rusununguko Secondary School near Bromley, Mavhudzi Primary and Secondary school near Mutare, Chindunduma Primary and Secondary School near Shamva, George Silundika Primary and Secondary School near Nyamandlovu, Majoda Secondary School



**ZIMFEP students busy on one of their technical courses**

near West Nicholson, Nkululeko Primary and Secondary School between Kwekwe and Gweru and J.Z. Moyo Secondary School near West Nicholson.

Comrade Matsvai was very happy with the smooth running and flourishing of all the 12 ZIMFEP pilot schools. "The ex-combatants have somewhere to eat and learn while busy with the implementation of education with production," he said.

The director emphasised on the good relationship which is there between his organisation and the Ministry of Education in drawing up educational structures. He also gave credit to other donor agencies and the Public Sector Investment Project (PSIP) which is structured by the government. The United ZANU-PF was doing a very splendid job in vetting the right candidates to be injected into the ZIMFEP programmes. The Ministry of Education does the mammoth task of training the instructors who have been doing this job in refugee camps during the war of independence.

ZIMFEP has so far achieved the goals of eliminating illiteracy among the ex-combatants and to promote a revolutionary system of education through curricular experimentation. This was done to integrate academic and practical subjects which at last produced the positive answer of income-generating projects in schools.

They have created job opportunities for school leavers by helping them to establish industrial and agricultural producer collectives and the strengthening of the already existing co-operatives through the provision of training.

#### **Mental Decolonisation**

The continuation of the process of mental decolonisation by ZIMFEP is done through the promotion of a national culture and by developing a political consciousness that reflects Zimbabwe's socialist goals through a programme of research, publications, community theatre, workshops and seminars.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* if there is



Education with production is their main objective

a follow-up to see if their achievements (graduates were farming in the society). Comrade Matsvai boasted of four co-operatives which were formed by students who had graduated from ZIMFEP colleges. The co-ops are: Future Economic Foundation, Grow More Trees (for conservation), Frontline Fabrics (From the textiles graduates) and Advance Building Co-operative.

As we all know that it is not to our expectation to see the former leader of the defunct Rhodesian Front, Ian Smith holding receptions for our ex-refugees and ex-combatants; so it is blessing to have such organisations as ZIMFEP, which was born from the minds of our political fathers to resettle the living heroes. Although the organisation started by looking at the ex-refugees and war orphans, it has now extended its commitment to cater

for ex-combatants at its most recent establishment of the Mupfure Self-help Project. Last year alone in August saw the graduation of the first batch of ex-combatants students who are now running their own co-operatives.

As we are now (at the time of going to press) about to commemorate our heroes who have perished during the Chimurenga liberation war, we should know that they died to see Zimbabwe independent from the colonial yoke of bondage. It is these comrades again who spiritually want to see the country prosper in all ways of development. This is the goal being achieved by ZIMFEP by spearheading the role of education with production, thus arming the comrades with technical skills. □

## AIDS Cases on The Increase in Zimbabwe



Brigadier Felix Muchemwa

A total of 440 AIDS cases have been confirmed in Zimbabwe in the first half of this year, the Minister of Health, Brigadier Felix Muchemwa said when he officially opened a four-day workshop on HIV and AIDS infection and control for dental surgeons and dental therapists in Kadoma on July 24 this year. The Minister said these figures are underestimated since some AIDS cases may not be reported to health institutions for medical attention.

The meeting of dental surgeons and dental therapists to discuss HIV and Aids intervention measures was long overdue.

HIV is of particular importance to the medical (dental) profession. There is need to equip

dental surgeons and therapists with all the scientific knowledge regarding the modes of transmission of HIV, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, management and methods of prevention and control. Management in HIV infection and AIDS should include appropriate counselling and scientific medical approach.

### Public Health Enemy

Aids has become a national health enemy of unprecedented dimensions which must be attacked with utmost vigour from all angles. It must be admitted that Aids is not so easy to control mainly because it is difficult to change people's behaviour. HIV continues to spread at an alarming rate and millions of people are thought to be infected with it throughout the world. Thousands of people in Zimbabwe may be carrying the Aids virus and hence are capable of spreading it to their sexual partners. The number of people testing positive for HIV has increased alarmingly.

A total of 262 new cases were confirmed between April 1 and June 30, 1989. Previously, there were 178 cases recorded during the first three months of the year. This brings the total cumulative number of Aids cases in Zimbabwe to 761 as of June 30, 1989. These figures may be underestimated since some Aids cases may not be reported for medical attention.

Aids carries a 100 percent mortality rate and more than 70 percent of all Aids cases diagnosed so far are in the sexually and economically active age group whereas 25 percent are children below five years of age. The implications of Aids are therefore enormous from both medical, social and economic dimensions. Its ramifications are devastating.

The future is very bleak if many people continue to disregard and ignore the messages on Aids health promotion and continue to engage in high risk behaviour. Although there is a continuation to target messages to the general public one would like to focus attention on specific groups. These groups include young people, factory workers, school boys and girls.

### Positive Steps

A number of steps have been embarked on in a number of provinces and districts where health care providers are doing commendable work in trying to reach various groups of their communities utilising different communication channels. Some districts have established drama groups on Aids to perform at gatherings and meetings.

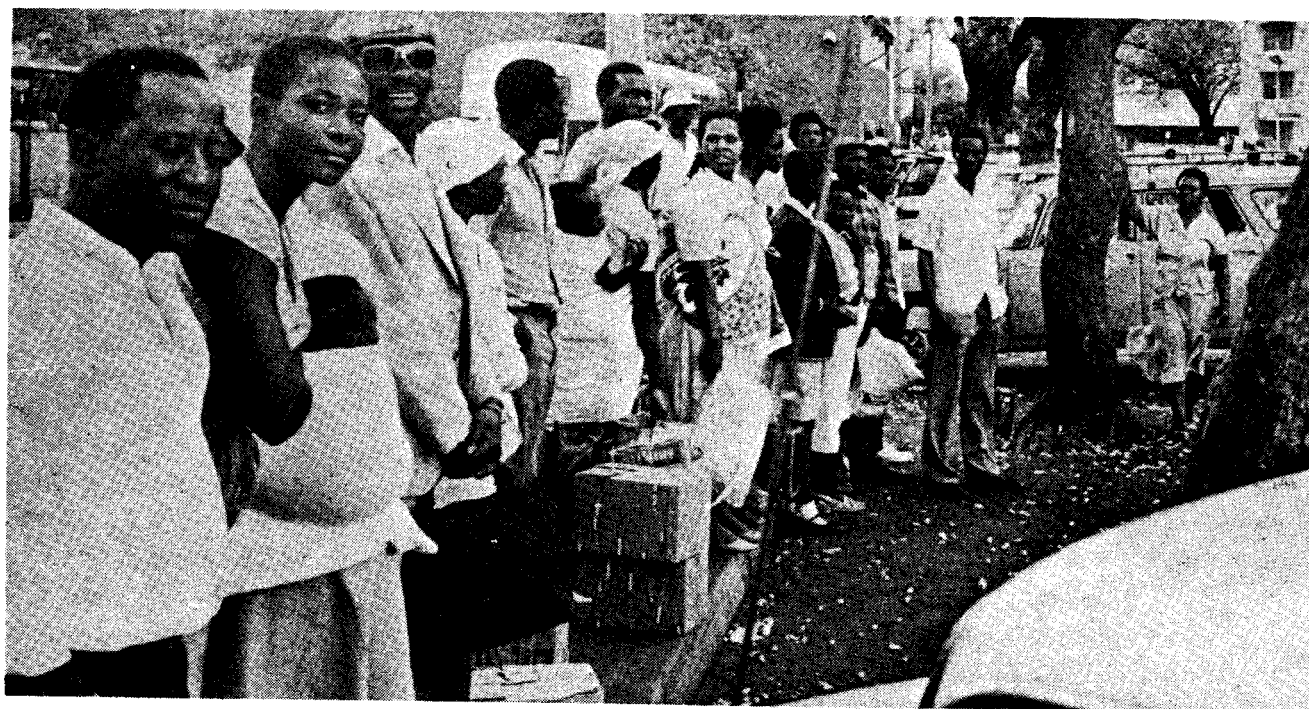
Training in counselling for health care workers has been initiated. Such training has been intended to equip these cadres with some basic orientation and skills in psycho-social counselling. This exercise is ongoing and it is hoped to develop a comprehensive counselling service throughout the country, in a couple of years.

In an effort to deal with a number of issues which need to be appropriately addressed, five subcommittees of the Zimbabwe Aids health expert committee to look into specific areas have been established to make necessary recommendations on development and implementation of prevention and control activities.

In addition to these subcommittees the Ministry of Health is in the process of trying to create a multi-sectoral national Aids Council, a body with representatives from ministries, governmental and non-governmental organisations. □



# Rural Bus Operators Up in Arms Against ZUPCO Intervention



Harare Commuters queuing for emergency taxis which have become so popular in the city

**T**he Zimbabwe United Passenger Company's (ZUPCO) intervention in providing transport to rural commuters during the Heroes Holiday has been received with mixed reactions from different quarters, with the rural bus operators strongly urging ZUPCO to stop interfering with their operations.

The Public Relations Officer for the Zimbabwe United Passenger Company, Mr. Peter Corbett, said the company saw it fit and necessary to come in to ease the transport problems usually faced by many commuters, especially those going to intermediate distances. He said these commuters are always left stranded at Mbare terminus since most rural buses give preference to long distance commuters.

"ZUPCO buses operated from Thursday, August 10 to Sunday evening, August 13", said Mr. Corbett adding that during that period ZUPCO buses transported about 10 000 people. He also stated that the buses were operating within a radius of 150 kilometres from Harare.

Mr. Corbett could not be drawn into disclosing if the move made by ZUPCO was going to be a continuous process. He also denied to comment on ZUPCO's reaction if rural bus operators interfered with the former's operations in urban areas saying that the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development can answer that question.

Even though the Public Relations Officer said that ZUPCO managed to contain the sit-

uation in Harare, residents complained of having to wait for hours before they got buses to their destinations during the Heroes Holiday while a number of buses were operating in rural areas.

## Mucheche's Comment

Asked to comment on ZUPCO's intervention in rural bus operators' routes, the President of the Zimbabwe Transport Organisation, Comrade Ben Mucheche, was very bitter about the incident.

"Taking into consideration the fact that ZUPCO is failing to provide adequate services to the urban people and that we are also failing to provide enough buses for rural people, no one has the capacity to help the other", Comrade Mucheche said.

He stated that he carried a survey on Thursday and Friday, August 10 and 11 respectively after discovering that ZUPCO had decided to help rural bus operators. "Many people were stranded because they had nothing to take them home but ZUPCO says it saw it fit to help people going to rural areas", said Comrade Mucheche adding that "Some people in Harare arrived at their homes as late as 10 to 11 p.m. because of ZUPCO bus shortages".

Comrade Mucheche admitted that Mbare terminus and elsewhere in the country were flooded with people who wanted to go for their Heroes Holiday but said that there are two reasons for that. "The first is the closure of schools on the eve of a public holiday, with

the second being the closure of shops, factories and the whole industry at the same time. Both the students and the workers wanted to go home", he said.

Comrade Mucheche added that "with all these people at Mbare at the same time, there was no possibility of them being cleared at one go but by Friday the terminus was clear". He went on to say that "Hotels were full, trains were full, planes as well as ZUPCO buses were full, so is there anything wrong with rural buses being flooded with passengers?"

It was pointed out by Comrade Mucheche that the rural operators are failing to serve some of the areas they are supposed to render services because they are hit by the shortage of buses. The same applies to Zimbabwe United Passenger Company which is also unable to provide adequate services to urban people.

"In that respect, how can ZUPCO come to our help? In the future, if ZUPCO wants to help us they must first of all satisfy urban workers then give the surplus buses to the rural people", said the President of the Zimbabwe Transport Organisation adding that after ZUPCO had claimed to be a good Samaritan to the rural people, many people reported late for work in Harare the following Monday because of the unavailability of buses.

He disclosed that he was writing a letter to the Ministry of Education requesting the

closure of schools at least 10 to 14 days before public holidays in the future.

"This will give us enough time to deal with school children first, then workers on the eve of the holidays like Christmas, Easter, Independence and Heroes".

On the issue of whether rural bus operators are willing to help ease the transport blues at peak hours in urban centres, Comrade Mucheche said that ZUPCO has a franchise that gives them the right to operate within the radius of 24 kilometres from urban centres. "In that respect we do not want to interfere with their operations".

He added that, "If we come in there will be friction and competition for passengers. Therefore, the only solution to the transport problems is the provision of more buses to both ZUPCO and rural bus operators."

Comrade Mucheche also clarified that the most spoken about fact that rural buses leave intermediate commuters and give preference to long distance travellers was not true.

He said that they operate on a first come first serve basis. He added that there is a ruling that operators who discriminate against intermediate commuters will be severely dealt with.

The President of ZTO pointed out that the number of emergency taxis have rapidly multiplied in recent years. "This is a clear sign that ZUPCO is completely failing to contain the situation in urban areas".

#### Extra Trips

Comrade Farai Msabaeka, the Operations Manager of Msabaeka Bus Service, said the step taken by ZUPCO was very unfair because "that is the only time we make profit, the only time our buses are full. That robbed us the extra trips we do".

He said that even if the termini were flooded with commuters "by Friday we managed to clear them", adding that, "Some commuters have a tendency of lying to the press that they have been waiting for hours

"If today you go to Mbare or Sakubva, you will certainly see buses waiting for passengers and consequently go with unoccupied seats", said Comrade Msabaeka.

Comrade Msabaeka stated that the idea of employing touts came as a result of the need to lure passengers because it would not be viable to continue travelling without passengers.

"Therefore on ordinary days, there is stiff competition at the terminus for passengers by bus operators. So when ZUPCO decided to intervene at public holidays we feel deprived of the only opportunity we have to make profit", he said.

Comrade Msabaeka expressed concern at the increased number of applications by ZUPCO for permits for more rural routes saying that how can ZUPCO decide to move to rural areas leaving urban people stranded. He said the new buses allocated to ZUPCO are brought to compete with the rural buses citing as an example one of the routes which Msabaeka operates in, Chimanimani, where he said there are three ZUPCO buses in that route but people are always flooded in Sakubva and Dangamvura.

He also stated that the so-called short-distance people who are allegedly said to be refused accommodation by rural buses are those within the franchise of ZUPCO areas. He said that normally, they do not take people going to places like Zimunya in Mutare, for instance, because they fall in the area of ZUPCO franchise.

"If the distance goes beyond the franchise of ZUPCO, then we make special arrangements such as making available buses, say, from Mutare to Rusape. That bus will carry all people to places like Odzi and Nyazura", he said adding that "How can we refuse to operate within short distances yet we very well know that we can make more trips thereby making more profit".

Among the commuters interviewed by the Zimbabwe News team that visited Mbare

tions, for instance, Marondera, Norton, Dema, only to mention a few, are always left stranded at Mbare as long-distance bound buses cannot accommodate them.

"The coming in of ZUPCO was a blessing especially to us Goromonzi people because we usually get a raw deal from rural buses who give preference to commuters going beyond our area", he said.

#### Short Distance Commuters

Another commuter, Comrade Admire Manuhwira of Harare could not totally praise ZUPCO's move but he however, appreciated the company's decision. Comrade Manuhwira, whose in-laws stay in Nyamutunhu, popularly known as 44 miles, for the first time visited them without sweat. In the past he had to walk to his in-laws' place for hours after buses dropped him before reaching the destination since most of them prefer to go straight to Murewa Centre. Most bus operators do not want to go through the old road to Murewa which branches off at Juru Business Centre.

Comrade Manuhwira said ZUPCO came to the rescue of the residents of this area by providing buses for the neglected route. People who normally walk from areas along the old road to the new road had a nice Heroes' Holiday.

"Imagine how hard it is to walk with luggage and at times with children", he said adding that many bus operators withdrew their services from the area leaving the people to face the consequences.

On the one hand Comrade Manuhwira appreciated the move made by ZUPCO but on the other hand he expressed dissatisfaction at ZUPCO's monopoly in serving urban areas.

"Since ZUPCO was given the green light to help stranded commuters during the holiday, the company must likewise allow rural bus operators to carry people to-and-fro work at peak hours before going for their usual trips to alleviate transport shortages in urban centres", he said.



These people are left with no other option besides waiting impatiently for buses in one of the city's termini without transport even if they would have just arrived".

According to Comrade Msabaeka, rural bus operators have only three occasions whereby they make profit per year.

"The only times that we have our buses travelling at full capacity are on the eve of Christmas, Easter, Independence and Heroes Holidays and for the rest of the year we run short of passengers".

was Comrade Mhembere of Chikwaka, Goromonzi District. He appreciated the step taken by ZUPCO adding that he was very pleased with the atmosphere at the terminus of Goromonzi bound commuters. People were given enough buses and the pressure and hugging which is always experienced on the eve of public holidays was a thing of the past.

Comrade Mhembere pointed out that normally, people going to intermediate destina-

He added that the step taken by ZUPCO was a matter of solving a problem by creating another. Comrade Manuhwira mentioned that even though the situation at Mbare was eased, many people had to wait for hours in queues in Harare before they got buses to their desired destinations.

"The Zimbabwe United Passenger Company should have considered this before giving buses to rural commuters", Comrade Manuhwira said. □

# New Traditional Chief Installed in Marondera District

*Installation of Morronie Mushambadope as Chief Nyandoro the Sixth: Marondera District: 8th July 1989: Mushambadope Kraal*

**C**hiefship in Zimbabwe is nowadays taking a very interesting new turn. It is no longer the old institution which was confined to older and less literate people. Young men are being appointed chiefs and take their duties as such very seriously — side by side with their counterparts or colleague chiefs in other areas.

In Marondera Administrative District and in the area called Chihota — there are five substantive chiefs — namely — Chihota, Samuriwo, Nenguwo, Mudzimurema and Nyandoro.

The recently installed Chief Nyandoro — the youngest Chief in that area is a Chemistry Science graduate working for the Ministry of Health. Although there are male members of his family who are much older than him, Morronie was appointed not on account of his education but due to the fact that his father who was in line for the Chieftainship died before he became chief. Of all the Nyandoro families that are eligible for chieftainship, only Mushambadope's family had not had the chance to assume the Nyandoro Chieftainship. Hence when the last incumbent died some years ago the turn fell to Mushambadope's family and accordingly Morronie had to step into his late father's shoes and became chief.

Thus it was not surprising when on the 8th July 1989 he was installed Chief by no other than the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Comrade E.C. Chikowore — at a very colourful ceremony attended by very many well-wishers and colleagues such as Comrade Sekeramayi, Ziyenge, Zifa Officials like Comrade Chirwa and others as well as several chiefs from Mashonaland East Province. More than 5 000 people attended this ceremony to witness a young chief aged about 40 years, assume his role as traditional leader of the Nyandoro — Vatsunga Clan of Nyamasvisva totem.

## Wish of the People

Originally they were in the Murewa area at the confluence of the Nyadiri and Mazowe Rivers. From there they moved on to Chivhu and again lived at the confluence of Mupfure and another river. When they moved to Marondera — they also occupied a place near the river — "they love waters" according to Minister Chikowore who is well versed in the clan's history. He was at pains to explain that he had only come to acknowledge the family's choice. The Government was only saying yes to the family's wishes because Government never chooses or imposes



Comrade E.C. Chikowore who officiated at the installation ceremony of Chief Mushambadope

a chief on the people. Nyandoro people went to tell Government that they were ready for a substantive chief and had a choice — the person had no bad record and Government had no objection to that choice.

Born on 23rd October 1949 in Mhondoro Communal Lands at Mushaninga Kraal, Morroine is the eldest son in a family of thirty four children. His late father who died in 1978 had five wives. The family moved to Marondera District where they joined other Nyandoro people. He — the present Chief did his secondary education at St Paul's Musami Mission and St. Ignatius College where he completed his 'A' Levels in 1969. He went to Britain in 1971 where he studied Biology and Chemistry and obtained a Bachelor of Science (Biochemistry) degree in 1976 at the University of Sussex where he was a Branch Secretary of ZANU (PF), as well as being President of the Sussex African Students Association.

When his father died in 1978 Comrade Mushambadope had to terminate his studies for a doctorate in Biochemistry at London University and returned home to take charge of the family's affairs. He first of all joined other party cadres at 88 Manica Road before he joined the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation before again joining the Ministry of Health where he is working as a laboratory analyst.

Morronie Mushambadope becomes Chief Nyandoro the VI and is the youngest Chief in the area, if not in the whole of Mashonaland East Province.

## Judicial System

With the re-introduction of chiefs in the ju-

dicial system, it is hoped that he will be very useful as an enlightened presiding officer. Because Mushambadope Kraal is only 70 kilometres from Harare it will not be difficult for him to discharge his duties after his work in the Ministry. Other Chief's functions can be undertaken by a deputy during his absence. The chief also becomes an ex-officio member of Rudhaka District Council — in Marondera and joins other chiefs in this respect.

The ceremony was characterized by the playing of traditional mbira, drama and singing of traditional war songs. The Member of Parliament for the area, Comrade Sekeramayi, who is also Minister of State for Security gave a vote of thanks and challenged the (incumbent) incoming chief to take his duties seriously and put the interests of his people first and foremost before his own. He informed the people gathered that he had been with the new chief when they were students overseas and had known him to be a person who is interested in the welfare of his people. He wished him well in his new role and pleaded with the Nyandoro elders to assist the young Chief should he need their assistance. He will certainly need the wise counsel of his elders — Makurukota — in the area.

## Celebrations

Celebrations started in the morning until the following day. The Spirit Medium acknowledged the installation of the new Chief and accepted him as such. The Chief is also obliged to consult the Svikiro from time to time in the running of the affairs of his people.

Many gifts — including a number of cattle were presented to the new Chief during the ceremony.

It is hoped that the spirit of cooperation shown at Chief Nyandoro's installation among the Vatsunga Clan will be emulated by other Zimbabweans who may be contemplating the installation of their chiefs. In most cases unnecessary quarrels and animosity characterized the choice of an incumbent resulting in divisions amongst members of the same clan or family. This is unhealthy and not in the interests of the people in the area affected. The Nyandoro people must be congratulated for having set a very good example.

Contrary to views expressed by some people, our tradition in the field of chieftainship is very much alive and thriving — thanks to our Government's understanding and progressive thinking to this respect. □



# SWAPO President Visits Jongwe Printers

By Danisa Mabuya



Comrade Sam Nujoma flanked by Ministers Comrade V. Chitepo and Comrade W. Mangwende on one of his visits to Zimbabwe

**J**ongwe Printing and Publishing Company had the honour of being visited by the SWAPO President, Comrade Sam Nujoma on August 5, 1989.

After touring the complex, the President conferred vote of thanks and appreciation for the company's contribution towards Namibia's liberation struggle.

"On behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee, SWAPO combatants and the Namibian masses, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to ZANU (PF), the Government, people of Zimbabwe and to you the revolutionary printers for your unflinching support towards Namibia's liberation struggle for her national independence and self-determination. Your contribution towards SWAPO's information dissemination process is immeasurable. Not only are you printing SWAPO's News and Views our masterpiece but our Manifesto was also printed here," said Comrade Nujoma.

The President then briefed the workers about racist South Africa's diabolic attempts of rigging the peace process in Namibia. He disclosed that the racist regime is trying by all means possible to cripple SWAPO. Many

a time it has carried out wicked acts of sabotage and claimed and proclaimed loudly to the international community that it had broken SWAPO's backbone.

"One would wonder; How many backbones does SWAPO have?" asked the President adding that, "the world is yet to be told that of the many backbones which one did the Boers break, if at all they did break one because SWAPO's backbone is still intact and is alive and kicking".

According to Comrade Nujoma the bullet resources of SWAPO are not yet depleted and "as for the Boers' propaganda utterances we have more than enough political communication to thwart it".

## Boers' Move Bound To Fail

Speaking on recent racist South African futile attempts of increasing its voting electorate by registering misguided, blinkered foreign and indigenous political malcontents and raw Rhodesian political prostitutes, the president of SWAPO described and dismissed this trivial move as the "last kicks of a dying horse".

It is a public secret and "History has it on

record than no counterforce can stop a revolutionary struggle for national independence. Portuguese tried to stop it in Mozambique and Smith and his puppets tried to stop it in Zimbabwe and indeed it was so in many other African countries that are independent today, but they all failed". "They will fail in Namibia and sooner than later Azania too will be independent", said the President of Swapo and added that it should be known to the Boers that the revolutionary fire (the proverbial fire that burns without faggots) that was lit in Namibia 23 years ago cannot be put off.

The President rounded up his speech by making a proposal to the delight of the revolutionary printers. "It is my wish that Jongwe Printers and Publishing Company and our Printing Company in Lusaka, Zambia, yet to be transferred to Windhoek in the manner Jongwe was transferred from Mozambique to Zimbabwe, become sister companies. I will be pleased to see a situation whereby some workers from Namibia will be coming here to be hosted by you and you going there to be hosted by them".

He summoned Mr. Nauyala Kapuka, SWAPO is representative to Zimbabwe to see to it that his wish was put into effect. □

# PAC Calls for Media System to Counter South Africa Propaganda



Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania President, Zephaniah Mothopeng

**T**he Pan Africanist Congress of Azania has called for a united front against apartheid at the same time establishing an African media system to counter South African propaganda. This was said at a seminar held at Harare's Oasis Hotel in July this year.

The seminar, attended by about 20 black journalists, writers and publishers from South Africa, was organised by the PAC labour wing, the Azanian Trade Union Coordinating Centre and was sponsored by the International Labour Organisation. The participants were discussing a wide range of issues affecting media workers in South Africa with special attention to the plight of black journalists, publishers and writers under apartheid.

The seminar also discussed South Africa's repressive labour laws and how they affected media workers. It noted that media censorship in Azania was done by the racist regime through acts of parliament. This censorship, the seminar said, was also done by editors who are motivated by the apartheid regime's interests. The situation is further aggravated by lawyers employed by media companies who intervene on so called legal considerations.

The chain of restrictions on the dissemination of progressive information goes down to sub-editors who either change the structure or intended message designs or spike and discard the information as they endeavour to follow conventional journalistic ethics. The seminar observed that media censorship in Azania is also done by journalists themselves through self-censorship.

## Internal Press

The four-day seminar said coverage of events in South Africa by the local press is not comprehensive. It recommended that the internal organisations should employ local reporters or writers who have good understanding of events in South Africa. It said that international organisations operating in South Africa get to this country with preconceived ideas and they are motivated by these ideas to create leaders for the African people. The seminar attributed this state of affairs to the lack of understanding of the local situation.

In order to alleviate this problem, the participants urged all media organisations to maintain contacts with political organisations of Azania. There in turn should be meetings between these political organisations and the international press on aspects and areas of news coverage. Foreign correspondence should know all liberation organisations and

peoples of that country.

"A black journalist," said Comrade Joe Thloloe, a veteran journalist and deputy editor of the mass circulation *Sowetan Daily*, "in South Africa is like a guerilla operating in an enemy territory." He said that they operate like guerillas facing police restrictions, restrictions from editors resulting in their information being distorted thereby alienating them from the people.

The seminar expressed concern at the lack of transport facing African journalists which makes it difficult for them to effect their duties.

## Recommendations

At the end of the seminar, it was recommended that some information bulletins in vernacular languages should be set up. This should be accompanied by the education of the intended targets through some correct political teaching of editors and reporters. They should also be in touch with their political organisations.

The establishment of an African media system was advocated through the development of a worker controlled media. This system would ensure that the grassroots people are also groomed. The International Labour Organisation, the seminar said, should use its offices to meet these requirements and motivate Africans in this exercise.

Some members of the seminar expressed great concern at what they called mass distortion of events in South Africa by some international media organisations which misrepresent facts deliberately. These organisations paint the picture that things are moving towards negotiations.

It is due to the information and technological imbalances that the information arena has been monopolised leading to the dissemination of distorted or wrong information. We have to bring the media under our control, the participants said, if we are to stop this distortion of our lives. They urged the ILO to work hard with them in this respect. The ILO indicated interest in assisting in training journalists.

Some were of the opinion that television documentaries about events in South Africa be made because television is a very dominant media. Special provisions should be made in this respect, they said.

The seminar was also attended by the PAC's secretary for labour, Comrade Lesoana Makhanda, an ILO Associate (National Liberation Movements) official based in Tanzania, Mr Oystein Gudim with journalists like Comrade Diana Lefaka of Seriti Sa Sechaba Publishing House, Comrade Montshiwa Moroke of *The Star*, Comrade Mathatha Tsedu of *The Sowetan* and Comrade Joe Thloloe also of the *Sowetan Daily*. This was the first media workers' seminar to be sponsored by the International Labour Organisation.

The seminar, which began on July 26, 1989 and ended on July 29, 1989 was opened by Comrade Chikwanha, the Deputy Director of Information in the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications. □

# Are We Sincere on Equality?

*Danisa Mabuya*

History has it on record that in no-far-away past women used to be tethered to the strings of their aprons and confined to the path between the kitchen and the bedroom. Their role in the society was that of bearing children and attending to men's sexual desires. They were bound by stringent legal and social laws which never gave them the slightest chance of venturing into men's world. On marriage, having their surnames disappearing under their husbands' titles, a Miss Khumalo becoming a Mrs Moyo, laws then barred them from heritage, property ownership, in fact it was them who turned out to be one of men's paraphernalia with a status more or less equal to that of his beards which he could shave off as and when he feels like. All this had its roots on the belief that women are of low intelligence quotient and their thinking capability, here I deliberately choose to be euphemistic; was likened to a round hut built without any allowances of extensions.

In the light of what we now know these notions are a fallacy and can be safely disposed of into the dust bin of history and placed in the museum, if need be, for future reference. Of late the vestiges of the opinion that women are inferior have been dispelled by leading women of our times who have proved that like men they can also efficiently lead progressive governments and with the same daring fly to the moon. However, it is unfortunate that even today in our midst we still have men who treasure undesirable antiques; that women are inferior and cannot act or undertake any mission that calls for muscle and reasoning without the supposed superior supervision of men.

## **Women Braved In The Struggle**

On a more serious note can I take my critics down the memory lane and on the way expose stubborn facts that may shed light to them. Who can deny, in his sober frame of mind, that women during the struggle that gave birth to the Independence of Zimbabwe, braved it through and contributed equally like their male counterparts? Still on that note is it not true that during those years of oppression women were oppressed more than men? Allow me a minute just to qualify my sentiments.

It is a public secret that in Rhodesia, a woman was discriminated against at work and her salary was chopped by half lower than that of her male counterpart for equal

work done, defying the simplest essence of logic. Worse still they were jobs that were reserved for the "superior being", men. It was so because the laws of the time were artifice in such a way that women had to do those monotonous routine jobs with laid down procedures demanding little thinking. It was news to hear of a woman venturing into those jobs where muscle power and intelligence were a prerequisite. Such a woman was labelled with all sorts of names that instilled a negative attitude to the would-be emulators of her breed. This was the trend at any social meetings that deliberated problems that affected both men and women.

The woman's part was that of a spectator and her voice was only heard ululating in applause to the verbiage of men. It was so in the church. It was a taboo to have a woman behind the pulpit conducting a sermon, reading from the Holy Bible that proclaimed the Almighty's message that "All are equal before him". They played the same role in politics.

In the background of the sentiments highlighted above may I in the sincerity of a man seeking wisdom tender unto you a few ques-



tions. If we really believe in equality and abide by the laws that govern it why do we continue sectioning our society into Women's Wing in Political Organisations, Ministry of Women's Affairs in Government and Women's Union in the Church? Is it because women are still undergoing mental evolution and therefore like an experimental specimen in the study of genetics should be treated with special care until such a time when they will be found to measure to the standards of men in thought and in deeds? Are there affairs that are feminine and those that are masculine in a society that upholds equality? What politics is masculine, what unionism in church that calls for women members and excludes men?



Women Brave in Politics





Women fight sex discrimination tooth and nail

### How Many Women Understand Equality?

Although it is said that common sense is not common, may I give you the benefit of the doubt that it is common knowledge to you that a coin has two sides. We are agreed that women have been subjected to oppression in politics, religion, marriage, before the law and at work. So What? Maybe if we push the investigative probing stick deeper we may come up with imbalances that are a direct result of ways that are being implemented in trying to streamline discrepancies between men and women.

Our intelligent government since independence worked hard in uprooting the unpalatable laws that discriminated against women at work, before the law and more so within our society. It would be pedantic like a tutor giving a lecture of algebra to a class of deaf mutes to go over those things that government has done in upgrading the social status of women. However, what is important to look into are the aftermaths. How far have women taken equality? Anywhere, do most of them understand what equality is all about?

Asking any woman about her comments on equality and what she feels about what government has done in protecting her rights, it would be unusual that on the onset does not start by praising the Maintenance Act. Women are at war and heavily armed with the Maintenance Act. I owe no apology to anyone for saying this but if I am

wrong in my observation, I stand corrected. Instead of cowering under the Maintenance Act in the advent of cruelty of being left in the cold fostering the progeny of deserting husbands; women for the reasons that are best known to them have seen it fit to use this humble act as a means by which they can earn a living. It is now their investment code with favourable incentives that will make them established investors in the business of bearing children with the accrued fat profits used for their personal motives. This money that is supposed to be used for the welfare of the children is instead invested on hair styles, imported fabrics, perfumes, cutex and thus becoming exotic. It is now a measure of success among some women to receive maintenance payments and those who do not have this monthly lottery against their will or circumstances not of their making envy the latter. Who knows, maybe this is one way of solving the unemployment problem among women. The trend is getting hold of that one man who should according to the prime requirements have a stable well paying job, and mercilessly leading him to the quick sand, MA, on which he will try getting out for the next 18 years of his working life.

### Corruption of the Highest Order

May it be known to you that here it does not matter that the said culprit is not the Biblical father of the progeny; what is considered is the verbal exhibit that one concedes that once in a blue moon had a sexual affair with the complainant. This is corrup-

tion of the highest order and now men, is it not time you stood up for your rights and through a representative organisation pledging your complaints. May I suggest a Ministry of Men's Affairs to look into your problems.

They are allegations against men who hold positions at various places of work who are said to be championing nepotism on offering jobs to some "women" in exchange for a sexual favour. Let us be realistic on this issue. What men, with the exception of the Historical Jesus and a few principled men, can withhold their passions when a woman ushers into an office with a green smile and in heavy modelling attire, partially revealing that which enticed Adam into disobeying the Almighty in the garden of Eden asking for a job.

Thou shall not give in to temptations but how many men are devote Christians and will restrain their feelings? It is the claim of the women's lib that women are subject to sexual harassment at work but in this case is it not the women that are harassing men's peace of mind? I demand an answer on that one.

Before I put my pen to rest may I state with total respect to equity and probity that my sentiments are not sweeping on all men and women but to "some men" and "some women". My opinions are open to constructive criticism and I reserve the right to be wrong like any other man or woman inhabiting this home we call mother earth. □

# The New Economic Policy — is it A Compromise of Socialism

By W. Chidakwa

**T**he provision of adequate incentives to the business community which has often been cited as the main feature of the new economic policy sounds like a reference to the triumph of Capitalism. The recent call for increased capital investment by the private sector, both foreign and local has the inevitable results of expanding the base of capitalism and subsequently deepening the relations of production founded upon private property.

Must the introduction of such policies be construed as a negation of the socialist objectives enunciated by our Party and Government?

In order to understand and appreciate the policy changes the government has adopted in the light of its socialist objectives thus dispelling any fears about the compromise of socialism, it is important to correct certain misconceptions about the stage of development our country has so far attained. It is believed that such an approach will afford us a theoretical conception more in keeping with the realities of our times without jeopardising our aspirations in the face of criticism. It is also hoped that such a conception will yield policy recommendations of a realistic nature.

If we accept the Marxist conception of Socialism (as does our Party) which emerges from the proposition that the social ownership of the means of production brought about by a socialist revolution is the quintessence of the socialist relations of production and that therefore any nation will be called socialist by virtue of its type of ownership, it will not be doubted then that the existing social structures in Zimbabwe are not founded upon the social ownership of the means of production. Nor can it be doubted that the objective laws governing the development of our society are not socialist. Zimbabwe is not therefore a socialist country but one aspiring for a socialist order. True, the Party and government have made known their aspirations and true the government has increased its role in the economy, carried out a wide range of democratic tasks and yet the type of ownership has remained predominantly capitalist. It is therefore the imperatives of capitalism and not the desire of our Party and government that lie beneath the policy changes.

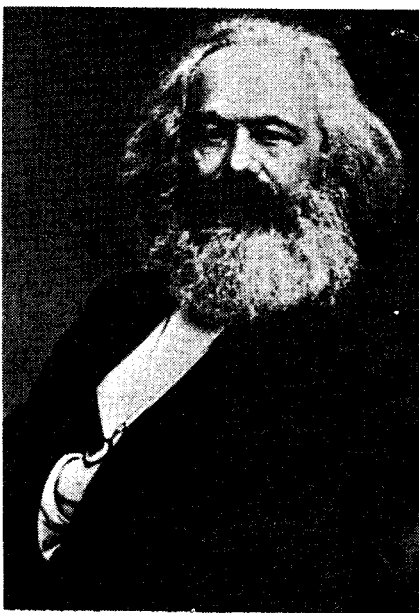
Whatever our ideological stand might be, whatever our aspirations, our policies must be determined by the realities of our times, they must seek solutions to the most im-

mediate problems of our society. At the same time, however, the Party and Government must continue the gradual process of creating social structures which will facilitate the transition to its long term objectives.

### Historical Process

But why should we continue to be the victims of an exploitative system which we can "easily" replace by one which will ensure the equitable distribution of the proceeds of our production? What is more, do we do justice to our future cause by fostering the foundations of a system we have vowed to destroy?

It must be clearly understood that the transition of nations from one socio-economic formation to another is a historical process, a



Karl Marx — The Father of Socialism

process during which nations undergo a variety of quantitative changes which will in given circumstances culminate into qualitative changes, certain such democratic changes which breed and finally demand a radical transformation of the society. It is the cumulative nature of these democratic changes which carry the potential for a revolutionary transformation of the society. It must always be borne in mind that the process of change is a dialectical combination of evolutionary and revolutionary changes and that therefore it is the first proof of a superior revolutionary to tell when evolutionary changes must be superceded by revolutionary changes.

The period of evolution must facilitate the expansion of the material and technical base of the country. It must boost the further development of the productive forces by promoting production-deepening activities, broaden the scope of specialisation and co-operation of production. The subsequent expansion of industry in conditions of capitalism has the inevitable effect of expanding the social base of the working class thus preparing the human factor for the radical transformation of the society. The period of evolution must raise the educational and cultural level of the society, educate the workers and peasants ideologically and allow them to acquire managerial skills. They must learn to appreciate their vital role in social development and teach them the ways and methods of defending their rights. In short they must place themselves in the society not as mere tools of capital but as makers of history. The development relevant political and social institutions such as effective labour movement, youth and women organisations, political parties, must be carried out.

At the end of the day, the expansion of capital begets a well organised working class and peasantry, schooled in the battles against capital, supported by an effective political system and a well organised labour movement.

### Revolutionary Process

Thus, in-so-far as it creates and only because it creates conditions for the onward carriage of the revolutionary process, the expansion of capitalism must be promoted. It is a principle of political economy that one must never conclude general laws of development by taking individual events but by placing processes and phenomenon in their historical perspective. Therefore to those who understand the dialectics of social development there is no contradiction between government policy and its declared ideology.

Such a conception will be refused by those who with a lesser intellectual investment negate the laws of social development and prescribe for the society drastic surgery at a time when the wounds of a previous operation are still healing. True, the existing structures of our society are fundamentally inconsistent with the interests of the majority of the people and yet the means to effect the desired changes must be carefully and cautiously sought for with a view to building and not destroying the objectives we have set before us.

### New Order

There is nothing more difficult to handle nor more doubtful of success than the initiation of a new order, for the initiator meets with opposition from those who stand to benefit by the old order and only lukewarm support from those who hope to benefit from the new order, wrote an author whose name presently escapes my mind. Such a statement is reminiscent of the revolutionary armed struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe and carries important lessons for the future. Not until the people had (with the instrumentality of political mobilisation) understood the essence of the armed struggle, not until they

had realised the benefits accruing from the destruction of colonialism did they make themselves part to the revolutionary struggle thus transforming the struggle from a struggle of the elite to a truly people's struggle. Then and only then did the proposed order become "less difficult to handle" and success became inevitable.

Socialism like any other new order must be clearly understood in order to be appreciated. Any recommendation to force change on a people who do not understand it, will only serve to destroy the very cause for which it is supposedly designed to enhance.

The proposed views will however be accepted by those who with a sober mind have seriously deliberated on the irrationality of hurried action emerging both from a commensurate knowledge of the objective laws of social development and a commendable desire to learn from the experiences of other countries.

Our views will regrettably be accepted also by those who stand to benefit from the postponement of revolutionary transformation. The message must however be, let the end be clear and the means adaptable. □

## INTERNATIONAL

# South Africa's Destabilisation of Southern Africa



Deaths have occurred through direct Military action, disruption of the delivery or production of food

1,5 million people have died in Southern Africa as a result of South Africa's military and economic action against neighbouring states over the past eight years, according to a report received by the Commonwealth For-

ign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFMSA), meeting in Canberra.

The report describes this as a "holocaust", saying the deaths have occurred through direct military action, disruption of the deliv-

ery or production of food, and destruction of health facilities and immunization programmes. A further 4 million people have been displaced from their homes.

Most of the dead are children. In Mozambique and Angola, a child is dying every three and half minutes; that is the equivalent of a jumbo jet full of children crashing everyday.

Almost half a million children in Mozambique are deprived of education because their schools have been destroyed and expenditure on health and education has dropped dramatically as resources have had to be reallocated to defence. As a result of landmines, Angola has per capita the world's largest population of limbless people, numbering some 40 000.

A generation has been scarred in those two countries, the report says, and many of the scars are permanent, as are the scars on the region's ecology.

Over 1 000 000 elephants have been slaughtered in southern Angola and their tusks taken to South Africa to help pay for the war. Mozambique's nine national parks have been destroyed, and other parks in the region have suffered lesser damage.

Vast deforestation and soil erosion is occurring in several countries as a result of population movement and concentration in more secure areas.

### Economic Costs

The economic cost to the Front Line States (Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and Tanzania) exceeds US\$45 billion, more than double the total external debt of these six states.

As a result of South Africa's actions, the Front Line States have had to forego considerable development potential and economic growth in order to defend themselves,



says the report, which details for the first time the military expenditure of these states.

While average international expenditure on defence as a factor of the recurrent budget is about 5 percent, in Mozambique and Angola spending on defence exceeds 40 percent. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, it is over 15 percent.

The report, entitled "A Candle on Kilimanjaro: The Front Line States vs Apartheid", was prepared by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) at the Ministers request.

It says that, after 1980, South Africa began to effect coordinated interventionist policies toward neighbouring states, under a policy option for the protection of apartheid defined as a "total strategy".

This policy also encompasses the internal situation in South Africa through preparations for sanctions-busting and military self-sufficiency, tough repression of popular political leaders and co-option of others for the process of apartheid's "reform", the report says.

#### Violent Measures

The regional objectives of this policy are to ensure economic dependence, to try to force the signing of formal security agreements, and to encourage regional recognition of the "homelands" system of ethnic representation. To bully neighbouring states which are unwilling to cooperate, Pretoria has resorted to illegal and violent measures, the report says, which have had an enormous social and economic cost for the region.

This strategy has enabled South Africa to weather 10 years of increasingly severe internal and international pressure, according to the report, while strengthening its defence capabilities, improving its technology, and employing more sophisticated tactical responses to the region and the international community.

Despite Pretoria's presentation of itself as the region's "peace-maker" and stabilizer", these goals remain in place, according to the report, and diplomatic forays involving international negotiations and discussions are part of the same process, giving recognition to South Africa's aspirations as the regional "superpower".

The report likens South Africa's relations with the region to those of the common police interrogation technique in which one administers the blows while another offers the sweets, and says that, in dealing with South Africa, things are never as they seem.

In the case of Mozambique, there was a vicious and widespread escalation of military activity, directed at economic and human targets, following the September 1988 meeting between P.W. Botha and President Chissano, coupled with mounting evidence of South Africa's involvement in the supply and direction of this "contra" activity. The most senior Africa officials in the US State Department publicly confirmed this during the first half of 1989.



#### The effects of destabilization

Zimbabwe's President, Robert Mugabe, has accused the South African President, P.W. Botha, of speaking in two tongues — one for peace and another for war — while expressing the hope that his probable successor, F.W. de Klerk, will be more honest.

#### Combination of Tactics

The combination of tactics that South Africa uses against its neighbours has varied, from open military aggression against Angola and a "contra" war in Mozambique to sabotage the regional transportation routes and industrial equipment, congestion at border posts, withholding railway rolling stock, customs delays, rate manipulation and other economic pressures, as well as direct attacks, sabotage and car bombs, assassinations and kidnappings.

Mozambique's main railway systems have been closed to regional transit traffic since they were sabotaged in 1984, adding billions of dollars to freight bills for landlocked countries whose trade must transit the longer routes through South Africa.

Mozambique's ports and railways have lost US\$1.5 billion since 1982 as a result of this diversion of traffic. Meanwhile, South Africa has gained financially from the diversion of lucrative regional trade to its transportation system.

Through these methods, the report says, South Africa is in fact imposing economic sanctions against its neighbours.

The report details many other areas of economic destruction, and says the greatest devastation has been in rural areas with over half of Mozambique's population displaced

or dependent on emergency food aid.

The roots of Mozambique's economy, like those of the other Front Line States, are in agriculture and, by terrorising the rural population until they are afraid to till their fields, the most important part of the economy is disrupted or destroyed.

Armed attacks from Mozambique across the eastern borders of Zimbabwe and Zambia, which began in 1987, increasing through 1988, the report says, causing several hundred civilian deaths, destruction or theft of property, and further escalation in defence costs.

#### Military Co-operation

Zimbabwe has committed troops to Mozambique and Zambia has been involved in training Mozambican soldiers as well as protecting its own borders. Tanzania has had to pay the price of defending its southern border, as well as training costs, and sent a brigade to assist in the defence of key installations in Mozambique.

Botswana has been subjected to cross border raids and bombings which have killed or maimed nationals as well as destroying property. Mineral-rich Botswana is also contributing to the defence of Mozambique and rehabilitation of its railways.

In Angola, South Africa's military action has been overt, with a fullscale invasion in the southern part of the country, halted in the dramatic battle for the tiny town of Cuito Cuanavale, which marked the first entry into combat by Cuban troops since 1976.

The battle for the town was seen in region-

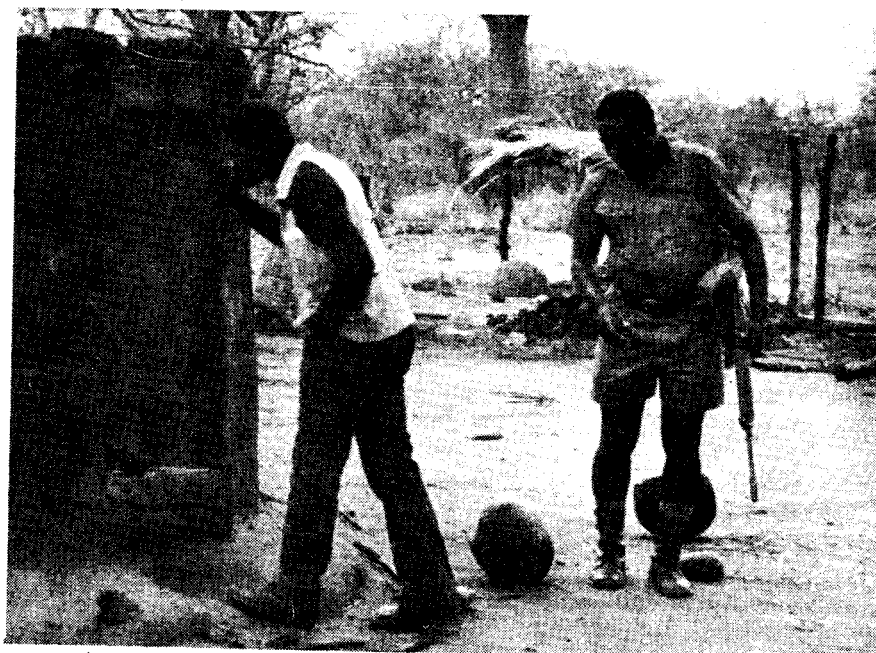
al and continental terms as an African battle against South African aggression and aspirations as the region's "superpower".

Despite the most modern and effective long-range artillery, South Africa's shortage of technology showed in the lost air superiority, which the report notes is an important comment on the arms embargo, how it works and how it could work more effectively if fully applied.

If any further military message to the region was required, juxtaposed with the Angola/Namibia agreement and the prospect of talks in Mozambique, the report says, it came with the test launching a few weeks ago of an intermediate-range ballistic missile. This technology was developed with the help of Israel and the missile is capable of delivering a nuclear warhead as far north as Angola and Tanzania.

In the case of Namibia, the report says, while accepting an independence process in exchange for an honourable withdrawal from Southern Angola, South Africa already has in place the structures for economic and military destabilization. To reinforce the point, the South African navy held its biggest ever naval exercise off Walvis Bay in September 1988.

The report concludes that peace and stability are key to human and economic recovery in Southern Africa and that there can be little sustainable growth or development in the region until the end of apartheid in South Africa.



Supt. Langton Dube (right) of the Presidential Guard Headquarters inspects one of the huts burnt down by the gang of MNR bandits

The report recommends an integrated international response, involving several components, to bring positive pressure for an end to apartheid.

"This is not the time to reduce the pressure, when results are beginning to appear, but rather the pressure must be continued and increased through determined widening and tightening of sanctions until the recom-

mendations of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group are fully implemented," the report concludes.

Any applications of sanctions must be accompanied by positive measures to "fortify, strengthen and develop" the other regional economies and thus to assist them in their efforts to reduce their dependence and disengagement from South Africa and withstand any retaliation. □

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# Southern Africa — A Boiling Cauldron

Over three centuries ago (337 years past), the Dutch East India Company set up a provender station near the Cape of Good Hope for ships sailing from Europe to Asia. Noone knew that at birth was a monster regime, the devour of mankind — apartheid South Africa. The black and oppressed South African community and indeed the sub-region has waited painfully in vain for the demise of the beleaguered regime. The region is indeed a boiling cauldron anticipating the inevitable fall of the so high and punitive temperatures.

At its head was Jan van Riebeck, a lowly clerk of the company banished to Africa for corruption and other wrongdoings. Today his portrait is prominent among the advocates of racial segregation in South Africa. The expedition of about 90 people subdued the Khoi Khoi, the native population in the usual cavalier fashion — cheating, using force and banishments. With this, a monster was born.

Unashamedly, Jan van Riebeck, behind the toddler activities of a growing criminal regime said, "This we did, to make them less shy, so as to find hereafter a better opportunity to sieze them, 1 100 or 1 200 in number and about 600 cattle, the best in the whole country."

## Convention

Slowly, surely and agonisingly, the local population was subdued as the toddler regime sought ruthless and violent ways of permanently establishing itself.

The United Nations General Assembly qualified apartheid and like practices of racial discrimination as a "crime against humanity" (Res. 2202/XXI). It adopted the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the crime of apartheid of November 30, 1973. This convention went into effect on July 20, 1976. By 1986 more of the western countries had acceded to the convention.

Apartheid should be shunned and banished with the contempt it deserves. Man is endowed with the striving to care for others, their well-being and good. Missiles are fired, bombs are dropped on sleeping children, men and women. Hoardes of soldiers are loosened on them to overrun and kill, to trample upon them. Can decent people globally remain indifferent to these acts of abudable egoism, abuse and lawlessness? It is unbelievable that it is fellow human beings committing such horrid and abominable crimes.

## Segregation

Apartheid means segregation. There are 26 million Africans, 2.6 million coloureds, 4.6 million whites and 0.8 million Asians in South Africa. Each race goes its own way hence separate development. Said Balthazer Vorster, former South African premier, "We stand for Christian nationalism which is an ally of national socialism. You can call this antidemocratic principle dictatorship if you wish. In Italy it is called fascism, in Germany national socialism and in South Africa national socialism".

What kind of national socialism which has so absurd and horrid methods of determining a person's racial origins, these being nothing less than preposterous. A pencil, for example, may have stuck in a person's hair, and if it did not fall, the person was classified as African, while if it fell, the person was classified as coloured for the latter were thought to have softer hair.

No words can describe the tragedy of people who had always considered themselves white suddenly discovering they were coloured because of the simple pencil system of classification. People committed suicide, families broke up. Within a single family some were found to be more white than others. Even husbands and wives were referred to different groups. Such is the horrific nature of apartheid.

If one wants to marry a person of another racial group, officials study the civil status and genealogy of applicants with some being required to submit blood samples and their hair examined through powerful microscopes. More often, the pencil to hair technic is applied or one is referred to an official's 'expert glance'. This is the horror and havoc that apartheid plays in social circles. The harmony of family bonds is overturned and disintegrated and the after effects of the resultant torment are irreversible.

Who are you then to abstain to an onlooker's position while fellow human beings are not only maimed and killed, but are subjected to the worst of emotional torments that are tantamount to death?

## Nazis of Our Times

In 1984, 518 coloureds were reclassified as whites, 14 whites and 50 Indians as coloureds, 17 Indians as Malays and five coloureds as blacks. When this happened people were required to change residential areas and legal answerabilities.



Down and disgracefully out — former racist South African President P.W. Botha

Martin Bormann, one of the Nazi chiefs once said, referring to people enslaved by Nazis, "education is very dangerous. At best an education which produces useful stooges for us is admissible." Also Hendrick Verwoerd, the then Minister of Native Affairs said referring to Africans in South Africa, "there is no place for them in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour."

Typical of a racist. True in appearance, nature and deed. The terrific Nazis of our times. What sane person in his or her normal self will stand by such atrocities and be part to these crimes against humanity? Let the progressive world turn its might and wrath on the Pretoria regime for the final emancipation of Africa spelling an end to all inhu-



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Chairman of the Frontline States



man activities perpetrated by the Pretoria regime and a halt to the destabilisation of the Front Line States. At last peace would prevail.

The might of the South African military wing and aggression was born out of fear of the upheavals of the African liberation struggles which were inexorably crushing down on the northern borders of the country. The main objective of the regime was to ensure its survival by acting from positions of strength and thus forestall the unfolding progressive development. This was to be done through the construction of its military potential.

This was also meant to exert all efforts to stopping the African continent from turning its full attention on the regime thus prevent, or so it thought, "the flow of terrorists towards our borders". Said Vorster sounding the note of alarm, "There are two things which we in South Africa will not tolerate. The first is communist domination in Southern Africa. The second thing is that we shall fight terrorism... not only in our own country but also in any other country in Africa where the government requests us to do so."

On the other hand his foreign Minister Muller hoped that the, "homelands could play a vital role in turning back the tide of hostile world opinion". It was only a matter of time however, it is a matter of time. All hope is not lost. He added, "we refuse merely to defend. The eyes of the West must open and they must realise that the Republic is the key to the conquest of Africa." What an act of self appeasement; shame.

"We are good friends," said the then premier referring to the alliance between Pretoria, Lisbon and Salisbury," with both Portugal and Rhodesia, and good friends do not need a pact. Good friends know what their duty is if a neighbour's house is on fire. I assure you that whatever becomes necessary will be done". It was reaching an age of desperation which necessitated unholy alliances. Subsequently in 1973, the regime adopted a law permitting the use of its conscripts outside its borders. Pretoria gave direct military protection to the Southern Rhodesia rebels.

### Sealing the Region

This was done in the hope of preventing the spread of communism hence with the liberation of Mozambique and subsequently Zimbabwe, the Mozambique National Resistance was born. This was accompanied by concerted efforts to woe independent African countries into being the republic's allies hence seal Southern Rhodesia and indeed the region from the rest of the world consequently preventing the spread of communism into South Africa. In the same way it hoped to consolidate its front against the Organisation of African Unity and cutting the liberation movements in South Africa and Rhodesia from the rest of the world.

### The Last Stronghold

South African imperialism itself was born on the basis of the Anglo-Boer colonialism which

gradually isolated itself from British imperialism. The regime born out of these developments rules Azania using a colonialism of a special type the distinguished features of which consist in the fact that both the colony and the metropolis are situated within the confines of a single state while capitalist exploitation is combined with a sophisticated system of racial discrimination and aggression. It is a virtual anachronism, being the last country in which racism, despite all its camouflage, remains the official state doctrine.

South Africa is the most fertile land on the continent for economic, military and imperialist activities for the capitalist west. This is why the imperialists are extremely concerned about the future of the regime, trying to ensure its continued existence and take it out of its international isolation. This makes the oppressed people's battle even more difficult in view of the so many western powers conniving with Pretoria.

Relying on the support of the western powers, the confused rulers in Pretoria have turned the region into a dangerous hot-bed of international tension. South Africa has turned into the last bulwark of colonialism and racism on the African continent. We still wait for its absolute emancipation.

The fight for the complete and final liberation of Africa is not yet over and it is the south of the continent that has now become the major battleground. More than 26 million people languish under the yoke of apartheid and colonialism while Namibia still remains a virtual colony of the republic. However, we would like to see the United Nations totally and positively involved in the prevailing atmosphere and events leading to the general elections and independence of Namibia.

However, the Pretoria regime still thought it had a chance against the tide sweeping across Africa. This intention was made public in the London Evening Standard by Derek Ingram, "The most immediate priority in South Africa's foreign ministry today is the woeing and seduction of Zambia and its President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda... They have reached the conclusion that it should be possible to "neutralise" Zambia by persuading her to adopt a sympathetic approach to South Africa. This drive was also characterised by its bid to sign peace accords with independent African countries in order to encroach itself into an influential position to the Front Line States' affairs. It was all futile however.

This panic stricken drive was so because with the independence of Angola and Zimbabwe, the sphere of imperialist domination became narrower and the correlation of forces continued to change in favour of the liberation forces thus frustrating the plans of South Africa which subsequently adopted a policy of "Total Strategy" of Aggression and Neocolonial Deception.

### Loss of Face

"In the simplest terms, South Africa's involve-

ment in Angola can be regarded as nothing less than a blunder... what should have resulted in a brilliant military and political coup developed instead into a strategic loss of face, a loss of influence and confidence among South Africa's many black friends, and an imbroglio which all but buried the concept of detente so assiduously fostered by the South African premier John Vorster", a commentator said.

Since then military incursions into the Front Line States multiplied and these acts of sabotage were meted out on these peace-loving countries as 'punishment' for 'harbouring' South African liberation forces and many installations made available to liberation organisations of South Africa by these countries. In 1979 Mozambique lost 1 338 people with 1 538 being wounded and 751 being taken prisoner as a result of armed racist attacks. The cost of economic destructions was estimated at US\$45 million. South Africa is the tenth largest arms producer in the capitalist world.

### The Tide is on Pretoria

The general crisis facing the apartheid system marks the final stage of this system. It reflects the fact that apartheid colonialism is outdated, its demise long overdue. What remains is to rapidly escalate the political and military offensive, further to deepen the general crisis of the apartheid system, to destroy and sap the power of the racist regime and finally overthrow it.

The policy that has been pursued by Pretoria towards the rest of the countries on the African continent is one of the most reactionary trends in the overall policy of the imperialist powers towards the peoples that have suffered the tragedy of colonialism.

It is because of this that the region has turned into an international arena of tension. It was only a matter of time that the symptoms of the collapse of the belligerent regime began to show. First, its military might was disgraced; with the defeat of this military machine at Cuito Cuanavale leading to its withdrawal subsequently giving birth to negotiations for peace between the Angolan government and Unita following efforts in that direction by the parties concerned.

Luck is still with us in Southern Africa, negotiations for peace are also underway in their preliminary stages in Nairobi, Kenya, between Mozambique churchmen (negotiating on behalf of the Mozambican government) and the MNR. The beleaguered regime is facing a crisis with all the odds against it. There is turmoil within the South African National Party as P W Botha's desperate cling to power has shamefully ended on a solemn and sour note after a cabinet row over the intended meeting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and National Party leader F.W. Klerk. The latter has now been sworn in as South Africa's acting state president.

Now is the time to hit hardest while the iron is still hot. Our efforts will be rewarded soonest, the pointer is there. □

# Women and Rural Extension Services

(Adapted from D + C Development Cooperation Number 4/1989)

**W**omen employed in rural extension services are frequently isolated and disadvantaged. Consequently an emerging priority in rural extension activities is an urgent need to design better agricultural extension services for women farmers and service members. However, relatively little is known about female extension personnel's perceptions of constraints to information flows and adequate education, training and programme funding. This knowledge of their service and their clients' conditions is an extremely valuable resource for future staff development and programme planning with both male and female clients of rural extension services. Indigenous knowledge resources of this kind are also extremely difficult to collect, since they range widely both geographically and culturally.

This paper draws upon the experiences of female extension staff from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific as expressed at a recent workshop held for this purpose. That occasion was unusual both for its wide regional coverage (23 countries in total were represented); and for the frank discussion that ensued about information flows and adequate service provision for women farmers and for female extension staff.

Women work at the very heart of the developing countries' economies. Although estimates vary, they grow at least half the world's food (in Africa 80 percent of food produced), dominating the nutrition processes of their households and communities with food processing, preservation and prepara-

*Women in agriculture have different responsibilities compared with their male counterparts. As yet, these are inadequately understood, to the detriment of increased agricultural productivity and the well-being of numerous rural households. This paper examines problems that face women working in rural extension services, concluding with a review of their priorities for action as expressed by extension agents from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific.*

tion. In hours of backbreaking labour they supply household with food, water, fuel and housing; and frequently, too, generate cash income to satisfy basic household needs. Yet rural women are likely to be numbered amongst the least healthy, least educated, and lowest in the local chain of access to food. Women's central contributions to their communities are overlooked too by the designers of economic and social development programmes, with the result that wom-

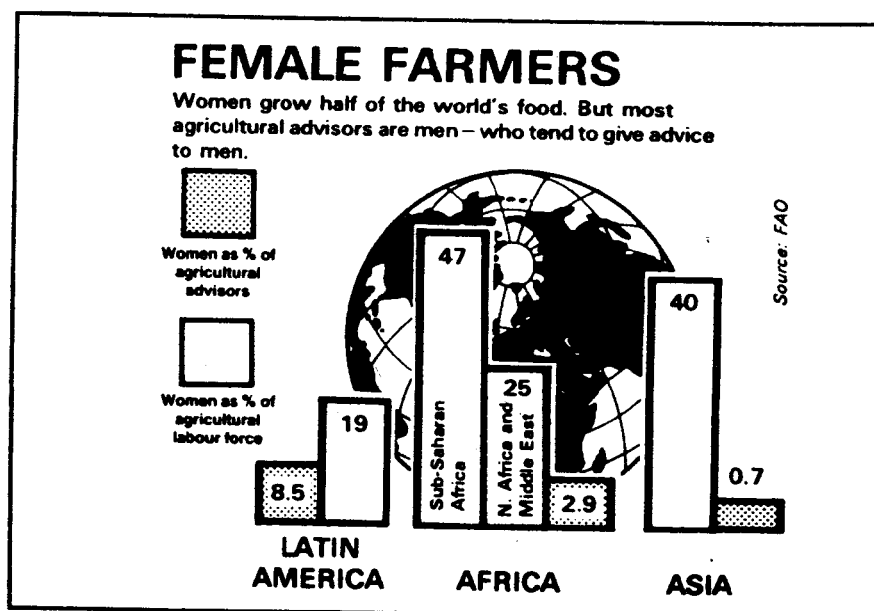
en have limited access to the innovations, training and other basic resources that could facilitate their tasks and increase their productivity.

## ACP Countries

Any improvement in the situation of rural women in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries then will produce a significant impact upon agricultural productivity in addition to general wellbeing. Not only is neglect of the gender aspects of production inefficient, but socio-economic change is assigning new roles and responsibilities to women, as well as removing their power for controlling their own resources. Women too have a key mediating role in household welfare and nutrition; and female production is substantial but undercounted and undervalued. In any discussion about the role of women, efficiency is often seen as the prime reason for drawing women into economic activity. It is quite simply inefficient not to make use of the latent productive abilities of women. This is a relatively easy concept for the more male dominated societies to accept.

However, economic self-determination based on mainstream economic activity is not the only benefit perceived by women, and it can often be the springboard to a more equitable distribution of political and social power. This is particularly true in agricultural-based societies, where income generating activities give rise to a degree of economic freedom which in turn creates a demand for a more equitable share in the decision making processes of that society.

Progress in exploring women's contributions to their societies has already begun. Between 1975 and 1985 the UN International Decade for Women drew attention to their specific needs. At the UN World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (1979) for instance, problems faced by rural women were recognised and a plea entered for better statistical data about their role in rural activities. For the ACP countries, Lomé III, the 1985 ACP-EEC Convention, is the first to mention specifically the needs of women in development activities. Article 123 notes a requirement to provide women with access to all aspects of training as well as other resources to alleviate the backbreaking nature of their tasks. This focus upon training, especially in the dissemination of information about rural women, was selected for special attention in the final statements about future strategies from the UN International Decade for Women. For the process of includ-



ing women more adequately in development, rural extension education is recognised to be essential.

### No Trickle Down For Women

Beliefs that benefits from a male-oriented extension service will "trickle down" somehow from men to women have been shown to be impracticable. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) for example has calculated that in sub-Saharan Africa where women represent nearly half the agricultural labour force (47%), only 2.9 per cent of agricultural advisers are females. In Asia where women account for 40 per cent of the rural labour force, only 0.7 per cent of extension advisers are women. Neglecting these gender constraints upon flows of information about innovations and new technologies seriously impedes the professional effectiveness of extension services. \*

The urgent need to include women more adequately in rural extension activities is clear. As farmers, women often find themselves in a set of circumstances very different from men. Performing specific roles in their societies, with particular economic and social responsibilities, their abilities to be involved in agricultural production may be affected. In order to work with women in rural extension new and different methods of advice, or adapted recommendations may be

issues facing female extension staff and their clients urgently need clarification.

2. From this initial step, the training of women for increased participation in rural development activities requires scrutiny.
3. Finally, appropriate means must be found to activate funding that recognises and improves women's contributions to agricultural progress.

### Constraints and Problems

A recent study of agricultural extension information for women in the ACP countries has suggested that the following points are central. They are noted here as an introduction to subsequent regionally-based discussion results from workshop participants.

Key areas in any plan for providing rural women with information must be a matter for careful consideration of those concerned locally, including the women themselves, as well as nationally. There are probably no globally applicable prescriptions. With that point understood, any appropriate plan would have to consider several key areas, specifically:

- a) Problems of the excessive workloads of rural women;
- b) necessary training, support services and institutional requirements.



Teaching agricultural techniques to women is part of the Lilongwe Land Development Scheme supported by the World Bank in Malawi. Unfortunately, extension work for women is usually forgotten in development projects

called for. This requires rural extension organisations to be more aware of the situations in which women work so as to focus their advice and recommendations most appropriately.

If women's contributions to rural extension are significant for further study and action, three issues appear to be especially urgent at this stage:

1. Adequate identification of constraints that women face in both receiving and disseminating extension information. Much has been written about the problems that rural women face in development activities generally, but the

Three issues, data needs, organisational constraints and problems of attitude, received most attention.

**Data Needs.** A major constraint to an adequate flow of information was the lack of hard data about what women do. Agencies and others involved in collecting and circulating data did not design categories specifically to take account of rural women's circumstances. Objective definitions, situational appraisals, monitoring/evaluation, and development of specific responses to problems were all constrained in this way. Recommendations formulated from such data were therefore apt to be "gender blind".

## A Day in the Life of a Woman in Rural Africa



4:45 am  
wakes up,  
washes and eats



5:00 to 5:30 am  
walks to fields



5:30 am to 3:00 pm  
plows, hoes,  
weeds, plants



3:00 to 4:00 pm  
collects firewood  
and comes home



4:00 to 5:30 pm  
pounds and grinds



5:30 to nighttime  
fetches water and  
prepares evening meal

Source: Development Forum

**Organisational Constraints.** These were seen to be limited by the "top down" extension model which denied opportunities for horizontal flows of information between farmers and community members. Further-



more, a lack of a holistic approach effectively denied the reality of multiple strands in rural social and economic relationships.

**Problems of Attitude.** A significant problem was to find ways of enabling men and women to work together thereby influencing and altering attitudes. Furthermore, the attitude towards rural employment by rural girls who often responded to their acquisition of educational qualifications by leaving the countryside for work in town or marrying — was seen as a major constraint.

Following detailed discussion, participants noted their priorities in practical issues for future planning. Their perceptions for involving women in rural extension activity fell into four major categories; management; extension; use of media; and promotion of gender awareness.

Management issues at national and regional level included the necessity for use of government organisations to reach women;

ensuring that women themselves were the participants in needs identification and decision-making, thereby involving both extension worker and clientele in project monitoring, assessments and evaluation. Better co-ordination, too, of assistance efforts between donors, as well as an examination of the role of expatriate organisations in relation to women roles in programmes, was suggested. The inclusion of local level representatives at decision-making level was emphasized.

Extension strategies needed to emphasise the special needs of rural women clients. More accurate data collection methods from women might include extended residence in village communities, and transfer of ideas by women themselves. This would permit use of local people rather than external specialists to research into their own situations. Management practice should pay attention to quantitative issues including increasing the number of female extension workers, co-ordinating research and extension

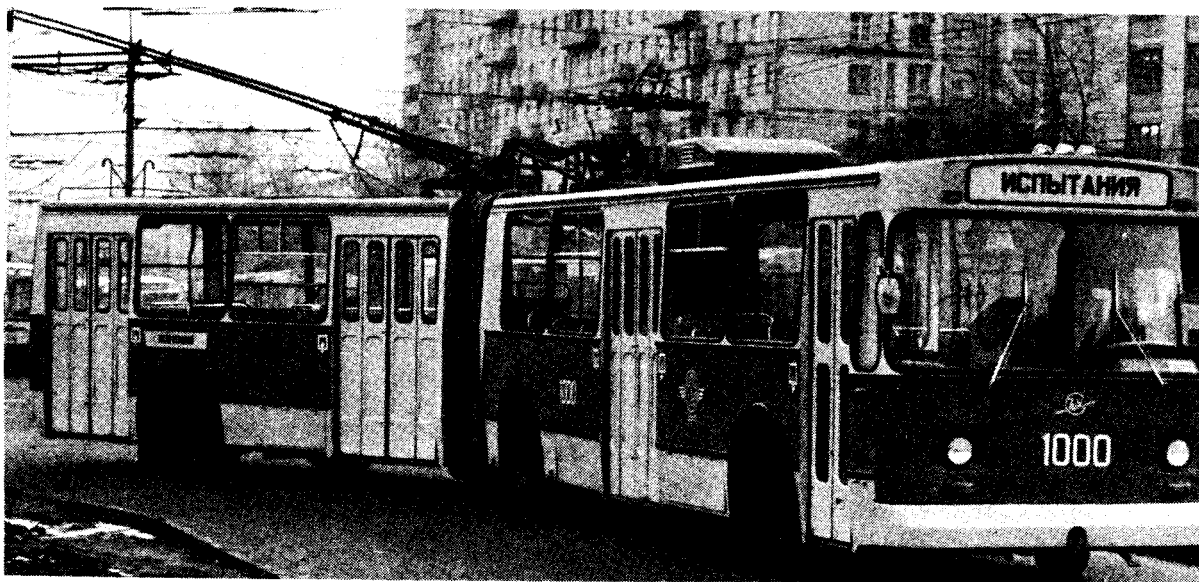
more effectively and providing more adequate support for field workers. One way to do this would be to work with available resources rather than with expanding programmes.

Use of media should be better adapted to the needs of rural women too. Women need to be controllers of programme making, with ways found to feed back women's needs to the media. Adequate packaging of agricultural technologies might include the use of open learning packages to assist the problem of reaching women with timely and appropriate information and improving facilities for women's education.

In terms of most immediate priority, three points were selected as deserving particular significance. These included the necessity of reaching rural women with appropriate and timely information; adequate packaging of agricultural technologies; and the use of media as a means of reaching village people and village extension workers. □

## INTERNATIONAL

# The Glamour of Moscow



The ZIU — 683B articulated trolleybus of an enhanced carrying capacity with 49 seats. It develops a speed of up to 60 km/h

**Y**ou want to visit USSR! Then get ready to be wrapped up in your winter dresses, particularly if you are visiting over eight million populated first socialist country in the world. You will be welcome to the unwelcome terribly cold weather as soon as you stepped out and start to breathe the air in this orderly society.

However, apart from the weather that can keep you inside for the greater period of the year, the Soviets are learned, organised, cultured, disciplined and honest.

Moscow is the capital city of the Soviet Union, thus representing 15 republics of different languages with Russian as their national language. Although they have different lan-

guages and cultures, when it comes to communication on national events, they speak one language.

Their national currency is the ruble which is used by all the 15 Republics. The city is visited by tourists from all over the world and some from the Republics to make it the busiest capital and the world's fourth largest city.

At every corner of the city are historical buildings of monuments symbolising the country's past and present heroes in different works. The most visible of the portraits is that of Lenin which reminds the global nations of his fighting for social justice and human equality. The city itself is a tourist attraction

centre where you can see the Kremlin wall, the Red Square, the Lenin museum and the Lenin library which has a volume of 200 000 books (the first of its kind in the world). River Moscow is another tourist attraction. It runs through the city centre with its sides walled. The area of the city stretching 40 kilometres from North to South and 35 kilometres from East to West is encircled by the Circular Road (109 kilometres) which is its boundary. Gorky is another large street of 15 kilometres.

The housing problem which is worrying most of the world's largest towns has been easily tackled in Moscow. Tall buildings of residential flats are visible all over the avenues of the city.



Municipal Transport in the USSR, a station of the Tashkent subway (metro) (capital of Uzbekistan)

### Accommodation

Every worker has a right to accommodation. You are not supposed to work before you are sheltered. After the destruction of all the buildings during the Second World War, they have constructed and are still erecting huge buildings in order to accommodate their citizens.

You cannot identify who is richer than the other in the city of Moscow, they all live in the same type of accommodation. The difference is only when a family is bigger than the other.

It is understood from reliable sources that their rates are very low. They pay about four percent of their earnings, whereas most of the workers earn about 100 rubles a month and it would mean that they pay 4 rubles (Z\$4) without paying for water and electricity consumption. You can use electricity and water according to your own needs.

During summer most of the town residents go out to their so-called traditional villages where they take refuge from the heat of the town. In these villages every family has built some 'dachas' (small huts) to stay during the summer weekends.

Their transport system runs very smoothly as all socialist governments expect in their plans. Rarely do you find a bus full or any queues of stranded passengers. It is only a luxury to use a car in Moscow.

The most efficient of the mode of transport is the metro system which carries over five million passengers daily. Their speed reaches 90 kilometres an hour on some sectors; at

rush hours the interval between them is only 50 or 70 seconds. Most of the metro stations are deep underground, but there is a ventilation system in the tunnels and stations. Other means of transport include the city trains and trolleybuses which run at an interval of three minutes.

It only costs three kopecks (3c) for a single journey on a train and five kopecks by a metro and trolleybuses respectively. It is very cheap to travel the whole of Moscow city which is 200 000 acres. The taxis are owned by the state and all of them are painted in one colour to avoid confusion. The most common car is Lada (Fiat) which is very economic to run. Even the Police highway patrol uses the Lada model.

### Orderly Manner

Hardly did I witness a brawl for the period I spent in Moscow. Bus tickets are sold in shops or at newspaper kiosks where a person could buy as much as he would like. They do not employ bus inspectors or ticket checkers nor does the bus driver check for those who have not paid; his job is to drive the people to their destinations.

If you board the bus there is a punching machine where you punch your own ticket to show that you have used it. Even if you do not punch your ticket or do not buy one, there is a possibility to board the bus on a free ride.

The fact is, the whole society is socialist conscious, so there is no such practice. If they see more than three people intending or waiting to buy something they start queueing. They have an old joke which says 'a queue

is a socialist way of approaching to a counter'.

There is a certain point where newspapers were heaped for sale but there was no newspaper vendor in attendance, people were just putting the money (cost of the paper) in an open container taking the papers with them, others were even changing the money on their own from the container. The same thing happened at the petrol filling stations, you fill in the petrol (self service) and then pay at a different corner far away from the petrol tanks.

Every citizen has a right to medical treatment at any polyclinic even if he earns above the ordinary person. The education system is compulsory and every child must reach higher education standard (form four) without paying a single cent at primary level, but a very minimum at secondary.

Although most members of the society are engaged in co-operative business, they are all highly learned. Their co-operative ventures are in different forms, namely; supermarkets, amenities or cleansing, the medical field and transport operation.

There might be a few things here and there which may need greater attention, but to sum it up, this cold city of Moscow is very quiet. If some of our capital cities here in Africa follow the example of Moscow — social behaviour, organisation, cleansing and well-cultured — we would reap the best fruits of socialism step by step. It is now up to our readers to compare and contrast the prementioned good examples of the socialist capital of Moscow with some of our continental cities. □



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YOUR FRIEND FOR LIFE

MICHAEL HOGG Y&R 18320



# Bulgaria Celebrates Jubilee

By Lyubomir Dimitrov (Sofia Press Agency)

In every nation's history there is a day which marks a victory on the road to freedom and independence. For Bulgaria this is 9 September, the day when 45 years ago the Bulgarian people, assisted by the Red Army, overthrew monarcho-fascism and chose socialism as their destiny. On 9 September we reappraise our achievements and make plans for the future.

This year's 9 September will be no exception. The 45th socialist revolution anniversary happens at a time of change, with Bulgaria entering a crucial stage of its development requiring a thorough reassessment of the past and a weigh-up of the nation's present potentials.

It would be far-fetched to claim that Bulgaria has met all targets it set itself at the outset of socialism. What it has achieved, though, is undeniably a leap in time. To use a few journalismisms, it is a leap from the wooden plough to the electronic keyboard; from the windmill to the nuclear power plant; from peasant huts to modern housing projects.

Here are some statistics: In less than five decades Bulgaria's national income has grown 14 times, to 30 billion leva in 1988. In the 1980s alone it increased by 40 per cent, which is more than most economically advanced countries can claim. Citing figures by separate economic sectors would make the picture even more convincing.

Net growth is paralleled by qualitative changes. The so-called structure-determining sectors, like electronics, machine-building, chemicals and power engineering gradually supplanted traditional ones, like agriculture and livestock breeding. Bulgaria has experienced in electronics, transport and hoisting machines, hydraulics, machine-tools and centres, and is now working on robotics, software and biotechnology.

## Co-operation

Bulgaria takes part in the international division of labour, notably within the CMEA. Cooperation with other countries takes various forms: trade, industrial integration and specialisation, joint ventures and R and D firms. Recent legal changes, including company-based labour organisation, make cooperation with foreign partners easier and more fruitful. Mention is also due of duty-free zones, tax reliefs and other measures geared to encourage credit and investment. Trade exchange in 1988 exceeded 28 billion leva, 10 billion more than in the early 1980s, with relatively balanced import and export. Foreign trade reflects economic changes. The machines' and manufacturers' share in Bul-

garia exports is almost 70 per cent, most of which is high tech. Not far ago, the same figure stood for farming produce and raw materials.

Bulgaria's desire for mutually advantageous cooperation with other nations is evidenced in its trade with third world countries. It helps their efforts to establish a new economic order, for social justice and progress.

Bulgaria's trade with developing countries was US\$3.1 billion in 1985 (against about 250 million in the 1970s). It cooperates with them in other ways too. Bulgaria helps many countries, notably Libya, Mozambique, Angola, Tunisia, Syria, Tanzania, Nigeria, Algeria, Zimbabwe and Afghanistan explore mineral deposits and build refineries and mining

tries, in a few decades Bulgaria joined the family of advanced nations. Living standards are rising; real wages grew by 22 per cent in nine years. Public consumption funds grow even faster. Most Bulgarians live in new homes. Science, education, sports and recreation improve. Bulgarian culture represented through artists, actors, movie makers or translated books, is popular in the world. Bulgarians also know more about other cultures.

Yet, Bulgaria is no "promised land" of progress. Like any other country, it has problems: it lags behind the most advanced countries in science and technology; there has been a drop in farming produce due to several dry years running. Economic growth was also inhibited by over-centralisation. Efforts are made now to promote self-management and democracy in the econo-



President Robert Mugabe meets counterpart Todor Zhivkov during his visit to Bulgaria

plants. Bulgarian companies build "turn-key" industrial projects in Egypt, Sudan, Mali, Indonesia, Lebanon and other countries. For 30 years Bulgarian experts have been at work in third world countries, building factories, dams, irrigation systems, motorways, housing projects, hotels, stadiums, sports halls and auditoriums. More than 4 000 Bulgarian instructors train doctors, teachers and other professionals in Ethiopia, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Yemen. Over 2 000 students from Africa, Asia and Latin America take courses in Bulgarian colleges.

## Advanced Nation

On its own or in cooperation with other coun-

try and in social life, to update production facilities, improve quality and enhance competitiveness.

Bulgaria's foreign policy changes in line with the new political thinking towards broader, goodwill dialogue between states in the name of progress and survival. Without allowing compromises with ideology or the class struggle, this means closer contacts with the West and the rest of the world.

This is what 9 September is all about — a holiday dear to every Bulgarian who believes in the triumph of liberty, progress and peace in the world. □



# Mothers Are the Titans of Our Struggle

By Vasselin Valkanov

Press attache of Bulgarian Embassy in Harare

**T**he Bulgarian radio programme "Women from South Africa" has been awarded the grand prix in the competition with 496 radio programmes from all over the world.

"Remember the women in prison, their protest actions and years of struggle. Remember their triumph and their tears."

After this hymn five women from South Africa tell the story about the march to Pretoria which laid the beginnings of the organised movement of black women in this country more than 33 years ago. Then they describe the living conditions of the Bantu people, the barren land and the fate of the black servants and governesses in towns who are deprived of any rights. Finally they comment on the statement made by the Chairman of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, who said that: "Mothers of the nation are the titans of our struggle."

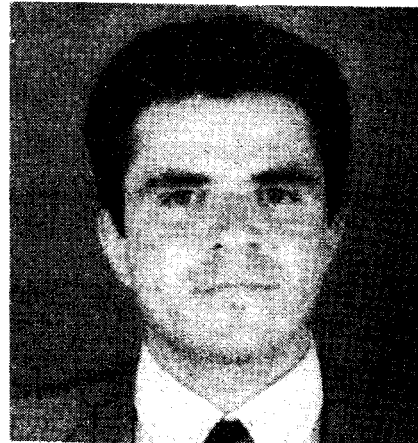
All this is the content of the fifteen-minute radio composition written by Asya Chendova, editor at the African Department of the "Foreign Service" editorial office of the Bulgarian Radio. The impact of the live voice on the radio intertwines with the bitter but

valorous story of the South African women against the background of the songs by Africa's legendary singer Miriam Makeba.

This passionate journalistic work was presented for the first time last autumn in Prague at the conference of the International Association of Women employed by the radio and television and was dedicated to the women's contribution to the struggle against racism, for peace and development.

## Programme Well Acclaimed

The radio composition by Bulgarian journalist Asya Chendova has been appreciated and has stirred up many questions. Assessments by her colleagues in the US were particularly acclaiming. They recommended it for participation in the annual competition of the Association of American women employed by the radio and television network. The Bulgarian programme placed first among the 496 programmes of various countries. This prestigious prize has been awarded for the fourteenth time for a programme dedicated to women. For the first time the prize has been awarded to a foreign programme. Prominent American journalist Barbara



Walters has also been winner of the prize.

The prize which is a poster with an inscription reads that the programme has been awarded because it is a wonderful example of a programme depicting the changing role of women with a great impact. It was ceremoniously presented to Asya Chendova in New York on 15 May as a recognition of Bulgarian women's and the whole Bulgarian people's commitment to the struggle for the rights of the South African mothers, for peace and security in this region of the world. □



# The Decisive Step: A Plan to Demobilize the Contras

**T**he five Presidents of Central America at their Summit held August 5 and 7 in Tela, Honduras have ratified their determination to bring peace to the region by signing an Accord demanding the disarming and demobilization of the contra forces within ninety days (beginning thirty days after the signing of the Accord and ending in December). This demobilization is to be verified by an international commission composed of the Secretary Generals of the United Nations and the Organization of American States or their representatives.

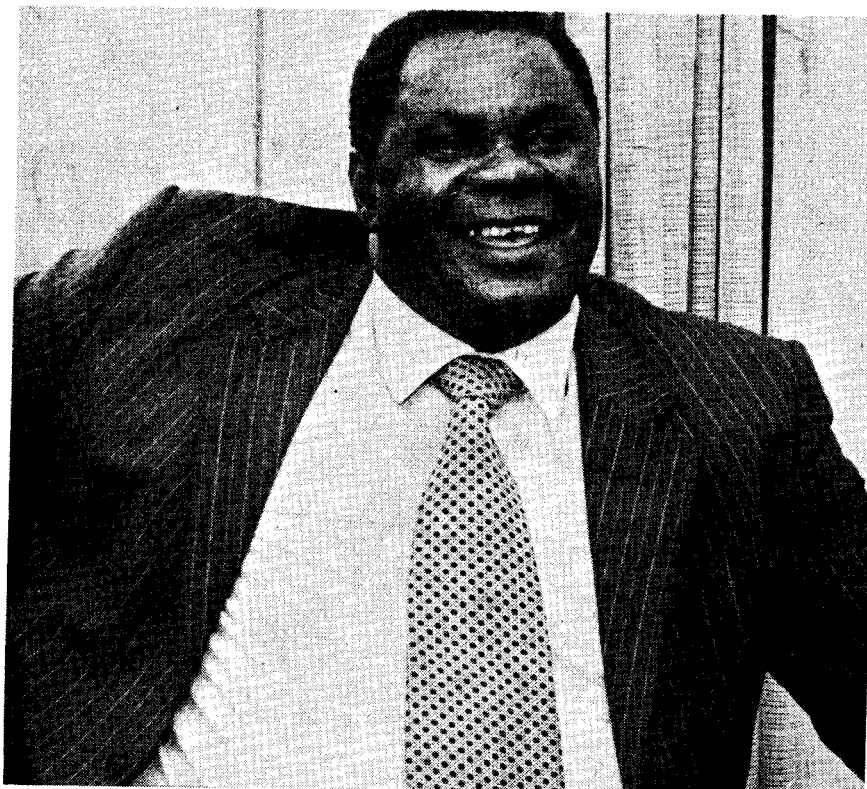
In agreeing to demobilize the contras, fixing a time frame for this to take place and discarding the idea of

symmetry between the contras in Honduras and the FMLN in El Salvador, the five Presidents effectively rejected the US position and have taken a decisive step towards peace.

Furthermore, the acceptance by the Presidents of the basics of the Nicaraguan proposal which includes Amnesty for the demobilized contras who may wish to be repatriated, should cause the United States to recognise the advent of a new era in the Central American isthmus, and move towards improving relations with Nicaragua. The results of the Tela Summit suggests that this is the most reasonable and desirable response. □

# International Soccer: ZIFA to put its House in Order

By Benny N. Chisvo



"Our strikers act as people ready to receive the holy communion when they reach the penalty area", said Comrade Chirwa

**I**t should not go without saying that our standard of soccer has tremendously gone down, since our independence in 1980. One needs not miss hitting the nail on the head, when the nail head can be clearly seen and the hammer is in condition. By this I mean, one should not mind his/her own business by being afraid to say 'it is ZIFA's fault, that our standard is pathetically low.'

As a journalist I made a calculated survey in the terraces of Rufaro, Dzivaresekwa, Rudhaka and the National Sports Stadium, to find out from the soccer spectators themselves what they think about the standard of soccer since last year and this year. The spectators felt it is because of the very low or poor standard at local level. Since last year the standard of play of our local teams was disappointing to say the least.

The majority of these interviewed think it is ZIFA which is failing to initiate a programme of developing the sport in schools, youth centres and lower divisions of soccer. The country has witnessed poor performance in soccer both at local and international levels.

The poor performance at local level has affected the performance at international level, in that our best team for 1988 (last year), Zimbabwe Saints could not beat for 90 minutes the booby trap of soccer (offside traps). They could not shoot a goal for more than five times.

The problem is because ZIFA is going at a slow motion in developing soccer at grass-roots level, especially coaches of division one teams. Its incentive or bonus for players in the national team is always minimal and discouraging. The Moses Chungu affair is a case to stand as an example.

## Suggestions

What ZIFA should do as a suggestion is to develop skills of its division one and Super league coaches. Sending them out on training attachments is not enough. What is important is to expose players and coaches whilst they are in this country to modern techniques of scoring. This is what is happening in Europe. Not only in Europe is where they believe soccer is scoring goals. Even in

the North of Africa teams like Morocco and Algeria (Africa's soccer giants) believe soccer is played to score goals. Unfortunately the opposite is what we believe in and ZIFA seems to have endorsed that fake belief. It has done nothing since independence to conscientise and develop the scoring technique and skills in our strikers even at national level.

They take the blame because they see it and acknowledge it. On one occasion they attributed defeat to failure of floodlights (the Malawi case). They blame the foreign referees for having favoured against Zimbabwe.

The chairman of ZIFA, Comrade Nelson Chirwa, at one time acknowledged that 'our strikers act as people ready to receive the holy communion when they reach the penalty box'. This was when Zimbabwe lost 2-1 to Algeria in the qualifying rounds of the African Cup of Nations finals. The Algerians showed that their scoring techniques were more modern than ours.

## Serious Considerations

Those of you who watched this game will agree with me that the two goals scored by the Algerians were a beauty. The many people I talked to think they were actually 'own created goals', meaning that the scorers did not force for the scores. They were intelligently and professionally created. The scorers scored when any of our defenders least expected. That is the modern techniques of scoring which our strikers lack both at local and international levels.

I feel ZIFA should do something, not the Ministry of Sports and Culture or the Sports Council on improving attacking soccer in this country. Our coaches need help on that, (1) our coaches, as I have observed at several coaching or practice grounds waste time on training short passes, long passes, control and trapping of the ball, volleying, heading and goalkeeping to say a few. Instead, they should concentrate much on fitness, shooting, creating space for scoring and beating the defenders unexpectedly to score.

What about if ZIFA can introduce and seriously developing the manager and coach system of training modern techniques of soccer. This would clearly enunciate the difference between the two and facilitate every club to put that into practice. Funding is not their problem, Chibuku Breweries, BAT and National Brewery to name a few have always availed themselves to rescue the financial problem. □



# Rejuvenated Warriors Go Back to the Cemetery

**I**t was again the same story of a defeat in the hands of the Nigerian 'Green Eagles' who were playing below the expected standards of soccer genius.

Although we managed to secure a draw on our home ground, it was too late to fight back and wipe out the 0-3 deficit we incurred in Ibadan, Nigeria. This second leg encounter of the qualifying round of the African Cup of Nations soccer finals staged for next year produced thrills to the fans on behalf of the Zimbabwean Warriors.

The warriors started by piling up pressure on the opponent causing the Nigerians backpedalling and resorting to kicking the ball out of play. Most of the 'Eagles' players were showing signs of tiredness and loss of concentration which was a soccer 'mockery' to the paying fans.

Edward Muchongwe was the first to shoot at goal in the 11th minute of the first half but was denied by the safe hands of David Ngondigha who was often alert to thwart the marauding Zimbabwean warriors. Following in the mishap of the day was Joseph Machingura who in the 19th minute miscalculated a through ball from the midfield and the ball was cleared by the 'Eagles' hefty defender, Nwobum who was at his peak.

The new blood of Memory Muchirahowa had added spark to the newly assembled national team as he was combining very well in midfield with Stanford Mtizwa. Although 'Stix' Mtizwa was doing well in midfield, his otherwise best performance was spoiled by a slight injury which had seen him limping all the times and resulted in him being substituted by Percy Mwase in the 16th minute of the second half.

## Second Half

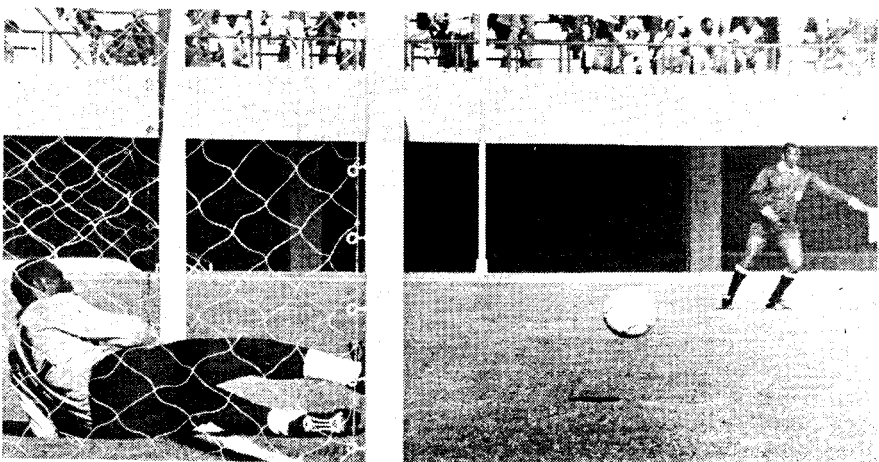
In the second half, the story was the same with only a slight difference of an own goal which was scored in the 21st minute as a result of a David Mwanza's free kick. The Zimbabweans were awarded a free kick six metres from the Nigerian eighteen area and Mwanza canoed a shot which deflected off a Nigerian defender resulting in sending the 'Eagles' keeper the wrong way.

After the pulling out of 'Stix' Mtizwa in the 16th minute our midfield slowed down giving the Nigerians an advantage over us. Even when Garikayi Zuze came in for the ineffective Joseph Machingura, the pace of play dampened, with some of our players showing no seriousness when approaching the Nigerian goal area.



*above:* Stanford Mtizwa trying to work his way past the "Eagles" defender with Makanza in support

*below:* The linesman signalling for a goal after a Mwanza free kick bounced off a defender and beat the Nigerian keeper



The 'Green Eagles' equalised in the 40th minute when the Warriors defence relaxed and gave room to Idowu Abiodun to freely run down the midfield to flight a telling cross which was greeted by Agade Jude. Jude expertly took his time to control the ball and sent a volley from 40 metres which made Mparutsa an onlooker. This was one of those Mparutsa's characterised mistakes of conceding goals unleashed from 40 metres.

The Nigerians who only brought two of their six professional players were compris-

ing only a team of no threat. On the other hand, the officiating of the match was very questionable when the Zambian officials, Joel Mondoka together with his two linesmen, Everisto Kazumba and K.Katongo were misunderstanding each other on certain decisions. At one time players were roughly hooking each other but were let free by the suspect officials.

The attendance was again disappointing with a crowd of about 5 000 people when in the high density suburbs' open grounds

a shot from the left wing but the side post denied him a score.

Highlanders, having managed to grab two goals in the first half felt very comfortable and played with purpose throughout the whole of the first half. On the other hand, Dynamos, who wanted to wipe off the two goal deficit, put all the effort within reach but goals could not materialise — not because Highlanders defence was impenetrable, but because of inaccurate shooting.

### Second Half

The entertaining match went into the second half with Highlanders still leading. The referee, Gerald Gwatidzo, had to constantly remind Peter Nkomo and Mercedes Sibanda against time wasting when the two resorted to delaying tactics.

Dynamos came into the game more pur-

the 66th minute. This time it was N Sibanda who came in for Lazarus Mwambopo.

Gift M'pariwa almost increased Dynamos scoreline in the 56th minute when he was put through by Chirwa. The 77th minute saw M'pariwa calling it a day to make room for Nyaro Mangwiro.

### Dying Minutes

Garikayi Zuze could not believe himself when he blasted the ball over the bar in the 78th minute after Taurayi Mangwiro sent him through. He only had the keeper to beat.

In the dying minutes of the game Chirwa also missed with a header after Chirambadare crossed from the left flank.

Despite the absence of key players, both teams played well with Memory Mucherahowa being man of the match for Dynamos and Makey Nyathi for Highlanders. But it

must not go without mentioning that the absence of three key players, Angirai Chapo, Francis Shonhai and Eddie Muchongwe in the Dynamos defence was a blessing to Highlanders.

From the way Kaseke and Chirambadare handled some of their balls, Highlanders could have won by a wider margin.

Last year Highlanders walked away with the Castrol Heroes' Cup after defeating Dynamos 1-0 at the same venue.

This year Highlanders went into the finals after beating Zimbabwe Saints 1-0 in the semi-finals and Dynamos beat Black Rhinos 2-0.

Black Rhinos, however, managed to attain the third place in the tournament after beating Zimbabwe Saints 1-0 at Barbourfields Stadium, Bulawayo, on August 11.



President Mugabe presenting the Heroes Day Trophy to Highlanders

poseful in the second half. The frontrunners exerted pressure on Highlanders defenders and this resulted in a number of corners.

In the 52nd minute, Dynamos got a corner and Charles Chirwa's header sailed over the bar to the delight of Highlanders supporters. Another corner followed two minutes later and this time Chirwa managed to deliver the goods through a header which gave Peter Nkomo no chance.

The 55th minute goal by Chirwa injected hope in Dynamos and this resulted in them applying more pressure on Highlanders defence searching for more goals but inaccurate shooting denied them any goals.

In the 55th minute Jerry Sibanda was called out to give room to Adam Ndlovu. Highlanders brought in another substitute in

### TEAMS

#### HIGHLANDERS

1. Peter Nkomo
2. Mercedes Sibanda
3. Lazarus Mwambopo
4. Simon Ncube
5. A. Mbambo
6. Makey Nyathi
7. Fanuel Ncube
8. Rahman Gumbo
9. Jerry Sibanda
10. Makwinji Soma
11. Dumisani Nyoni

#### DYNAMOS

1. Peter Fanuel
2. Walter Kaseke
3. Stanley Chirambadare
4. Memory Mucherahowa
5. Henry Charles
6. Elvis Chiweshe
7. Garikayi Zuze
8. Biggie Zuze
9. Charles Chirwa
10. Taurayi Mangwiro
11. Gift M'pariwa

were full to capacity crowds. This had shown the soccer loving people's loss of faith with the national team and the National Sports stadium is beyond the reach of the less privileged povo (those without cars or easy access to buses).

On the whole the Nigerians are through to the finals with a comfortable 4-1 goal aggregate after beating us 3-0 in the first leg in Ibadan, Nigeria on July 15. We are now standing as paving blocks in all international competitions to pave way for other competing nations to advance further to the finals.

The interim coaching team of three well known local coaches, led by the 'mentor' Mick Poole and assisted by Peter Nyama and Freddy Mkwesha did better despite having worked for such a short period. Their selection of players is exceptional although being dominated by big Super League clubs, but who is to blame when the selected players are the best of the day.

#### Comments From People

When the *Zimbabwe News* asked the ZIFA chairman, Comrade Nelson Chirwa soon after the match, about his comment on the match, he jockingly said "our strikers are of the same calibre, who often fail to score". The Nigerian team psychologist, Dr. Tunde Makangu, told us that the Zimbabwean team played better in Ibadan than they did at their home ground. He added that the only disease which befell the Warriors strikers in Nigeria was that they were shy to score goals.

He said that the Zimbabwean squad was playing under pressure on their backyard as to overcome the 0-3 goal deficit they incurred



Friday "Amayenge" Phiri controls the ball while Eddie Muchongwe makes a follow up

in the first leg. Further on asked by the *Zimbabwe News* crew whether press allegations that they had spent a week in the neighbouring Zambia were true. "All these were typical press lies, we came all the way straight from home", said an ever smiling Comrade Tunde.

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria's Sports Producer and Commentator, Comrade Buno Uwabor told the *Zimbabwe News* that in order for Zimbabwe to improve in soccer, they should send players to European countries for tactical training. "If your boys (Zimbabwe squad) were ours, we would have won by a wider margin", said Comrade Uwabor,

Comrade Wilson Shonhai, an ardent supporter of the national squad shed tears when the *Zimbabwe News* asked him to give a comment on the results of the match. "I now support Comrade Ben Koufie (the director of coaching's ideas of suspending all international matches for two years, this would give us time to groom and mature", said the sympathetic Comrade Shonhai.

There were mixed feelings from all quarters of football supporters whom most of them were thinking that the present squad was the best assembled so far. Even the *Zimbabwe News* has the belief that if the Mick Poole selection given enough time to adapt to his tactical training, they would deliver the goods. □

## Highlanders Shelves Heroes' Cup Again

Highlanders (2) 2

Dynamos (0) 1

**H**ighlanders boys walked tall when they edged Dynamos 2-1 to retain the cup in the Castrol Heroes' Cup Soccer Tournament which was played at the National Sports Stadium on August 11, 1989.

Highlanders, who showed symptoms of confidence from the first whistle started the game by piling pressure on the rather weak and make-shift defence of Dynamos. Their efforts were certainly rewarded as early as the 5th minute of the first half when Fanuel Ncube drove the ball past the goal line.

A good number of passes devastated the Dynamos defence and Jerry Sibanda squared for Fanuel Ncube who made no hesitation but shot the ball into the net past clustered Dynamos defenders.

After Highlanders' first goal, Dynamos outstanding player, Memory Mucherahowa, in

a bid to equalise, made a sole run dribbling his way past Highlanders defenders in the process and packed a powerful shot from outside the box. Peter Nkomo, who was in goals for Highlanders, found the begging shot too hot to handle and punched it for a corner.

Before Highlanders scored, Biggie Zuze could have sent Dynamos in the lead as early as the 3rd minute had it not been for the watchfulness of Highlanders goalminder. His effort inside the box was well-dealt with by Peter Nkomo.

The second goal for Highlanders in the 36th minute was given to them on a silver plate. Dynamos left-back, Stanley Chirambadare got the ball outside his side's box from a short clearance by Elvis Chiveshe. Chirambadare seemed not to know what to do next. He then lost possession to Jerry Sibanda who

centred for a well-positioned Makwinji Soma. Soma, from such a good position, made no mistake but sent the ball into the net past Peter Fanuel and his defenders.

#### Missed Chances

Jerry Sibanda was the creator of the first goal when he squared for Fanuel Ncube. Dynamos missed a lot of chances in the first half which would have enabled them to clinch the cup. In many instances Dynamos strikers were hesitant to shoot and they often wanted to walk the ball into the nets.

In the 21st minute Biggie Zuze could have scored for his side. Unfortunately, luck was not with him. His effort, with Nkomo a beaten man, was cleared off the line by Dumisani Nyoni. Some Dynamos supporters were already on their feet but were disheartened to see the ball back into play.

Garikayi Zuze in the 29th minute packed

## OBITUARY

# Edward Ndlovu Declared National Hero



The Late Comrade Edward Ndlovu

**T**he Deputy Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development and veteran politician, the late Comrade Edward Ndlovu, who died at his Bulawayo home after a long illness on September 3, 1989, has been declared a national hero.

Comrade Ndlovu started his political career in the 1940s and was a youth member of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress. When the City Youth League and the Congress merged into the African National Congress in 1957, Comrade Ndlovu was elected deputy secretary-general.

When the ANC was banned two years later by the colonial government of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Comrade Ndlovu joined the National Democratic Party which replaced the ANC in 1960.

After the banning of the NDP, he became an official of ZAPU formed under the leadership of Dr. Joshua Nkomo in 1962. In 1963, Comrade Ndlovu went into exile in Zambia where he joined the liberation struggle. He stayed in Zambia until the signing of the Lan-

caster House Agreement in December 1979.

At the independence elections in 1980, Cde Ndlovu was elected PF-ZAPU Member of Parliament for Matabeleland South. He was re-elected for Gwanda in 1985 and was appointed deputy minister in January 1988 following the Unity Accord between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU in December 1987.

### Message

In a message from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was attending the 9th NAM summit President Mugabe said "it was with great sense of shock and profound grief that I learnt of the tragic and untimely death of Edward Ndlovu".

The President said Comrade Ndlovu, a PF-ZAPU central committee member would be remembered by many Zimbabweans for his long, gallant and determined involvement in the liberation struggle that led to political independence.

Comrade Ndlovu had been called upon to

serve as deputy minister for the people and country for whose freedom and prosperity he had arduously fought.

"He accepted the challenge with striking humility and, as Deputy Minister for Energy and Water Resources and Development, continued to serve his country and people diligently and with great honour. This long unbroken service to the nation, dating back to the days of NDP when I first came to know him, to the day of his death, deserves full recognition by our nation", said Comrade Mugabe.

Because of his unwavering support for the liberation of this country, it was befitting that Comrade Ndlovu be declared a national hero. Comrade Ndlovu will become the 13th national hero to be buried at the National Heroes' Acre.

In Comrade Ndlovu, the nation had lost a friend, a fighter and hero whose commitment to the fight for the liberation of the majority and justice made him a true nationalist. □



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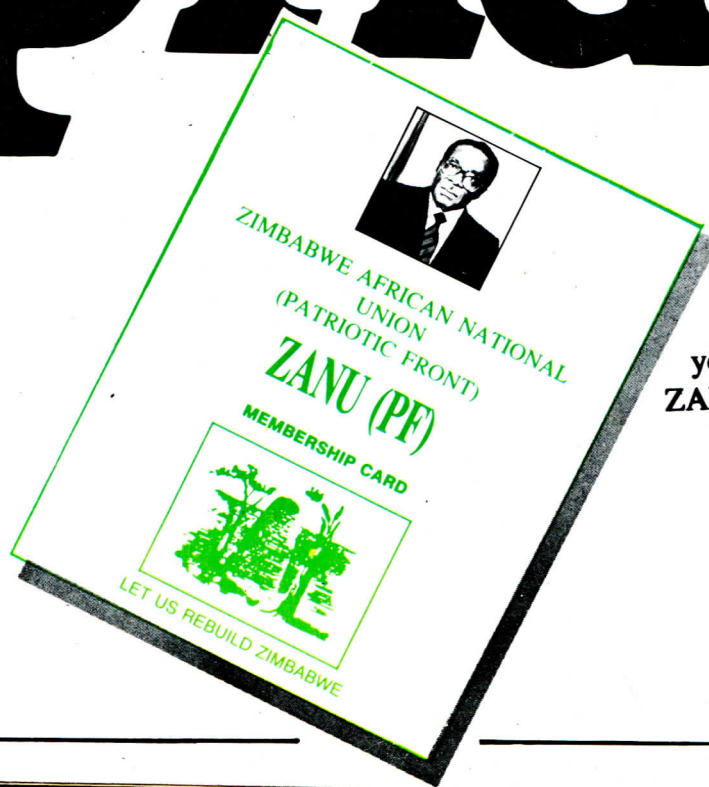
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