



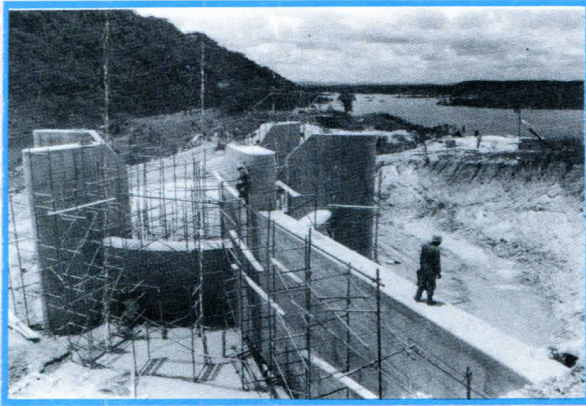
LET US FIGHT AND
REBUILD ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare
Volume 21 No. 1, 1989, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

70c (incl. sales tax)



**DAM CONSTRUCTION —
THE ONLY SOLUTION TO DROUGHT**



THE HISTORIC CONGRESS

LEYLAND DAF



*Suppliers of Comet Trucks, Parts
and Service*

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

**Phone: 67861
Telex: 26387 ZW**

Zimbabwe Wins Commonwealth Song Contest

Zimbabwe has won the Commonwealth song contest against 55 other entries. The young Zimbabwean musical group, Christians Against Racial Discrimination (CARD), won the Commonwealth song competition with their number, 'Our Rainbow'.....

.....page 40

The State of the Nation is Sound and Healthy

In His Second State of the Nation address last December President Mugabe said the political and economic atmosphere of the nation is very soundy and healthy and said Zimbabwe goes into 1990 with hope and confidence.....

.....page 18

Dam Construction in Chivi — The Only Solution to End Drought

The drought and poverty stricken Chivi District in Masvingo may soon be rescued from this situation following the construction of dams which would supply water to this arid land which falls under natural farming region four.....

.....page 31

Jobs threatened as clampdown on school's costs begins

While general workers at St Peters Kufafana Secondary School are demanding a pay rise, the school's board of trustees is waiting for an approval from the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to retrench twenty and.....

.....page 27

Central Committee and Politburo of ZANU PF Announced

The national people's congress has come up with 160 members of the new ZANU PF Central Committee and 22 members of the Politburo.....

.....page 9

Unity Must Forcefully Permeate the Entirety of Zimbabwe, Says President

The National People's Congress held from December 18-22, 1989 came after intensive preparations which included among other things joint Central Committee meetings of the old ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU.....

.....page 20

CONTENTS

Editorial	2
Letter to the Editor	3
Editor's Message	3
Unity Accord ends Division	5
President Announces Presidium of National Congress	6
Kenneth Kaunda, Dub Poet Extraordinaire	7
Congress Showered with Messages	8
Central Committee and Politburo of ZANU PF Announced	9
Party, Government Work Together	10
Resolutions of the ZANU PF National People's Congress	12
Unity Must Forcefully Permeate the Entirety of Zimbabwe	18
The State of the Nation	19
The President's National Tree Planting Day Message	21
ZANU PF Members of the Politburo	22
Social Welfare Problems Still Biting	24
Pasipamire on War Veterans Association	25
Acquire Skills to fight injustice	26
Jobs Threatened as Clampdown on School's Cost Begins	27
Shandisa Phungwa Co-operative Moves into Cooking Oil Production	28
Co-operative Needs Help	30
Dam Construction in Chivi — The Only Solution to end Drought	31
American Aggression Against Panama	32
Pressure Groups Launched to Educate Rural Consumers on Rights	33
Perestroika — Way of Restructuring the Economy	34
Zimbabwe Needs a Police Force of High Calibre	36
Peace, Stability Entitlement for North and South	37
South Africa Adopts Extra-Legal Violence to Contain Activists	39
Zimbabwe Wins Commonwealth Song Contest	40
International Concert Pianist Wants Local Recognition	41
Sanyika Speaks on the Role of a Match Commissioner	42
1989, Year of Blues for Highlanders, But what next?	43
The Poet Says	44



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

Editorial Council: Cde. N.M. Shamuyarira; Cde. C. Chumitengwende; Cde. C. Ndhlovu; Cde. S. Kachingwe; Cde. A. Sikhosana; Cde. M. Munyati.

Pictures by: The Zimbabwe News, Ministry of Information and Zimpapers

EDITORIAL

National Unity and National Elections

The achievement of national unity at the first congress of the united ZANU PF party in Harare last month was a major victory for our people, our party, and our leaders. We congratulated them on this victory then, and we repeat those words again this month. The task ahead of us now is to cement and consolidate that unity in our daily lives. We should work together as one people, and one nation, in the villages, the mines, the farms, the factories, the offices, the cities, and indeed everywhere, in a supreme effort to make unity a reality. The organs of the party — cells, branches, districts, and provinces — should reach out for the membership and participation of every Zimbabwean and bring them into the party in a meaningful way. There is room for all our people to contribute ideas to the policies of the party, and the programmes of the government.

Disunity and social conflict would have played straight into the hands of the enemies of Zimbabwe. The arch-enemy on our southern border, the Republic of South Africa, has seized every conceivable opportunity to divide our young nation on racial, tribal or ethnic grounds, in its continuing effort to destabilise our nation. They have failed to achieve their objective. Their local agent, the so-called ZUM, has continued in its futile efforts to divide the people, and to sow seeds of dissension and disaffection among the people. The so-called ZUM is led by disgruntled, reckless, and incompetent men who want to shed the blood of innocent people in Zimbabwe for no apparent reason. Their only objective is to get money for themselves from the enemies of Zimbabwe. The real unity of the people achieved at the Congress is a severe blow to external enemies of Zimbabwe, and their local agents. Not many people will be wanting to join Edgar Tekere in his political graveyard of ZUM in the forthcoming general elections.

Bye-Elections Soon

Next month there will be bye-elections to fill the vacancies in the provincial councils that have been created by the election of some of their members to the Central Committee and the Politburo. In circumstances where the vacancies are as many as one-third of the total seats, the entire provincial council will have to be dissolved and new elections conducted by the National Commissariat. But, in circumstances where the vacancies are not many, they can be filled either by co-option or bye-elections. The district council delegates who will be taking part in the provincial bye-elections, must ensure that all major areas of the province are represented in the provincial council. They should also make sure that the bye-elections are conducted in a manner that is democratic and fair.

The internal democracy of the party must be strengthened by ensuring that those who are elected to hold high offices in the provinces truly enjoy the support of all the people. The wish and the will of the people must be respected, and be seen to be effected.

General Elections

The fifth and final session of the second Parliament of Zimbabwe is now meeting in Harare. General parliamentary elections will be held in the next few months. The provincial councils should begin the process of identifying possible candidates for selection. Unfettered internal democracy must be exercised in all provinces, and at all levels, again to ensure that the will and wish of the people is fully and freely expressed. No candidate should be imposed on any province, or constituency, by either the national or provincial leaderships. No one should put any political brakes in order to stop the advancement of a popular candidate who has grassroots support. In short, the selection of parliamentary candidates must be open and fair, as we did in the previous two general elections.

Those who have the onerous responsibility of selecting parliamentary candidates must also ensure that they select men and women with a good record of loyalty and service to the party. At election time, we should not be deceived by persons who come to our offices to sing praises of the party just because they want positions in Parliament or in the provincial councils at this time. The candidates must be judged and assessed purely on their record of actions in the past, not on the fine words of today. More importantly, the candidates must also be men and women with sufficient knowledge of Zimbabwean affairs to be able to contribute constructively to the debates in Parliament.

After all, Parliament is the top decision-making body in the land. We would be defeating our own purposes, if we put in there men and women who cannot make a contribution to that legislative body. We should also select men and women who are capable of being appointed as Ministers and Deputy Ministers by the President and First Secretary. In keeping with our policy and practice of criticism and self-criticism, the time of selecting candidates provides an opportunity for candid debate on the merits and demerits of each and every candidate. Seating Members of Parliament should also be scrutinised. Open and candid criticism of each other will bring forward the cream, the best political cadres in our party, while at the same time exposing the opportunists who use money and beer to bribe their way into positions and offices. Candid debate should remain the hall-mark of our internal democracy within the party.

Letter to the Editor

We are sabotaging our Education

Dear Sir

Since independence government efforts to promote education in our schools have been frustrated by malicious and selfish people.

It is a pity to note that some people who are directly involved in the education system are committing serious offences which are contrary to the ethics of their profession. The prominent cases committed by these subversive elements include causing pregnancies to pupils, theft of school fees and property and destruction of school property by bandits which is tantamount to negative attitude of some people towards education.

Our media has reported a number of cases in which some headmasters have been convicted after embezzling school funds and examination fees. This has resulted in some students being counted among school drop-outs. But why should we ruin the education of our children? Remember, it is now almost ten years after independence; what type of a society are we if we fail to recognise the relevance of education to our youngsters? The Government has built many schools since 1980, both primary and secondary schools. In addition to the lower schools, the Government has established and expanded other higher learning institutions which include our local university and teachers' colleges. It is therefore embarrassing to learn that some headmasters are at the forefront in frustrating government efforts by stealing school funds.

Negligent Teachers

Once again it is unfortunate to realise that some of the teachers are found being counted among those people who go about impregnating school girls. Then who should protect these pupils if their teachers decide to prey on them? Every Zimbabwean has the right to education and therefore the Government has heavily invested in education. Re-

cently the Minister of State for National Scholarships, Senator Joseph Culverwell, urged parents, teachers and pupils to ensure that the heavy government investment in education is not wasted.

He said this when he addressed parents and pupils at the David Livingstone school's rededication ceremony in Harare.

The other discouraging thing in our education is the negative attitudes of some parents and pupils towards learning. In some cases they misuse their chances by simply indulging in premature practices like establishing families at tender ages. This has resulted in a number of cases whereby some children grew up with half parental care due to wanton divorces. It is important that school pupils concentrate on their studies and stop misbehaving.

But still these elements with negative attitudes can be justified because those adopted feelings towards education are not of their own making. The prevailing circumstances force these parents and students into such conditions; take for instance the case of the students whose examination fees were embezzled by a head of a school recently.

The students had prepared to sit for the examination but they were told all of a sudden that they were not registered to write their 'O' level examination. Apparently they are bound to lose hope.

Instead, teachers should be innovative and reflect some dynamism in their role as educationists. We want development in our education system and by that we will be creating a strong base for our children.

The Government's idea of education with production should be taken seriously. It is the teachers and those people who are directly involved in the education system who can readily concretise this magnificent approach in our school.

Education with production helps in providing self-employment to school leavers who may have failed to secure jobs elsewhere. Currently, few schools are taking this noble idea genuinely, yet it is the duty of the headmasters and their teaching personnel to counsel these youngsters.

During the colonial era, black Zimbabweans were denied chances to further their studies because of serious financial constraints. When the people's government was elected into power, many schools were built in the communal lands which require subsidised and reasonable fees.

Before these rural secondary schools were built, people were forced to attend expensive mission schools. It was a struggle since poor people could not manage to pay the astronomical fees.

Government

The government also embarked on a training programme and established many teachers' training colleges and other vocational training institutions. We cannot divorce education from development. For Zimbabwe to develop in all fronts, it has to encourage and support education so that it can go ahead without any problems.

It is sad to note that Zimbabweans are not using this opportunity they have. The government is constantly urging everyone to take up the chance of going to school and rebuild Zimbabwe.

Everything that is tackled without education is usually characterised by failure. Let us all support our Government in its effort to provide education to every Zimbabwean by using the chances at our disposal. Zimbabwe cannot be built by an individual, we need to pool our resources together and work as a community. Education is a prerequisite to success. □

By Ronald Imbayago

Editor's Message for the Year 1990

Dear Readers,

The Zimbabwe News Editorial and Sub-Editorial Committees wish all readers, the magazine's correspondents and all Zimbabweans at large a peaceful and prosperous 1990.

The year, 1989, has been a year of great achievements for the Party and Government. All programmes successfully carried out in the socio-economic and political fields have been people oriented. This is living testimony that ZANU PF and its Government are for the people, for the people are in fact the Party and Government.

We therefore encourage every Zimbabwean to safeguard our hard-won independence and to continue supporting the historic unity accord which has ushered in an era of peace, togetherness and love in the country.

Let us all stand united and rally behind the leadership of His Excellency, the President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe for if the people of Zimbabwe are one the ene-

my will never get the chance to penetrate our ranks and carry out subversive activities.

May we take this opportunity to thank all our readers and correspondents for their views and contributions for they have been very informative, educative, entertaining and provoked a lot of debate from other readers.

We therefore encourage you to keep on giving us your ideas in the form of letters to the Editor and material for publication in the Talking Point Column.

1990 will see us continue keeping you informed on Party and Government activities, developmental projects and many other issues of public interest.

Aluta Continua!

"PAS DE SUPERMAN - PLUTOT CLARK KENT"

(Il a dit ça, le Manager)

Notre agency avait une big idea pour un advertisement for Rubber & Allied Products. Alors, je me tire chez le client avec le layout et je me lance, en-tête premier:

**"LA VRAIE FORCE DU CAOUTCHOUC RESTE
DANS SA FLEXIBILITE"**

Silence. Il baille.

"Le titre va avec this visual d'une torse énorme et tres muscular, qui est en train de plier cette bar of caoutchouc, voyez, comme si c'est une barre de fer".

"Comme Superman? Pourquoi?"

"Ben — l'impact, bien sûr. Everyone connaît Superman: Invulnérable, energy, puissance fantastic . . ."

**"Maybe ils se rappelleront de Superman. Mais
will they rappeler notre nom?"**

Je souris poliment: "C'est pour ça que nous avons the logo ici en bas, with big lettres: RUBBER & ALLIED PRODUCTS." Ci disant, je mets ma grande cape et je me lance de nouveau au texte, qui va like this:

"Nous pouvons fabriquer sur commande, n'importe quoi en rubber, and le livrer anywhere dans le monde."

**"Non. Pas n'importe quoi. One ne fabrique pas
les préservatifs, et je ne veux plus de lettres
des types perversifs. Alors."**

Je vois que ce job va être difficile. Un task sûrhumaine, même. Mais allez, va. Fiche au force-fields négatifs, je pique à vitesse super sur la ligne suivante:

"Notre production-time, dès l'ordre au livraison, est si vite, c'est célèbre."

**"Sauf quand on doit d'abord fabriquer un new
moulage."**

Aaagh! Je me sens faiblir comme sous l'attaque de Kryptonite . . . je lutte héroïquement contre le poison galactique, et je continue:

"Tous nos compounds industriels de caoutchouc sont fabriqués au British Standard Specification."

"C'est correct. Mais . . ."

Catfish souffrants. Encore de "mais".

**"Mais ici au Zimbabwe nous avons des fois un
manque de matériaux, en bien sometimes the
livraisons doivent attendre."**

"Personne sur la planète mettrait ça dans un advertisement! Surtout pas si vous are going for les exports!"

**"Mais si — Clark Kent le dirait. Voyez-vous, les
clients veulent la verité. Combien de temps
exactly l'ordre va prendre."**

Je suis écrasé. Superman peut-il survivre? Je me défends faiblement contre ce knock-out blow en murmurant:

"On ne peut pas mettre tout ça dans l'espace donné"

"Fichez loin l'illustration de Superman."

O temps. O morès. Avec les directeurs comme lui, qui a besoin de Kryptonite? Sans merci, il donne le coup de grâce:

**"Allez. Ecrivez tout simplement: RUBBER &
ALLIED PRODUCTS EST L'UN DES SEULS USINES AU
MONDE QUI PEUT FABRIQUER A LA MAIN, LES
DRIVE BELTS, HOSES, etc., ET FAIRE DES
MOULAGES DE N'IMPORTE QUEL FORME, DANS
N'IMPORTE QUELLE RUBBER COMPOUND DESIREE,
ET EN PLUS ON LE FAIT A TOUTE VITESSE."**

**"Mais nous sommes pas des Superman.
Voyez?"**

J'entends seulement: Superman. L'espoir jaillit. Je dis:

"Chouette! Alors on va voir Superman, en plein couleur?"

"Non, merci. Black and white simplement."

Je suis accablé. Clark Kent, le reporter honnête, a gagné. Personne a besoin de Superman. Peut-il survivre cette impasse! On verra, mais ça va être bien serré.



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

Specialists in Rubber Technology

A member of the worldwide BTR Group.

P.O. Box 8034, Belmont, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Tel: 70680, 72556, 72545,
72544, 76149, Telex: 33332 RAAP ZW

GREAVES, KEEGANS

Unity Accord Ends Division, Disunity, and Tribalism

Staff Reporter

The unity agreement was indeed a victory over division, disunity, tribalism and regionalism. "I and Comrade Nkomo were, therefore, proud and delighted to sign it on behalf of a united heroic people of Zimbabwe."

This was said by the First Secretary and President of ZANU PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he presented the Central Committee report to the first congress of the united ZANU PF at the Harare International Conference Centre on December 19, 1989.

The unity agreement, he said, not only spelt out the steps to be taken to bring the merger fully into the light of day at all levels of the party structure, but it also, and necessarily, set out the salient principles upon which the new united ZANU PF was to be based, taking into account the two parties' pre-existing commonality of politics and their historic collaboration in the prosecution of the armed struggle that created the new Zimbabwe.

"We meet today and in the three days ahead of us to put the final seal on the great progress achieved in the last two years to make the word flesh and to turn theoretical declarations into concrete deeds." Comrade Mugabe pointed out and added that "we have scored a great victory in favour of principled, purposeful unity and against the parochial and inherently negative forces of tribalism, regionalism, racism and reaction."

President Mugabe explained that after the agreement, authority was vested in the Presidency which consists of him, and comrades Nkomo and Simon Muzenda to build unity out of the two parties under the agreed name, ZANU PF.

He further gave the full text of the unity agreement which he gave an account of as follows:

1. That ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU have irrevocably committed themselves to unite under one political party.
2. That the unity of the two political parties shall be achieved under the name Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), ZANU PF.
3. That Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe shall be First Secretary and President of ZANU PF.
4. That ZANU PF shall have two second secretaries and Vice Presidents who shall be appointed by the First Secretary and president of the party.
5. That ZANU PF shall seek to establish a socialist society in Zimbabwe under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist principles.

6. That ZANU PF shall seek to establish a One-Party State in Zimbabwe.
7. That the leadership of ZANU PF shall abide by the leadership code.
8. That the existing structures of ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU shall be merged in accordance with the letter and spirit of this agreement.
9. That both parties shall, in the interim, take immediate vigorous steps to eliminate and end the insecurity and violence prevalent in Matabeleland.
10. That ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU shall convene their respective congresses to give effect to this agreement within the shortest possible time.
11. That, in the interim, Comrade Robert Mugabe is vested with full powers to prepare the implementation of this agreement and to act in the name and authority of ZANU PF.



Comrade Robert Mugabe — President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Comrade Mugabe clarified that a unity agreement signed by the leadership is one thing, a real merger of the two parties at all levels is another.

"We, therefore, found it necessary to set up machinery consisting of Task Forces operating at all levels of the structure of the envisaged Party so as to bring about the desired merger."

At the apex of the structure was the Presidency of the united party consisting of Cdes Mugabe, Nkomo and Muzenda.

The late Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo and Cde. Joseph Msika were appointed to carry out the integration work as the Presidency's liaison team.

National Integration Committee

Below this team was a 10 member Integration Committee consisting of:

From ZANU PF Comrades D. Mutasa, E. Zvobgo, N. Mawema, H. Ushewokunze and N. Nkhawatiwa who was later replaced by Comrade Tsungai Hungwe. From PF-ZAPU, Comrades G. Marange, K. Dube, C. Ndebele and W. Mabheba. Comrade J. Tungamirai was later appointed to join the team as Acting Political Commissar on the ZANU PF side.

This Committee, Cde Mugabe said, was charged with the task of implementing the Unity Accord signed between ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU and integrating the organs of ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU at cell/village, branch and district levels.

"It is against this background that, despite financial, transport, organisational problems and in some cases, the security situation in the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border areas, the National Integration Task Force successfully carried out its responsibility to ensure a complete national and political integration of the people and the two parties," said the President.

The integration process continued progressively up until October 14 and 15, 1989 when all the original nine provinces successfully held elections for the Provincial Executive Councils of the main, Women and Youth wings of the united ZANU PF Party.

"I am pleased to report that the objectives we set out to achieve have in large measure been achieved for the formal process of integration has virtually been completed from the grassroots up....," he said further adding that "however, to us the leadership, the integration exercise has also demonstrated that old habits die hard."

As events turned out in some areas, people in the former strong-holds of either party tended to ignore their counterparts from the other party, especially at the provincial level.

"At the subsequent Youth and Women's league conferences held on October 28 and 29 and November 4 and 5, respectively we therefore had to ensure that the spirit of unity was preserved.

"However, I must hasten to add that unity is a process and we have to learn to live together as one," Cde. Mugabe said.

The President also revealed that the present membership of the united ZANU PF stands at about three million, and that all those who have joined have done so purely on their own will.

He told delegates that the unity agreement was not the end of the road but only the beginning. There is, therefore, need to work to further consolidate and strengthen the structures of the Party from the cell upwards.

"Here at the Congress, we have much to do as well, including, not least, the formal ratification of the draft Party Constitution now in your hands; the formulation and adoption of the work programme of the election of the leaders of the Party, including members of the Central Committee.

During the congress, he said, there should be an occasion to express solidarity and cement relations with many political parties and movements in virtually all parts of the world.

"Here in Africa, . . . we have had long-standing relations of solidarity and co-operation with FRELIMO of Mozambique, UNIP of Zambia, the Botswana Democratic Party; the MPLA Workers' Party of Angola, Chama Chamapinduzi of Tanzania, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Malawi Congress Party, the Kenya African National Union and the national liberation movements of

Southern Africa namely SWAPO, ANC, and PAC of South Africa," he said.

Comrade Mugabe hailed SWAPO for its electoral victory and encouraged the liberation movements in South Africa to intensify their fight against apartheid. "We of the united ZANU PF fully support the people of South Africa in their struggle for democracy and against the heinous apartheid system."

Way Ahead

The President mentioned that there is a duty to cement and deepen the unity further both at the level of the Party and at that of the nation as a whole.

"We have plenty of work ahead of us. We must, comrades, transform the inherited economy, remove the remaining structural and other inequities that characterise it, and move forward energetically to build an industrialised and prosperous socio-economic environment in which our people can improve their physical circumstances and realise their fullest potential as free men and women," he reiterated.

Comrade Mugabe emphasised the need to significantly boost investment and therewith improve employment opportunities for all the people, especially the youth.

"But, we are also here. . . to determine in unequivocal terms who the principal owner

and beneficiary of our resources should be/shall be. Is it the people, the collective people of Zimbabwe, or a few greedy individuals however constituted?

"Is our development path, therefore, to be that of Socialism or that of Capitalism? I am a Socialist but what are you?" the President asked.

He also pointed out that the Party has another task, and a more immediate one for that matter, which it must ready itself for comprehensively and at all levels.

"I refer to the general elections which we are planning to hold within the next several months. Preparations for these should already be under way and there should be no room for complacency," said Comrade Mugabe adding that various groups have sprung up intending to contest these elections.

"There will probably emerge more such overnight groups as we get closer to the date of the elections. We do not begrudge them for their enthusiasm, opportunism and gambling instincts.

"However, we say to them; whilst we promise you a fair fight, the defeat we are certain to inflict upon you will be so massive and crippling that you will not rise again. Let them not say I have not warned them," Comrade Mugabe said. □



NATIONAL

MEATS

ONLY
AT



All you have to do is ask

Kenneth Kaunda, Dub Poet Extraordinaire

Staff Reporter

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, in his well-wishing message, sent electric tremours and laughter in the main auditorium at the National People's Congress when he recited a poem, Archangel Gabriel and Comrade Nkomo.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe he said is sound today as he was yesterday and as he shall be forever more. The Archangel Gabriel of Zimbabwe, said the poet of the day, is unchangeable in character in all situations. "Yes indeed, he loves us all. Man in the east, man in the south, man in the west, and man in the north, he loves us all," recited the poet.

He said it is him who organised the masses and effectively administered the party. Just as it takes two to fight so does it take two to make peace, President Kaunda said to a tumultuous uproar from the delegates and foreign dignitaries numbering about 5 000.

Mugabe is a leader of rare qualities who played a very significant role in reconciling all racial groups after independence. White, brown, black and red all were reconciled, Dr. Kaunda said.

Comrade Nkomo

"I understand that Nkomo in some language means cattle. This animal is very important", he said adding that the animal provides meat, milk and transport. He said Comrade Joshua Nkomo, the cattle, joins Comrade Gabriel Mugabe with love as against hate, social justice as against social injustice.

That is, Zimbabweans shall have the meat, milk, transport and cultivate in the name of Joshua Nkomo, the important cattle.

"I know many will tell you how wrong you are to form a one party state. Please do not listen to them", recited the Zambian President.

Comrade Mugabe

"I have great love and respect for him," said Dr. Kenneth Kaunda adding that with Comrade Mugabe, the future of Zimbabwe is assured of success. He also praised former President Professor Canaan Banana, for his efforts in urging the parties to merge.

"We in Zambia appreciate and understand the importance and relevance of this congress. Zimbabwe is very fortunate, for in a dear brother, friend and Comrade R.G. Mugabe, you have a leader of rare qualities," the Zambian President told the congress adding that he made the bold statement in earnest because "I have great love and admiration for him."

It takes a man of rare qualities to forgive a man like Rhodesian rebel leader Smith,

President Kaunda said of Comrade Mugabe Hence, Comrade Mugabe and Comrade Nkomo deserve praise for their selfless devotion to the signing of the unity accord. It has denied enemies of Zimbabwe fertile places of destabilising the country.



Dr Kenneth Kaunda, giving one of the most aplaudible speeches at the congress

President Kaunda recounted the time when UNIP and Zambia's ANC merged at the historic Chama declaration.

"We wish you well . . . The enemies of Zimbabwe will be hoping for the opposite. With this peace and tranquility the country is assured of economic and social progress", he told the delegates at the Congress held in Harare recently.

Outside Zimbabwe's borders, the country, through Comrade Mugabe, is searching for a durable peace in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Comrade Kaunda wonders why the Roman Catholics oppose the one party state. For this, he went through Zimbabwe's executive, legislature, press and the church to show that one organisation does not disrupt peace and freedom.

The executive he said, is led by an elected president in Zimbabwe. He exercises his power in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The President has therefore carried out his duties without fear, favour, prejudice or ill will.

Legislature

Going on to the legislature, he said there is freedom of speech between Zimbabwe's Members of Parliament. Together with the press they operate freely and unfettered.

In Zimbabwe, the chairman of the Frontline States observed, the judiciary is indepen-

dent, "not as some of our detractors may want us to believe." judges deliver judgements without fear, favour, prejudice or ill will. However, although they are an independent body they get paid by the state but they make their judgements according to the constitution.

The church on the other hand, has freedom of worship. "Comrade President I am beginning to think that Zambians are the most sinful people on earth", he told the delegates convulsing in laughter. "Churches are mushrooming everywhere in Zambia."



Comrade Q. Masire, President of Botswana

He said that one party does not destroy freedom of worship. The church has therefore been urged to respect the position of the majority.

Turning to the press, he said it is very very free. The bill of rights in Zimbabwe is well respected. He urged the congress to give a deaf ear to advocates of multi-party democracy before presenting a gift to ZANU PF from the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

President Quet Masire of Botswana expressed his country's satisfaction with the co-operation, friendliness and good neighbourliness that characterise the strong bonds of friendship between Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The two states also work together in SADCC, the OAU and the Frontline States.

"The unity of a nation is important for peace, tranquility and economic development", added Comrade Masire. □

Congress Showered with Messages

Staff Reporter

Zimbabwe's historic congress, has been hailed by at least 23 countries and political organisations on the occasion of the unifying congress. The united party received nine gifts from friendly political parties from respective countries.

Comrade Li Jong Hok, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's ruling party hailed PF-ZAPU and ZANU PF for uniting a socialist democratic free society. He said that there existed excellent relations between the two countries which were further strengthened as a result of Zimbabwe's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement. He presented a gift to ZANU PF from the workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Juma of Tanzania said his delegation's presence is a privilege to witness the final unification of Zimbabwe. He conveyed messages of congratulations from Comrade Julius Nyerere and Comrade Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of Tanzania.

"At this momentous time," the message from Guyana read, "the people of Zimbabwe are seriously addressing issues of paramount concern." Guyana is pleased with the cooperation between the two countries and the subsequent establishment of the Guyana-Zimbabwe Joint Commission after President Mugabe's visit to that country.

Mandela

Other countries which delivered messages of solidarity were Yugoslavia, Angola (presented a gift to the party), China (presented a gift), Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi (presented a gift), the Soviet Union's CPSU, Romania,



Comrade Mandela — wished ZANU PF success through a telephone solidarity message

Mauritius, Nicaragua, Bulgaria, Poland (presented a gift) and political organisations like the PLO, PAC and ANC.

Nicaragua informed the congress on December 20, 1989 that the previous night the United States had invaded Panama. At the time of going to press about 50 people had been killed in heavy fighting in Panama City.

In another development, the jailed leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, Comrade Nelson Mandela, has sent a message of solidarity to the ZANU PF National People's Congress in a telephone conversation with Comrade Alfred Nzo, the ANC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Thabo Mbeki.

Comrade Mandela wished ZANU PF success and said he is in good health. The message was conveyed to the congress by Comrade Nzo who gave the solidarity message on behalf of the ANC. It was the first time in 30 years for Comrade Nzo to speak to Comrade Mandela.

Comrade Mugabe said he was grateful as he was pleasantly surprised that Comrade Mandela had been able to send a solidarity message. He said the congress would in turn send a message of solidarity to him because "he needs our solidarity more than we need his solidarity."

Comrade Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola sent a letter of apology because he could not attend but he sent a representative.

The solidarity message from the African Congress of Azania was presented by Comrade Johnson Mkwanzini.

FRELIMO

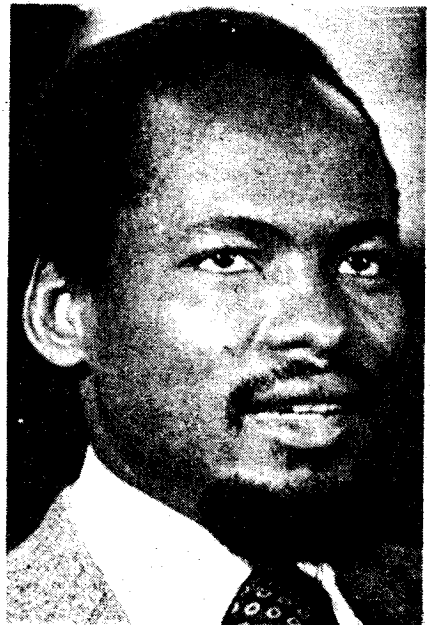
Meanwhile, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique who joined the congress in its third day has highly praised cordial relations existing between FRELIMO and ZANU PF and between the two governments. The relations, dating as far back as 1963 are rare in this world.

Responding to that, Comrade Mugabe recounted the brotherly relations that existed during the struggle for independence when the two countries fought alongside each other and paid heavily in this respect.

"It was so overwhelming to see that there was so much love for us, so much preparedness to assist as we walked from village" Comrade Mugabe said when he recalled the

time when he and the late Chief, Rekayi Tangwena crossed the border into Mozambique.

"Comrade Chissano, you are one of us just as we are one of you. This is your other home," added Comrade Mugabe. "However, when our struggles were forged and alliances effected, the oppressor of Mozambique be-



Comrade Joachim Chissano: one of the heads of state at the ZANU PF National Congress

came our oppressor. We fought side by side against the Portuguese and it was the Tete province that the north-east fighting avenue was opened. We will carry our revolution into the future. We are determined to carry our alliances into the future.

"That's why the Zimbabwean people are determined to participate and sustain the noble cause of Mozambique. We are fighting for a common survival," he stated.

The two presidents said their people are one despite geographical boundaries. President Mugabe said ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU are the only ones who can claim a revolutionary place in Zimbabwe. "You couldn't have come if you had not realised that this is a great event and that this great event is making history," Comrade Mugabe concluded before Comrade Chissano lead the delegates in singing two revolutionary songs to the delight of the people. □

Central Committee and Politburo of ZANU PF Announced

Staff Reporter

The national people's congress has come up with 160 members of the new ZANU PF Central Committee and 22 members of the Politburo.

The President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mguabe who was elected as the Party's President by a unanimous vote with his Vice Presidents as Comrades Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo and Simon Vengai Muzenda automatically qualified for the Central Committee according to the Party Constitution. Comrade Joseph Msika, who was elected unanimously as the national chairman is also a member of the Central Committee.

The members of the politburo are: Comrade Didymus Mutasa, Secretary for Administration; Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa, Secretary for Finance; Comrade Moven Mahachi, Secretary for Commissariat; Comrade Stephen Nkomo, Secretary for External Affairs; Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi, Secretary for Security; Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, Secretary for Information and Publicity; Comrade John Nkomo, Secretary for Production and Labour; Comrade Welshman Mabheha, Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare; Comrade Sally Mugabe, Secretary for Women's Affairs; Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, Secretary for Legal Affairs; Comrade Joyce Mujuru, Secretary for Education; Comrade Naison Ndlovu, Secretary for Economic Affairs; Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, Secretary for Health and Child Welfare and Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure who is the Secretary for Youth.

The Committee members are Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, Comrade Richard Hove and Comrade Nolan Makombe. However, these Committee Members are only members of the Central Committee and not the politburo.

The Politburo deputies are as follows: Comrade Kotsho Dube, Administration; Comrade Stephen Vuma, Finance; Comrade Edison Ncube, Commissariat; Comrade Witness Mangwende, External Relations; Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa, National Security; Comrade Chen Chimutengwende, Information and Publicity; Comrade David Karimanzira, Transport and Social Welfare; Comrade Enos Chikowore, Production and Labour; Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe, Women's Affairs; Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, Economic Affairs; Comrade Cyril Ndebele, Legal Affairs; Comrade E. Madzongwe, Education; Dr. Sakupwanya, Health and Child Welfare and Comrade Zikhali, Deputy for Youth.

The 160-member Central Committee consists of the Party President, his two vice presidents, 124 members elected by ten political provinces, the National Chairman who is

Comrade Joseph Msika, 12 members each from the Youth league and the Women's League plus eight members elected by the President.

The full list of the other 124 members of the Central Committee are as follows:

Bulawayo Province

Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa, Comrade Sydney Malunga, Comrade Amos Ngwenya, Comrade Akim Ndlovu, Comrade Swazini T. Ndlovu, Comrade Lot Senda, Comrade Edison Ncube, Comrade Norman Mabheha and Comrade Hebson Nyashanu.

Matebeleland South

Comrade Richard Ndlovu, Comrade Naison Ndlovu, Comrade Kotsho Dube, Comrade Stephen Nkomo, Comrade Rev. Masiyane, Comrade Sikwili K. Moyo, Comrade Vote Moyo, Comrade Simon K. Moyo and Comrade Mark Dube.

Matebeleland North

Comrade Welshman Mabheha, Comrade John Nkomo, Comrade Micah Bhebhe, Comrade S. K. Sibanda, Comrade F. Mukombwe, Comrade P. Mahlamvana, Comrade E. Mdlongwa, Comrade A. Chiasa and Comrade Obert Mpofu.

Manicaland

Comrade Didymus Mutasa, Comrade Moven Mahachi, Comrade Patrick Chinamasa, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, Comrade Kenneth Manyonda, Comrade Victoria Chitepo, Comrade E. Zihuu, Comrade Moton Malianga, Comrade Lazarus Nzarayebani, Comrade S.M. Sithole, Comrade H. Moyana, Comrade Lawrence D. Mudewe, Comrade M. Makuwarara, Comrade M. Chinamasa, Comrade S. Sakupwanya, Comrade L. Chihana and Comrade Oppah C. Muchinguri.

Masvingo

Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, Comrade Josiah Tungamirai, Comrade Nolan Makombe, Comrade Mayor Urimbo, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, Comrade Simbi Mubako, Comrade Sheba Zvinvashe, Comrade Charles Dauramanzi, Comrade George Mudukuti, Comrade Titus Maluleke, Comrade Nelson Mawema, Comrade Ketina Mudamburi, Comrade Zephania Matshaba-Hove, Comrade Gabriel Matende and Comrade Jethro Dauramanzi.

Mashonaland East

Comrade Abraham Kabasa, Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi, Comrade David Karimanzira, Comrade Richard Katsande, Comrade Stan-

lake Marwodzi, Comrade George Chinengundu, Comrade Tamai Vivian Mpofu, Comrade Takawira Alois Mangwende, Comrade Grafton Rwizi Ziyenge and Comrade Fanuel Chigwedere.

Mashonaland Central

Comrade Joyce Mujuru, Comrade Chen Chimutengwende, Comrade Joseph Kaparadza, Comrade George Rutanhire, Comrade Edith Motsi, (Women's League); Comrade Border Gezi (Youth League), Comrade Alexio Manungo, Comrade Ephraim Chikwanyanga, Comrade Zvanguzvino Chitsakane, Comrade Sabhina Zinyemba and Comrade Vine Jingura.

Midlands

Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa, Comrade Tapfumaneyi R.S. Mujuru, Comrade Richard C. Hove, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, Comrade Julia Zvobgo, Comrade Ernest S. Tongogara, Comrade Lameck C. Makanda, Comrade J.M. Machaya, Comrade Cephas Msipa, Comrade Cyril Ndebele, Comrade George Marange, Comrade July Moyo, Comrade Stephen Vuma, Comrade Joram Gumbo, Comrade E.D. Munyoro and Comrade Dr. Elizabeth Xaba.

Mashonaland West

Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira (Central Committee member and Secretary for Information and Publicity), Comrade Enos Chikowore, Dr. Swithun Mombeshora, Provincial Secretary; Comrade Mudhomeni Chivende, Comrade E. Gwanzura, Provincial Secretary for Transport and Welfare; Comrade Charles Ndlovu; Provincial Youth Chairman; Comrade K. Bhebhe, Comrade P. Mupanduki, Comrade Katyaemaenza, Comrade Chou En-Lai Mute-ma, Comrade H. Mutangi, Comrade A. Nharara, Comrade E. Madzongwe, Comrade Shumbayaonda Chandengenda, and Comrade Godfrey Marimo (Youth League Treasurer and proposed to be Secretary for Health and child Welfare in National Youth Council).

Harare

In the Harare province the following comrades were elected to the Central Committee: Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, Comrade Rodrick Nyandoro, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, Comrade Witness Mangwende, Comrade Edward Kanengoni, Comrade Forbes Magadu, Comrade John Zhakata, Comrade Jevan Maseko, Comrade Chris Pasipamire, Comrade Florence Chitauro and Professor Reg Austin.

Meanwhile the party has reaffirmed its commitment to socialism with the adoption of the ZANU PF constitution. This will be

Continued next page

Party, Government Work Together

Staff Reporter

As a free and sovereign nation, Zimbabwe has established and continues to maintain mutually beneficial bilateral diplomatic relations, economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation with a great many countries.

Talking about the Party and Government while presenting the central committee report to the first Congress of the united ZANU PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe said, "Indeed the government has been guided in its diplomatic thrust by the party's firm belief in the principles of positive Non-Alignment and the pursuit of the policy of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

The people of Zimbabwe, their Party and Government, he said, very readily feel for their brothers and sisters in apartheid-ruled South Africa and Namibia, those of the Western Sahara, Palestine and elsewhere.

"Our voice has been loud and tireless in such fora as the OAU, the UN, NAM, the Commonwealth and other international arenas in calling for peaceful resolution of conflicts and the abandonment of the senseless nuclear arms race."

Zimbabwe, in relation to her aggressive neighbour, South Africa, has been destined to be a Frontline State.

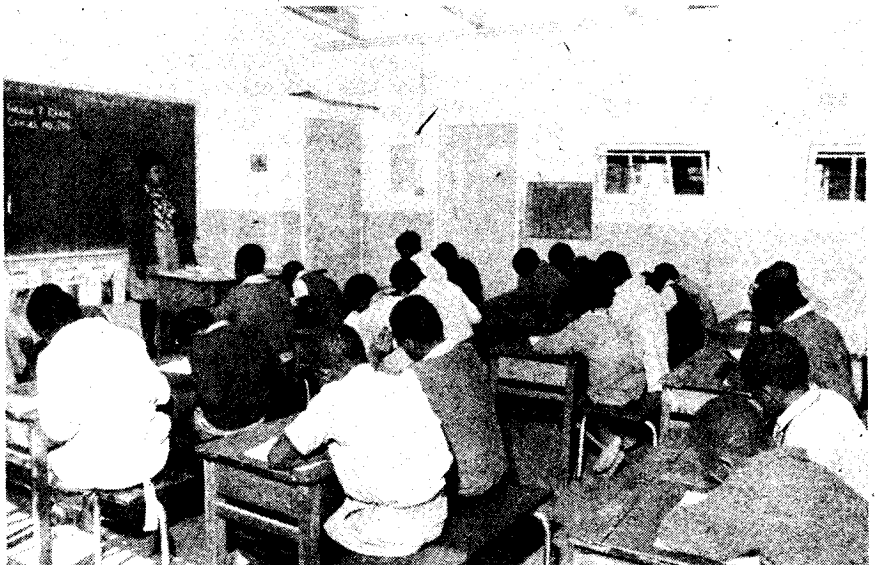
The main thrust of our Southern African policy, Comrade Mugabe explained, is at defending our territorial integrity and thus secure our hard-won independence and national sovereignty by promoting and encouraging collective self-reliance and closer co-operation within the Frontline States grouping, the SADCC and the PTA.

Peace

He also said that Zimbabwe will also continue to encourage dialogue in Angola and Mozambique.

Comrade Mugabe then talked about some problem areas at home where he said our current efforts to develop the economy are

tant development in the preparation of the Plan has been the involvement of the Ruling Party in the planning process. For the first time... the Party and the Government have combined their effort in formulating the Plan, with each playing its proper role in the process", Comrade Mugabe elaborated.



Education has been made a right for every Zimbabwean

being undertaken in the context of the First Five-Year National Development Plan, 1986 - 1990.

That plan was formulated after extensive consultations with all interested groups and organisations including the Party.

"The third and perhaps the most impor-

Continued from page 9

based on the Marxist-Leninist principles but taking into account Zimbabwe's cultural, historical and social experience.

The President also appointed eight members to the Central Committee in accordance with roles played during the liberation struggle. They are Comrade Dzikamayi Mavhaire, Comrade Don Muvhuti, Comrade Fay Chung, Comrade Ruth Chinamano, Comrade Idah Murape, Comrade Kani, Comrade Nyashanu and Comrade Choto.

Zimbabwe, under the constitution, will seek to establish a socialist state and create conditions conducive to economic independence, equitable distribution of the national wealth and increase in productivity. This was adopted by the congress. The socialist ideology was common in the former parties' constitutions before the historic merger.

President Mugabe himself declared to the delegates that he was a socialist and that he wanted to hear from them where they stand. Under the constitution, ZANU PF will seek to ruthlessly fight corruption and implement the leadership code.



Communal farmers move into export-oriented sector — tobacco growing

The development objectives of the Plan were summarised as follows: transformation and control of the economy as well as economic expansion, land reform and efficient utilisation of land, raising the standard of living of the entire population and in particular the peasant population, enlargement of employment opportunities and power development, science and technology and maintenance of a correct balance between the environment and development.

"We have pursued and continue to pursue these objectives with vigour in every sector of our economy, for they are in line with our socialist principles", President Mugabe said.

He clarified that the type of socialism Zimbabwe aspires to achieve will be built on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles that take account of our historical, cultural and social experiences.

Economy

The economy of Zimbabwe according to Comrade Mugabe has achieved an impressive growth rate of 5.3 percent in the past year. The good performance is largely due to successes in agriculture as well as in the mining sector.

An average growth rate of 3.4 percent since 1983 has been a result of chronic droughts poor export performance, low investment levels, shortages of foreign exchange and the high cost from the destabilisation activities of the South African regime.

In order to promote investment which is crucial for accelerating economic growth and a pre-condition for job creation and improving the quality of life, Government has in-

troduced a policy regime aimed at liberalising the economy and stimulating investment.

Other measures include export promotion incentives incorporating the Export Revolving Fund, the Export Incentive Scheme, and Bonus Schemes.

Government has done a lot to remedy the problem of technological underdevelopment and dependency on external services. These include the overhauling of the education system to emphasise science and technological subjects and encouraging foreign companies to transfer technology.

"A concrete example of this is the recent agreement between our Willowvale Motor Industries and the Japanese Mazda and C. Hol Companies for the manufacture of various types of motor vehicles locally", the President said.

Land Question

Comrade Mugabe attributed the problem arising from the land question to the Lancaster House Constitution which restricted and constrained Government's ability to pursue its programme of rural resettlement.

These provisions will be amended in accordance with the constitution itself in 1990. This will give Government the necessary flexibility to solve the land question more effectively and speedily than in the past.

"The thrust of our land reform", he said, "is to encourage and inspire greater productivity by our farming community. Land acquisition shall not, however, be vindictive, nor shall it be a wanton land grabbing exercise but a progressive measure to enhance development."

President Mugabe also mentioned that

communal farmers should move out of mere subsistence production into the cash economy and participate competitively in the lucrative export-oriented sector.

Government has accelerated the water development programme in order to deal with the severe droughts that are regularly experienced in the country.

Vast improvements have been made on human resource development since independence. Comrade Mugabe said primary school education has been universalised resulting in a great increase in the school enrolments.

In the secondary sector, he said a policy has been made to make education accessible to all at nominal cost.

"About 70 percent of those graduating from primary school now go into secondary school," he said, adding that "more secondary schools have been extended to rural areas and there is now at least one secondary school in each of the 45 administrative districts."

The field of tertiary education in teacher education, colleges and at the University of Zimbabwe has continued to expand.

A lot has also been done in the field of health and housing and since independence Government's labour policy has been strongly influenced by its desire to narrow the wide gap in wealth and income distribution as well as to protect our work force from the unfair labour practices.

"More generally, our new developmental thrust for the five years starting in 1991 will be defined in our Second Five-Year National Development Plan which we expect to work out in detail in 1990", the President said.

**WE CAN
HELP RECOVER
YOUR LOSSES**

Whatever Insurance Company you belong to, we can help you out if you have a claim.

From January 1990 Hudson Adams is forming a claims Assistance and Recovery Division on all types of Insurance.

We will act for you when you have a claim, because you need someone to help you recover your uninsured losses, eg. excess, additional costs, and costs from uninsured persons.

For the Claims Assistance, we charge a fee based on the time spent with a minimum of \$150.

As far as recovery is concerned, if there is no recovery we charge no fee. If we do manage to recover your claim however, we charge a fee of \$100 plus a percentage of the recoveries over \$400.

Interested? Then contact Hudson Adams or Peter Kasamba on Harare 728471

Box 1322
Telex 22359 ZW
Facsimile 707289

or call at Hudson Adams House, Angwa Street,
(Between Union/Baker Aves), Harare.



Hudson Adams (Pvt) Ltd.

Registered Insurance Brokers.
Reliance Underwriting Agents

Your personal brokers

Resolutions of The ZANU PF National People's Congress 18 – 22 December, 1989

Thesis

1

The Party

1. That this Congress pays special tribute to the First Secretary and President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, for the outstanding qualities he has displayed in leading the government, and The Party and the statesmanship he has displayed in international affairs, especially at the United Nations, in the Organization of African Unity, and during his chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement. Special tribute is equally paid to him and to the President of the Patriotic Front (ZAPU), Comrade Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo, for the selflessness, patience and determination they showed in the historic act of uniting the two parties.

Conscious of the overwhelming support for the united ZANU PF Party, conscious of The Party's vanguard role, and cognisant of the Zimbabwe people's desire to consolidate unity, peace and development, therefore Congress resolves:

- 1.1 that The Party works tirelessly to politicize and conscientize the masses towards the development of the country.
- 1.2 that The Party should harness the spirit of unity and unreservedly condemn tribalism, regionalism, nepotism and corruption.
- 1.3 that The Party should be a people's organization consisting of workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals, professionals and students. The Party must endeavour to defend the people's gains in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.
- 1.4 that The Party creates a cadreship committed to the theory and practice of socialism, and to that end ensures the establishment of appropriate institutions for political education.
- 1.5 that The Party should be supreme over government in the making of policy and that government should therefore implement all programmes adopted by The Party.
- 1.6 that the principle of democratic centralism shall be observed in intra-Party democracy. Criticism, self-criticism and self-examination shall be promoted within all the organs of The Party. Autocratic methods, bossism, and other reactionary tendencies shall be avoided.
- 1.7 that The Party affirms socialism as its ideology guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, taking into account the culture and the historical background of the Zimbabwean people.

Thesis

2

Peace and National Security

Congress applauds the peace prevailing in the country since the signing of the historic unity agreement between the two parties. Congress therefore resolves:-

- 2.1 that The Party condemns the South African apartheid regime for its destabilization activities in the Front Line States in general, and in Angola and Mozambique in particular.
- 2.2 that The Party applauds the continuing efforts of the Mozambican government to resist the aggression of the Renamo bandits and endorses and supports their diplomatic initiative to bring about a peaceful African solution. In that context, we commend the joint efforts of Kenya and Zimbabwe to resolve the conflict in Mozambique.
- 2.3 that The Party should give full and adequate protection to all Zimbabwean citizens who may be targets of attack by Renamo bandits along our common border with Mozambique.
- 2.4 that The Party should contribute to current efforts in search of solutions to regional problems as well as to issues of global peace and security.

Thesis

3

Economic Development

Congress welcomes the liberalization of the economy and therefore resolves:

- 3.1 that The Party continue with efforts to shift economic imbalances decisively in favour of the masses through people-oriented social and economic schemes.
- 3.2 that The Party directs government to encourage and support the formation of co-operatives in agriculture, mining, industry, and commerce in order to involve the indigenous people in the productive and marketing sectors of the economy. Such co-operatives should be supported financially by The Party and government, and be provided with loans and grants by financial institutions.
- 3.3 that the public sector of the economy be expanded from time to time to ensure that the people's government controls the commanding heights of the economy.
- 3.4 that The Party should urgently address the following issues:
 - (a) the land question;
 - (b) the unemployment of thousands of school leavers;
 - (c) the transport crisis in urban and rural areas;
 - (d) the localization of the control and management of economic and commercial enterprises;
 - (e) provision of adequate housing for both urban dwellers and rural people;
- 3.5 that the leadership of The Party should provide strong guidance to the nation in the transformation of the economy; and scrupulously observe the Leadership Code affirmed in the Unity Accord. There should be a Disciplinary Code and/or Code of Conduct that is binding on all leaders and enforced by the Central Committee.

The full resolution on land reform and Agriculture passed by the historical Congress reads as follows:

Congress continues to deplore the inequitable land distribution in our country, and the over-grazing, over-cultivation and degradation of communal lands. Congress therefore resolves:

- 4.1 that The Party directs government to acquire more land for the resettlement of persons who now live in over-crowded communal lands.
- 4.2 that The Party notes and applauds the increased production of food and cash crops by peasant farmers; and directs government to intensify the provision of extension services to these farmers so that they can further improve their yields and undertake better soil management.
- 4.3 that vigorous steps be taken to expand the resettlement programmes and to correct the land degradation that has occurred in some resettlement areas.
- 4.4 that the Party urges Government to accelerate the irrigation programme so as to encourage further diversification of the agricultural resource base and expand production.
- 4.5 that The party directs Government to ensure that all agricultural land is utilized to the maximum possible. In this respect it must be ensured that under utilization is minimised as much as possible.
- 4.6 that The Party directs Government to ensure that agricultural production systems are sustainable and in that respect ensure environmental stability.
- 4.7 that The Party urges Government to provide the commensurate human and financial resources to enable the implementing Ministry to carry out its responsibilities adequately.
- 4.8 that The Party urges Government to examine water rights with a view to changing the law so that river water is made available to all farmers for irrigation purposes.

Congress notes with appreciation the enormous expansion of social services since Independence, particularly in education at all levels, health and social welfare. Congress therefore resolves:

Education

- 5.1 that The Party ensures the establishment of a technical bias in education from the primary level in order to prepare the nation for technological advancement.
- 5.2 that The Party should mobilize its resources for adult literacy programmes and should establish preschool centres through its own organs, particularly in rural areas.

5.3 that The Party should direct the government to ensure that there are adequate facilities in our nation's schools and that the quality of education is further improved.

Health

5.4 that The Party should continue to work tirelessly with government toward the provision of adequate health care for all.

5.5 that The Party should direct government to establish a national health insurance scheme.

5.6 that The Party should support the intensification of the government's Primary Health Care Programme.

Social Welfare

5.7 that The Party should direct government to review the Age of Majority Act so that it takes further account of our cultural background, with a view in particular to raising the age of majority to 21 years.

5.8 that The Party should direct government to revise and amend, the Maintenance Act to limit the number of children for which unmarried mothers can claim maintenance from different fathers.

5.9 that The Party should encourage government to ensure that Magistrates and Primary Courts should recognize unregistered customary marriages when dealing with cases involving such marriages.

5.10 that The Party directs the government to restore the powers of chiefs and headmen so that they can preserve and maintain rural family life, as well as control stock theft, deforestation, and other social evils.

5.11 that The Party should direct government to ensure that the issuing of death/birth certificates be decentralized so that people living in communal areas will have ready access to this important service.

Thesis

6

Natural Resources

Congress believes that The Party should spearhead and take positive action toward preserving our natural resources and solving environmental problems, and actively participate in global efforts aimed at resolving these problems. Congress therefore resolves:

6.1 that The Party supports the government's anti-poaching policy but notes with concern the continuing depletion of our natural resources.

6.2 that The Party should support all efforts to continue to improve the management of wildlife and the preservation of our valuable natural resources.

6.3 that The Party supports the government's stand on the issue of ivory marketing and the conservation of elephants in Zimbabwe.

6.4 that The Party supports the government's commitment to a vigorous reforestation programme and urges the entire nation to join in this exercise.

6.5 that The Party should support government's efforts to educate the people of the advantages of conserving, maintaining and increasing our natural resources.

Congress is concerned with the current transport crisis, poor communication systems, and the escalating death toll on our roads. Congress therefore resolves:

- 7.1 that The Party should direct government to introduce an effective highway patrol unit in the police force in order to ensure greater safety on the roads; to continue to educate drivers, passengers, and all road users to exercise great restraint when travelling.
- 7.2 that all buses should be governed to run at 80 Km per hour only.
- 7.3 that The Party should encourage government to continue with its programme to install an adequate and efficient telecommunications systems, particularly in the rural areas.
- 7.4 that The Party should encourage government to ensure the completion of the railway electrification system.

Congress recognizes the historic experience of the people of Zimbabwe in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and the forces of monopoly capitalism. Congress therefore resolves:

- 8.1 to affirm our total commitment to the struggle against imperialism throughout the world and to render our support to oppressed and disadvantaged peoples.
- 8.2 that The Party supports all progressive liberation movements seeking national self-determination and fighting a just war. The Party expresses its solidarity with the liberation movements and the struggling masses of South Africa.
- 8.3 that The Party congratulates SWAPO on its victory in Namibia and pledges to continue to work closely with SWAPO. ZANU PF will continue to fight against apartheid and to support those fighting against it.
- 8.4 that The Party supports the Arias plan and the peace process in Central America, and condemns the continuing practice of the United States to render material and political support to the Contra forces in Nicaragua.
- 8.5 that The Party applauds the new state of Palestine and the *intafada* uprising; and sup-

ports the convening of an international conference as the only way of bringing permanent peace to the Middle East.

- 8.6 that The Party supports the Organization of African Unity and all the efforts it is making to resolve disputes amongst African states, to promote Pan-African unity and co-operation, and to end apartheid.
- 8.7 that The Party should closely follow and study current developments and ideological problems being experienced by communist parties and socialist governments of Eastern Europe and analyze the causes of such developments for its own benefit and future direction.

The Congress quickly adopted the following resolutions on Panama and South Africa:

- 8.8 that The Party further condemns the armed intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Panama contrary to the sacred principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations against intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the use of force and aggression in international relations.
- 8.9 that The Party salutes the revolutionary and militant spirit of Comrade Nelson Mandela and other South African patriots, long incarcerated in the apartheid prisons, and pledges to step up all efforts to secure their immediate release and to work for the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic, non-racial, united and non-fragmented South Africa.

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

7 DAYS FREE STOPOVER
INCLUDES HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN MALTA AND SOFIA

That's right! Stopovers in either direction!

7 days in a fully equipped apartment

in Malta or 2 days half board in a

5 star hotel. FREE!!

Fly the bonus airline

Discover old history, golden beaches,

winter ski resorts and

friendly people.



BALKAN

55 SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE HARARE: PH 729213 TELEX 4203

THE STATE OF THE N



The President Comrade R.G. Mugabe, arriving at Parliament House to address the joint session of the Senate and the House of Assembly

In His Second State of the Nation Address last December President Mugabe said, the political and economic atmosphere of the nation is very sound and healthy and Zimbabwe goes into 1990 with hope and confidence. Below we publish the full text of the Second State of the Nation address to members of the Senate and the House of Assembly in a joint sitting.

This year was a watershed in our history. It witnessed an optimistic economic upturn which was matched by an equally remarkable and buoyant political climate. It was a year which marked the continued refinement of our constitution and the onset of our first decade as a sovereign nation.

In a way, 1989 closed one chapter and opened another in respect of our political and constitutional development and the transformation of our socio-economic environment. The state of the nation can be positively regarded as having grown from strength to strength.

This is not to underplay the difficulties and setbacks we experienced. Yet, despite these, we have grown stronger and more determined to achieve our set goals and objectives.

Our political fortunes, which, as I reported last year, reached a landmark with the signing of the unity accord between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU on December 22, 1987, were further enhanced as we reached the final stages of integrating our political structures from grass roots level upwards. The

penultimate step in the integration saw the convening of the youth and women's conferences, respectively, from the united Party emerged with an enhanced sense of unity and cohesion.

The national people's congress, now virtually upon us, will put the final seal on the whole integration process and, from it, we shall emerge with a structure and leadership that will guide and direct the new party for the next five years.

The peace and unity we now enjoy came because of the determination, patience, hard work and commitment on the part of most of us to improve the wellbeing of every Zimbabwean. Negotiations for unity between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU started when we were liberation movements. We were conscious of the need for unity because we knew that our enemy fostered disunity and thrived on its existence. Although unity did not come soon after the attainment of independence, we were never tired of seeking genuine unity among our people.

We have always aspired for unity not as an end in itself, but an instrument for achieving progress. Today we are all proud to see the people of Zimbabwe united and working together as one.

Lancaster House Constitution

The process of amending the Lancaster House Constitution, with a view to its eventual replacement according with our national aspirations and outlook, continued in 1989.

ATION IS SOUND AND HEALTHY

As honourable members are aware, recently the constitution of Zimbabwe (No. 9) Bill which, among other things, will abolish the Senate and provide for a single chamber Parliament of Zimbabwe of 150 members, was the subject of debate in both houses of the present Parliament.

This amendment, like all the previous ones, is in line with the position we, of the patriotic front, took during the Lancaster House negotiations in London ten years ago.

Our discipline and endurance which saw us through the Lancaster House Constitution era, has afforded us the opportunity to correct the legal aberrations that had been bestowed on us by our colonisers. Our respect for justice, peace and equality gives credence to our claim for honesty and fair play in amending the constitution.

Our actions now to redress some of the major wrongs of the colonial era, for example in regard to the land question as well as other broader economic issues of concern, should therefore be read and understood in this context. The Lancaster House Agreement constrained the government's intentions to undertake a vigorous land reform programme of independence. The entrenched provisions of the constitution dictated a marginal and peripheral approach based on the willing buyer, willing seller policy.

The overall effect and, indeed, intention of these provisions was to frustrate any meaningful change to the land distribution pattern we inherited, thereby maintaining the injustices and inequalities we fought against.

A more dynamic approach to the resettlement question has to be adopted to redress the imbalances in the inherited pattern of land distribution. The first step is, of course, the amendment of the constitution in 1990, to give the government more room to tackle the land problem more flexibly.

The thrust of land reform programme is to encourage and inspire greater productivity by our farming community.

Land acquisition shall not, however, be vindictive, nor shall it be a wanton land-grabbing exercise but a progressive measure to enhance our development. The government is cognisant of the fact that the underutilisation of land does not exist only on commercial properties, but manifests itself in many other forms. Our land reform initiative shall, therefore, subject to scrutinising all categories of land and shall be guided by the need to enhance national productivity by our farming community.

Our communal farmers should move out of mere subsistence production into the cash economy and participate competitively in the

lucrative export-oriented sector. The advances made by our small scale and peasant farmers in the production of maize and cotton from ten percent before independence to fifty percent of national output now, is a remarkable development. We should intensify efforts to improve productivity still further.

This, of necessity, calls for a redefinition of our traditional claim to land as a heritage. Land must be regarded as a productive asset for enhancing our collective national wealth. A change in our thinking in this regard is called for.

Economic Performance

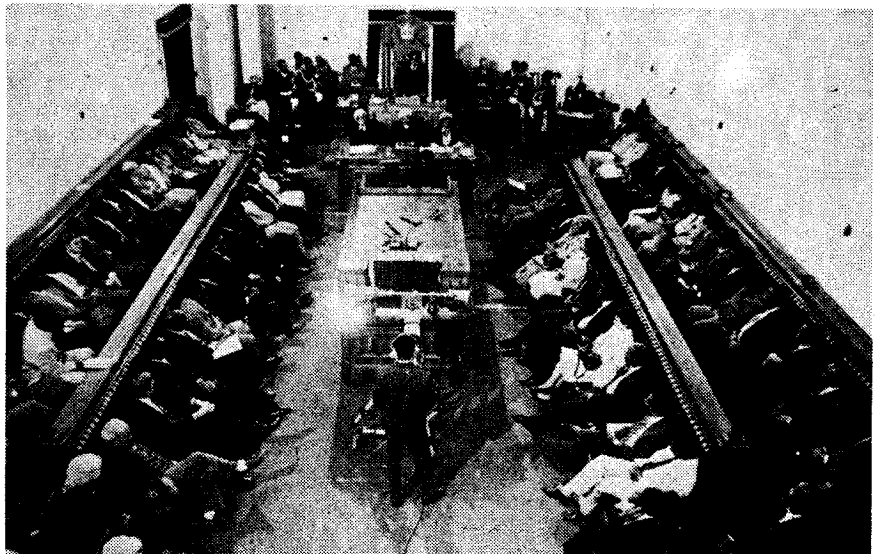
I now turn to the recent performance of our economy. The economy grew by 5.3 percent which was a remarkable improvement from the -0.7 percent growth rate experienced in the previous year. Indeed, the improved growth rate was close to our target in the first five-year national development plan of five percent. This was prompted by the good performance of the agricultural sector which grew by 23 percent and services at 7 percent.

The positive economic indicators for 1988 were marked by the low investment levels and this unemployment spiral. Various policy measures were taken to stem these negative traits and move the economy forward.

The pattern of government spending over the period was in accordance with the policy guidelines we set ourselves in the past year to resuscitate the economy.

Public expenditure fell well within the budgeted limits. In fact, there was reduction of expenditure in real terms, reflecting a small saving of some \$5 million on recurrent expenditure while capital expenditure experienced a significant increase, which points towards the government's emphasis for growth in the productive sector.

The budget deficit which grew from 10.5 percent in 1987 to a peak of 11.3 percent in 1988/89 is envisaged to come down to 9 percent in the current year 1989/90. Our debt service ratio which had peaked at 33.3 percent in 1987 came down to 24 percent early 1989 and is expected to fall to about



President Comrade Mugabe addressing the joint session

The manufacturing sector did not perform well as it notched a growth rate of 4.6 percent while mining and construction did not perform as expected. The increase in exports over our imports was reflected in the positive trade surplus over the period. The inflation rate was kept within bounds at 7.0 percent in 1988, a down from 12 percent in the previous year, largely due to the price freeze effected in June in 1987. The partial lifting of the price freeze in May 1988 has resulted in the gradual upward movement of inflationary pressures in the economy.

national development plan and our revised annual targets, will assist in the recovery of the economy under favourable external conditions.

The expansion of industrialised economies in 1988 by 4 percent from 3.3 percent stimulated the demand for our commodities while the buoyant metal prices resulted in improved earnings for our mineral exports. The external commodity markets have a direct

continued on page 21

Unity Must Forcefully Permeate the Entirety of Zimbabwe, Says President

The National People's Congress held from December 18–22, 1989 came after intensive preparations which included among other things joint Central Committee meetings of the old ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU.

Addressing the second joint Central Committee meeting in Harare prior to the Main Congress Comrade Mugabe said national unity must forcefully permeate the entirety of society, government, all institutions of the country and strongly influence the whole national life and national approach to issues.

Comrade Mugabe said the creation of a free and independent Zimbabwe and one nation was not necessarily the creation of a united nation. Hence the two old parties concluded that there was need for political unity, the unity of the two parties in order to establish a viable political form for the unity of the people.

"The final result must thus not only be the unity of the two leaders and their two parties and followers into one political body, for that unity must forcefully permeate the entirety of our society, government itself, and all our institutions, and strongly influence our whole national life and national approach to issues," Comrade Mugabe said.

He told the delegates that they gave the Presidency the mandate to negotiate for the unity which was signed for on December 22, 1987. The delegates, in their respective capacities also authorised the holding of the congresses in 1988 "to examine the signed Unity Agreement and give full assent and support".

There was a resounding and unanimous support for that agreement.

"It is the steps and procedures we took in exercising that authority which have now yielded the high degree of the integration of our parties achieved so far," he went on.

Comrade Mugabe said apart from the basic principles contained in the Unity Accord and ratified in 1988 by the two congresses, there were other vital aspects of the constitution which needed the delegates' attention. These included the principal organs of the Party, their composition and the procedures of bringing these about. Congress is the supreme organ of the Party.

Delegates met to examine the composition of congress in terms both of what delegates are meant to represent and the methods in which they are meant to be chosen. They also examined the powers of congress.

Central Committee

The next most important organ of the Party is the Central Committee. Delegates to the second joint Central Committee meeting also examined the proposed composition of the Central Committee and the procedural manner in which the members are elected or appointed or otherwise approved. There will be 160 members in the Central Committee.

The draft constitution proposed the creation of a National Consultative Council which would meet twice a year in a purely advisory capacity, said the President. Delegates also looked at its composition and role.

The Politburo, continued Comrade Mugabe, was proposed to have 22 members with an additional three (Service Chiefs) bringing the total number to 25. He told the meeting to look at the structure of the Politburo and examine what party departments are proposed to be created, the number of heads of such departments and the manner in which the heads are to be appointed.

"Comrades, the establishment of unity and oneness is a difficult and quite exacting process. It is exacting in both quantitative and qualitative terms, for it is not just the fact of aiming at the numbers of those people who are physically integrated, but that of ensuring before and after they are integrated that they are also fully conscientised in political and ideological terms".

"The task of physical or quantitative integration will substantially have been accomplished at the end of the main congress," he said adding, "even though the membership drive and the formation of branch and district organs will continue to be done. It will be in respect of political and ideological work that a lot more will have to be done."

This would perhaps be done through the establishment of the Chitepo College of Ideology. However, he reiterated, the greater drive must always remain that of the department of the Commissariat which was expected to be strengthening at the main congress. He expressed the hope that the department will embark upon a comprehensive political and ideological programme intended to raise the level of the necessary consciousness and commitment to the Party.

"A fully committed Party member is one who, whatever the vicissitudes the Party is going through, will remain a firm and constant adherent and not vacillate and move with the political winds external to the Party," Comrade Mugabe made it clear.

Integration

The President expressed satisfaction at the level of integration from the branch to the district and province and later on to the level of the Party's two wings, the Youth Wing and the Women's League. He therefore thanked the integration task force for its splendid role in uniting the people.

Proceeding, he said all the organs of the new party established before the main congress were based on the ideas expressed in the draft constitution. Before the joint Central Committee meetings, the Presidency comprising Comrade Mugabe, Comrade Simon Muzenda and Comrade Nkomo had had a detailed look at the draft constitution and made amendments where necessary.

The joint meetings were held to obtain the delegates' view so that the Constitution could be adjusted and reprinted before the historic main congress.

"...We are set to write another chapter of history in the on-going revolutionary process to build our nation and country. That chapter will be an appropriate sequel to the other, and no less important, chapters we have already written in the form of our revolutionary action, blood and sacrifice."

"...There can never be a greater chapter in the history of the making of Zimbabwe, than that of the revolutionary armed struggle that we jointly and protractedly waged until it yielded the freedom and independence of our people and country. No one... can beat the revolutionary performance record now or in the future, unless our country was once again to come into the clutches of another colonial or imperialist power and to call for yet another liberation struggle. But I can not envisage that possibly," said the President.

When the Central Committees met to review the main events that occurred since the first meeting on October 7, 1989, they expressed satisfaction that the Youth and Women's conferences had been held signifying the existence of two national executive councils. They noted that the two conferences produced two sets of resolutions and programmes of action which were submitted to the main congress. □

impact on our fortunes on a year-to-year basis.

Transport

Other problems facing the economy are related to transport bottlenecks. The low turnout of the NRZ wagons in delivering goods, particularly the supply of coal to its users, slowed down economic activity quite significantly. This problem has been occasioned by a number of factors, including limitations of motive power and poor management. Work is now in progress to retool the NRZ in all respects and, indeed, the situation has already improved appreciably.

Reform Programme

The reform programme, adopted by government, also addresses the liberalisation of our trading regime in order to ease import restrictions by moving away from the quantitative control system to tariff based protection. This policy measure aims to increase the availability of imported inputs for production, and to induce greater competition within the economy in targetted sectors.

Our intention, however, is not to move to a completely open trading regime, overnight, given some of its negative and unacceptable effects, such as the reduction in employment levels, importation of luxury goods or even junk, as well as the possibility of forcing strategic industries to close down.

Our liberalisation programme shall be phased and targeted at specific sectors and it will provide a time-scale for the adequate capitalisation of sectors and companies to enable those in a disadvantaged position to compete on an equal footing with their rivals.

Budget

The reduction of our budget deficit in real terms in 1989 to 9 percent of GDP to some \$989 million, which is the lowest level achieved since 1983, further demonstrates our efforts to streamline our expenditure along the reform programme. The government has been aware of the negative and deleterious effect of our high tax system on the economy. Should we stick to our planned targets, reducing public debt would result in a cutback in the demand revenue in the form of higher taxes.

In this current year, for instance, the removal of taxation on bonuses, within the given limits, is not only a recognition of the need to increase the purchasing power of workers but also might, all being equal, constitute a small start to a possible movement away from a high tax regime.

International Relations

On the world scene and on the field of international relations, Zimbabwe continues to play a progressively important role. We are active members of many regional and international forums concerned with socio-

economic and political questions, such as the front-line states, in SADCC, the PTA, the OAU the NAM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, to mention only a few of them.

In the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth, the OAU and at other fora, Zimbabwe and other Front-line States have continually focussed attention upon the increasingly dangerous situation in South Africa and in our sub-region, the root cause of which is apartheid.

Regional Peace

As is also well-known, Zimbabwe continues to be very closely involved in our region's ongoing quest for genuine and permanent peace. In this regard, we are one of the members of the peace group promoting peace prospects in Angola. Zimbabwe is also working with Kenya to promote the peace process in Mozambique. Our efforts in this regard are aimed towards the creation of peace, which will benefit the Angolan and Mozambican people, as well as all of us in this region.

I can thus, honourable members, declare to you without fear of contradiction that the state of the nation is sound and healthy. We face 1990, not with fear and foreboding, but with hope and with full confidence in the full capacities and resourcefulness of our people to attain even higher levels of achievement than hitherto.

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The President's National Tree Planting Day Message, 2nd December, 1989

Today marks the tenth year Zimbabwe has been planting trees as an attempt to reverse the decline in size and quality of our national indigenous forests. The nation has since 1980 planted over 8 million trees now, and over 70 percent of these trees have survived. Over the last nine years, tree planting activities have been extended to school children, family households, and farming communities. Of late, we have been truly heartened by the increasing participation of the private sector in which companies such as BAT, Plate Glass, and Lever Brothers are playing a leading role.

Indeed, we can boast of an annual tree planting activity which has become national in character. I am personally proud of this and would like to invite more from the private sector to participate in combating deforestation which has become a national problem.



President Mugabe planting a tree during the National Tree Planting Day

Let me reiterate that the protection and enhancement of the environment and the

proper management of our natural resources are fundamental pre-requisites to sustained

Continued on page 24

ZANU PF

Members of the Politburo



Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe:
President



Comrade Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa:
Secretary for Administration



Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa:
Secretary for Finance



Comrade Moven Mahachi: *Secretary for Commissariat*



Comrade Welshman Mabhena: *Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare*



Comrade John Nkomo: *Secretary for Production and Labour*



Comrade Sally Mugabe: *Secretary for Women's Affairs*



Comrade Joyce T.R. Mujuru: *Secretary for Education*



Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze: *Secretary for Health*



Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe:
Committee Member



Comrade Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo: *Vice President*



Comrade Simon Vengai Muzenda: *Vice President*



Comrade Joseph Msika: *National Chairman*



Comrade Stephen Nkomo: *Secretary for External Relations*



Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi: *Secretary for National Security*



Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira: *Secretary for Publicity and Information*



Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure: *Secretary for Youth*



Comrade Naison Ndlovu: *Secretary for Economic Affairs*



Comrade Eddison Zvobgo: *Secretary for Legal Affairs*



Comrade Bernard Chidzero: *Committee Member*



Comrade Richard Hove: *Committee Member*



Comrade Nolan Makombe: *Committee Member*



Above: school children planting trees

Continued from page 21

development, particularly in an agriculturally based economy such as we have in Zimbabwe.

Conservation

We need to protect our soils from erosion in order to maintain our present level of crop yields. Our water and air must be kept clean for our health. Furthermore, our ecosystems must be kept intact as much as possible to allow for the continued existence of our wild

life heritage. All this, therefore, urgently calls for development methods that are environmentally sound.

One principle that could be adopted is that in every development project that involves cutting down of trees, the developer should, out of conscience, be forced to plant an equal number of trees at the project site or somewhere nearby. It would be much healthier for developers to adopt this habit than to wait until Government comes down with stringent reclamation measures.

However, my message to you today is; firstly, to invite you to participate in tree planting from now henceforth at the individual, family and community levels. I must repeat here my invitation to the private sector to join us in this national programme. Tree planting is one activity that is well within our capability, and one which has many positive effects on the environment in general, and on the lives of our people in particular.

Remember, it has taken us nine years to plant eight million trees. This is good but could be improved. I think that with a population of nearly 10 million, Zimbabwe could easily plant eight million or more trees every year. I believe this can happen if only all of our people are involved.

Programme

Secondly, my government last year launched a programme code-named "Operation Greenbelt" in which every District was expected to set aside an area of considerable size for planting trees. These selected areas will become official district woodlots

where Government will increase its support in the planting and management of woodlots. I would like to express my sincere hope that by now every District throughout the country has set aside such a woodlot. If there are some Districts that, for one reason or another, have not done so, I would like to urge them to establish these woodlots now.

Lastly, every year I have spoken about the need to protect and promote our indigenous forests. It remains my fervent hope that people will understand that planting of exotic trees is short-term strategy to preserve our fast-disappearing indigenous trees. Our long-term goal is to bring back as much of our indigenous tree species as possible. I would therefore like to invite both public and private industry to spare our indigenous timber, and instead use exotic timber as much as possible.

We need constantly to remember that it is our actions that are causing deforestation and that, therefore, it is our actions that are required to replenish our forests. We must commit ourselves to a massive national tree-planting programme. I therefore once again strongly urge all Zimbabweans to plant at least one tree on the 2nd of December, 1989, and ten others throughout the season this year

PAMBERI NEKUSIMA NEKUCHENGETEDZA MITI

PAMBILI LOKUHLANYELA LOKULONDOLOZA IZIHLAHLA

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Mubako on Social Welfare Problems

Staff Reporter

Social problems still remain a thorn in the flesh of the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade Simbi Mubako, speaking in his capacity as acting Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare said when he opened a senior officers' annual conference at Ruwa near Harare.

He said the attempts to minimise the incidence of begging, vagrancy, destitution, prostitution, juvenile delinquency and "street child syndrome" which are aspects of poverty have not been successfully dealt with by the department of Social Welfare principally because of lack of financial, material and human resources.

The Member of Parliament for Ndanga-East said greater attempts should be made to rectify these social problems since some of them

are still prevalent in the country.

The scourging problem of street begging, he said, which government identified and sought to dislodge not only survives but is still growing and spreading.

Common Site

In Harare and many other towns, the destitute and young unemployed kids are a common site. Old methods and remedies must be re-examined, he said adding, "do our present methods really rehabilitate anybody or do we only clear the streets today only to have the little boys and the blind and disabled back on the street tomorrow? We must find solutions recognising the present constraints. The search for solutions to our growing problems must not be postponed until we have eliminated unemployment in the na-



Comrade Simbi Mubako

tion or until government finds more foreign currency."

Comrade Mubako revealed that the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is concerned about the officers'

viability to find effective solutions to these problems. He said however, that the ministry will do everything in its power to equip them with necessary skills.

"If we look at the problem of prostitution, all the signs are that we are fighting a losing battle and our strategies and tactics need to be changed. We all know that the periodic police raids on red light areas of our towns and taking the sisters of vice to Mashumbi pools have raised more problems than they have solved.

"Each raid brought angry protests that the wrong women are harassed; that the raids were directed only at women leaving out men when everybody knew that it takes two to tango; and that in any case the sisters who were unfortunate enough to be collected only stayed out of reach for a few weeks and would come back to town unrepentant and unreformed.

"Here again our policy seems to have fallen flat on its face and prostitution is becoming institutionalised not only in our cities, towns and mine compounds but also at growth points and townships as well," the minister related.

He said recent press reports point to the prevalence of this vice and the attendant problem of the spread of sexually transmitted disease (STD) case including the dreaded epidemic AIDS at places like Gutu, Murehwa, Zaka and other communal areas.

Solutions

Substantial aspects, he reiterated, concerning the creation of an appropriate professional approach to social problems should remain high and reflected on the agenda.

"In our search for new solutions, we must start by recognising that the government alone cannot solve all problems. We need to

involve the whole organised society such as parties, churches and traditional groups.

"... The professional social worker is expected to search for an effective and less costly method of eliminating the evils of poverty which characterise developing countries such as ours", he said when he addressed the senior officers.

He said since independence, government has been engaged in designing a new delivery infrastructure in order to provide adequate services to all people especially those located in the rural areas who suffered from neglect by the past colonial administration.

The minister expressed satisfaction that the department's staff establishment had increased in answer to its expanded responsibilities of tackling social problems of drought relief, refugees, rehabilitation and destitution.

However, because of unattractive conditions of service and poor remuneration, the minister said the department has lost a significant number of professional staff particularly at the entry grade. He hoped that the professional rationalisation exercise that is currently underway will soon result in enhanced benefits to the professional staff and others.

Drought

Because of drought and other demands, the department's services have been many and varied. However, the country is self-sufficient in food but transport problems have hindered drought relief programmes. Comrade Mubako expressed satisfaction at the department's efforts to ensure a liquid distribution of food.

"Together with other ... ministries, the in-

troduction of food for work projects which is already under implementation in ... affected provinces will help to screen the needy from those with means and most importantly will minimise the dependency syndrome of our hard-working rural populace," Comrade Mubako said.

He said the programme will be enforced in a humane manner to those who are able-bodied and will be implemented in such a way that there will be no prejudice to destitute persons who are not yet implementing food for work projects, to the aged and infirm.

"In answer to the destabilisation of the MNR banditry and the brutal acts of criminality perpetrated on our civilian population in the border areas of south east, eastern and north eastern parts of Zimbabwe, the department has played a crucial role in cushioning the adverse effects and giving succour and care to both our people and our brothers and sisters from Mozambique," explained Comrade Mubako.

He said four refugee camps have been created with the fifth, Chambuta, expected to come on main stream soon. More than 80 000 Mozambican refugees are now provided for under the coordination of the department of Social Welfare in receiving care, education, skills training and other appropriate forms of assistance in the four refugee camps now operational in Zimbabwe.

Assistance of a varied nature that is designed to minimise the disruption of stable family life is being rendered to the civilian population suffering from MNR bandit attacks.

Comrade Mubako thanked the department for its tireless efforts in tackling the country's social problems. □

Pasipamire on War Veterans Association

Staff Reporter

The Zimbabwe War Veterans Association came so suddenly that some people, including senior party officials panicked when the news reached them. What disturbed most people is that the association came concurrently with the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM). Is it a political party? That was the question.

In an interview with the Zimbabwe News recently, the interim secretary of the Zimbabwe War Veterans Association, Comrade Chris Pasipamire, said that the association was just a welfare organisation.

The association which comprises ex-combatants from both ZANLA and ZIPRA, was formed in April 1989 in an attempt to integrate them into society. Comrade Pasipamire said that the history of the Zimbabwe liberation war was fast losing its meaning in so-

ciety. "Society was not fast in integrating ex-combatants and it failed to employ them."

The association was formed to address the unemployment problems faced by many ex-combatants, said the secretary, adding that those who were employed were increasingly being victimised. It was the duty of the association to protect these comrades from such situations.

"Ex-combatants were being isolated in every terms," said Comrade Pasipamire. In fact the war veterans association represents the true cadreship of the party and it will educate and explain the objectives of the war to the masses."

However, Comrade Pasipamire pointed out that there were some senior party and government officials who were opposed to this new association. Those officials who

tended to be more and more capitalist viewed the organisation as a threat to their ideology. "We are confronted with a lot of opposition from certain leaders within the party, especially those who have lost the direction of the party," he said.

"Ex-combatants are going to talk as one." Comrade Pasipamire dismissed the rumour that the ex-combatants were forming a political party or that they were linked with ZUM. He said that they were political soldiers who fought under ZANU PF and PF-ZAPU and that they were solidly behind President Mugabe.

"President Mugabe is dedicated to the principles of scientific socialism," Comrade Pasipamire said.

Asked on the criteria being used in joining the Zimbabwe War Veterans Association, the secretary said that only those who trained under ZIPRA and ZANLA were eligible, adding that those who deviated from the principle of the revolution during or after the armed struggle do not qualify to be members.

Responding to another question as to why they did not bring in some veteran "mujibas" and "zvimbwidos", Comrade Pasipamire said that the ex-combatants had a unique experience of the bitter war. He said that the association was aware of those other two groups and told the *Zimbabwe News* that "mujibas" and "chimbwidos" were going to be incorporated into the association on a later stage.

Constitution

Comrade Pasipamire reiterated that the association is an independent welfare organisation that seeks to solve the plight of the ex-combatants by helping them secure jobs.

Like any other war veterans association,

the Zimbabwe War Veterans Association has a constitution. The ruling party drafted a constitution and the war veterans drafted their own, and after comparing the two draft constitutions, the ex-combatants came up with the final document.

To emerge with this document, they looked at the Vietnamese, Algerian and other socialist countries' war veterans constitutions.

Achievements

The association has launched a fund raising campaign and has so far received a generous donation of \$30 000 from *Amai* Mugabe. However, the organisation would like to raise \$1 million which will be used to fund projects that include durawall building, manufacturing and other income generating projects.

The association will concentrate on manufacturing because it is labour intensive, hence would employ more people. The organisation will also establish a security company. Comrade Pasipamire said that some

of the ex-combatants were employed by the Zimbabwe National Army and Airforce while others were in the civil service. However, almost 60 000 ex-combatants are not employed.

Meanwhile, the association wants to set up a medical institution for the disabled ex-combatants and to build shrines at places which were bombed by the Rhodesian forces in Zambia and Mozambique during the war of liberation.

Problems

Comrade Pasipamire stressed the lack of property in the organisation. "We do not have funds for vehicles, offices and other properties, adding that the association was not yet registered and it was difficult to get funds from donors because the organisation is not widely recognised. However, he expressed hope that the association will be registered at the end of December 1989 and a permanent executive will be elected in January, 1990.

Acquire Skills to Fight Injustice — Mujuru Tells Women

Staff Reporter



Above: women are maintaining their skills by sewing

Women have been challenged to acquire academic and professional skills that will assist them fight in-

justice and enhance their access to economic and political resources.

Making the call in Harare on December 15, 1989 the Minister of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs,

Comrade Joyce Mujuru said, "Women's destiny lies in their own hands, therefore, women themselves must make the socio-economic environment respond to their needs."

Comrade Mujuru was closing a one-day meeting of women managers from the private and public sectors organised by the Zimbabwe Institute of Engineers when she said the following:

We have now come to the end of a very exciting day in which we have shared a lot of experiences and information pertaining to the role and status of women managers. I must admit that this workshop has been rather special in that it has created opportunities for women academics and women managers from both public and private sectors to meet and discuss a key subject which I believe has far reaching implications on the degree to which women can be effectively integrated in the development process.

We have spent a whole day, looking at how best women can deal with the challenges that confront them as more and more take up positions of seniority in the various organisations and institutions which they serve. We discussed and deepened our understanding of the legal, cultural, political and economic underpinnings of women's subordination and it is my hope that this workshop will serve as a springboard from which programmes and projects to meet the specific needs of women will emerge.

Managerial Posts

It is a well known fact that women are increasingly assuming managerial and executive posts in various organisations. However, it is equally true that women's participation in policy and decision making posts is very low compared to that of men.

The greatest challenge that faces all of us here and indeed the women of Zimbabwe as a whole, is for us to create conditions in which we can gain skills that will enable us to utilise the existing socio-economic order, where possible, or to challenge it, where necessary, in order to assert our rights, redress injustices and increase our access to

economic and political resources.

I wish to dwell further on the question of the acquisition of skills because unless women are equipped with appropriate skills to enable them to take advantage or challenge the system, then we will find it extremely difficult to effect any meaningful integration of women in development. Women's destiny lies in their own hands, therefore, women themselves must make the socio-economic environment respond to their needs.

How can women do this, you may well ask? Several answers could be put forward to this question, such as: — that women must increase their awareness about their actual potential abilities in order for them to build the type of confidence that will enable them to fight for their rights and not only survive but also win.

Secondly, women need to acquire the technical or managerial skills relevant to their line of interest. Whether one is a community leader, or a manager in a rural co-operative, or in one's own business, or in a large organisation, one must acquire sufficient knowledge with which effective decisions which promote the welfare of the organisation or institution are made. One can not be an effective leader unless one has the skills to do so. To use a common euphemism, "A blind man cannot lead another blind man".

Women must also acquire the ability to work with and support one another. This is a very important matter but one in which, I am sad to say, we are still lagging behind our menfolk. Women, particularly at the managerial levels have failed to create effective net-working systems in which they can share information and ideals relevant to their survival in or their ability to infiltrate the male dominated areas.

These networks need not be formal. In fact, I believe it is largely through informal networks that men share most of the information that they need to know about what is going on and where to get what. Women leaders must find ways to increase their interest and concern for the plight of their less fortunate sisters, and they must use their positions to increase opportunities for other

women to better their lives.

Roles

I am well aware that women have multiple roles to play both in the home and at the normal work places and indeed they do not have as much free time on their hands as their menfolk. However, these multiple roles should not be used as excuses for sitting back and not fighting for our rights within our various organisations and institutions.

If anyone of us here thinks for a moment that women managers, particularly those in formal employment, have insurmountable problems in trying to harmonise their roles in the home and work places, then that person has not yet taken stock of the tens of roles that our women in the rural areas undertake every single day. Yet these women continue to work hard for the survival of the families and indeed continue to demand for the betterment of their way of life.

I would therefore, like to challenge women managers to create time, within their already congested schedules, for networking amongst themselves in order to increase the knowledge of what is happening in society and thereby increase their bargaining power.

These are just a few ideas which I hope, coupled with the many brilliant ideas that were shared during the course of this workshop, will go a long way in facilitating the identification of ways and means through which women can make effective and sustainable interventions in policy and decision making bodies. This workshop should therefore be seen as part of on-going processes of articulating women's needs and implementing effective and congruent action strategies.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Zimbabwe Institute of Engineers for organising this successful conference and for inviting me to take part in the event. I also wish to thank the participants and in particular the panelists for their brilliant contributions which have made this conference a success.

With these few words, what is now left is for me to declare this conference on women in management officially closed.

Jobs Threatened as Clampdown on School's Costs Begins

Staff Reporter

While general workers at St Peters Kubatana Secondary School are demanding a pay rise, the school's board of trustees is waiting for an approval from the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to retrench twenty and increase the remaining workers' salaries by 10 percent.

In an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, a spokesman for the workers at the school said the general workers are disgruntled over the administration's failure to increase their salaries by 16 percent. The 16 percent increase was effective from July 1, 1989.

"We have not received the 16 percent salary increase announced by the government", said the spokesman of the workers who declined to be named.

Although the spokesman said that eleven workers resigned because of frustration, the head of the Vocational Training School, Brother Dominic Shonhiwa said that those who have left the school have found alternative employment.

One of the workers who has been with the institution for 5 years expressed disgruntlement over the low salary of \$124 he is earning. Another employee who has worked for the school for more than 15 years told the

Zimbabwe News that the \$259 he is getting is too little considering the rise in the cost of living.

Allegations

Many workers interviewed including those who belong to the Marimba Band alleged that they were not allowed to form a workers' committee and are not under the pension scheme.

The board of trustees which administers the school denied the allegations that workers are refused to form a workers' committee.

"The workers have never been able to organise themselves to form a workers' committee and what these workers are saying is false", said Brother Shonhiwa.

Giving his version, the chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. Cyril Dewhurst, said when Father Davis, a Jesuit who had been the principal of the school for the past 16 years left in early April last year, a new administrative structure was formed and workers were not happy with these changes. He added that Father Davis used to give the workers a lot of favours and privileges purely on humanitarian grounds.

Brother Shonhiwa also added that most general workers cannot explain their duties as they were recruited by Father Davis for no specific jobs.

"All the 66 workers were recruited on humanitarian grounds and at first this was temporal. These workers are unhappy because

they are not getting the favours they used to get from Father Davis" said Brother Shonhiwa.

Mr Dewhurst said there was confusion when the new administration was formed and the workers are not yet used to the new environment. On the question of skills training, he said the institution trains students to be self-reliant.

The board of trustees will carry out a job evaluation exercise on all jobs done by the general workers. He added that the services of most workers were not really useful and the administration has already applied to the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to lay off 20 workers and put into effect a 10 percent salary increase for the workers who survive the chop.

Small Budget

The headmaster of the school Comrade Vincent Dupkwa who is also a member of the board of trustees, warned that the school's finances will not afford to maintain the existing labour force. He agreed with other members of the board of trustees that a general work force ranging from 20 to 30 will be suitable for the school.

"The general workforce of 66 is far too large and very expensive to maintain. Expenses at the school were very high and this burden was transferred on to students in the form of high school fees. This is why the school has a low enrolment", added the headmaster.

St Peters Kubatana, a Roman Catholic School normally has 12 form one classes but

presently there are only nine form one classes. The school offers classes up to form four and has a Vocational Training School offering practical skills in carpentry, engineering, building, farming, motor mechanics and poultry.

The school's enrolment has gone down by 25 percent.

However, some of the problems of the workers were brought to the attention of the Ministry of Labour Manpower Planning and Social Welfare by the administration and an official from the ministry told workers that their problems were being looked into.

The head of the VTS indicated that any issue pertaining to workers before the new administration took office cannot be attributed to them. Since the case of the workers was in the hands of the ministry, he urged workers to be patient and accept the explanations they were giving them.

Mr. Dewhurst expressed the hope that communication between the administration and the workers would improve to enable the dust to settle at the institution and thus end the prevailing confusion.

When asked about his view on the effectiveness of a workers' committee in promoting communication between the administration and the workers, the chairman agreed that this would certainly help.

"My experience in all the working environments I have gone through is that a workers' committee is a very effective means of communication", said Mr. Dewhurst. □

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

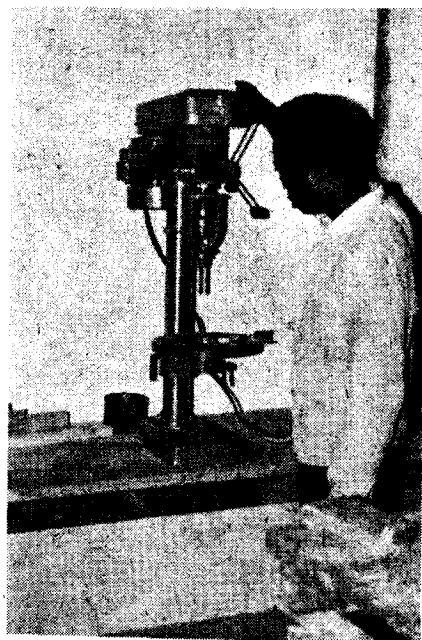


Some members of Shandisai Pfungwa Co-op in the final oil processing room

Shandisai Pfungwa Co-operative Moves Into Cooking Oil Production

Staff Reporter

Some 18 kilometres from Marondera along Wedza Road towards Svosve communal area, a co-operative known as Shandisai Pfungwa, which used to concentrate on agriculture has expanded its activities by embarking on a number of viable projects with the help of ZIMFEP and other donors.



In the Carpentry workshop

In October 1988, with the guidance of Comrade John Konrad, a ZIMFEP project co-ordinator an oil making project was started. This was immediately followed by a carpentry and bakery project. The oil and carpentry projects are housed under the same complex which was constructed by the co-operative members.

Shandisai Pfungwa co-operative is situated on a farm which was donated to 40 ex-combatants by the government in 1982. At present there are only four founder members out of the current 65 members. Some of the former members left after they failed to produce enough for their living and for repaying AFC loans.

However, their departure did not mean an end to the venture. New members from Youth Training Centres and other agricultural colleges joined the co-operative. Out of the present 65 members there are about 30 who came from Mavhudzi Training Centre where they have been doing agriculture.

Besides the already existing seven departments, i.e., carpentry, cooking oil production, pre-school, bakery, agriculture, grinding mills and the supermarket, the co-operative will soon be opening their own clinic which will also serve members of the surrounding community. At present they travel for five kilometres to Dhirihori and Marondera for medical attention.

Production

There are two manual oil crashing machines which have a disadvantage of taking a lengthy period to extract the oil from the seeds. However, Comrade Charles Kanotemba, a committee member who also

works in the carpentry section, said the oil project is still an experimental one.

The cooking oil which is produced from sunflowers grown at the farm has been examined by experts and proved hygienic. The oil is sold to the 65 members of the co-operative and to the members of the local community.

"We are planning to expand our market as soon as the project proves viable enough to cater for a broader one", Comrade Kanotemba said.

About 433 litres of oil produced every month and Comrade Kanotemba revealed that some quarters in Harare have shown interest in the oil which is cheaper and of good quality.

The carpentry section is producing articles such as bed bases, tables, chairs and cabinets which are sold to local people and in Marondera. Since the project is still experimental, they have not as yet established permanent markets.

Comrade Solomon Samanga, who is head of the carpentry department, is happy with the progress made so far.

Six members of the co-operative were sent to Britain to familiarise with the carpentry machines which they are now using. In all they have six efficient machines which every member of the department has an idea of how to operate.

There are five members who run the pre-school of when two look after the welfare of the children while the other three teach. The five pre-school staff members are qualified teachers.

Shandisai Pfungwa co-operative owns two grinding mills. Originally they had one mill from whence they raised capital for the second mill which is now serving members of the co-operative as it is situated within their residential area.

The bakery project produces bread which is sold to the members of Shandisai Pfungwa and to local people. The bread, like the cooking oil, is sold in the co-operative store and is produced from wheat grown at the farm.

Most of these projects, according to Comrade Kanotemba, are still at an experimental stage. The donors will leave everything in the hands of co-operators when they are satisfied that they can manage on their own.

In their bid to get rid of the problem of unemployment which has reached alarming proportions in the country, Comrade Kanotemba disclosed that plans are in the pipeline to establish a textile and weaving project.

On the part of agriculture, the co-operative members grow crops like tobacco, wheat, maize, sunflower, soyabeans and also engage in horticulture, beef cattle production. At present their herd stands at 179 and Comrade Kanotemba said plans are afoot to venture into dairy farming.

The irrigation scheme at Shandisai Pfungwa co-operative were donated by the Zimbabwe Project and a German Company.

Last season they planted 50 hectares of wheat and at the time of going to press more than a thousand bags of wheat had been delivered to the Grain Marketing Board.



In front of the children is Comrade Chimutekuteku with the teachers standing behind



The co-ops kitchen

Comrade Daniel Chimutekuteku, secretary for the co-operative said approximately double that amount was still in the granary.

In the event of a department failing to cope with its work, other departments are always ready to assist.

Problems

Accommodation

Members of Shandisai Pfungwa are occupying old houses which were left by the previous owner of the farm. These houses are not up to the required standard and with more members joining the co-operative there is need for more houses but the problem is the shortage of funds. Since 1982, no houses have been built or renovated.

Debt

Since the co-operative was launched in 1982, the Agricultural Finance Corporation provided loans which were not repaid because of drought.

The situation deteriorated to such an extent that the AFC had to stop providing loans to the co-operative.

It is then that the co-operators sought financial assistance from ZIMFEP who agreed to give them interest — free loans and technical assistance on conditions that the co-operative would take on school leavers as and when the opportunity arose.

Transport

The co-operative suffers from a serious shortage of transport to ferry their produce to the market. "We need transport for the co-operative to be viable," Mr. Black said.

The only tractor on the farm, which was donated by the government when the co-operative was formed is not adequate. It is mainly used for ploughing.

Rural Cattle

Season after season, scores of cattle from Svose Communal area destroy crops on the farm Comrade Chimutekuteku said this has been happening for a long time and they have reported to the District Administrator but to no avail.

"This time we are impounding the cattle and owners have to pay \$10 per beast for the damage caused," he said pointing to a herd of cattle in a paddock. He further stated that the local people are allowed to graze their cattle on a large portion of the farm but was surprised on why they had to leave them damaging crops.

"I think the problem with them is that they want to settle on this farm. We do welcome anyone who wants to join us provided they follow the right procedures of joining a co-operative", he clarified.

The other problem faced by the co-operative is the cutting down of trees by the people from the communal areas.

"We have no problem with commercial farmers", he said and called upon the government to assist in resolving this problem. □

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Co-operative Needs Help

Staff Reporter

Nhakayavanhu co-operative in Glenview, Harare has failed to take off the ground since it was instituted four years ago due to lack of funds.

The co-operative which acquired more than six hectares of land from the Harare City Council, tried to mould bricks at its incipient stage but this was characterised by failure. Comrade Patrick Mutendereki who is the chairman of the co-operative, attributed their failure to the acute shortage of cement and the problem of transport to ferry bricks to customers. Although the co-operative was known to some senior people in the Government and the ruling party, Comrade Mutendereki alleged that neither the Government nor the party has come up to give a hand to the ailing venture.

The group which comprises 11 members has abandoned the brick moulding project and has embarked on agriculture which it sees as viable. Because of the failure the co-operative has lost more than 12 members, said Comrade Mutendereki.

The new agriculture venture was being carried out under an irrigation scheme and the



Comrade Mutendereki pointing at the tomato plants

crops grown include vegetables, tomatoes, onions and other garden plants. In the near future, the group intends to establish gum-

Continued next page

Dam Construction in Chivi — The Only Solution to end Drought

Staff Reporter

Chivi district in Masvingo may soon be rescued from drought and poverty following the construction of dams which would supply water to the area.

The local Member of Parliament, Comrade Josiah Hungwe said this in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* in Harare recently.

"Without water there is no development," he said.

However, Comrade Hungwe said that the Government had taken the right step in building dams in and around Chivi because the local people could use the water on irrigatable land. By establishing some irrigation schemes in the area, it means that people could have three yields in a year.

Tokwe Mukosi Dam

Comrade Hungwe said the future construction of the Tokwe-Mukosi dam which is under a feasibility study will bring salvation to the people of his constituency after its completion.

The dam which Comrade Hungwe said was going to be Zimbabwe's largest dam, will supply the whole southern part of Zimbabwe. The Member of Parliament described Chivi as an area with adequate river systems, adding that it was very convenient to build more dams in the region.

The government has been supplying Chivi with food relief since the district was hit by drought which has made people languish for the past six years.

The completion of the Tokwe-Mukosi dam would increase food production in the area and it would also reduce the serious local unemployment problem.

Despite poor soils, pieces of land with fertile soil could be used for irrigation purposes. He cited the Musvuugwa area which has an irrigable land of 200 hectares and Bindan'ombe with an area of about 30 hectares.

In addition to the Tokwe-Mukosi dam, there are Muzhwi and Bindan'ombe dams which are being built at a cost of about \$2.5 million.

The President, Comrade Mugabe is very much concerned about the plight of the people in Chivi, hence he has asked the local people to come up with ideas which they think could improve the situation.

He assured the Member of Parliament, Comrade Hungwe that he was going to provide funds to any projects which were being instituted in Chivi in an attempt to eradicate poverty or to address the critical food shortages.

Land

The question of land pressure is another is-



One of the dams under construction

sue which needs immediate attention. Chivi, with a population of 140 000 has to be engaged in the resettlement programme if the existing land pressure is to be alleviated.

On the issue of whether the provision of adequate water supplies was going to end food shortage and unemployment taking into account the exhausted soil and inadequate land, Comrade Hungwe said the resettlement programme is to start soon.

Comrade Hungwe said that plans are afoot to resettle people in the idle area of Stockil and the Union Carbide. He said that the areas were underutilised and have fertile soils which were suitable for agricultural purposes.

Meanwhile, the European Economic Community (EEC) has pledged to help in the water

schemes in Chivi. The interminable drought has also claimed the lives of so many livestock leaving many people without cattle to plough their fields.

About four years ago the President, Comrade Mugabe, declared Chivi a national disaster area but denied that the plight of the people of Chivi could not be resolved.

However, Comrade Hungwe paid special tribute to the Government and other organisations for the genuine concern and efforts to end poverty in Chivi. He is convinced that the idea of building dams is the only solution to end food shortages in his constituency and the establishment of irrigation schemes would help in providing employment to the local people. □

Co-operative needs help — continued from page 30

tree and citrus plantations. The main objective of the co-operative was to curb the unemployment problem which has reached alarming proportions in this country. Comrade Mutendereki said that the group was inviting all youths to come up with ideas and make the venture viable.

Future Plans

The group hopes to raise approximately \$400 a day from their garden products sales, said the chairman, adding that the co-operative wanted to sink a borehole but it had inadequate funds.

Of all 11 co-operative members, seven are full time. However, only one member, Comrade Misheck Chanhika, has undergone agricultural training at Mt Hampden youth training centre.

The chairman also expressed concern over the Ministry of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs for delaying the registration of Nhakayavanhu as a

co-operative. He cited this as one of the factors that has contributed to the slow progress of the co-operative because it was not recognised by those who were willing to help.

To generate funds quickly, the group was planning to start a poultry project and other activities which are lucrative. It was a pity to realise that the co-operative's property was prone to thieves since there is no fence around the establishment. However, Comrade Mutendereki told the *Zimbabwe News* that the group is in the process of acquiring a security fence to protect its property.

Meanwhile, the local Member of Parliament, Comrade Idah Mashonganyika, said that the co-operative is failing to get funds because of some bureaucratic misunderstandings within the local (Glen View) political leadership. However, she told the *Zimbabwe News* that she is looking for donor agencies to help in providing the group with funds. □

American Aggression Against Panama

On the morning of Wednesday, December 20 last year, over 25 000 American soldiers invaded Panama — a very small country which is about one-fifth of the size of Zimbabwe with about two million people.

The stated reasons for the American act of aggression were:

1. To oust General Manuel Noriega and bring him to the USA to face drug trafficking charges;
2. To establish a so-called democratic government;
3. To prevent harassment of Americans living in Panama;
4. To stop international drug trafficking; and
5. To preserve American interests in the Panama Canal Treaty.

Looking at these reasons, it is impossible to see where the Americans were able to derive the legal justification for their action which violated fundamental principles of international law. Thousands of people were killed during the invasion, and Panamanian business groups estimate that they suffered more than US\$1 billion in damage from looting, fires, explosives and gunshots.

The American action, though popular among right-wing circles at home, has received world-wide condemnation. The Organization of American States described it as a threat to peace and security in the region. They were joined by all East European countries, and many European Economic Community countries in condemning the action. President Fidel Castro of Cuba sent an angry letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Perez de Cuellar. "It is not the first time that a small nation of our America faces the interventionist claw of the United States government. Santo Domingo, Grenada and Nicaragua are recent wounds . . .," said Dr. Castro.

Here in Zimbabwe, the first Con-

gress of the united ZANU PF passed the following resolutions on hearing the sad news of the invasion: "... that the Party further condemns the armed intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Panama contrary to the sacred principles enshrined in the charter of the United Nations against intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the use of force and aggression in international relations."

Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, our Foreign Minister, said: "The Washington administration must be reminded that its actions, which are in utter disregard and contempt of international law, have disastrous consequences not only for the peace and stability of the already volatile Central American region but do indeed threaten world peace and security. . . no country, not even a superpower, has the right to regard other countries as its backyard. Zimbabwe also rejects the idea that one country should arrogate to itself the right to impose upon another government of its own preference".

This gets us back to the issue raised at the beginning of this article: why did America invade Panama?

Looking at the behaviour of certain Western leaders in recent years it has been suggested that perhaps the American action was undertaken to prove President George Bush's "manhood". Those who take this line point to the Reagan invasion of Grenada, the Thatcher's military action in the Falklands and suggest that after these episodes "an early mini-war is probably turning into a standard expectation for future Western leaders."

Certainly the ostensive reasons given for the invasion were mostly phony: there was no danger to the Panama Canal; the White House it-

self had originally laughed off Noriega's "declaration of war"; and Bush's claim that American lives were threatened in Panama was a downright farce.

As for the claim that the invasion was intended to create democracy in Panama the world has every reason to doubt whether concern for the welfare of Panamanians weighed that significantly in America's thinking about the action. America's lack of interest, for example, in the Panamanian civilian death count has been shocking.

The *New York Times* and *Washington Post* ran hundreds of articles on aspects of the invasion. The world would have thought that even the fact of uncertainty and confusion about numbers of civilian deaths, which were known to have been considerable, would have been worth an article or two. But the first article addressing itself primarily to civilian casualties appeared on page 23 of the *Washington Post* 17 days after the invasion! Yet compare the American press's indifference to Panamanian deaths with its lavish emphasis on — and it would seem, exaggeration of — the death count in Romania.

"Casting Noriega off for trial in America is another insult to Panama, and a mockery of the nations of justice it is intended to celebrate," wrote Michael Kinsley (*Time*, January 22, 1990). "After all, his crimes against the United States are petty trivial compared with his crimes against his own country. It doesn't really blunt the insult that the Panamanians are happy enough to see him go, and offered him up to the United States as a sort of reward.

"Lacking the courage of our own imperialism, we in the United States are now going to twist our justice system to make a trial of this petty foreign dictator, whose country we invaded to grab him, fit into conventional criminal procedure."

The point being made here was put in different words by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia when he said: "I do not think Noriega has any support in Zambia but still the sovereignty of a state must be respected." □

The recent launching of pressure groups by the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe has brought hope for many rural consumers ignorant of their rights.

In an interview with the *Zimbabwe News*, the research officer of the CCZ, Comrade Zephaniah Taruvinga, said the establishment of pressure groups was aimed at starting a nation-wide campaign in educating rural people about their rights as consumers.

The education on consumer rights in rural areas was started because the CCZ greatly sympathises with rural people and this exercise will equip the people with skills and techniques of determining faulty commodities.

Reflecting on the effectiveness of pressure groups which are already operational in Marondera and Chitungwiza, the research officer said their activities were generally well accepted by the people and their desired impact was being felt.

"The formation of pressure groups is an exercise aimed at mobilising consumers to take appropriate action whenever their rights are abused", said Comrade Taruvinga.

Comrade Taruvinga explained that pressure groups consist of members of the CCZ who volunteer to help in educating rural colleagues about their rights as consumers and on what action to take if their rights are abused by traders.

Although these pressure groups cannot spread throughout the country's rural areas, those consumers who receive education on their rights would organise themselves and impart their knowledge to other people.

"Apart from using the pressure groups, the CCZ intends to use the ZANU PF party structures, Village Development Committees (VIDCOS) and other organisations which have the interests of people at heart", he added.

Warning rural business people about hiking prices, he said such mal-practices would meet the full wrath of the law because overcharging is illegal and the argument for high transport costs does not hold water since an allowance is given for this.

Price Control Regulation

"The price control regulation states that for every 25 kilometres travelled by a rural trader there is an allowance given for that. It is unfortunate that our rural consumers are ignorant of this law and the burden of high prices falls on them", added Comrade Taruvinga.

Comrade Taruvinga indicated that in some cases he sympathises with rural traders to a certain extent because the government regulated transport allowances for rural traders do not cater completely for the transport costs they incur.

He cited financial constraint as the major problem in the education mission of the CCZ. The research officer said his organisation de-

Pressure Groups Launched to Educate Rural Consumers on Rights

Staff Reporter



Comrade Zephaniah Taruvinga, a research officer with the CCZ

pends on government grants but these funds are not adequate to meet all their operating costs.

Responding to a question on whether the CCZ helps in making scarce goods available in remote areas the research officer said so far they have not started venturing into that subject yet.

"We only appeal to the government to relax some of its controls on scarce goods", reiterated Comrade Taruvinga.

According to the CCZ constitution he showed to the *Zimbabwe News* crew, every consumer has a right to return a faulty commodity he or she has purchased if it does not serve the purpose which it is intended.

"There should be a three-month guarantee that the bought item will serve its purpose which it is intended for", he explained.

The law of implied warranty as mentioned in the CCZ constitution states that one uses an item she or he bought just as it was used by the original seller. This does not have to be stated as it is common and expected that the commodity will fulfil its purpose.

On the question of goods which are damaged while in transit, he said the transporters are held responsible.

"At present, transporters including bus operators are only held responsible for damages but we are now planning to make them pay for the losses as well", he said.

The research officer urged consumers in rural

areas to be cautious and spend their money wisely.

Whenever the consumers feel that a trader is treating them unfairly, they should boycott that trader. The CCZ, whose slogan is "Resistance is the best weapon" is unwavering on its call for consumers to take action an unfair practice against by the traders.

The Rights of Consumers

The CCZ uses the eight universal consumer rights approved by the United Nations through the General Assembly in the interpretation of its daily activities and these are:

1. *The right to basic needs:* Means the right to basic goods and services which guarantee survival.
2. *The right to safety:* Means the right to be protected against products, production processes and services which are hazardous to health or life.
3. *The right to be informed:* Means the right to be given the facts needed to make an informed choice or decision. Consumers must be provided with adequate information enabling them to act wisely and responsibly.
4. *The right to choose:* Means the right to have access to a variety of products and services at competitive prices and in the case of monopolies to have an assurance of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
5. *The right to be heard:* Means the right to advocate consumers' interests with a view to their receiving full and sympathetic consideration in the formulation and execution of economic and other policies.
6. *The right to redress:* Means the right to a fair settlement of just claims. It includes the right to receive compensation or shoddy goods or unsatisfactory services and the availability of acceptable forms of legal aid or redress for small claims where necessary.
7. *The right to consumer education:* Means the right to acquire the knowledge and skills to be an informed consumer throughout life. The right to consumer education incorporates the right to knowledge and skills needed for taking action to influence factors which affect consumer decisions.
8. *The right to a healthy Environment:* Means the right to a physical environment that will enhance the quality of life. It includes protection against environmental dangers over which the individual has no control. It acknowledges the need to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. □

Perestroika — Way of Restructuring the Economy

Part II by Gandhi Mudzingwa

Below is the second part of the story on Perestroika whose first part was published in the December issue of this magazine. The writer concludes that if socialism is rejected today by the Soviet people as some people may want us to believe, he can only blame the idealism of those responsible for making a noble course repugnant. Read on...

Details on supply and demand for the production use of these complexes was still small and less complex. On the other hand demand and supply of commodities to the consuming public was still less complicated. Rigid planning from the centre of a command and administer type was not only therefore feasible but also imperative for the state then could only take the more socialised few industrial complexes.

With the increase, uncalled for or not, here it does not matter, in the number and variety of complexes and the inclusion of the agricultural and services sectors, the volume of detail also increased. The technological requirements of the varied production increased and their procurement as well became more complex. The situation continued to grow in the thirties and got even worse in the post war period.

Demand and supply of commodities also became more complex as a function of the picture in production. However, the approach to centralised planning did not change with these changes in the economic life. In an even growing desire to cope, the over centralised system firstly, could only inhibit quick decisions and secondly, fail in competence to pass decisions. In desperation to preserve and prolong its own life it would be only prudent to be divorced from the realities of the economy and give the command of what one can cope with. However, in the end it would affect the whole system from top to bottom. It would affect not only the economy but perhaps the other state institutions as well.

It was little wonder then that such a system could fail to respond quickly when the pending question is variety in decisions. Such a system could not cope when the order changes from top to bottom and vice versa as was required of now, thus matching the demand to supply.

Decisions passed from top down can only take the initiative out of the hands of the individual enterprises, whence the lack of that initiative at the bottom. This is what perestroika had to tackle. The state centralised system of economic planning was liberated in such a way as to give the individual enterprises more decision flexibility in their production plans. The state would now de-

mand of the individual enterprises a small possible quantity of goods for which it would undertake to buy and distribute. Production of quantities above the government quota and means of attaining that quantity would be guided by limits on resources.

In such a way the initiative at the individual enterprises could be mobilised.

Distribution

The over centralised state planning, ensuring quantity of production, had also to assure its realisation. This was coupled with a misconception of the fundamental concept of socialist distribution. Accordingly every individual producer receives back from society — after the deductions have been made exactly, what he gives to it. This fundamental principle of distribution which did not however qualify the time limits as such but gave other symptoms and conditions of its transformation was and is practice. Taken out of the practical context it can only be therefore a distortion.

Further the concept of productive labour and unproductive labour with or without congealed labour, respectively, was distorted to mean that the most contributory, to society labour, was and is productive labour. It followed therefore that productive labour should be rewarded more than unproductive labour.

Further still remuneration was not tied to the direct results of the individual labours, with state guaranteed pays. The right to work became a right to irresponsibility, parasitism and an antistimulus. In times when an individual enterprise could not meet the plan government aid could be expected further redistributing monies raised elsewhere in favour of the failing enterprise regardless of the cause.

Perestroika had to put back on its feet the fundamental principle of socialist distribution. With realisation of part of individual product not centrally guaranteed remuneration was further tied to realisation of the product in a cost accounting system. Remuneration was now no longer guaranteed except on realisation of the product and the quantity of remuneration was to be determined by the quantity of realisation of products. A stimulus was introduced by so doing.

The Political Mechanism

The Soviet political system suffered its own distortions. However, in many ways it could be said that the over centralised system of planning had groomed itself a corresponding political mechanism. Elements of over centralisation and the resultant effects were all prevalent. Changes in the methods of economic planning without changes in the po-

litical system would therefore suffer resistance. In short the old political system was now incongruous with the other changes. Among other things its economic role had to be changed and be strictly defined.

The absence of a clear cut distinction between the legislature, the executive and the party and more often than not led to duplication of functions of the various structures of the above three organs. This often led to conflicts. But in a country where the party is supreme its wishes prevailed over the other organs.

Party supremacy was not the whole problem. It was that the party had become of its leadership too self preserving such that interaction was one way, from the top down. Decisions taken at the top often no longer reflected the realities of the situation. The party had alienated itself from the people.

By adopting the theme, "No decision without the consent of the people," the 19th party conference of the CPSU, which took place in the summer of 1988, approved changes in the country's political mechanism. It approved the inauguration of a system of legislature that is supreme over the party. The executive was to be totally free from party with the legislature exercising only legislative control on it. Whilst the legislature comes by a form of popular election the executive headed by an elected Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, have been turned into professional occupations.

However, the new system has one distinct disadvantage. People directly choose only those who have to choose the legislature. The legislature does not come by a direct popular vote.

All in all, however, all was now set for the epoch marking changes that would deliver the awaited rejuvenation of the Soviet society and bring back lost glory and prestige. A new form of socialism had been attained. Mobilisation of initiative and provision of a stimulus for the vast potential that the Soviet economy has now has a strong basis. Perestroika could have been complete by this act. However, the epoch of perestroika is different from all preceding changes due its all embracing character. It is no half measure, but a long process of conceptualising and apply. So therefore, only the legal basis of the real practical process has been laid so far.

Other Aspects of Perestroika

Whilst changes in the concepts of centralised state planning and in the political mechanism have been received with moderate opposition, other aspects of perestroika have often drawn vehement opposition and criticism from the ranks of conservative socialists. Perhaps the most controversial re-

mains the new formula of interaction between the socialist block and the rest of the world.

Ownership of the Means of Production

The central point of debate on socialism for many years has been property ownership, which ex hypothesi determines the existence of exploitation or its preclusion from society. State owned property became a measure of success of socialism or its failure.

However, in this question many happy go luck marxists often ignored practical reality. Looking not further than their nose they could not go further to draw a difference between the judicial ownership of means of production and the real social ownership of the means of production. If real ownership of the means of production entails among other things control and management of that property by those who own it, it follows then that, ownership is a process of practice and secondly not all state owned property is in the proper sense of the word socialist property. Socialism in property evidences itself in the process of practice. It is therefore the interaction of the judicial and the practical forms of using the property that give socialist property.

If socialist property ownership is ownership of the productive property that precludes exploitation then it follows that any form of ownership that precludes exploitation under socialism is in essence socialist. Before us then we have the possibility of existence of socialist property in many varied forms. These would range from individual, cooperative, rental forms to state owned.

It was however the misconception in the notion of centralised planning that gave rise to the declaration of only two forms of socialist property. In fact only one form was declared possible and that was state owned property. Cooperative property was declared a feature of the agricultural sector which as its backwardness was being liquidated would cease to exist.

But nature remains what it is, nature. It is only by cognising its natural laws that we can command it. Any pretensions on comprehending its natural laws always meet in practice with natural failure. Questions taken out of the historical context, obstructions in practice lead to sharp contradictions.

The declared forms of socialist productive property begun to lose ability to stimulate production. This was especially so in the agricultural sector. Excessive funding of the agricultural sector, propaganda and all could not deliver. The supply of agricultural produce, its production remained below the potentially possible as shortages prevailed.

We have seen somewhere earlier the potential of the Soviet economy in terms of the productive forces. The answer to the puzzle therefore lay in the production relations that had to be brought to match the level of development of the productive forces.

Earlier attempts had been made to acknowledge new forms of property ownership but had met with the stifling effects of the over centralised state planning. A whole revolution was required. They remained therefore cosmetic.

Perestroika acknowledged the existence of cooperative property as socialist property. Cooperatives could now operate in agriculture as well as in the services and industrial sectors. It did not stop there. Families could now enter into production ventures as autonomous entities provided no hired labour was used.

Further, rental relations in production were introduced. This is when a family, an individual or a group of workers use socialist state property on a rental basis paying a fixed sum of money in rents.

Joint Ventures

Perhaps the most bitterly contested aspect of perestroika in property ownership have been socialist — capitalist joint production ventures. These are forms of production cooperations between capitalist companies on the one hand and socialist enterprises on the other within the USSR.

A historical marxists maintain that these joint ventures foster exploitation as a part of the congealed labour is appropriated as surplus value in the profits that accrue to the capitalist partner. This is a true fact. Profit is surplus value under capitalist conditions of production.

If the argument be followed further however, it maintains that socialism under the conditions of continued existence of capitalism should be exploitation free. It follows therefore that no economic intercourse between the two systems is plausible. Further, socialism should sever all economic relations with the capitalist countries.

It is not difficult to see that the above contention is the conceptual end. However, between the end and the present is a historical process. Like all historical processes this process is practice. During the process in society things do not take mathematical formulae but often zig zag themselves in a general tendency towards the conceptual end.

Exploitation free society is an eventual end and in the way stands practice. Its eventual attainment is practice and therefore tactical. It is in this practical consideration that joint ventures should be viewed.

If the question is tackled in the contemporary, practical and historical context then joint ventures are necessary for the reasons, among others, stated below. Firstly, transfer of technology and skills of all kinds. No single country today can boast of a monopoly on the above.

Secondly, joint ventures are a source of credit, a relief on the tight resources.

Third, they promote the prevailing wind of peace consolidating what has been achieved. Needless to mention how well peace augurs for, the fast and purposeful development of socialism.

Fourth, joint ventures can alleviate the current vast pressures, a result of the current far reaching changes the country is under

going.

Lastly, socialism is manageable. It is possible to maintain the level of joint venture enterprises under socialist control.

Joint ventures are, no doubt, to be followed by other forms of capitalist-socialist interaction. Socialism should aim at getting maximum advantage of these new forms of interaction.

Glasnost

To the better part of the public perestroika started with glasnost, a relaxation of controls on information. In reality, however, it was only the 19th party conference which took place in the summer of 1988 that laid the basis for a far reaching policy of glasnost. It approved individual rights and changes in the political mechanism. The Soviet people could at last enjoy the freedom to appoint and elect people they felt represented their interests best.

Before the conference glasnost was more on foreign policy than an internal feature in practice. It was often a one man show whose longevity depended much on the leader that be.

Conclusion

Perestroika is an ongoing process. Its main aim is to find the means and ways of better mobilisation of both human and natural resources under socialism in the USSR. It further aims at creating conducive conditions for their unimpeded further progress. At home and abroad it aims at the same. It is a tactical and practical move towards the eventual elimination of exploitation in its forms.

Perestroika is not an aberration, neither is it a renegation on socialism as some may like to make us believe. Those who fear that it might revive capitalism are simply advocating for state rigid socialism imposed by governments on the people. They forget that socialism was not imposed by any government on the people of the USSR but that those same people elected to pursue the socialist course. They therefore will not allow aberrations or renegations on decades of conquest. If socialism should be rejected today by the Soviet people, however, I can only blame the idealism of those responsible for making a noble course repugnant.

Only perestroika can revive interest and real hope in socialism. Naturally parasitic internationalists dogmats and those benefiting from the existing state of affairs will begrudge it. Socialism, as demonstrated by some aspects of its first decades is practical and not a mere lament of the poor. All that is needed in implementing it is honest, pragmatism and objectivity.

How much perestroika should succeed depends much on how the current concepts are going to be put into practice. However, it is my humble opinion that interest has been aroused across the breadth and width of the whole of the USSR. Leaders may change but with the motivating force placed right in the hands of the people. Perestroika cannot possibly fail.

Zimbabwe Needs a Police Force of High Calibre

By Ronald Imbayago

The volume and level of sophistication of crime in Zimbabwe is causing great concern to the police, the public and the Government — hence our police should increase its force and improve standards of prevention and detection of crime.

Indeed, the crime rate in Zimbabwe, is steadily rising and therefore needs to be curbed before it is too late. During the latter half of 1989, there were shocking incidents of armed robbery which indicate that the complexity of crime in this country cannot go unchallenged.

I am of the opinion that our police should severely deal with law-breakers. What makes the nation wary is that the crime rate is increasing on all fronts. That is sabotaging the economy of the country in a subtle way.

To cite as an example of a dreadful armed robbery is the How gold mine incident in Matabeleland last year in which two security guards were killed and the criminals vanished with gold worth about \$1 million.

Recently, a group of thieves pretended to have formed a security company in Chitungwiza. They asked people to pay \$50 as joining fee, and because of unemployment problems, some people paid the fee to the fake organisation.

In December 1989 Senator Patrick Chinamasa, officially closing a five-day police crime management seminar on Current Crime Trends in Zimbabwe, called for the continuous assessment and evaluation of the police force and its ability to deal with an increase in the sophistication and prevalence of crime in Zimbabwe.

There is absolute need for the police to devise methods and establish institutions of crime prevention and to improve the content of its training programme. The call has been precipitated by the sophistication of crimes in this country.

Corruption is now at its highest level but our police force has maintained its splendid reputation in overcoming this contagious disease. By holding the above-mentioned seminar, it shows that our police is conscious and concerned with this escalating crime rate.

Such meetings should be encouraged because they help the police in finding appropriate ways of coping with crime in the country. As society grows and develops, crimes become more and complicated such that our



Members of the ZRP on parade

police has to comprise a personnel of high calibre.

It means therefore that the police should be able to identify problems that lead to crimes. It is not very important to be able to solve a problem than being able to identify the problem itself and its cause.

What is crime today may not be crime tomorrow. This means that our police has to change with time so that they do not trail behind their adversaries' tactics. If the police becomes less complicated than thieves or criminals it means that we, citizens are left unprotected, hence left at the mercy of disloyal persons.

There is an urgent need for the police to be more tactful than those deviants who do not act in accordance with the law.

Crime is a deviant behaviour which does not conform to the social norms of society and which society regards outrageously deviant so much that it is worthy of punishment.

It has its roots and meaning in society and is a characteristic and attribute of the dynamics of society. It therefore implies that if criminals become stylish and sophisticat-

ed, police should be more stylish and sophisticated than criminals.

There is a great need for the police to improve its tactics of catching thieves to counter the dirty tricks employed by criminals. No one is above the law, police should treat everyone equally so that our judicial system is respected.

Even if police can enrich the content of its training programmes and improve the methods and institutions on crime prevention, their operations can still be hampered by poor means of communication.

Law and order can be maintained easily if our police is fully equipped. Knowledge, skills and transport system in the police force should be improved.

However, with an honest police force, a police force that is determined to eradicate lawlessness in the country, there is no way criminals can win the battle they instituted.

In the Herald of 18 December it was indicated in an article that the Harare City Council lost property worth \$1 262 during September and October through vandalism.

Late last year the Police Senior Assistant Commissioner and Officer Commanding, Harare Province, Comrade Emmanuel Ruzario, was quoted by The Herald as saying, "This upsurge is reflected not only in the volume of crime but also in the level of sophistication exhibited by criminals".

The fact that the sky-rocketing crime rate is known to the state apparatus shows that this is a grave issue that needs immediate attention.

Property theft has rapidly grown so much that the situation has to be addressed so that we become a respectable society. Currently, car theft is a serious crime that has caused concern to the Zimbabwean community.

Our police has to improve in the area of prevention and detection of crime and if it is to deter crime in Zimbabwe, it has to be tough with those who default. There should be rapport between the courts and the police and the courts have to help the police by imposing heavy sentences on all those who are convicted.

If thieves are arrested today and are seen, in the streets the following day they will not be discouraged.

Of course the public has to help the police by exercising maximum security in their homes but usually it is the presence of the police that is felt by thieves. If people give any report to the police it should treat that with diligence and promptly because if they take long, the public will lose confidence in them.

The best way of curtailing crime in Zimbabwe is to impose deterrent sentences on criminals and police should quickly respond to every alarm signaled to them. Police

patrols should be intensified everytime and everywhere and road blocks should be manned on our roads to minimise the high road carnage.

Today on our roads, road signs have become stooges which are ignored by some motorists yet they convey important messages. What has this "I don't care" attitude led us to?

From the recent two major bus disasters in Mazowe and Murehwa we have lost many

innocent lives. It is this gruesome road carnage that has left many children, wives and husbands destitute.

Our police has to monitor society and I think it is mandatory that the police is given the right to beat up misbehaving criminals. It is a disgrace to realise that at times people do not respect the police and can even refuse to carry out the orders of the police. Definitely this discourages the effective operations of our police. □

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Peace, Stability Entitlement for North and South — President



Flashback: the catholic bishops marching to meet Pope John Paul II during his visit to Zimbabwe in 1988

Both the North and the South are entitled to peace and stability and there should be no complacency on the part of those who live in the North into thinking that they are the only ones who can enjoy peace and stability. This was said by President Robert Mugabe at the opening of the Africa Christian Peace Conference Assembly in Harare recently.

"The people in the North," said Comrade Mugabe, "must not live in the illusion that there can be peace in the North while millions of people in the South continue to remain victims of social deprivation, economic stagnation and political instability."

He said the Non-Aligned Movement made serious and strenuous efforts in the past three years to resolve some of the regional conflicts by promoting dialogue and negotiations between the opposing forces. This was done by using to the maximum the machinery of the United Nations for peace-making and peace-keeping.

Efforts

While some progress was made on the Cambodia and Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Central America and the Middle East questions, the basic causes of the conflicts in those regions are not removed entirely, he said. The with-

drawal, he went on, of foreign troops from certain areas was a step forward but the warring factions are still armed and fighting.

"We believe that all churches and religious organisations should throw their full weight behind the search for unity and reconciliation in approaching the conflicts that face our world today.

"We have chosen to hold your conference in Southern Africa at an opportune time. Right now all eyes of the world are on Namibia. . . SWAPO. . . is the only force that can unite the people of Namibia. We are happy with the role that the Namibian Council of Churches have played in Namibia in support of the progressive forces there.

" . . . However, . . . the role that the churches have played in this part of the world has not always been positive," the President said.

Comrade Mugabe told the assembly that some churches and individuals have tended to legitimise oppression and colonialist practices. There are churches in Southern Africa that allowed themselves to be used against the forces of progress and justice. In Mozambique, some churchmen have been supporting RENAMO "whose scale of brutality and inhumanity is comparable only to that of the Nazis and Fascists before World War Two."

In October 1989, six Americans and two Britons who claimed to be missionaries funded by rightwing churches in America were arrested in Mozambique. Such churches

have funded and openly supported the activities of RENAMO. They are supported by the Frontline Fellowship which is a front organisation for former Rhodesians and Portuguese nationals who use the church for their activities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

A former agricultural officer in Zimbabwe, Tom Shaaf, used a Mutare based church to establish support lines for Renamo. He is now the bandit organisation's Washington based representative. Many more are believed to be working among refugees and new settlements saying they are confronting communism with the gospel.

Condemn

"We condemn the activities of these churches who, in the name of God, have been supporting the forces of darkness and reaction in Southern Africa," Comrade Mugabe stated.

Proceeding, he said, "The Christian Peace Conference which you represent has demonstrated that Christians and Christianity can work together harmoniously with the communists and communist parties. Your headquarters is in Prague, Czechoslovakia, a country governed by a communist party for the past 40 years. I am told that your church members met with communists in the underground movement during Nazi occupation of your country in the Second World War, and fought a patriotic war together. The lesson of your co-existence with socialism and communism has not been missed in Africa and Latin America and Asia."

He said while the eyes of the world are on South Africa, the globe appreciates the positive role played by churches in South Africa in exposing the injustice of apartheid and in standing boldly on the side of liberation forces. He expressed reservations at some churches who have begun to entertain the illusion that F.W. de Klerk is a different kind of person from Botha and that he will bring about a reform of apartheid.

"If there are people in this assembly who share this illusion then it is time they seriously question their assumption and begin to understand the reality that apartheid is. Apartheid is not the creation of one person. It is a whole system of political control, economic domination and social injustice. You cannot reform the system in bits and pieces, the whole system has to be destroyed, root and branch. Therefore, those who see light at the end of de Klerk's tunnel just because he has released eight prominent captives from the liberation movements are forgetting that the South African state continues to hold in jail over 200 less well-known freedom fighters and that the execution of political prisoners continues unabated.

"De Klerk's so called reforms are there only to hoodwink the peoples of the world and we hope that this conference will not allow itself to be taken for a ride by these empty promises of the present regime in South Africa", Comrade Mugabe explained.

Criticism

He told the conference that any tendency of

criticism of the possible line the church may take, it is because some churches have in the past supported the forces of reaction and injustice "and to give to their seal of legitimacy to reformists which have not fundamentally altered the conditions of oppression and injustice for the masses of the people."

The President and First Secretary of the Party said church organisations in Zimbabwe have supported fully the country's policy of unity and reconciliation. The country, he said, has closely fought along with churches against injustice. During and since independence they steadfastly pushed for reconciliation between whites and blacks and between blacks and blacks.

"It is in this spirit that we ask you... to discuss about peace, to exercise judgements in order to identify the forces of peace and justice as against those forces which continue to hold humanity backwards. Having identified such forces, the churches must come out strongly and steadfastly in support of the forces for peace, justice and progress", he advised them.

He said the conference was being held at a time when momentous events are taking place with such rapidity that it is not easy to fathom their full implications. Perestroika and Glasnost, the brainchild of Comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev, President of the Soviet Union, are sweeping across Eastern Europe. In the same dialectical process, the Western world is going into a deepening crisis of capitalism.

While Eastern Europe wants to open its economies to market forces, the West market forces are unable to resolve the problems of basic needs of the ordinary people like social equality, distribution of goods and services, minimum social services and participation.

"One visible change at the political level," he told the Christian Peace Conference, "is the closing of the era of Cold War between the two superpowers. As a result of the détente between the USA and USSR, there is now an increasing momentum towards disarmament and regional peace in Europe. All peace-loving people of the world must rejoice at this reduction of the conflict between the superpowers that has bedevilled international relations ever since the end of the Second World War."

He said that while Europeans are reducing their areas of conflict, it is regrettable that there are still many regional conflicts in all other continents of the world, sometimes financed and abetted by the same superpowers.

Segregation, SA's Doctrine

"They seem to suggest that war is alright for or among other peoples, but not for themselves. While peace in Europe seems to be on the horizon, in the southern half of the hemisphere, there is continuing conflict and tension. There are two major causes of this state of affairs in the southern half of our world. One is the continuing hold over many parts of the Third World by forces of reaction and backwardness.

"Colonialism and racism are not dead in our parts of the world. Everywhere, as in Angola and Mozambique, the colonial powers have withdrawn, there are still forces of reaction fighting a rearguard war against peace and progress. More importantly, we still have the apartheid regime in South Africa which is the fountain head of all the social forces of racism and reaction in our region and in the world. There is no state in the world that has made differences of skin colour among citizens a state doctrine, supported by legislation, as in South Africa," he made it clear to the assembly.

Comrade Mugabe said the second cause of conflict in the southern hemisphere is the serious economic problems faced by these people in these parts. They have only political independence but imperialism continues to stranglehold their development at economic level.

In 1970 Africa's debt burden increased from about \$6 billion to over \$126 billion at the end of 1987 with external debt as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product rising more than threefold. Real GDP fell by about 11 percent during the same period. In this atmosphere, most African countries face huge problems of economic stagnation, massive unemployment and continuing outflow of capital and resources from the South to the North.

Stagnation Decade

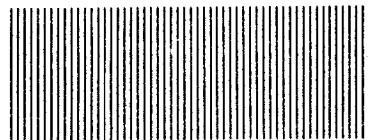
The Economic Commission for Africa has described this period as a decade of stagnation saying "... we are worse off today than we were ten years ago in virtually all aspects of socio-economic development. . ."

"The stark reality, accentuated by frequent and severe droughts, accounts for much social and political tension in the region," he related.

Economic cooperation within NAM countries is now being encouraged with countries of the South being urged to increase trade within themselves as a general strategy for reducing exploitation by the North.

The SADCC countries alone have a debt of \$17 billion. This is worsened by \$30 billion worth of damages through destabilisation of the South African regime. Worse still, 1.5 million people have been killed and four million displaced in this region and thousands crippled or maimed.

"While we are truly appreciative of efforts of some churches to help with the rehabilitation of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, the churches should go beyond these acts of charity to isolate and condemn those church institutions which have chosen to take sides with the forces of reaction and oppression and assist in removing the basic causes of the conflict," he concluded. □



South Africa Adopts Extra-Legal Violence to Contain Activists

Adopted from Focus Magazine September/October, 1989

(JOH-14) JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 30. (AP)--Police whip black and white students from the University of the Witwatersrand in the streets of Johannesburg on Friday. Several were treated for injuries at the university clinic. The trouble began earlier when a group of students and staff were arrested during a protest march about previous police action on campus. (1a16.3923.str)(AP WIREPHOTO) 1986



The recent killing of trade unionists and anti-apartheid activists, and the poisoning of Frank Chikane, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), as well as numerous other threats and attempts on the lives of restricted activists have further highlighted the use of extra-legal violence against anti-apartheid groups.

Trade unionists

On 21 May unknown assassins fired into the house of Jabu Ndlovu, a shop steward of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA) in the Pietermaritzburg area, injuring her and killing her husband, Jabulani, also a member of the union, and her daughter before setting the house alight. Jabu Ndlovu died later in hospital.

Lawyers representing the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) were investigating claims that people associated with the Kwazulu bantustan organisation Inkatha were involved, including one who featured prominently in a COSATU dossier on police complicity with Inkatha. Ndlovu had been involved in a campaign to discourage Imbali residents from attending an Inkatha rally.

Jabu Ndlovu's death angered the labour movement and increased demands for a public inquiry into the activities of death squads and the assassination of anti-apartheid leaders. COSATU called for a three-day peaceful protest over the period 5-7 June to demand an end to the killings, and the lifting of all restrictions both on funerals

and on individuals. The police imposed restrictions on Ndlovu's funeral an hour before it started, and clashes ensued as they attempted to prevent people from attending. Some mourners were assaulted, including Harry Gwala who had been recently freed from imprisonment on Robben Island.

The murder of Ndlovu falls within a pattern of attacks on trade union officials and their property. In February, Elias Banda, a national organiser of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of South Africa (ACTWUSA) and 13 union members were physically attacked in Durban by officials of the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) which is linked to Inkatha. The union obtained a court injunction preventing UWUSA from engaging in such acts against ACTWUSA.

Offices of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), the South African Chemical Industrial Workers Union (SACIWU) and ACTWUSA in East London were gutted by fire in January. Most of the union files were destroyed. On 30 March shots were fired at the offices of the Black and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (BAWUSA) and the Mulweli Counselling Centre in Louis Trichardt, shattering glass doors. SACIWU reported that on 1 June two union members, Joseph Kubheka of Natal spruit and Lucas Maseko of Katlehong, who were on strike at the Plascon Company, had their houses fired at from a moving vehicle.

Churches and religious leaders

An insecticide which has similar effects on humans as nerve gas was found during May in the clothes of Frank Chikane, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). At the time he was part of a delegation of church leaders visiting the United States at the invitation of President Bush.

He fell ill, stopped breathing and had to be put on an artificial respiratory system. He had experienced a similar illness while on a visit to Namibia in April, and maintained that his luggage had not been handled after the trip to Namibia until his visit to the United States. This strengthened the belief of doctors attending him in the United States that a chemical substance had been put on his clothes.

Allan Boesak, who was also on the delegation said evidence pointed to deliberate poisoning and described the incident as a sophisticated attempt on Chikane's life. Toxic chemicals of the same kind were widely used against guerillas in the struggle for independence in Rhodesia.

A similar substance was used in June in

a number of churches and a house in Pietermaritzburg where Archbishop Tutu was due to eat. On 16 June, before a memorial service for the Soweto uprising, a chemical substance was spread at the Regina Mundi church. On 28 June toxic acid was spread at St Barnabas' Chapel in Bosmont where the SACC was holding its annual conference. Over 40 people were taken to hospital for treatment after contact with the acid. The fire department in Johannesburg described the substance as perfluoroic acid a 'highly corrosive, flammable acid which burns the skin and could damage the eyes.'

Youth and Restricted People

During the first six months of 1989 there were many attacks on officials of organisations affiliated to the restricted South African Youth Congress (SAYCO). Violent attacks on people under restriction orders and on their property increased during May and June, confirming fears expressed by independent groups monitoring repression that restricted people are most vulnerable to such attacks.

On 27 February, Sithembiso and Siphephelo Dlamini of the Clermont Youth League, were killed by unknown assassins at Sithengele High School.

Pamela Majodina 19, a member of the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO) said that on 21 May she was apprehended by men in two minibuses who attempted to force her into one of the vehicles at gun point, but she managed to escape. She was on her way from the Meadowlands police station where she has to report daily in terms of her restriction order which places her under the house arrest between 4.00 pm and 6.00 am each day.

Majodina had been threatened at the police station earlier in May by a policeman

who told her she would be 'shot dead'. In view of the threats she notified the police that she could not fulfill the requirement of her restriction order to report to the police station.

Blessing Sibusiso Victor Ndlovu, a member of SOSCO and a student at Mokgome High School, was followed by suspicious looking people three weeks after receiving a threatening note. He claimed that he had constantly been followed by suspicious people, in some cases in a car without numberplates. He was later detained.

On 22 May the house of Lorraine Mokgosi, the women's organiser of the Vaal Youth Congress (VAYCO) who is under restriction orders, had its front windows smashed in an attack by unknown people. Mokgosi, whose fiancé Stanza Bopape went missing last year while in detention, has suffered repeated attempts on her life. Although she is particularly vulnerable because of the restrictions imposed on her, other VAYCO officials have also been attacked. Samuel Moepadira, treasurer of the organisation and Phineas Mothibe the cultural officer, have both had their homes stoned.

On 4 July 1989 in Grahamstown, the home of Gugile Nkwinti, the restricted chairperson of the Port Alfred Residents Civic Association (PARCA), was petrol bombed. The attack slightly damaged his car and a neighbour's house, but nobody was injured.

In Uitenhage, on 27 May, the organising secretary of the Uitenhage Youth Congress (UYCO), Patrick Stall was attacked by about 10 people thought to be members of the Ama-Afrika vigilante group who were armed with stones and pick handles. He was admitted to hospital with serious injuries. On 28 May Mz'uvumile Vambe, 17, a member of a Kwanobuhle street committee, escaped an attack by vigilantes wielding sjamboks. □

Zimbabwe has won the Commonwealth song contest against 55 other entries. The young Zimbabwean musical group, Christians Against Racial Discrimination (CARD), won the Commonwealth song competition with their number, 'Our Rainbow'.

At a presentation ceremony in Harare in December last year, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Comrade Witness Mangwende challenged young Zimbabweans to emulate CARD and take up music as a career.

"Contrary", Comrade Mangwende said, "to widespread opinion, the winning song from Africa did not hail from the musical giants such as Nigeria, Zaire and other African countries. Few ever dreamt that the winning song would come from Zimbabwe. But now here we are celebrating Zimbabwe's success in the contest. Even within the national context, one would have expected the winning song to come from the local professional giants of the kind of Thomas Mapfumo, Oliver Mutukudzi, to name a few."

He said the winning is so important because the CARD comprises young amateur

Zimbabwe Wins Commonwealth Song Contest

Staff Reporter

musicians. Even more interesting is the fact that the winning song was played using rudimentary equipment consisting of old cracked drums, a box guitar and a small key board. This, he continued, goes to prove that talent and skills are more important than equipment in producing good music.

The minister went on to say that the group has elevated Zimbabwe on the international music scene. He said the success of the group complements the activities of other musicians.

"I must say that the song competition has

discovered a new talent in music in the name of CARD and the group's resounding success demonstrates the importance we in Zimbabwe attach to the aims and ideals of the Commonwealth. The Government of Zimbabwe is keenly interested in promoting Zimbabwean music to greater heights. To this end, the President, Comrade Robert Mugabe has called for fusion of Zimbabwean music and dance with those from other countries. Therefore, the Zimbabwe mass media, more so the ZBC have a duty to promote our music," he said.

He urged the corporation to scout for new talent and broadcast discussions with experts in the field on new trends in music and to encourage young Zimbabweans to take up music as a career.

Comrade Mangwende called upon aspiring musicians to emulate the new talent in CARD who have begun a fruitful career in music. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation was thanked for co-organising the competition with the help of record companies.

The group received a prize in the form of a cheque of \$1 000.

The competition was open to all Commonwealth citizens under 25 years with contestants being free to reflect their own style in the official language of the association which is English.

The Commonwealth consists of 49 countries. Zimbabwe became the 44th member country in 1980 on its achievement of independence. About one billion people, estimated to be a quarter of the world's popu-

lation, live in these 49 countries embracing many races, religions and languages. It is a voluntary organisation based on the vital principles of partnership and equality across all barriers of distance, wealth and culture.

The association is mostly known for its political role in international affairs especially in the decolonisation process. Its plan to bring Zimbabwe to democratic rule was one of the association's principle achievements

in the political arena.

However, the Commonwealth is also involved in other aspects of people's lives including social and economic affairs.

"In this regard," Comrade Mangwende concluded, "the Commonwealth Song Competition plays a very important role in increasing understanding and enthusiasm about the association among young people." □

International Concert Pianist Wants Local Recognition

Right in the heart of Marlborough lives one of Zimbabwe's internationally recognised music ambassadors.

Miss Carol Baron, an international concert pianist, was born in Zambia and started playing the piano at the age of 13. She was taught to play the instrument by her mother.

The woman pianist who is married to Bernard Thompson and a mother of three, Gary, Kimberley and Darren has since independence performed in many countries outside Zimbabwe on cultural exchange programmes. However, Miss Baron is worried about the lack of recognition she is suffering from in this country.

In an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, Miss Baron said she has been in Zimbabwe for 23 years but she is seldom invited to perform at local functions.

"I will never be satisfied with international fame yet I suffer from recognition deficiency at home. All I need is to be recognised in my own country", she said and further added that "during my 23 year stay in Zimbabwe I have only performed three times. You know its very bad for an artist to feel that you are isolated and unrecognised in your own country."

Miss Baron's career, which was isolated during the then Rhodesia only matured in the 1980s. Her first tour was informal performances in the United States where she used to play to selected audiences in Washington, New York, Michigan, Cedar Falls, Iowa and Virginia in 1982.

The second generation Zimbabwean who holds several music degrees (BMUS, FTCL, LRSM, LTCL, UPLM and UTLM) was the first African pianist to be invited to play in the People's Republic of China in 1983. She is also the first from the continent of Africa to play in the Soviet Union, GDR and the Far East.

In October, 1986, the light-fingered pianist went on a successful tour of the GDR where she played in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Karl Marxstadt, Magdaburg, Gentlin and Augustusberg.

Miss Baron made another trip to the United States in 1986 and performed at Colora-

do State University and for the Rotary International Club. She has received requests to return to the USA and Europe for further concerts.

The international Concert Pianist who has won six gold medals in open competitions continued her 1986 tour from the United States to Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

After hearing Miss Baron play in Zimbabwe, Professor Mikhail Vokresensky, Senior Professional of piano at Moscow State Conservatory, and a concert pianist in his own right, invited her to perform in Kazan and in the Great Hall of Leningrad, where she was given the honour of opening the winter music season.

In 1989, Miss Baron went on a second tour of the Soviet Union where she played in Moscow, Kiev, Tallin, Riga and Leningrad and the Southern States of Soviet Union.

At one time Carol Baron established her own radio programme which lasted for two years in Zimbabwe. In the programme she used to play, sing and give music appreciation classes on the air.

Often she had gone on international tours on cultural exchange performances representing Zimbabwe.

"Wherever I go, my posters will clearly indicate that I am representing Zimbabwe. I have carried the name, Zimbabwe, wherever I go but to my surprise I am not recognised in my home country", the pianist reiterated adding that one must establish himself locally then make himself known abroad.

Though some competitions are held in this country, Miss Baron has not taken part of late. At present she performs for charity organisations and old age groups.

So far she has visited five countries and held 34 concerts. Whenever she goes on an international tour she stays away for a long period because it is easier and cheaper that way than making separate tours to each country she would have been invited to.

"Taking into account the fact that I am situated in the centre of Africa it is clear that travelling expenses are very high. So when I receive invitations from abroad, I wait until such a time that when I go on a tour I will manage to visit all the countries during the same tour", she said.



Miss Baron in Soviet attire during one of her visits to Siberia, USSR

In January to April 1989, Miss Baron went on a tour of the Soviet Union, Poland, Romans, GDR and the United States.

"I got the invitations at different times but I co-ordinated them to reduce travelling expenses", she pointed out adding that "I would have loved to have continuity in my tours but there occurred a break from 1986 to 1989 because I was having difficulties in securing sponsorship from relevant authorities."

On the question of treatment she said, "Whenever I go on tours I am always given warm welcome by diplomats at Zimbabwean embassies. I am treated as a diplomat".

She said that she is more than willing to hold a concert for all the dignitaries in this country if preparations are made.

Miss Baron, who after obtaining her music degrees, won a scholarship to Cape Town University where she received the BMUS and LRSM degrees (Performers and Teachers) and then went to London where she was awarded the Fellowship of the Trinity College of London said she enjoys teaching music but the problem is the inavailability of time.

"I am willing to go out and tap the talent lying idle in this country", she said. □

Sanyika Speaks on the Role of a Match Commissioner



The main task of a match commissioner is to closely analyse the performance of a referee, check the behaviour of players and spectators during a match.

Speaking in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, Comrade Felix Sanyika, a match commissioner and also the chairman of ZIFA referees association clarified that a commissioner does not in any way reverse decisions finalised by referees.

Comrade Sanyika, who is a retired referee said the match commissioner sits in the VIP enclosure, unknown to the referees, players and spectators when executing his duties.

During a soccer match the commissioner compiles information on the referee and make comments then send the report to ZIFA for evaluation. He said the report normally contains comments based on the referee's appearance, positioning, decision-making, movements, physical fitness and his ability to cope with the speed of the game.

The report is compiled by filling an assessment form with details such as the condition of ground, weather, behaviour of home and away players, behaviour of spectators, referee's interpretation and application, his

cooperation with linesperson, overall control of the game and authority.

Comrade Sanyika disclosed that comments on the above mentioned details can contribute either to the demotion or promotion of a referee.

"If a referee is seen to be too biased towards certain clubs or weak in his decisions, he is warned," Comrade Sanyika said adding that a good referee always sticks to his final ruling regardless of what the team's supporters or players say about his decision.

Spectators

In most cases, he said, supporters just shout at the referee whenever he gives orders to players without even knowing what would have led to that. He clarified that spectators being on the terraces will be very far from the field to see or hear a player using abusive language.

"With that disadvantage, spectators would think that the referee was biased against a player by sending him off," he emphasised.

He pointed out that spectators also incite players to resort to rough play and added that it is the duty of linespersons to keep an eye on such occurrences. The referee can also order his linesper-

sons to closely watch certain players if he suspects something fishy on off-the-ball incidents.

Asked on their coverage of matches Comrade Sanyika said only Super League games are covered because there are only eleven competent commissioners. He also stated that the unavailability of funds is limiting their operations and they cannot regularly visit places like Hwange, Mutare, only to mention a few.

On the behaviour of Zimbabwean football fans, he said they should be educated so that they understand the problems faced especially by referees.

The match commissioner said that the absence of violence during a soccer match does not necessarily mean that the referee handled the match properly.

"Likewise," said the retired referee, "a fracas does not reflect the poor performance of the official in charge but can be a result of some circumstances which an assessor can identify easily than ordinary people."

Standard

Comrade Sanyika commended the overall standard of refereeing in Zimbabwe since he started this career 31 years ago.

On abandonment of matches he said it does not matter at what time of the regulated 90 minutes it was abandoned, a match can be replayed if necessary.

The ZIFA referees' association chairman dismissed superstition saying that the team of the day always wins. Turning to security, he said none should be allowed to enter stadiums with bottles or other dangerous items.

He called on the National Sports Council to help ZIFA financially so that the national association can fully implement its programmes. "Instead of giving money, the Council is milking ZIFA leaving it financially dry", Comrade Sanyika concluded. □

1989, Year of Blues for Highlanders, But What's Next?

By Bright Mpofo

When a renowned football club like Highlanders ends the season battling for survival in the Super League, it is evident that something is wrong somewhere. This leaves the club officials with a lot of homework especially before the 1990 season kicks off.

The administration problems which crippled into the club towards the end of the 1988 season and continued in the 1989 season left Highlanders on the verge of collapse.

Administration Problems

Early in 1989, the first team players called on the executive committee and coaching department to resign. The players were backed by some supporters who had earlier called for the club officials to account for the \$6 000 which had gone missing.

Highlanders first team players increased the heat of the drama when they boycotted a trip to fulfil a Super League fixture at Torwood Stadium with Ziscosteel to fulfil the fixture. Highlanders officials had no choice but to field a 'B' team which lost to the hosts by 2-0.

Responding to the boycott, the executive slammed a two-week suspension and imposed a \$200 fine on Fanuel Ncube, Willard Khumalo, Dumisani Nyoni, Madinda Ndlovu, Alexander Maseko and Sydney Zimunya for inciting other players.

A West Germany professional football coach, Rudi Gutendorf, who spent a month in Zimbabwe helping local coaches on techniques summed up the incident of fielding a 'B' team by Highlanders when they played against Ziscosteel by saying "This is bad sports publicity."

With the saga still unresolved, Highlanders fired the chairman Josiah Dube, secretary Josiah Nxumalo and Luke Mnkandla. Some supporters were also behind the players in calling for the dismissal of the executive however Silas Ndlovu and Vana Hlabangana survived the chop.

Movement of Players

While one can argue that the movement of players from Highlanders whether by transfer or by going for trials overseas did not affect Highlanders, a closer examination of this will show that it affected their performance.

Co-ordination and understanding among the players can be a formidable task to achieve if the team resorts to a make-shift tendency as evidenced by Highlanders line-ups last season.

Colet Sibanda, a staunch supporter of Highlanders, had this to say about his club's performance last season: "This is one of Highlanders' worst seasons and I hope fortunes will change in the 1990 season. I strongly believe that the movement of some players from the team and the team and the death of Titus Majola weakened Bosso's performance in the 1989 season."

However, the recent rumours that Maseko wants to go back to his roots may have been welcomed with smiles by Highlanders fans and well-wishers but the matter has not yet been finalised.

"Maseko has already written to us and ZIFA saying that he is not happy at Darryn Tornados and wants to come back", said Highlanders team manager Lawrence Phiri.



Highlanders: Standing from left to right: Sydney Zimunya, Titus Majola, Nqobizita Maenzanise, Tanny Banda, Alexander Maseko, Simon Ncube, Amin Soma, Dumisani Nyoni and Peter Nkomo

Towards the middle of the year, Rahman Gumbo and Mercedes Sibanda went for trials with Danish First Division side, Rainders. As both players are seasoned, their departure for Denmark for about two months created weaknesses in the Highlanders line-up.

Although it was reported that the two players had made it with Rainders, failure by Mercedes Sibanda to produce a working permit for an extended period in Denmark resulted in both players being returned home. Rainders officials had settled for a deal with Highlanders for the two players.

Veteran and stalwart defender, Alexander Maseko also transferred to Darryn Tornados in the middle of the year leaving Highlanders defence almost crippled. Maseko immediately secured a place in the Darryn Tornados first team line-up.

As if the already hard-hitting movement of players was not enough, the Highlanders trio; Tito Paketh, Willard Khumalo and Madinda Ndlovu struck fortune in July last year when they secured a year's contract with West German Football Club, Ermsdetten 05. Their departure weakened the club's powerhouse, Willard 'Mahwii' 'Nduna' Khumalo used to command like an army general.

Death of Majola

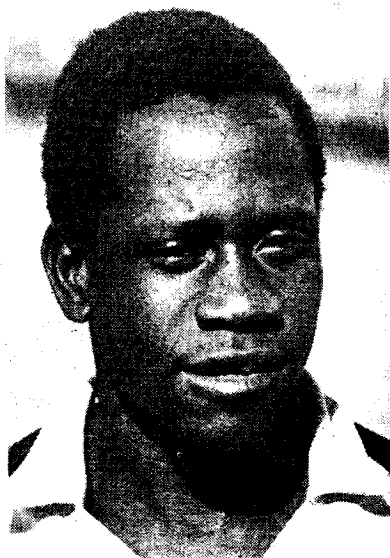
One of the longest serving players of Highlanders, Titus Majola died in late September, 1989 and this was a devastating blow for the team because he used to combine well in midfield with Khumalo. Majola was also grooming 'Amahlanyama' youths at the time of his death.

Peter Nkomo with a world of experience between the goal posts, did not feature much for the Bulawayo's most prominent side as

he was nursing a knee injury. The goal area was marshalled by Sydney Zimunya with little experience and he was found wanting in many instances.

The Boy Ndlovu Saga

Saga involving Boy Ndlovu, Highlanders' talented right-winger who had joined the club from Eagles added the blues of 'Tshilas'. Boy Ndlovu hit the headlines in the middle of the year when he slipped into South Africa to play for Jomo Midas Cosmos, a team owned by Jomo Sono.



Boy Ndlovu, the prodigal son of Highlanders

Having been threatened by Zimbabweans in South Africa, he returned home and ZIFA slammed a one-year ban on him for playing in racist South Africa. Despite apologising to ZIFA, the National Sports Council kept the ban on.

Cup and League Tournaments

Highlanders failed to win a major cup tournament last year. They failed to maintain their sound record as cup kings. For many cup tournaments, the team made early exits except in the ZIFA Cup in which it reached the finals but lost 4-2 to Dynamos. This cup tie was staged at the National Sports Stadium at the end of November last year.

Even though Highlanders edged Dynamos 2-1 in the lowly rated Heroes cup, it lost the prestigious Africa Day Trophy to Dynamos on the basis of an away goal rule.

Highlanders, one of the largest crowd pullers in the country, struggled throughout the season to avoid relegation at the end of the season. The club's supporters must have heaved a sigh of relief when their team survived through the hole of the needle.

The coming of Roy Barretto to team up with Barry Daka in the coaching department helped in saving the relegation-bound Highlanders from humiliation as the club's fortunes changed slightly.

The club's youthful policy paid dividends



At halftime during their heydays, fourth from left to right (Backrow) is Roy Barretto who joined them from Zimbabwe Saints, Barry Daka is seen in the centre giving a pep talk

because the inclusion of the up-coming strikers, Peter and Adam Ndlovu gave Highlanders a breadth of fresh air as these youngsters scored vital goals which saved 'Bosso' from relegation.

These Ndlovu brothers, if polished up and fine-tuned can be said to be in the mould of Madinda Ndlovu; their brother, Stanley Ndunduma, Garikayi Zuze, Joseph Machingura and George Nchironga.

Sunday Madambi, a supporter of Highlanders had this to say about Highlanders' performance. "Highlanders performed badly because the club kicked off the season haunted by many administrative problems: For Highlanders to play better this season, I think they should look for new faces to strengthen the team. Those old horses in Highlanders are no longer dependable so they have to be replaced by new blood."

There is no doubt that if Highlanders has

any hopes of doing better next season, the officials have to do a lot of player shopping to strengthen the team.

1990 Prospects

Highlanders is awaiting to pay \$5 000 of which \$2 000 was suspended for the 1990 season on condition that an incident similar to that which led to the abandonment of their Super League match with Dynamos does not occur again. This is already a problem faced by the club before the season kicks off.

Highlanders ninth position at the end of the Super League race has been a bitter pill to swallow for the club's supporters.

A more serious approach by the administration, coaching department and all the players is needed if Highlanders' fortunes are to change and thus return to the 1986 glory when it was crowned 'The Cup Kings'. □

The Poet Says

*Inspired am I to speak
To reveal that no man sees
The truth about my people
Oppressed Down South*

*Look ye inner
Look up yonder without fear
Yes, its men those you see
Lying dead in the mines*

*They are beaten up every day
Forced to toil without wage
To work and pant
On empty grumbling stomachs*

*Hear it all from me
For its me who sees it all
Last night a baby was shot dead
This morning papa disappeared
Swallowed into the oppressor's belly*

Who murdered Steve Biko?

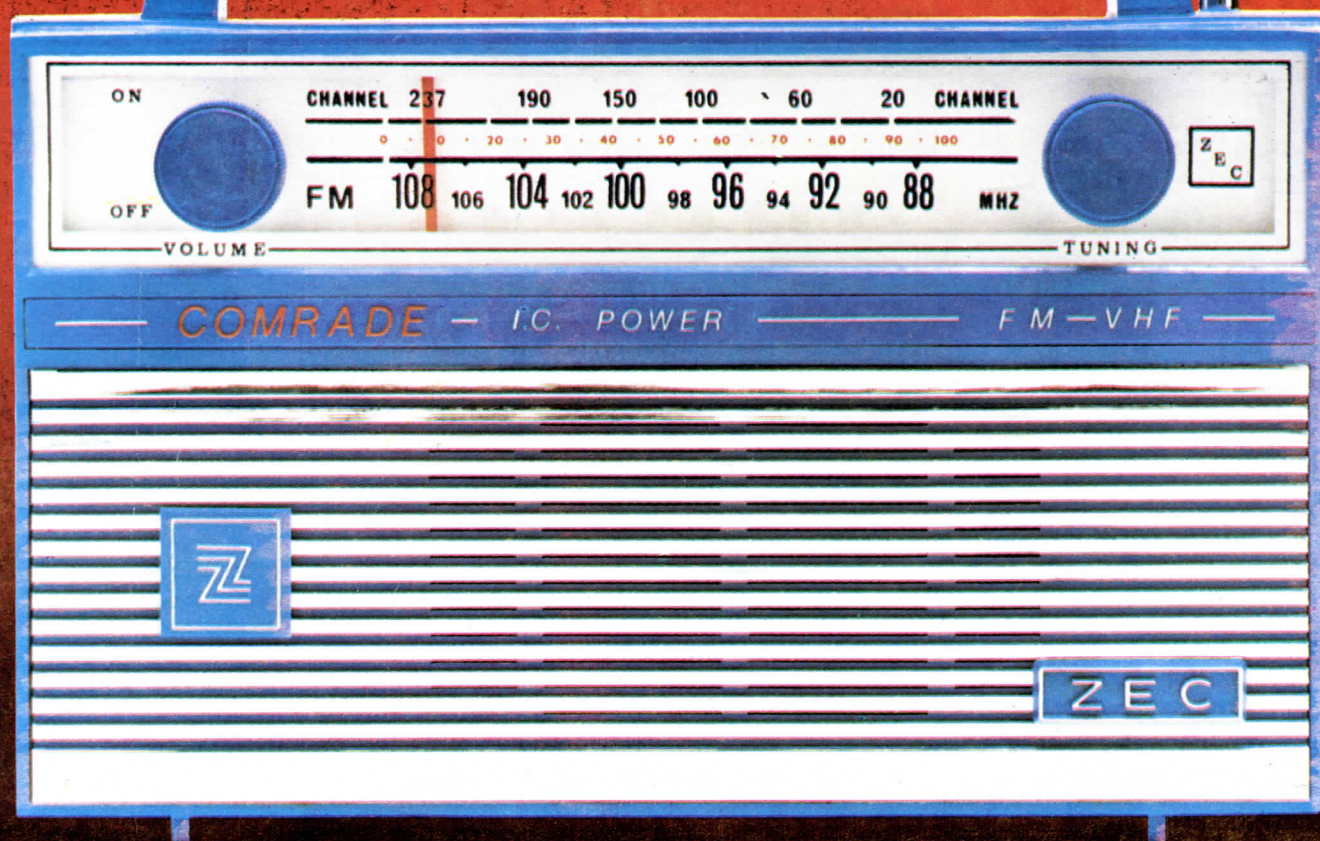
*He was sick they say
Who murdered Machel?
An accident they say
Who oppresses my people?
None, they tell me we are teaching them
proper administration.*

*This is the truth I say
For I see it bare, naked before my eyes
I am the one who hears
What to you is an echo
And I see what to you is an illusion
Yes, I see it all before me
Because I have those inner eyes*

*See, I say look yonder
For there it is laid bare
This is the naked truth exposed raw
For I see what you don't
Yes, I see it all because I am a poet.*

By Joseph Chikooro

WE HEAR YOU, COMRADES



The "COMRADE" Radio unites Zimbabwe's people with great sound and good looks at a price everyone can afford.

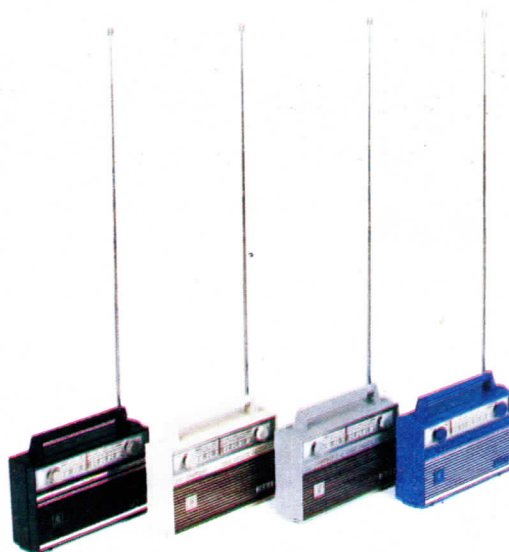
The "COMRADE" FM radio comes in blue, grey, cream, black or red and takes an economical, long-lasting PM-9 battery.

Get your "COMRADE" from your nearest dealer, today!

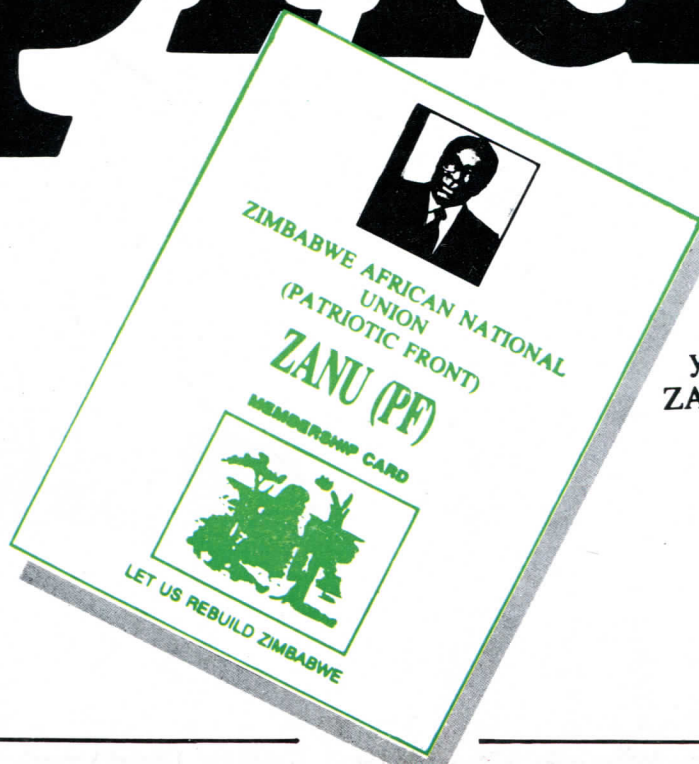
COMRADE

ANOTHER SOUND IDEA FROM ZEC

ZEC congratulates the President on his great success in office.



Your symbol of pride



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