



LET US FIGHT AND  
REBUILD ZIMBABWE

# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare  
Volume 17 No. 12, December 1986, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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

**5 Year National  
Development Plan**

**Unity Talks**



**Sanctioned**

**Sanctions in Support of the  
Liberation Struggle in South Africa**



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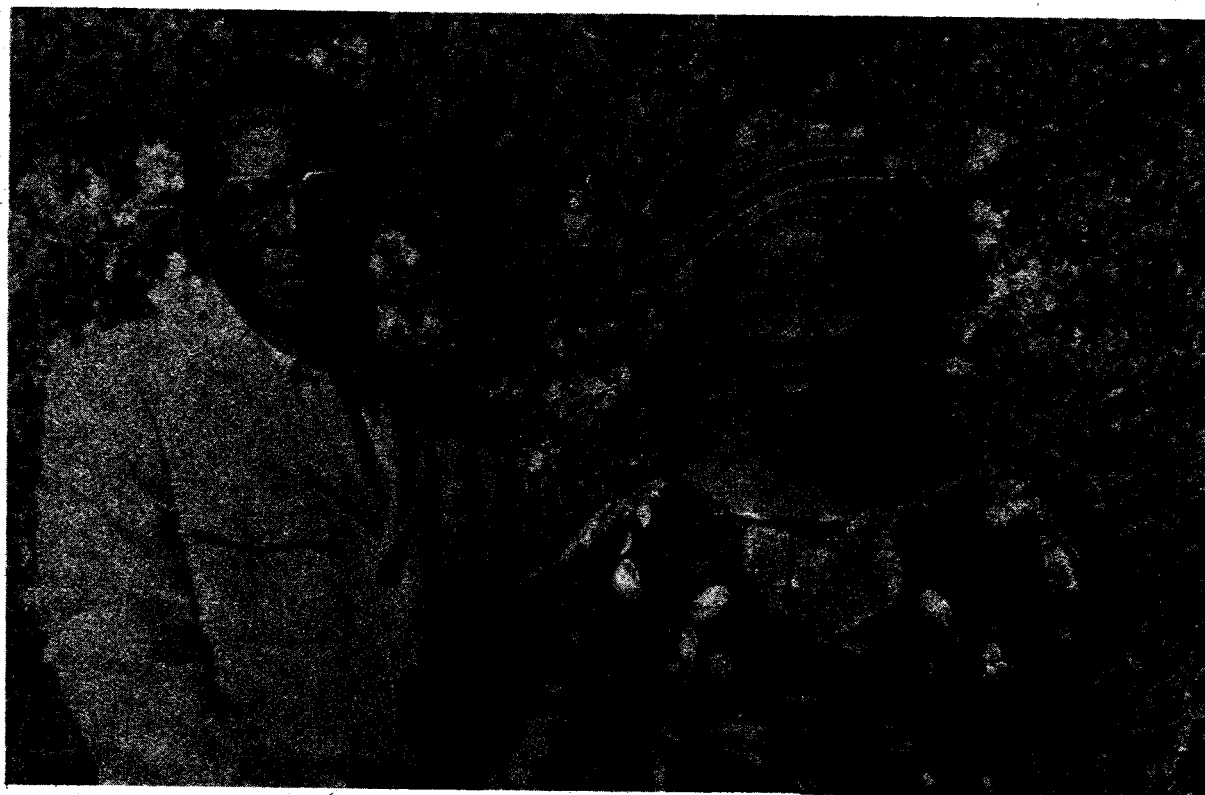


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**To the First Secretary and President of  
ZANU (PF) Comrade Robert Mugabe and  
Amai Sally Mugabe, we would like to  
express our profound gratitude for your  
clear revolutionary guidance during 1986  
and wish you an enjoyable festive season,  
good health and a prosperous 1987**



# EDITORIAL

As we approach the end of 1986, it is time once again for our nation to take its annual stock of developments and to cast its eyes to the future. Without doubt the year now drawing to a close will go down in our history as one of the most eventful years since independence. Not only was it characterised by dynamism, increased co-operation and performances across many of our socio-economic sectors, and vigilance, but it also witnessed the most severe challenges by forces of apartheid and imperialism against this entire sub-region.

From the packed inventory of events which took place over the past twelve months, five developments stand out. These are:

- (1) the successful hosting of the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare;
- (2) the launching of our first Five-Year National Development Plan;
- (3) unity talks between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU;
- (4) adoption of sanctions against racist South Africa by nations of the world; and
- (5) the untimely death of the President of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Moises Machel on South African soil.

## NAM Summit

When the Non-Aligned Movement chose Zimbabwe to be both its host for 1986 and Chairman for three years thereafter, understandable doubts were whispered in many quarters. Would a country barely six years old, still learning the ropes of high international diplomacy, be able to host such a large, prestigious gathering involving more than 100 member countries? Did the country have the infrastructure, security apparatus, commitment and so on, to guarantee success for such a mammoth event? These were some of the many questions which were asked by friends and enemies alike.

No one in Zimbabwe had definite answers to these questions, having had no previous experience. But our people have faced supreme challenges before and not found wanting. It was

this which gave our leaders quiet confidence that the job could be done, experience or no experience.

In the event the efficient manner in which the summit was hosted won Zimbabwe and its leader, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, much praise around the world. Paying tribute to the nation for this achievement soon after the summit, Comrade Mugabe summarised the feeling of every Zimbabwean when he said: "There has rarely been an event capable of stimulating such national enthusiasm and solidarity between the Government and the community and between the public sector and the private sector as the recent Non-Aligned conference."

The August/September NAM Summit conference itself achieved a great deal under the guiding hand of its new chairman, Comrade Mugabe.

"We feel very delighted that for the first time in the history of the organisations that have something to do with us, we have emerged with a real viable programme of action, the Africa Fund that was created.

"That is to us the most important achievement of this conference. There is a bid now by the Non-Aligned Movement to work vigorously and purposefully to assist us in this region — the Frontline states and other countries that might need assistance — in fighting apartheid, in resisting the onslaught of apartheid in various ways," Comrade Mugabe said at the end of the Summit.

Having so ably chaired the NAM conference, our leader now has the heavy burden on his shoulders of ensuring that the programmes adopted at the summit are implemented; and that the principles behind the movement generally are observed over the next three years. These principles include:

- (1) NAM's commitment to peace and disarmament, especially the reduction of East-West tensions and an end to the arms race;
- (2) the movement's historic support for political independence and the right of self-determination and equality between peoples;
- (3) NAM's commitment to economic equality;

- (4) the movement's desire to combat cultural imperialism; and
- (5) promotion of universalism and multilateralism through support for the UN as the only major organisation for solving conflicts and addressing global issues.

## Five-Year National Development Plan

The launching of our first Five-Year National Development Plan, replacing the Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan, was an event whose effect will be felt over the next five years. The Plan is aimed at taking advantage of the upturn in our economy and setting growth on a long-term basis along a socialist path. Only through a well-designed comprehensive Plan can Zimbabwe restructure and re-orient its economy in a way which makes it more responsive to the needs of society.

Accordingly, over and above the objective of achieving high and sustained rates of growth and development across the sectors and in the interests of all our people, the Plan is designed to change the ownership and production relations of the structures of the existing economy as a strategy for creating a national and socialist economy.

ZANU (PF) urges all people of Zimbabwe to support the Plan and to work hard to ensure that its objectives will be fulfilled.

## ZANU (PF)/PF-ZAPU Unity Talks

Unity talks between ZANU(PF) and PF-ZAPU gathered great momentum during 1986. Behind these talks lies a clear realisation by our leaders that without solid unity meaningful social and economic development will be difficult to achieve.

ZANU(PF) has always been committed to the cause of peace and unity among all our people. This was why our first government after independence included elements from PF-ZAPU and other parties. We are sure that given the necessary measure of sincerity and goodwill on all sides, the current unity talks will produce

the unity which this country desires and deserves.

Elements which have refused to change ways will be removed from Parliament in 1987 when the twenty seats reserved for whites will be scrapped. Our Government is committed to amending the Lancaster House Constitution to remove this absurd racial feature.

## Adoption of Sanctions Against Racist South Africa

After a long campaign by progressive forces in Africa and elsewhere, differing sets of economic measures against South Africa have now been adopted by countries of the Commonwealth, Scandinavia, Australia, the United States and other states.

Most leaders of the world, except Britain's Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan of America, who we condemn for their stand, are now convinced that sanctions against South Africa should be imposed immediately.

Zimbabwe is committed to implementing measures adopted at the mini-Commonwealth summit held in London in August, attended by our Prime Minister. When we start implementing these measures, which will include, among other things, cutting air links, South Africa is likely to retaliate.

All Zimbabweans must therefore heed the warning given by the First Secretary and President of ZANU(PF), Comrade Mugabe, when he said recently:

"Next year is likely to be a very difficult year. We are faced with the phenomenon of sanctions which are going to be imposed on South Africa and because Zimbabwe is going to play its part by imposing these sanctions, there will obviously be reprisals from South Africa and so we must gear ourselves to that difficulty by facing that situation with courage."

We must all be prepared to work long hours outside normal duties and be vigilant.

## Untimely Death of President Machel

The untimely death of President Samora Moises Machel in a plane crash on South African soil on October 19, 1986, en route to Maputo from consultations on the reopening of the Banguela line through Angola represented apartheid and imperialism's severest challenge against Southern Africa's peace-loving people.

His tragic death deprived Mozambique and its gallant people of a dear and dedicated revolutionary leader, a champion of their struggle for freedom and independence and a champion for its consolidation and sustenance. Comrade Samora's

dedication to the struggle for a free and just Africa, rid of apartheid and other forms of oppression and exploitation will always be cherished by the people of Africa in particular and generally, by the people of the progressive world who cherish the sacred values of freedom, justice and democracy.

Zimbabweans in particular shall always have a vivid memory of and profound gratitude for Comrade Machel's selfless dedication to the independence of Zimbabwe, for even as his country was celebrating its own independence, he made it clear that freedom could not be complete without the freedom of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Machel's death came at a time of increased South African aggression and destabilization right across this sub-region.

Our increased involvement in Mozambican anti-bandit operations should be viewed against this background. Zimbabwe's military commitment in Mozambique, as Comrade Mugabe said at the beginning of 1986, "is neither an act of charity nor an act merely to enhance Mozambican independence and our own, but one which also will help to create peace in our region."

Zimbabwe harbours no aggressive designs against its neighbours, all of whom, except the South African apartheid regime, reciprocate in maintaining the policy of peaceful co-existence with her.

# Zimbabwe and Mozambique Stand Firmly Together

*The 2nd Secretary and Vice President of ZANU (PF)*

*Comrade Simon Muzenda urged Zimbabweans to give material support to the patriotic Mozambican people fighting banditry and imperialist machinations in defence of their sovereignty and national independence. The forces of reaction cut off food supplies, close schools and hospitals in order to strangle the socialist path chosen by this gallant people. The reactionary forces under the fascist Apartheid regime, MNR carry out imperialist designs in the region together with other bandit movements. Following is the speech of appeal by Comrade Muzenda to the Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association, recently.*

*If anyone ever doubted the oneness between the people of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, they only had to witness*

the response of our people to the unparalleled tragedy of 19 October. Every Zimbabwean has mourned deeply the loss of our beloved brother and heroic leader, Comrade Samora Machel. Every patriotic Zimbabwean is prepared to defend Mozambique and Zimbabwe from the enemy. Every revolutionary Zimbabwean takes up the challenge proclaimed so eloquently in the funeral eulogy:

"President Samora

Here we make the solemn pledge that we shall continue your work, that we shall remain faithful to your example as a man and as a fighter.

We swear to defend, with our very lives, every inch of land in our sacred country.

We swear to consolidate still further our national unity, the weapon and tool of victory.

We swear that we shall build the nation of your dreams, a developed and prosperous country, the socialist motherland.

Your dreams are our dreams. Your struggle is our struggle.

Comrade President . . . we will never say farewell to you. A people cannot bid farewell to its own history.

Samora lives!"

Yes, Samora lives in our determination to overcome the problems facing our two countries. Samora lives in our commitment to work together to build a better future for all our people. Samora lives in our courage, in our sacrifices, in our vision of a peaceful and prosperous region, liberated from the scourge of apartheid.

This hope and this vision is what brings us together today to launch two programmes that will help to consolidate the unity between our peoples. When one of us is in need we know that our brothers and sisters will not abandon us. Mozambique is suffering now because they came to our aid when we were fighting against white settler colonialism. We all know the history of how the MNR was formed by the Rhodesian regime in retaliation for FRELIMO's wholehearted and unwavering support for our struggle. Now with the active backing of South Africa, the MNR has turned into a monster that has gone out of control. The facts are alarming:

Since 1980 at least 400 000 Mozambicans have died, directly or indirectly, as a result of MNR destabilisation. More than half of these were children under the age of five.

Direct and indirect economic losses to Mozambique since 1980 amount to a staggering \$5,5 to \$6,5 billion.

Over 300 000 primary school children are now deprived of education, their schools having been destroyed or closed due to the security situation.

At least 4 million of Mozambique's 13 million people are displaced within their own country as a result of the bandits.

Since 1981 a total of 199 railway workers have been killed and 667 wounded trying to keep the trains moving supplies to the rest of the region.

These are only a few examples of the price that Mozambique has paid for being a good neighbour to Zimbabwe. Now it is our turn to come to the aid of our neighbour. Today we launch a famine relief campaign and a scholarship fund — both programmes aimed at counteracting the bandit offensive.

### **A Call for Sacrifice for our Mozambican Patriots**

We know that there is widespread hunger in Mozambique because the bandits prevent people from going to their fields. Seeds, tools and fertilisers are targets for bandit attacks. Imagine an enemy so mean that it is prepared to starve a people to death. We will never let this happen. While Zimbabwe has a single grain of food to spare, it will share it with its neighbour. Today we call on all Zimbabweans in the rural areas to put aside some of their



**Comrade Simon Muzenda addresses ZIMOFA**

surplus maize which will be collected in Provincial warehouses. We call on every transporter to come forward with their trucks to help carry the maize to Mozambique. And we urge every worker and every student to set aside a fixed amount of money each month to pay for the petrol or diesel to move the maize to each and every corner of Mozambique where it is needed. No, we will never let our brothers and sisters starve.

Nor will we let them be deprived of skilled personnel to run their schools, their hospitals, their farms, their shops. Just imagine an enemy so brutal that it kills children and destroys school books, pencils and paper. We are gratified to note that FRELIMO and Mozambican povo will never let them succeed. We call on companies and individuals to give to the Samora Machel Memorial Scholarship Fund to pay the tuition, room and board of selected Mozambican students. We also call on Zimbabwean students to set aside some of their pencils and notebooks to send to the Mozambican refugee camps here in Zimbabwe. No, we will never let our brothers and sisters be deprived of an education.

The Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association is prepared to coordinate these programmes. Already several ZIMOFA Provincial Committees have been established and more will follow until the whole country has been mobilised. Let us take the first steps today. The road ahead is still full of obstacles but that has never deterred us in the past. Let us make Comrade Samora our example and our inspiration. Let us all work together to achieve the goals that he laid out for us. The greatest tribute we can pay him is to consolidate the unity between our countries and defeat the enemies of us all — racism, tribalism, regionalism and imperialism. A Luta Continua!



# Forward with the Liberation Struggle in Africa

Politicise the Region's Youth,  
Unchain the People and Let  
Socialism be a Reality by The  
21st Century



'Kasha Kasha' chanted 15 000 mourners at a Queenstown funeral this week. 'Kasha' represents the sound an AK-47 makes when fired. And there were several imitation wooden, cardboard and plastic AK-47s brandished

*The reasons for Samora Machel's death stare at us clearly. It is the threat to the independent peoples of Africa, and Southern Africa in particular. "Apartheid and capitalism." Samora died to rid the region of these evils. The peoples of the region cannot remain silent as to what steps to*

*take. In 1964, in Dar es Salaam, FRELIMO launched the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. And today the Southern Africa Liberation Committee takes the call to renew the process*

*of politicisation and mobilisation, urgently required to control the raging madness and terror unleashed from the inside of the Apartheid regime. Following is a statement delivered for the OAU*



*Liberation Committee by Horace Campbell at a rally in Dar-es-Salaam in memory of President Samora of Mozambique.*

Our meeting today is an act of solidarity with the peoples of Mozambique and with the families of those who lost their lives in the plane crash over South African territory on Sunday, October 19, 1986. President Samora Machel was one of the casualties of this crash and this rally is to pay tribute to him while girding ourselves for the kind of organisation and politicisation needed in the final push to dismantle apartheid and capitalism in Africa. Samora lived and died in the struggle for these two causes. Our right to speak today has been affirmed by the long history of freedom fighters in this society. Indeed it was from Dar es Salaam that Frelimo launched the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism in 1964. And it is from this same city that the Committee takes this opportunity to renew the process of politicisation and mobilisation which is now urgently required to control the raging madness and terror unleashed from inside the apartheid state.

It is our view that the best way to mourn the tragic passing of Samora Machel and our comrades from Frelimo is to increase our efforts to strengthen the fighting forces for freedom inside and outside South Africa. Samora Machel was a soldier. But he was no ordinary soldier. He was a revolutionary fighter in the tradition of Giap, Cabral and Che Guevara. These revolutionary fighters of the Third World will go down in the history of the twentieth century as combatants who conceptualised society beyond the destruction and waste of capitalism. Samora Machel had been a guerilla Commander, he was President of the Republic of Mozambique, he was the leader of the only party and he played a decisive role in the struggles to liberate Zimbabwe. To honour his memory our task is to continue the work necessary to carry the struggle forward to the independence of Namibia and to the removal of capitalist rule in South Africa.

The death of Machel must be seen and understood in the context of the war in Southern Africa. Those who

are unaware of the full dimensions of this war will express surprise and shock but soldiers must be prepared to die. However part of the preparation and satisfaction must be that there are others willing to fight on to victory instead of calling for retreat or compromising with the enemy! Machel's death reflects the desperation of those who hold power in Pretoria and who fear the full effects of sanctions coupled with increased support for the freedom fighters.

## South Africa's Desperation

Throughout 1984 and 1985 the people of South Africa had given notice that the struggle against apartheid had reached a decisive stage. Popular power in the streets, in the factories and in the black communities created a new situation inside the society. Popular organs developed such as the powerful working class trade union — COSATU, the Congress of South African Trade Union, the NECC, National Education Crisis Committee, the UDF, the United Democratic Front along with numerous grassroots organisations. The organs supplemented the work of the freedom fighters of the liberation movements laying the foundation for a genuine popular alliance to replace the minority racist regime.

Faced with this popular alliance the South African regime escalated the war inside and outside in a continuous but failed attempt to reverse the tide of history. From January 1986 when the SADF blockaded Lesotho and laid the basis for a coup d'etat to the present intensified war inside Mozambique the racists unleashed war and terror in this the tenth year after Soweto and the historic defeat of the SADF in Angola. In May 1986 the South Africans showed their desperation and lack of direction when they attacked defenceless citizens in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This cross boarder raid took place when the Commonwealth Group was in the process of negotiating a 'peaceful settlement'. The raid was an indication that the Boers had to be defeated by the popular power of the people organised and armed to dismantle the present despotism of the factory and the intolerable conditions of human existence in the slums called townships.

On the diplomatic and political front the focus of international opinion and Frontline activity has been over the questions of full comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. Unfortunately this call for sanctions had gone out without full preparation and discussion on the meaning of sanctions. Through a process of disinformation the leaders of Britain, the USA and the Federal Republic of Germany argue that these sanctions would hurt the people of the Frontline States and the blacks of South Africa more than it would hurt the regime. However the fact is that South Africa is most vulnerable to a sanctions package which would include; a ban on military equipment and nuclear contacts, a ban on oil exports to South Africa; a ban on loans and investment to South Africa; a ban on air links with South Africa, enforcing the ban on cultural, scientific and sporting links, a ban on the promotion of Tourism to South Africa, a ban on import of gold coins, coal, iron and steel; and a ban on the imports of South African agricultural products.

South Africa has made much of its retaliation in the face of sanctions and her aggressive posture had been heightened after the clear diplomatic success of the Non-Aligned Meeting in Harare in September and the clear vote by the US Senate in October to impose sanctions. For the defense planners and South African capitalists know that far from hurting the Frontline States the South Africans would lose over US \$1,5 billion. One recent study shows that South Africa wants economic links with her neighbours for four reasons:

- (1) It earns a net profit of US \$1 500m per year from its economic dealings with the (FLS) Frontline States.
- (2) Economic dependence of her neighbours provides a reason to argue against sanctions.
- (3) Trade with the neighbouring states will become a sanctions busting conduit and
- (4) this economic dependence allows for the expansion of South African capitalism in the region.

The one state of the region which would suffer the most would be Lesotho, for she is completely sur-



rounded by S. Africa. However the capital of Lesotho is only 600 kilometres from Maputo. A concerted airlift would not cost more than US \$40m. per year. For this reason the South Africa regime wants to remove the governments of the FLS and to replace them with those willing to oppose or break international sanctions. The intensified war in Mozambique in the past six months, despite the Nkomati Accord, must be seen in the context of the vulnerability of the South Africans.

**Mozambique: the key to breaking the dependence of SADC States on transportation routes through South Africa.**

Of the eight major rail links which take goods from Africa outside are closed four and are open. (1) The Benguela railroad is closed. (2) Tazara is open. (3) The Nacala-Malawi line is closed by the MNR. (4) The Beira Nacala-Malawi line closed (5) Beira-Zimbabwe open (6) Maputo-Zimbabwe — closed (7) Maputo-South Africa open and (8) Maputo-Swaziland open. Of the four major transport lines three operate from Mozambique and one from Tanzania. It is from this realisation that if Tanzania and Mozambique would overcome the operational difficulties of her ports no traffic would move through South African ports and South Africa would have lost one of its most important economic lever over the FLS. When FLS and Mozambique moved to pressure Malawi and Zaire to reduce its dependence on South African ports the South Africans were aware of the far-reaching implications of these plans. The plane of President Samora Machel crashed after President Machel, President Kaunda and President dos Santos were holding a one day meeting on the movement of Zairean goods through South Africa. Earlier President Kaunda had warned that the USA and South Africa had been using Zaire as a supply base for the UNITA bandits of Jonas Savimbi.

Samora Machel died in the midst of the struggle. Mozambique had suffered disproportionately from the destabilisation and war against the independence of Africa. Even before independence the peoples of this rich and underpopulated territory did not know peace. After the defeat of the

Portuguese; the Rhodesians and now the South African tried to remove the revolutionary independent spirit and the promise of socialism of Frelimo. Between 1980-1984 the South African defence forces and its MNR special force carried out destruction, murder and plunder in the Mozambican countryside. By 1985 over 100,000 Mozambicans had been killed in a war where the South Africans could fight but without the responsibility of committing large members of combat troops. This is the essence of a new type of imperialist sabotage evidence in Mozambique, Angola and Nicaragua. In these wars the thrust is not only to destroy people but to create so much insecurity to break the spirit of the people so that they lose confidence in their ability to build a new society. This kind of war is used especially in societies where popular guerilla movements supported by the people seized power and offered alternatives to the former relations of exploitation and domination.

Thus even after Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984, the South Africans continued to direct, equip, train and transport the armed gangs of the MNR. Malawi became the principal marshalling ground for the destabilisation operations. The State Security Council, the military inner cabinet of the racist regime had no intention of honouring this accord. But by 1985 Zimbabwe committed troops to guard the Beira-Zimbabwe corridor thus freeing the forces of Frelimo and the Mozambican army to fight the MNR.

For all intent and purposes Nkomati is now dead. The west failed to restrain South Africa even though Mozambique honoured its side of the accord. The death of Samora Machel alerts us to the full cost of this war. Hitherto the OAU and some leaders expressed the costs in the staggering monetary terms. Between 1980-1984 the costs to the FLS was estimated to be US \$10 billion. These costs were estimated in terms of direct war damage, extra military expenditure, higher transport and energy costs, reduced production, lost economic growth and the creation of refugees. Since 1984 the costs in 1985 were \$4 billion and in 1986 so far — \$4,6 billion. It means that up to the present the costs to the peoples have been more than US \$18

billion. Joe Hanlon in a study showed that the FLS would lose US \$3 billion from sanctions in one year but already in 1986 it is clear that the peoples have lost \$4,6 billion up to September.

These figures are available in Europe for the capitalists to plan but unfortunately those very states which call for sanctions do not prepare their people for the political, economic, military and social costs of this call for sanctions against South Africa. Though South Africa has far more lose, apart from the monetary costs are the costs to the peoples of the region.

The biggest cost has been death, hunger and loss of confidence by the people of the region. The depoliticisation and demobilisation of the popular masses strengthened South African aggression. IMF destabilisation and devaluation of the return for labour complemented South African aggression in those countries which were not directly adjacent to South Africa. These experiences culminating in the most recent escalation of the war must dictate what the people must be drawn into any programme to intensify the war. As the South Africans target new strategic targets such as Tazama and Tazara progressive forces need to elaborate the requirements of the struggle so that the war will not remain the concern of states.

Ultimately it is the states which will be best able to offer the kind of military support for the war but the support for the freedom fighters cannot only be based on support from the states, it has to be rooted in the workers, peasants, youth, women and progressive forces from other classes.

It is for these reasons that calls for a Pan African force and for sanctions must be explained to the people. Moreover it should be clarified what states in Africa should be allowed to participate in the Pan African force. It should be remembered that the most recent call for a Pan African defence force came not from Africa but from France to guard Western interests in Zaire. This means that the people need to be drawn into the requirements as they are to be drawn into the call for mandatory sanctions. For it is the vigilance of the people

which will ensure that Western imperialism will not use these calls to seek to take the strategic initiative out of the hand of the people of South Africa and their armed freedom fighters. All the strategic thinkers in the West recognise the revolutionary situation of Southern Africa. The expressed effort now is how to remove the Magnus Malan controlled Government of P.W. Botha in a way which preserves the rule of capital.

Through disinformation the Western media has already sought to divert attention from the real causes and effects of the death of Machel. In Zimbabwe the youths and students have already given one indication of the depth of the anger of the people. Our task is to be able to control the anger so that our energies are not dissipated in spontaneous acts of grief and vengeance.

In the first place it is the view of the Committee that while we support the call for sanctions we recognise that sanctions cannot cripple the regime and that the call for sanctions must be supplemented by intensified military support for those fighting inside of South Africa. Already the alternative structures of popular power and a people's army have been growing in South Africa.

Apartheid is being dismantled in the townships. It remains that the war be carried to the factories and to the comfortable white suburbs. This is the task of our comrades in arms who will carry forward the war as the most fitting tribute to Samora Machel and those who have died in the war to free Africa.

The objective conditions of the crisis are clear. What is less clear are the subjective elements. How to organise the people? What are the most adequate forms to repoliticise the youths, workers and students of the region to intensify the struggle. Already the youths, workers and students of South Africa have identified the problem beyond the question of race. They are fighting for decent wages, housing, proper and relevant education, health and safety conditions at work and democratic freedom. In all societies of Africa these questions are relevant.

## **The Alternatives in Southern Africa**

Recently before his death President

Samora Machel called for increased military aid for Mozambique to face the increased build up. From South African bases in the Transvaal, from Malawi and from the sea the South Africans continue their plan to divide Mozambique and to remove the Frelimo leadership. Some states of the FLS especially those under IMF management and harsh conditionalities equivocated and did not seriously consider the grave threats to Mozambique. The death of Samora Machel provides a challenge to double our efforts on all fronts, including increasing moral, material and political support for the peoples of Mozambique and the freedom fighters of South Africa and Namibia. We are either on the offensive or we are retreating behind the imperialist initiatives of shuttle diplomacy and measures to settle the question behind the glare of the people.

The Committee calls for vigilance and for the people to recognise the victories so far even in the face of this tragedy. The most profound advance is in the growth of popular power in South Africa. There the masses, coupled with the untiring diplomatic efforts of the FLS have isolated the South Africans. Where is the constructive Engagement of Chester Crocker and the bullying tactics of the Reagan administration? Where is the total strategy of the Malan State Security Council? Where is the Constellation of States? Instead the desperation of the regime has led us to the present stage of the struggle. Even the big transnational corporations of the USA are fleeing South Africa before the struggle there threatens capital internationally. This week three major transnationals of the USA, Coca Cola, General Motors and IBM pulled out of South Africa. This will lead to further acts of desperation by the racist regime.

The Committee here renews the call for vigilance by reiterating the principal questions now before us.

- (1) It is now more urgent that the UN accepts its responsibility by implementing Resolution 435 of the Security Council of 1978.
- (2) There should be a complete withdrawal of South African troops in Angola and Namibia before any election in Namibia.
- (3) There should be no link between the independence of Namibia

and the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola.

- (4) The Committee condemns the US support for Savimbi. This support is in fact a way for the US administration to give military and financial assistance to South Africa. Savimbi and UNITA does not have the military nor logistic capabilities to deal with the support offered by the USA.
- (5) That the South African regime and Western companies should pay reparations to the Societies damaged by the war
- (6) That the Committee calls for the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia
- (7) The Committee calls for an end to the state of Emergency in South Africa.
- (8) That there should be increased military, diplomatic, political and material support for the ANC and SWAPO.

In summing up our strengths and weaknesses we must see the differences between the short term task and the long term goals. Principally we should ensure that the present desperate war against Mozambique does not undermine the independence and sovereignty of the society. Now more than ever the dictum of Kwame Nkrumah is relevant: "No African country will be free as long as a single African territory is still held under colonial rule".

Africa and progressive humanity need to learn the concrete lessons of this tragedy. Samora Machel fought colonial and neo-colonial injustice, and for this reason Mozambique provided material support for the war against Idi Amin.

In this moment of grief we should take courage and organise to defend and consolidate the independence of Africa to be better able to withstand the imperialist thrust to recolonise Africa and to prolong the life of white rule in Southern African. There is no better way to mourn Samora Machel than to organise and educate the workers, peasants and youths for the final push to victory.

Do not mourn, organise  
Long live the Mozambican Revolution  
Africa must be free  
Forward with the self emancipation of the oppressed.

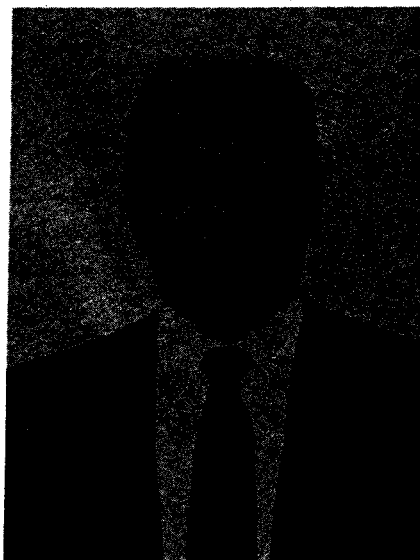
# Southern Africa After the late President Machel

**Cde. Didymus Mutasa**  
**Secretary for**  
**External Affairs**

The tragic death of the President of Mozambique has been the worst event in Southern Africa. Blame for it has been placed on the Pretoria regime. No one ever thought that imperialism would go as far as to assassinate a national leader. The death stunned and shocked the frontline states and makes us wonder what next to come. But life must go on, albeit without our loved ones. As we take stock we must be vigilant because imperialism will not spare the lives of frontline leaders.

Imperialism has gone out of control and Africa has suffered the most and longest at its hands. Its people were captured and transported to the Caribbean and USA as slaves; its territories were occupied and parcelled out to other nations as colonies and, now, in an effort to entrench apartheid under the guise of starving off communism, they have sought to destabilize any government or movement with Marxist-Leninist learnings. The worst vestige of imperialism in Southern Africa is apartheid. It remains the root cause of all problems in this region.

Before the fall of Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia into the hands of the indigenous people, South Africa had a grand design of creating satellite states — the Constellation of Southern Africa States — embodying the Bantustans, Mozambique and Rhodesia. This grand design was thwarted by the frontline states' assistance to the liberation movements, the establishment of independent states of Mozambi-



**Comrade Didymus Mutasa**  
**Secretary for Foreign Affairs**

que and Zimbabwe and the creation of SADCC. South Africa has not yet given up the idea, and the imposition of sanctions by the international community compels South Africa to resort to the same design using worse methods such as assassinations and helping the MNR bandits to block the Beira Corridor. The blocking of the corridor would, they hope, at best, mean that Zimbabwe would continue to conduct its trade through the South African routes. At worst, it would mean a change of government in Mozambique, the encouragement of dissidents in Zimbabwe. This, as the Prime Minister said, should never happen and should be stopped at all costs.

In its efforts to promote apartheid, the Pretoria regime has established its devil's arms in the form of MNR and UNITA. These bandit organisations are not there by accident. They are there for the sole purpose of frustrating the success of the MPLA and FRELIMO governments simply because those governments were established through the liberation efforts of their own people, and their leaders, with mutual Soviet assistance. The same goes for SWAPO. There is no

valid reason why SWAPO should not have established a government in Namibia other than that imperialists do not wish to see it come into being. Only the end of apartheid will ensure stability and a Southern Africa devoid of imperialist banditry, because, then, the MNR and UNITA will not have the vital support they are getting from the Pretoria regime.

## **Imperialism is anti- Progressive Governments**

Malawi has not suffered from effective contra movements because it has co-operated with South Africa and imperialism. For reasons best known to himself, Dr. K. Banda remained out of the frontline states and blind to the suffering of many of his countrymen working in South Africa.

The assistance given by the socialist countries to liberation movements and governments in Africa has been in response to requests by these bodies. Imperialists have not responded positively to the same requests. They have waited to see which side the Soviet Union supports, after which they support the opposite side or create an opposing group. This negative, anti-African and anti-socialist attitude of the imperialists is the cause of the difficulties facing the Southern African region, because where the socialists have made one positive move, the imperialists have taken a number of negative and backward steps and Africans have suffered. The examples of this attitude are endless. When the Soviets helped MPLA and FRELIMO to free themselves from Portuguese forces and now they publicly aid MNR and UNITA bandits. Why did they not help



FRELIMO and MPLA movements? Why for instance do they sovereign state of Angola. Why did the World Anti-Communist League invite bandit Renamo's European Representative, Armando Gumbo, to the European Conference in Luxembourg? (See *New Stateman* 30 October, 1986). Why is America withholding aid pledged to Zimbabwe? The answer to these questions is obvious. They do not want to see a strong and free Southern Africa led by the strong men like the late Machel and our Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe, the President and 1st Secretary of ZANU (PF).

The death of Comrade Machel was no victory for the imperialist and reactionary forces. It was meant to deal a heavy blow to Mozambican efforts to wipe out the MNR. Mozambique was not thrown into the state of paralysis which the MNR was hoping to take advantage of and capture more Mozambican land. The Mozambicans behaved calmly and wonderfully well and have shown the discipline that can only apply among a socialist leadership. Their example should be copied everywhere in this region.

Likewise the death of Machel has not and will not stop or stifle the efforts of the frontline states towards eradicating oppression and banditry in the region. Comrade Machel had been an important part of that machinery. His successor, Comrade Chissano, has quickly stepped into his position and, together with his frontline colleagues, will continue the noble efforts of stopping apartheid from spreading north and south of the Limpopo. The collective leadership of the frontline states has demonstrated that united the states shall stand. The unity of these states born out of suffering and socialism is a clear demonstration of the value of unity nationally and internationally. The presence of all frontline leaders at Machel's funeral was a concrete vision of that unity and a reassurance of good leadership of these states.

Comrade Mugabe said we shall

fight to the last man in defence of our hard won sovereignty. And so we shall. So did Machel and so shall the black people of Southern Africa.

The death of Comrade Samora Machel will strengthen the resolve of the peaceful people of Southern Africa to stop the hate, ruthlessness and banditry brought to this region by imperialism. At times one wonders whether we pray the same God as the White South Africans. Perhaps not because their god is apartheid? Southern Africa could be one of the strongest economic regions in the world if the minority South African regime could behave like responsible human beings and not as mad beasts and co-operate with its own citizens to end apartheid. The regime has shown the worst of Western Christian civilization — a civilization built on suffering and the spilling of enormous quantities of innocent blood. A civilization built on the oppression of fellow citizens and treating fellow human beings far much worse than cats and dogs. If that is the form of life they want us to follow — the type of god

they want us to pray — then they can keep him, thank you very much and we shall not hesitate to find new friends and to chart better lives for our people.

One wonders when the imperialists will learn to be human. Let them make no mistake. Southern Africa could pose for them a situation worse than Vietnam. The sons and daughters of this Southern African soil shall be their own rulers whether the imperialists like it or not. Mozambique was born out of Tanzania and Zimbabwe out of these two countries. The wisdom of former President Nyerere, the courage of the late President Machel and the upright leadership of Prime Minister Mugabe are attributes that the people of this region will not easily forget come what may. Many newly born children shall be given these leaders' names to carry into posterity. The successful occasion of the Non Aligned Movement Summit is a milestone in the history of Southern Africa. Our friends came, saw and understood our situation. They will help at our time of need. We shall overcome, Aluta Continua!

## The Guillotine strikes at the Press in RSA

The racist regime in South Africa has imposed press censorship over news relating to the liberation struggle of the oppressed, exploited and dispossessed in that country. The sweeping curbs on news reporting comes at a time when the resistance movement has announced campaigns of positive action against selected targets in the economic war against the white oppressors generally. The racist deputy minister of information, Stoffel van der Merwe, said that the curbs cover "all sorts of resistance to the government" and added that he would not be surprised "if black student strikes, work stoppages and rent boycotts were included in the fairly wide regulations to be issued under the six-month state of emergency".

This move, on the part of the racist regime, is nothing new and, on the

contrary, it is the culminating point of P.W. Botha's TOTAL STRATEGY which was partly to be carried out through the mass media which had allowed itself to become subservient to military control. It may be recalled that BOTHA became premier in the wake of a political scandal involving the state information department whose programme was based on the slogan "a propaganda war in which no rules count". The 1978 MULDERGATE SCANDAL helped to unveil the murky ways of the racist regime. It became patently clear at the time that the whole social system would be permanently adapted to the purpose of TOTAL WAR when Botha demanded the "assistance of the press" to achieve his ends.

One of the first things Botha did

then was to appoint a six-man commission of inquiry into press reporting on police and defence issues and directed it to recommend appropriate press legislation. The commission proposed "tighter control through the cooperation of the press backed by sanctions of harsh legislation". BOTHERA was not satisfied with the recommendations and appointed a second commission which he charged with a wider mandate to look into whether or not the conduct and handling of issues by the mass media met national needs and interests and, if not, how these could be improved. The second report recommended enforced controls on local journalists through legislation which required them to register with a governing body which also administered a code of conduct. Offending journalists could be fined or disqualified from the profession. However the NEWSPAPER OWNERS decided instead to establish a newspaper watchdog to discipline their own journalists. This is how the MEDIA COUNCIL was born.

## Chickens Coming Home to Roost

The BOTHERA racist regime followed this up by appointing the RABIE COMMISSION on security legislation which subsequently recommended to the regime to "prohibit the passing of information that may be useful to illegal organisations" for the purpose of "meeting the criticism on the disclosure of information which could directly or indirectly be useful to an enemy". The commission also recommended extension of the ability to hold a secret trial where the security of the state was affected and to include cases which could prejudice state interests internationally. It also recommended that banned organisations be regarded as HOSTILE and that the state president be empowered to declare any such organisations operating abroad as ENEMIES OF THE STATE. The rationale behind the proposals was said to be "the disturbing aspect of the situation brought about by the fact that there are often reports in certain newspapers which could leave the public with an undesirable impression of sympathy for hostile organisations and their activities".

The LIBERAL AND FOREIGN

PRESS saw nothing wrong with such a blatant piece of censorship and made no protest and now the chickens are coming home to roost. There were already more than 200 obnoxious pieces of legislation in the South African Statute Book when BOTHERA became racist premier and these included 27 which specifically made inroads on the freedom to publish. The BOTHERA regime, however, enacted several others which actually put the country under martial law. These are:

The Advocate-General's Act which prevents reporting on allegations of state corruption;

The Petroleum Products Amendment Act which makes it an offence to report on petroleum products acquired for, or produced in, South Africa;



The National Supplies Procurement Act which allows the regime to prohibit the disclosure of any information relating to goods and services; The National Keypoints Act which prohibits unauthorised reports of incidents occurring at strategic installations;

The Inquest Amendment Act which silences the press on 'unnatural' deaths of detainees while they are under investigation or interrogation by the police;

The Police Amendment Act of 1979 which empowers police and defence forces to operate anywhere in the world and prohibits newspapers from publishing "untrue matters" about the armed forces; and

The 1980 Police Amendment Act which places a blanket ban on information about people arrested or detained for security reasons and forbids all reports about police or army actions against nationalist guerrillas.

The above evidence simply goes to



show that the employment of censorship or sanctions against its political rivals, and particularly those which have been declared HOSTILE ENEMIES OF THE STATE, has long been part of the brutal weapon at the disposal of successive white minority regimes in South Africa at home and in the neighbourhood. The earlier delay of oil supplies to, and withdrawal of railway locomotives from, the Republic of Zimbabwe easily come to mind, followed by blockage of Communications and supplies to land-locked LESOTHO as well as the recent attempts to apply the same tactics on goods and supplies to Zambia and Zimbabwe are part of the cat-and-mouse game of the racist regime in Southern Africa.

## Holding its Victims to Ransom

Internally the racist regime has three kinds of laws that serve the sanctions



purpose and hold its victims to ransom. These are banning and banishment laws, those curtailing lawful political protest, and laws of detention without trial. The first category authorises the regime to ban or banish individuals by administrative action. There is neither social recourse nor legal redress for such victims. In the second category we find laws which forbid normal political activity and lay down heavy penalties for committing acts aimed at fundamental political, economic or social change. The third consists of laws for the detention of persons without trial for interrogation until they have satisfactorily answered questions put to them by their inquisitors, if not to put them out of circulation politically. The most brutal cases of physical and mental torture and murder have taken place while persons are held incommunicado under these laws. While the racist regime may see these laws as instruments to hurt or silence its political rivals the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa has finally admitted that to raise religious arguments in support of apartheid and all its known consequences was a serious mistake which caused pain, sorrow and bitterness.

The political basis of these sanctions laws has not been to stop victims from doing what is basically wrong or unlawful but to avoid upsetting the master-servant relations between black and white. Their purpose was to stop what is correct and normal in the natural scheme of

things and thereby let white perfidy go by default.

In terms of these laws it is a statutory offence to advocate government based on universal adult suffrage in South Africa; it is a criminal offence to organise forceful persuasion such as boycott or strike action to seek social or legal redress; it is a statutory offence to seek lawful change in the political, economic, industrial or social spheres of life; it is unlawful to oppose white domination or national oppression or local and foreign economic exploitation.

Africans are not allowed to disagree with apartheid otherwise they are declared communists and the regime is empowered to brutally suppress communism. Those declared communists are not allowed to speak to other people or with each other. They are not allowed visitors and are not allowed to visit anyone. They cannot leave their homes without official permission. They are not allowed to work and when this is grudgingly done they are subjected to a whole range of impossible conditions.

A man, whom the racist regime declared a communist, asked for official permission to seek work following his release from prison. He was told, among other things, that he was not allowed to work in a factory where he had worked before imprisonment. In order to observe the terms of his banning order he asked the police to tell him who he could work for. He was advised that he could work for a building contractor.

He duly applied for a position in one such enterprise and was hired. He was arrested, in due course, while working there and was charged with violating his banning order. In court he was found guilty as charged on the ground that he had failed to exercise the high degree of vigilance required of banned persons, to find out whether or not, in terms of the law, the premises of his employer constituted a factory.

The internal sanctions programme is very extensive. The laws are often invoked to prohibit meetings at which "more than ten 'natives' are present" unless official permission was obtained in advance. To take part in a prohibited meeting includes "sitting on a stone near the meeting place" as one court judgement indicated. The officers of the regime are empowered to prevent the holding of an unauthorised meeting and to disperse, by force if necessary, those who are unlawfully gathered.

To cause an official to disperse unlawfully gathered persons is an offence in its own right and the law must further brutalise the already brutalised. It is unlawful to utter or write a subversive statement, that is, a statement that is considered subversive to the regime's authority or integrity. It is an offence to laugh while an officer is questioning you. You may be treating him with contempt, disrespect or ridicule. It is an offence to fail to accord an officer respect or obedience. It is an offence to make an official think one is looking at him with scorn or insolence.

## 11-Year Old Enemies

The racist regime takes delight in portraying itself as the most stable society on earth in spite of the fierce social conflict at home and severe censure from abroad. It is able to do this through a vicious machinery of legal, physical and psychological repression which flagrantly violates the whole gamut of human rights and fundamental freedoms and violently denies the people of Azania and Namibia their national right of self-determination. It is in these circumstances that hundreds of 11 to 15 years old children are being detained under the state of emergency imposed in June, 1986. That is also why the regime has now given the MEDIA COUNCIL enhanced powers and



control over newspapers that operate independently of the collaborating **NEWSPAPER OWNERS**. That is how Stoffel van der Merwe can bluntly say that "the aim (of the sweeping curbs on news) is to establish a democratic system and not a totalitarian one".

It will be interesting to see how the **NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION** of owners and publishers reacts to the new curbs on news reporting. The press executives agreed three years ago to form the **MEDIA COUNCIL** as a self-policing mechanism by way of compromise to avoid direct censorship by the racist regime. P.W. BOTHA told them recently that their disciplinary mechanism "needed pepping-up". The **MEDIA WORKER'S ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA**, a union of black journalists, has reacted by "restating its belief that the demands of the oppressed and exploited are not a co-ordinated revolutionary onslaught" and that they themselves are a creative and resourceful people who will find ways of getting and disseminating information. This position corresponds to that of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania in similar circumstances. "We were not built by the press and will not be destroyed by the press". The rationale behind the slogan was the futility of politicking by looking for legal and other loopholes to bypass

racial despotism instead of mounting programmes of positive action aimed at breaching the chain of white domination at its weakest link and thus bring about fundamental change to the whole social system.

It is not generally known that the **GUILLOTINE**, as we know it today, was invented by a French doctor from whom it got its name, who was so disgusted by the crude and cruel manner in which his compatriots were executed, that he went against his professional code of conduct which required doctors to prolong life as much as possible by all means, and invented a piece of machinery capable of bringing life to the

quickest possible end. We cannot reform the social system in South Africa and can only destroy it but to expect the establishment to go against its own logic is to play their cat-and-mouse game. The racist regime can only finally isolate itself by its draconian measures and, in the present international mood, it remains to be seen what issues of contact and communication remain between racist South Africa and its friends in the international community. Our struggle, on the other hand, instead of being isolated by press censorship, can only gather greater momentum at home and abroad.



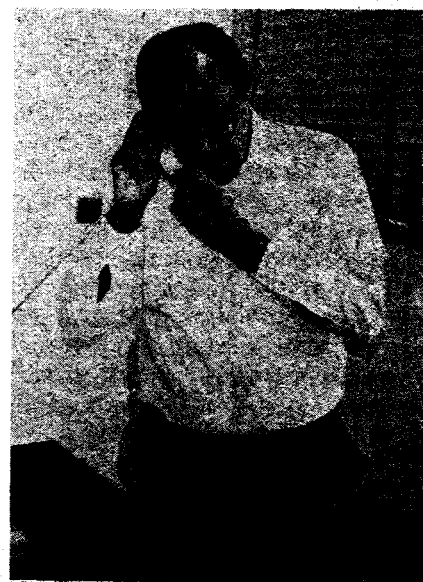
## Communication Systems to Serve National Interests

*The information policy in Zimbabwe is cognisant of the country's socialist order. It is on this socialist thrust that the communication policy is centred on. In her address to the PANA conference held recently in Gaborone, Botswana recently, Comrade Naomi Nhwatiwa, the Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, and Administrative Secretary in the Women's League outlined Government policy on the national media. Following is part of her speech.*

After the attainment of our independence, a new information policy predicated on the national policy of reconciliation had to be formulated. The major task was to democratise all mass communication institution and bring

communication facilities and services to the masses of the people.

The *raison d'être* behind this was that all communications media had to reflect the new order and serve the interests of



Communication systems are being computerised in the rural areas to facilitate a smooth flow of information between the rural and urban centres. Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira tests the efficiency of one of the exchanges in the Gokwe area

all the people of the country and not sectarian ones.

The immediate objectives of the new information policy were:

- i) to raise the level of national consciousness of all the people of Zimbabwe so that they are proud of their nation. The media has a crucial role to play in this process of conscientising people to be aware of themselves, their nation and their cultural environment;
- ii) to consolidate our independence and defend the gains of the revolution;
- iii) to portray the new socio-economic order and propagate the new socialist ideology;
- iv) to remove vestiges of racism and colonialism.

The aim of these policy objectives was to promote racial harmony, co-operation and national unity. The Government was committed to the creation of free and independent communications media, accessible to everyone and, oriented and responsive to the needs and interests of all sectors of the whole society. It was committed to the free flow of information, within the country, free from any bias and distortions. It therefore welcomed criticism on the radio, television and in the press from all sectors as part of debate and dialogue so necessary to building a new nation. The immediate and long-term objectives here were:

- i) to mobilise people to participate in development projects and programmes; and
- ii) to communicate Government policies and programmes to the masses and getting feedback to the masses' reaction to these. The media had to generate dialogue between the Government and the people. It had thus to be spread to cover the four corners of Zimbabwe.

### The Media's Growth

Dialogue between the Government and the masses or making communication systems available to the masses means naturally that the systems have to



To be a nurse is her hope, information is vital to fulfil her desired goal. The Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, accompanied by his Deputy Comrade Naomi Nhlwathiwa recently toured Gokwe to assess how well the rural telephone system is serving the needs of the people

grow; they have to spread out to all the rural areas to serve the people there. In real terms, growth has taken the form of:

- i) the establishment of rural information offices and deployment of officers throughout Zimbabwe;
- ii) plans to establish communication centres;
- iii) extension of telecommunication services into rural areas and automatising of rural exchanges and provision of more lines;
- iv) other projects in the urban areas to improve telecommunication facilities, e.g. digitalisation, re-equipping, etc.

However, most of the rural people do not own radio and television sets and the nearest telephone remains some kilometres away. This being the case, how effective can the new information policy be in nation-building? To what extent can it contribute on its own to this exercise without positive contributions from politicians? (The rural press has not had success to date so we cannot consider it a form of growth of our national communication systems). The argument here is that if our policy

is to contribute towards nation-building then we must ensure that a majority of our people in the rural areas have at least a radio receiver. Communication Centres are all right but what percentage of the population would they serve? Maybe we ought to be thinking of village radio centres.

The European population here have not grown out of their conditioning by the RF regime. It is doubtful whether they believe what they see in the press or listen to the radio and television. Radio One which caters to most of them has transformed, yes, but listening to it one could be listening to a British station. As for Radio Three, one can transplant it in the US or UK and it would fit in very well. These maybe generalised observations but there is truth in them, that is, that Radios One and Three are not playing the role of re-orienting some sectors of our society; that is being done by Radio Two, but there again at times it is preaching to the converted.

Information is vital in any development process and many otherwise sound development projects have failed largely

because of lack of vital information at critical stages of design and implementation. The sad part of this fact is that in many cases the information is available but not accessible to the right people in the appropriate format at the right time.

Communication media in Zimbabwe is still a medium with limited audience largely because of high illiteracy and distribution problems. At present our communication media adequately serves the needs of about 25 per cent of the population who live in the urban areas while almost 75 per cent who live in the rural areas get a trickle of information.

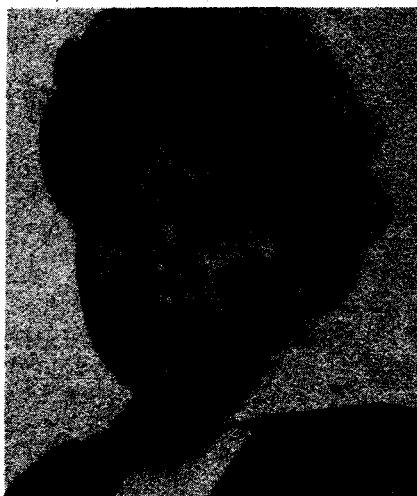
The gaps and disparity in the distribution of communication facilities and systems are detrimental to national development. They create, among people cut from the mainstream of information flow, severe disagreement and ignorance of national development efforts in the rural areas. Accepting that the development of communication media is not only an important prerequisite to economic development but equally critical for sustaining progress and social and economic achievements, the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications responded to the identification of this gap in communication by creating a strong Department of Information. The Department was charged with the mandate to support and harness available communication systems to national socio-economic, cultural and political development. The Ministry invited the communication media specialists to develop, promote and direct appropriate tools to solve the country's problems, especially in rural areas where communication is a decisive factor.

Given the fact that the bulk of the population living in the rural areas still depends on traditional oral communication media, policies were devised to systematically integrate the traditional oral media with the modern communication and telecommunication system and consciously use and encourage sus-

tained utilization of the widespread interpersonal communication media.

## Handling Development News

Forty (ZIS) Zimbabwe Information Service officers (news reporters) were despatched and stationed at some of the remotest parts of the country. The information officers monitor and publicise development activities and other social projects by government and non-governmental organisations in the rural areas. After a short time, the Rural Information Service had successfully generated knowledge and news to and from rural areas and had also increased the exposure rural development projects have in newspapers, radio and television.



Comrade Naomi Nhwatiwa

The traditional oral communication media was successfully harnessed and Zimbabweans throughout the country can now read and listen to rural news items and events. Utilizing the oral tradition, ZIS officers have contributed extensively to the formation of co-operatives, clubs and boosted local participation in the construction of schools, bridges, roads, dams and clinics. To reinforce and supplement the work of government field officers, the mobile cinema units have also been deployed in the rural areas. Films covering nearly every aspect of development in Zimbabwe have been a great success as a means of

entertainment and education in the rural areas.

Print media by its nature has certain permanency; messages and news passed through this medium are received at a much slower rate than those passed through audio media. Print media, therefore, tends to be considered more enduring and hence more important. Unfortunately, newspapers are not readily available in the rural areas. Plans are on our drawing board to establish rural newspapers to enable a more detailed and concentrated coverage of the areas at district and provincial levels.

However, the present lack of rural newspapers has not hindered government information officers from participating meaningfully in the communication act. In fact, ZIS copy is extensively used by ZBC in its news programmes. Copy is directly telephoned to ZBC studios and transmitted live. The programme, Radio Newsreel is a hundred per cent ZIS news programme. Plans are underway to train competent provincial information officers in the art of reporting live for the radio. A content analysis of rural ZIS news shows that there is a heavy emphasis on development news, co-operative projects, agricultural shows, official government and party functions, club news and social events by government and non-governmental organisations.

Generally, the government enjoys cordial relationship with all provincial newspapers, i.e. *Midlands Observer*, *Masvingo Provincial Star*, *Kwekwe Observer*, etc. In the past the relation was so good that an agreement was reached between *The Herald* and Government where *The Herald* provided two pages — on Thursdays and Fridays each week — for rural news. The government enjoyed this privilege for over two years. Somehow, this arrangement has been discontinued, possibly as a matter of *The Herald's* new policy of "Fair Treatment" to all news copy.

Rural Information is essential to economic, social, educational



and cultural development. As a matter of urgency, development news should be given some priority coverage over other news items. At present this type of news can only be obtained from ZIS as all communication media in the country do not have reporters deployed in the rural areas.

## Daily Papers Shun ZIS Copy

The communication media's attitude to neglect ZIS copy may stem from the fact that the foreign press has, time and again, accused Zimbabwean press of being under government control and using its facilities to project the image, policies, ideology and programmes of the government. As a result the communication media is quietly disassociating itself from utilizing government rural (ZIS) news in an attempt to establish itself as a "Free and Fair" media.

While we agree that relations between the press and Government should not be too close for professional reasons, the communication media, we hope is aware that information today has become a powerful instrument of international trade and diplomacy and also important tool for cultural domination. But it is sad to note that the ~~two~~ newspapers, radio and television are turning into profitable enterprises while at the same time losing their functions as national services.

The strategy of the western press propaganda is to prevent progressive socialist changes from being carried out and keep developing countries like Zimbabwe within their sphere of domination. The western media is literary not free — meaning that western media is built on advertising, dollars and sale of its stock and there is both subtle and not so subtle pressure from their Government that reduce the media freedom. The late Henry Luce an American millionaire and owner of *Time* and other newspapers and magazines, once said that the main purpose of the American Press was to help

create a Pax Americana.

Zimbabwe Government's and the communication media's goal should be the betterment of rural population, not only as an economic and social unit, but as a cultural entity with the potential for contributing in many ways to the enrichment of the community they are a part of. Consequently, the relation between the communication media and Government should reflect the country's politico-economic realities.

The relationship between various Governments and the media is a delicate and complex one. However, the Government's policy is to promote and uphold the integrity, independence and freedom of the mass media. In other words, the Government believes that there must be freedom for the newspapers and the broadcasting services. They should be allowed to report and review the activities of society and the Government without tearing apart the fabric of society. But freedom of the media is relevant to the country's social and political systems within which the media have to function. In this broad framework of these systems, the media in Zimbabwe print and publish a wide variety of news, events and commentaries as they see fit. The Government does not interfere with the media services. The relationship between Government and the media is made smooth because a large number of media personnel are Zimbabweans most of whom have been trained in the country after independence. They thus are conversant with the supportive of the Government's objectives and goals.

## Training of Media Personnel

Before independence, some colleges offered journalism courses, some of these colleges were tied to colleges in foreign countries, e.g. Transworld College. The then *Rhodesia Herald* and the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation offered in-service training to its journalists. The *Ranche House College* which we can

rightly say was the forerunner of the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications (ZIMCO) offered a Diploma in Journalism.

ZIMCO is the first Government initiated training institute for journalists. With the advent of independence the Government realised that there was going to be a collapse of the media which was mainly in white hands. The need for a training institution to train journalists was realised, thus the birth of ZIMCO. It is the first institution to offer both Print and Broadcasting media under one roof. ZIMCO opened its doors to would-be journalists in April 1981.

ZIMCO used contemporary methods of teaching which mainly prepares journalists who are in the middle or junior level. The journalists are taught mainly the practical side of journalism than theoretical. During the course, they have the media attachment, whereby they practise their skills attached to media organisation in urban areas. They also have a rural attachment programme whereby they go out to the rural areas to gather news; they then produce a practice paper — "*The Sharpener*" Newspaper.



The communication system is an integral part of rural development, health centres too need good telephone systems in order to cope with emergencies. Above Comrade Shamuyarira meets rural health workers

The curriculum is aligned to the new political order. Though presently using foreign oriented books the Institute feels that there is a need for it to have more books with a Third World content. A shortage of cameras also inhibits trainees to perfect their photographic skills. ZIMCO also gets invaluable support from UNESCO, Friedrich Naumann Foundation and IPI which help keep ZIMCO ahead of the contemporary techniques of teaching in Third World countries.

ZIMCO is now getting into its

second phase where research and development journalism are to be highlighted in its training programmes. The Institute also feels that they need to re-examine entry requirements for its students so that only candidates with a social science degree should be considered. This, the Institute feels helps improve the standard of journalism in the country.

ZIMCO also holds seminars and workshops for media trainers. Lecturers from the University of Zambia and Nairobi University are invited to present

papers at such workshops.

The University of Zimbabwe has no immediate plans of setting up a department of mass communications but they have not ruled out the possibility of doing so in the long run. Their department of English intends, however, to soon introduce mass communications as a component unit of their English degree course but they will have to liaise with ZIMCO first.

## Government Set up Loan for Consumer Co-operatives

The Government of Zimbabwe has already set aside a loan fund of \$1.5 million to promote and support a programme of rural consumer co-operatives, the Secretary and the Minister of Co-operative Development, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo said in Nyanyadzi when officially opening the Nyanyadzi rural consumer co-operative shop. Comrade Nyagumbo said his ministry planned to support up to 20 such shops by May 1987, spread out in all the provinces of the country.

Comrade Nyagumbo started by defining what a consumer co-operative is in these words. "Consumer co-operatives are retail organisations formed to supply households and the general public with a suitable assortment of consumer goods of quality and at reasonable prices, thus increasing the members' real income and their standard of living."

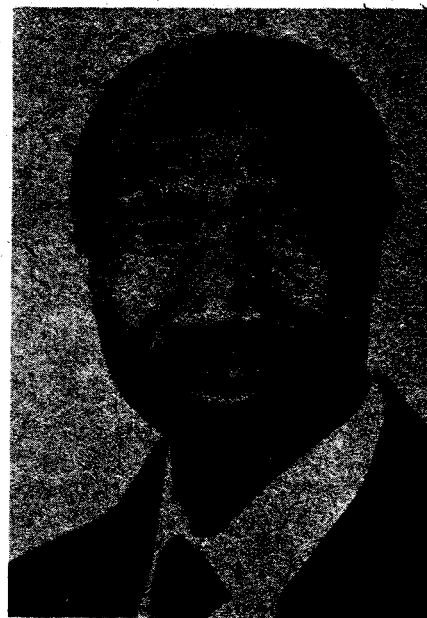
The Government strongly supports the establishment of such co-operatives under its socialist policies, because they restrain unfair trading practices on the part of private retailers, and prevent them from exploiting their customers, particularly the work-

ing class. Further, primary societies under your union own the shop jointly, practise democratic development by electing the board of directors who appoint a trained manager and decide what items are to be sold in the shop.

I hope that you will ensure that this shop will stay forever by supporting it, in organising reserve and development funds and eventually using such funds as capital bases from which you can invest in other co-operative projects.

Government has already set aside a loan fund of \$1.5 million to promote and support a programme of rural consumer co-operatives of which yours is one of the first seven already established. Depending on the rate at which the demand of these shops go throughout the country and the capacity to manage them, my ministry is in a position to inject more funds into this type of project. It is, however, planned to support up to 20 such shops by May 1987, spread out from Beitbridge to Binga, Mutoko, Nyanga and Gutu.

The consumer co-operative project was facilitated by the



Cde. Maurice Nyagumbo  
National Organising Secretary

availability of about 50 major warehouses throughout the eight provinces of the country. The marketing and supply co-operative unions face substantial problems of under-utilisation of these facilities. It is the goal of the project to utilise these locations more effectively through consumer co-operative stores occupying a proportion of the

available warehouse space.

The role of my ministry is to bring about awareness and development consciousness, and to act as facilitator through services and financial assistance. Further, the ministry went into an agreement with Farmers' Co-op, by which the latter would provide consulting services to the ministry and co-operative unions involved.

Whilst Farmers' Co-op has up to now been very generous in facilitating the wholesale purchase, I would wish to see the Central Association of Co-operative Unions (CACU), Farmers Co-op and my ministry establish a sound central buying or co-operative wholeselling body. The advantages would be:

- (a) To place large orders for all union requirements and then handle bulk consignments.
- (b) To obtain good bargaining powers with manufacturers because of their bulk orders.
- (c) Transport can be arranged at favourable rates, that is, the cheapest possible.
- (d) To be in a position to obtain a variety of best quality goods at reasonable prices, at favourable conditions of sale because of their bulk orders.

I must not hesitate to warn you that the central buying agency or co-operative wholesale is big business with its own inherent problems. Managerial concerns are usually very complex. There is greater need for putting into practice modern managerial techniques, in respect of; office organisation, personnel hiring, staff training, purchasing methods, marketing management, financial controls, research and development.

Further, democratic control of the wholesale co-operative may prove very difficult. At the annual general meeting, the one member one vote system may become one co-operative society one vote, but very large societies may also be allocated votes based also on their membership or value of the transactions carried out with the wholesale.



Consumer Cooperatives are Part of the Socialist Thrust to Make Goods Available to the People in an Atmosphere Devoid of Exploitation Through Over-pricing Caused By Unfair Competition.

I must emphasize that the rural people experience a tougher life than we do in urban areas. They have very low incomes, and buy consumer goods at higher prices than we do. This state of affairs is unacceptable to a socialist Party's government, and for this reason we strongly support consumer co-operatives. On your part we wish to see you run these shops efficiently.

In order to do so, I have the following suggestions you can consider for implementation.

- (1) You should treat customers kindly in order to attract as large a number of customers as possible, a large patronage of the shop facilitates viable business activity.
- (2) You should not always depend on borrowed money, you should supplement with own-capital. Such contribution strengthens the members' commitment to the co-operative.
- (3) Cash sales should be encouraged and credit restricted as much as possible. Such regular cash flows will enable the co-operatives manager to replenish stocks.
- (4) Avoid supplying goods the customers do not want — that means emphasis is on convenience goods.

Co-operatives should ensure best quality of products handled;

there should not be any adulteration of goods, exact weights and measures should be used in all honesty. Efficient service should be given all round to suit customers' convenience, bearing in mind that most customers are the owners of the co-operative.

It is important to observe the above because the consumer shops can easily fail for various reasons. Retail business in itself is very complicated, though apparently simple to handle. The kinds of goods sold may easily deteriorate, go out of fashion or spoil leaving the operator with losses. Stocks have to be replenished periodically and paid for frequently before they run out. Items handled are often very liable to pilfering and weight leakages occur, resulting in big losses. There is intense competition from private traders, who may be one-owner proprietorship or small family concerns suitably situated in every village corner and run cheaply for long hours, making them more convenient to customers.

Government's national plan for consumer co-operatives is not only going to be confined to the present warehouse chain but eventually to both urban and rural settlements. The form of customer shops would be based on local needs as mentioned above. These may be categorised



as, the general stores, foods shops and industrial goods shops. Each of these individual sections of the retail network should form part of a co-ordinated system.

In the village, there should be a typical general store which ensures for the local population, in particular, a regular supply of food stuffs — sugar, milk, mealie-meal; as well as stock and industrial products like clothes.

The grades of general stores upwards, not only includes consideration for their turnover and goods, but also the actual functions of the store in relation to population and surrounding economic and social environment. Thus, various sizes of general stores are required from the village, growth point, small town to cities.

In special agricultural areas

like fruit-growing in Nyanga and Cashel Valley, food shops equipped with proper cooling systems be organised, and can be of various sizes. Dairy areas like Rusitu and fishing towns like Kariba may develop specialised food shops. Special food consumer shops are also necessary in big cities, in which vegetables, fruit, grain, potatoes and other varieties can be sold.

Non-food shops should represent and reflect a fast developing economy in a rural setting. However, where a growth point or small town is growing fast, non-food shops may be overtaken by co-operative consumer shopping centres, particularly because both the former and the latter operate under more or less similar conditions, that is, in relatively large communities to which the inhabitants of nearby

smaller villages tend to come and buy industrial goods they need. The development of shopping centres represent a dynamic element of the consumer co-operative retail trade in general.

Finally, I wish to thank you all for coming to this official opening and to see for yourself, the possibilities of your own development through co-operative effort. Further I thank, in particular, Farmers Co-op for their management input, USAID for the co-operative warehouse fund that has now been converted to finance rural consumer co-operative shops, UNDP/ILO technical assistance and the leadership of your union, and CACU who have worked well with my ministry to make this project a success.

## International Visits Fraternal Relations

*Comrade Mohammed Hamza, of the Regional Leadership (Iraqi Politburo) headed a delegation which included the Director and representatives of the Women Workers and Youth and Students of the External Relations Office in the National Leadership of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Iraq.*

Visiting Harare they held discussions with the President and First Secretary of ZANU (PF), Comrade Robert Mugabe, and other senior members of the

Politburo and Central Committee.

A Draft Protocol of Co-operation was drawn up as a basis for discussion, which will be signed during the visit of a ZANU (PF) Party Delegation to Baghdad in 1987.

In a message delivered to the First Secretary, Comrade Robert Mugabe, from his Excellency President Saddam Hussein, the President of Iraq's Peace Plan was stated as

● A Peace and Non-Aggression Treaty must be signed between Iran and Iraq.

- Clauses safeguarding the Security and Sovereignty of the two States must be written into the Treaty.
- Both Parties to the Treaty must take positive action to establish stability and security in the Middle East and Arabian Gulf.
- A mutually agreed withdrawal to the internationally recognised boundaries must be initiated by the two warring countries.
- All prisoners of war must be released.

## Southern Africa: No Theme in German Elections

As election rhetoric gathers momentum in preparation for January national elections arms reduction, East-West, EEC and the Middle East seem to be mentioned often but Southern Africa remains cool.

This may be an indication that sanctions against South Africa will not be an election theme on Foreign Policy. German political parties except the Greens are possibly aware that the anti-sanctions lobby is strong here and the Government does not seem interested in a sanctions package. Brandt has openly called for sanctions but still the topic is not on the SPD election agen-

da. Recently the Greens were forbidden by the speaker, Mr. Jenninger to hold an exhibition on apartheid but for the Frankfurt Rundschau which reported the incident, the event was generally ignored. An anti apartheid press conference on 28 November and a rally in Bonn on 29 November aims at throwing light on racist South Africa at a time when if taken up as one of the foreign policy election issues, it could focus attention against German collaboration with South Africa.

Two German arms firms were last year charged for supplying arms to South Africa. This week

a Hamburg firm was charged for supplying plans for a submarine to South Africa. Cheap coal from South Africa which is sold at half the world price enables Germany to save DM3 billion a year. German firms and industries make billions from South Africa every year with supermarkets flooded with South African fruits.

Mr. Strauss the Bavarian Premier openly talks of his "South African Friends" and Bonn holds Buthelezi in high esteem.

West Germany is likely to drag behind on the sanction issue.

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# PALESTINE VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

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*The Palestinian people are waging a vigorous armed struggle against zionism and imperialism. In recognition of this just struggle the United Nations set the 29th of November every year as a day of international solidarity with the people of Palestine and their liberation movement the PLO in their revolutionary efforts to regain their motherland.*

*The 1st Secretary and President of ZANU(PF) Comrade R G Mugabe, the current chairman of the Non Aligned Movement sent solidarity messages to Comrade Yasser Arafat, the Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and to the General Secretary of the United Nations.*

*To mark this day, in solidarity with the suffering people of Palestine the 2nd Secretary and Vice President of the Party, Comrade Simon Muzenda delivered the following speech.*

For us in Zimbabwe, solidarity with the PLO has deep roots in the past. It has its firm foundations in the days when our Party, ZANU(PF) was itself engaged in the armed struggle and the PLO was one of our allies. Many of us in ZANU(PF) have personally experienced the close friendship between ZANU(PF) and the PLO which is clearly symbolised by

the deep friendship of comrades-in-arms which exists between Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the First Secretary and President of ZANU(PF) and Comrade Yasser Arafat, the Chairman of the PLO, whom you all know paid us a very successful state visit after the achievement of our independence.

We regard Palestinians, led by the

PLO, as comrades-in-arms for many reasons. I am sure you are all aware that, even though the PLO is still engaged in struggle, it has made sacrifices to help ZANU(PF) and the Government of Zimbabwe in times of need. The best examples of this assistance are the training they gave to some of our cadres and, more recently, the PLO's contribution towards the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Even more importantly, our solidarity with the PLO is based on the fact that we both confront the same enemy and we have common goals of establishing democracy, self-determination, peace, justice and progress for our peoples. We are fighting the same enemy because Zionist Israel is the closest ally with apartheid South Africa, and the two pariah states have common policies of war mongering towards their peace-loving neighbours.

We are holding this rally at a time

when both racist South Africa and Zionist Israel have increased their acts of aggression against African and Arab peoples, respectively.

Here in Southern Africa, the apartheid state continues to occupy Namibian territory and its forces are violating the territory of the sovereign state of Angola. Racist South Africa also pursues a policy of destabilisation against Frontline and other neighbouring states. Indeed, we are meeting today only a few weeks after losing an illustrious son of Africa and revolutionary leader, Comrade Samora Moises Machel whose plane crashed on South African soil under circumstances which are still under investigation. It should be remembered that he was coming back from a peace mission as part of the efforts of SADCC and the Frontline States to resist South Africa's destabilisation in the region. Mozambique today is experiencing increased activities of bandits who are trained, equipped and deployed by racist South Africa in order to destabilize that country.

Everyday the Pretoria regime churns out lies against Frontline States and hatches plots against its neighbours in the hope of perpetuating its unjust and racist rule over the people of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia.

In the Middle East, Zionist Israel is pursuing the same policy of unprovoked aggression and destabilization of its neighbours. The situation in Lebanon in particular is a source of grave concern and calls for action.

In the last few weeks alone, over 600 Palestinian refugees have lost their lives in a campaign that is designed to destroy the PLO. It is well known that the vast majority of Palestinians support the PLO under the leadership of Comrade Yasser Arafat. No amount of force and blackmail will change that fact, and this is why the enemies of the Palestinian people have resorted to massacres which in the case of Lebanon and Beirut are bordering on genocide.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish to reiterate our strong condemnation of these massacres and our appeal to the international community to take action against the Zionist State and its surrogates.



### **Zionism and Apartheid are one and the same**

In the Middle East, as in Southern Africa, the struggle against Zionism, like that against apartheid, is a struggle for justice which will continue until there is a just solution. Such a solution to the Palestinian question cannot be found without the full involvement of the PLO. All attempts to find an alternative leadership to the PLO will fail, because the PLO represents the true aspirations of the Palestinian people. This is why we firmly support Comrade Yasser Arafat and the PLO in all international fora.

We know from ZANU (PF)'s own experience that a people's war cannot

be defeated, as it is a just war which will triumph over forces of evil. The PLO will also triumph in Palestine. Here in Southern Africa, the ANC, PAC and SWAPO will also defeat the enemy. The sooner this is recognized by the Zionist and apartheid South Africa, the better.

We in Zimbabwe are therefore confident that, under the gallant and heroic leadership of the PLO, the people of Palestine will continue to intensify the struggle until they defeat the Zionist enemy.

We are equally confident that the days of apartheid are numbered. As the ANC and PAC in South Africa itself, and SWAPO in Namibia, also intensify the struggle, the day when



*Israeli undercover policeman holds down a Palestinian from Ramle*

apartheid will be no more is drawing nearer. Zionism, which the whole international community has condemned as a crime against humanity, must both be wiped from the face of the earth. Until that happens, the struggle must continue. And, as long as that struggle continues, we want to assure our friends in the Middle East, in Namibia, and South Africa, that they can count on Zimbabwe's full solidarity.

Our nation was born out of a struggle for justice, a struggle against racism, and a struggle against oppression and deprivation. We shall always support others who, like the PLO, are still engaged in similar struggles.

I, therefore, wish to conclude by reassuring our comrade and dear brother the PLO Ambassador Comrade Ali Halimeh who is here with us that we are in full solidarity with you in your struggle and we shall remain unwavering in our support for your

struggle. We deeply cherish the friendship and solidarity which exists between our two peoples, and we shall continue to support the PLO and Comrade Yasser Arafat as we have always done in the past. Our

struggle is one, and your victory will be ours as well.

*A Luta Continua!*



**Palestinian Freedom Fighters**





# Palestine must be free



*The Palestinian People have a right to their homeland, and a right to decide their own destiny. The armed struggle in Palestine will continue until final victory. These were the words of the PLO Ambassador, Comrade Ali Halimeh in his address to Zimbabweans at Gwanzura stadium at a joint Rally also addressed by the 2nd Secretary and Vice President of ZANU (PF) Comrade S.V. Muzenda.*

*Below is Brother Halimeh's speech in full:*

Today is a day of Solidarity with the struggling people of Palestine. It was a Resolution adopted by the United Nations, to consider this day as a Day of Solidarity, in which all Countries, Peoples and Nations, could express their solidarity and support with our people who are fighting to achieve their national Independence and their right to live in peace and security, on their national soil in Palestine.

Comrades,

The Palestinian Question goes back to the early days of the 20th Century when the imperialist power, headed by the British, decided in 1917 to support the Zionist Movement and their leadership, to surrender the Palestinian lands to the Jewish community and support the Zionist dream to establish a national home for the Jewish people, at the expense of the national rights of the Palestinian people, on the national soil of Palestine. This conspiracy was designed,

basically, to expel the Palestinian people from their homes, houses, farms and their properties and bring the Jews from different parts of the world and accommodate them in Palestine, at the expense of the Palestinian people.

The British and the Americans worked closely towards achieving these objectives and fought with the Zionists and expelled nearly a million Palestinians out of their houses to different Arab countries and elsewhere.

## Self-Determination

This conspiracy resulted in a tragedy which involves nearly five million Palestinians suffering from the denial of their national identity and the denial of their rights for a national homeland and a State belonging to them.

The five million Palestinians, today live under the most difficult circumstances, in different parts of the world, and in particular, those who live today in different Arab Countries are hoping a day will come when they

return to their homeland, Palestine.

The Palestinians, for the last 39 years, are still struggling to achieve their political objectives which are based on the reality of self-determination of the Palestinian people and the right of return and the establishment of a Palestinian home on the national soil of Palestine.

The Palestinians, and for the past 22 years, are waging a war and since the launching of the armed struggle were engaged in a bitter struggle with the Zionist enemy and in many battles the Palestinian fighters proved their capability to fight this arrogant enemy and the supporters of this Zionist enemy.

Today, Comrades and Friends, the Palestinians are facing one of the most critical periods and one of the most dangerous conspiracies which is aimed at the annihilation of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and those Palestinians who still live in Lebanon.

The Palestinians in Lebanon are today facing a war of genocide launched by the Israeli Zionist enemy and their agents in Lebanon, the Amal Movement which is also supported by the Syrian authorities. This war of elimination is directed practically against the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian people inside Lebanon who are living there and are obliged to live there because Palestine is occupied by the Zionists.

The Palestinian presence in Lebanon is only a temporary one. We have no desire to live in that part of the world forever. It has been used only as a bridge to cross over to Palestine. We have no plans and we will never have any interest in the Lebanese territories. Our whole interest is to return to our home in Palestine.

The fighting, today in Lebanon, was imposed upon us and the intention is to divert our attention from fighting the Zionist enemy, and it is unfortunate that certain Arab countries are heavily involved in helping the Israelis to achieve their objectives in preventing the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people from fighting their legitimate war.

### **Surrogate States used Against Palestine**

Today Syria plays one of the most ugly roles in the history of Arab Nationalism. It is directing its arms and military potentials to kill the Palestinian civilians, using certain Lebanese elements and the objective is to suppress this revolution and to eliminate the Palestinian Question from its roots. We still ask ourselves this question, comrades and friends, why has the Syrian Regime chosen this policy? What are the objectives behind the Syrian leadership in attacking the Palestine Liberation Organisation and helping the Israeli enemy directly and indirectly to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution.

We Palestinian people have no answer yet besides the fact that the Syrian Regime is heavily involved in a conspiracy designed and planned by the US to destabilize the Middle East Region as a whole and increase the American influence in this area and by doing so they have to eliminate the Palestinian Revolution.

Also, the Palestinian people, today, are facing a different kind of hostility from the Jordanian Regime. The objectives are to break the already solid relations between our people inside the occupied territories and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Jordanian authorities, with full cover by the American Administration and the full mandate of the Israeli authorities, is trying to

override the Palestine Liberation Organisation and go ahead with what is so called development projects inside the West Bank and Gaza.

All these attempts are aiming to isolate the Palestine Liberation Organisation and give more authority and influence to the Jordanian King and his Regime to take over the West Bank and Gaza and to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is exactly what the Israelis are trying to achieve.

But the answer is clear from our people. Their response is NO to the Americans and the Israelis, NO to King Hussein and his manoeuvres, YES to Yasser Arafat and YES to the Palestinian Revolution and the armed struggle. This is the answer to the Palestinians inside Palestine today. It is also the answer of the people of Palestine in Lebanon who are defending the dignity of the Arab world. They are defending the dignity of Arab Nationalism. Our children, women and elderly people are the ones fighting to defend Arab dignity and honour.

We will never abandon our armed struggle. We shall continue to fight until our objectives have been achieved.

### **Imperialists Support Zionism**

The Americans are heavily involved in this fight against our people and the Arab people in general. The American Administration is financing the Zionist State of Israel and supplying them with military equipment and the most sophisticated arms and the intention is only to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people. The American intention is to destabilize the whole Arab world and dominate the whole region.

The Americans are still encouraging the creation of more division inside the Arab world. They have always been hostile towards the Arab Nation and the Arab peoples.

The credibility of the American Administration was and always will be an ugly one. Their plots and conspiracies are always designed to dominate and suppress the Arab Nation. They have always maintained

the State of Israel and supported them against the Arab people and the Palestinians in particular.

### **The NAM Should Intervene on Iraq - Iran War**

The Iraq-Iran war is one of our major problems in our region, and the Americans are capitalizing on this situation and interfering directly in this war and supporting one against the other. This shows clearly the size of American-Israeli involvement in this tragic war.

We appeal to our brother, Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Prime Minister Mugabe, to help minimize the suffering of the people in Iraq and Iran. It is high time the Iranian brothers accept the International Community appeals and put an end to this war. It is time the brothers in Iran realized that in ending this war, they will be contributing greatly to the struggling people of Palestine.

Our fight is tough and hard. It is very similar to your liberation struggle you waged here in Zimbabwe and it is also similar to the struggle of the South African people, similar to that one in Namibia. We are fighting a similar enemy which has similar structures and nature which is Zionism and Apartheid. Zionism is a form of racism and the political system today in South Africa, is a racist system. Both have a parallel policy in suppressing the majority people, in Palestine and South Africa.

We are also fully aware of the nature of the links between the Zionist State of Israel and the South African racist Regime who are closely working on coordinating their policies and co-operating in the field of military industry, which is basically aimed at suppressing both the Palestinians and South Africans.

### **Palestinian Fight Against Jewish Settlements**

Our people inside the occupied territories are waging a real war with the Israeli enemy. It is a daily confrontation the Palestinian people are engaged in, a struggle against the Zionist State which is trying to use all

its policies to deny our people their rights to remain in their own houses. They expel students, teachers, intellectuals and farmers, they confiscate the lands and demolish houses. Our people are still resisting all these policies and are fighting back this arrogant and ugly enemy. Our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are waging a war against the Jewish settlers to prevent them from achieving their ugly objectives.

Our fight is a long one, but we are determined to achieve our goals and objectives. We shall never surrender our gun. We shall never abandon our armed struggle which we believe is the

only way of achieving our rights. We shall always rely on your support here in Zimbabwe and seek the support of the progressive forces all over the world.

We shall always fight alongside with our brothers in South Africa and Namibia. We shall fight with all freedom fighters in Latin America and Asia. We shall continue our fight until Palestine is liberated, until Jerusalem is liberated and until the Palestinian flag is raised over the hills of Jerusalem and every Palestinian city.

We promise our brothers and sisters, here in Zimbabwe, that we

will meet together, in liberated Palestine, in which Moslems, Christians and Jews live together, under the Palestinian flag.

We reiterate our profound thanks and appreciation for your solidarity with the just struggle of our people.

Long Live the Zimbabwe-Palestine Solidarity.

Long Live ZANU (PF).

Long Live Comrade Mugabe.

Long Live The African - Arab Solidarity and

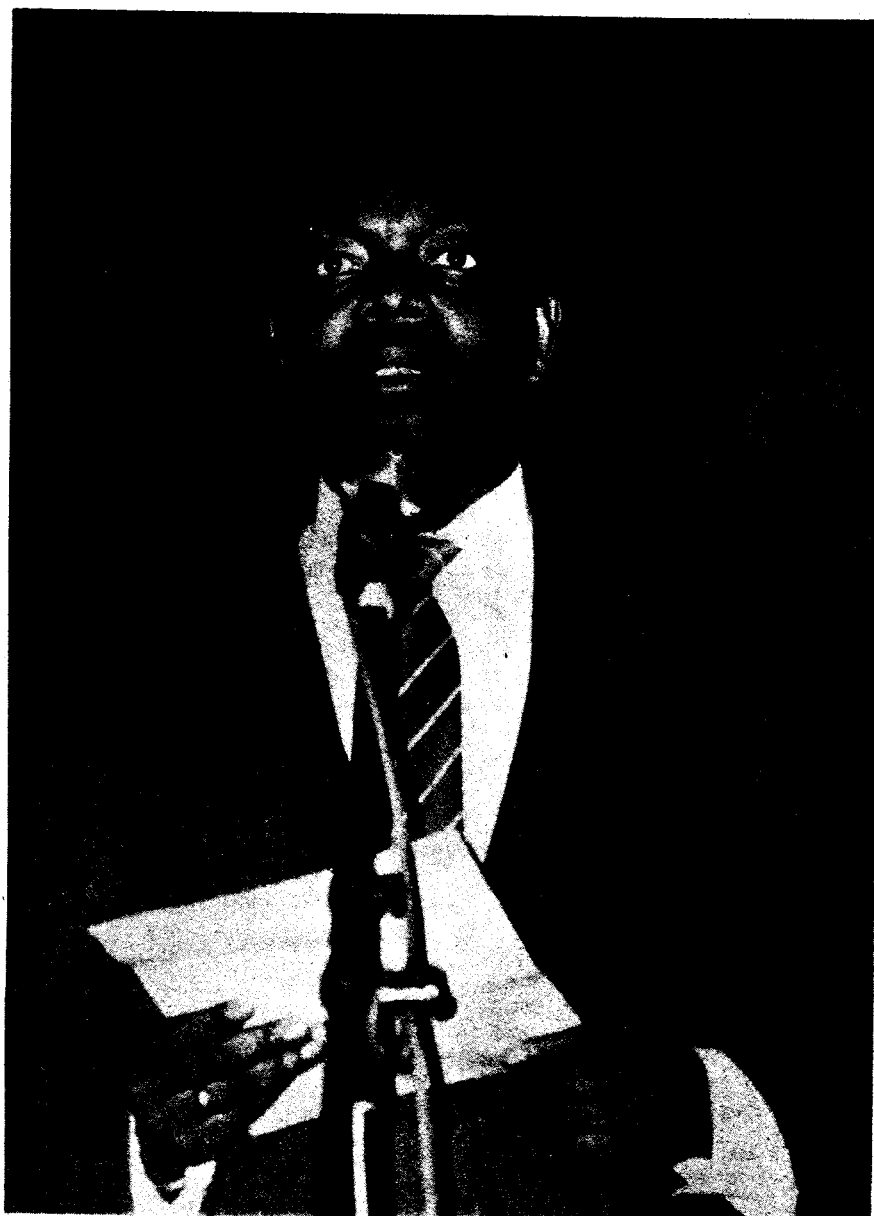
Revolution until Victory.

## Apartheid is Doomed

*The Apartheid regime should be neutralised before they murder another of our leaders. The racists are attacking strategic targets, bridges, factories, farms, and all important economic and social infrastructures in order to halt the Frontline campaign against the odious regime. They should never be allowed to materialise their schemes against us. This was the message by the Mozambican Ambassador Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, when he addressed the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association recently. Below follows the full text of his speech.*

It is a joy to serve my country in Zimbabwe as its representative. I feel overwhelmed that I am not a foreigner here.

Though I have just arrived, I get the impression that I have been here for a year. This is because of the welcoming environment and the attitude of Zimbabweans towards me and Mozambique. This reality is not of my making. It was there, it is there, and it will be there. If you ask me who created it, I will tell you that it was Mzilikazi, Lobengula, Macombere, Mapondera, Mondlane, Chitepo, Samora Machel, Tongogara, Robert Mugabe and others whose memories lie deep in our hearts.



Comrade Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira Mozambican Ambassador to Zimbabwe

There is a secret force that compels us together, there is a voice that we dare not resist. Something keeps on telling us that we are not just neighbours, there is something strong between us, among us, inside us. We are brothers, very special brothers. We are brothers united in a common struggle and destiny. It explains it all.

It is the common blood that flows in the veins of each of us, it is the common flesh that came from the same tree.

It was yesterday when the news of the death of President Samora Machel was announced and you just couldn't take it. You broke into tears, you came out of the streets and wept, wept for weeks like children who cry before the dead body of their father, brother, leader, hero and comrade. You cried, the whole of Zimbabwe cried for weeks and mourned SAMORA MACHEL. You cried for Samora Machel, you cried for your fallen hero who was one of us, Samora Machel was a man, our man.

Despite the difficulties that Mozambique is passing through you wanted Samora Machel to be buried properly, and your generosity was unlimited. You came forward and contributed, through donations. The people and Government of Zimbabwe put themselves at the disposal of Mozambique for whatever was necessary to make sure that their hero, our hero Samora Machel had a proper burial if a man could not fit in one continent. I thank you very much for this. The people of Mozambique thank you. You wrote letters, messages, poems, and marched in waves to my embassy to sign condolences book. You came crying to present your condolences to me and my colleagues at the Embassy. Until today I am still receiving donations and messages from schools, churches, community organs, Government departments and other public and private institutions to cater for the expenses of the funeral services of President Samora Machel.

We are here tonight to continue the struggle. Samora has died but the ideals and objectives he died for are still alive in us, our engagement and determination to continue the task he left is today even stronger. There is a lot ahead to be done.

Samora wanted our region to be free, he wanted a free world, where people could live together in harmony, regardless of race, colour or creed, where the wealth produced by all could be equally distributed,

where power and its instruments would be used for the benefit of the people. But there are people who don't like this. There are people who because of their colour feel superior and have special rights to steal from the working class. These are the people who killed the man who stood in front and told them that they were wrong. They killed Samora and they will attempt to kill all others who will stand in their way. They should never be allowed to do such a thing again. They should be neutralized in time, and we are here to do that. We will fight, tonight with our guitars, with our drums, with our saxophones, with our traditional songs and culture to override these enemies of mankind. We will fight tonight with our guns, with our planes and helicopters and crush the enemy. We will tonight mobilize the people to contribute funds, food, clothes and medicine to feed our soldiers, to clothe our dispersed brothers to cure the weakening diseases that affect them.

We will tonight mobilize our youth to fight for Samora's dream to die for Samora's dream.

The racist apartheid regime is the cause of instability in our region. This is done to gain political and economic advantages over us, to destabilise our countries and divert all our attention and resources to defence and security so as to destroy all significant economic and social infrastructure in our countries. After we have spent all our economic resources buying bullets and military hardware it can easily transform our countries into bantustans and its mercy, peripheral satellites with the

task of repeating the voice of the Boers all over the world, supplying our material and labour force to the white minority in Pretoria and market for South African manufactured goods. They are aimed at transforming us all into surrogates and buffer states to protect the stronghold of apartheid and minority racist clique in South Africa. It is not by accident that the main targets of armed bandits are bridges, factories, farms, economic and social infrastructures. It is not by accident that the bandits have no respect for human life and indiscriminately kill defenceless old men, women and children. South Africa wants them to do that. Those are South African instructions. The Pretoria minority regime has always been engineering schemes to destroy us all. The boers hate us both politically and racially. It is very unfortunate that Malawi has allowed itself to be used to foster these military egemonic and racist objectives of the South African Minority regime against us.

For the sake of mankind and civilization we should not allow apartheid to live any longer. Namibia must be free; South Africa must be free. Our region must be free from South African raids, bombardments and destructions. The boers should never be allowed to materialize their schemes against us. We must stand up and fight. We must rise and fight to the last drop of our blood.

The racist should no longer be allowed to continue to humiliate us. Apartheid is doomed. We will defeat apartheid.

A Luta Continua!

## ★ POEM ★

### G-cramp on Apartheid's Throat

An economy under seige, mutilated  
trapped in the criss-crosses  
of apartheid.

da Gama's crew  
capped africans with 'good hope'  
ushering a new wind  
'a discovery' of a discovering people  
but they were also discovered

they swallowed the san and the khoi-khoi  
in the triceps  
of their guns

and today we resist toxin shells  
and the phostoxin (that poison our water)  
dislouning and dismantling  
the tower of apartheid  
the revolution is the citadel  
of our freedom

By Munoda Mararike



## ZIMBABWE – MOZAMBIQUE



## FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

P O Box 4203 Harare, Zimbabwe

**'SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY IS NEITHER AN ACT OF CHARITY NOR FAVOUR BUT  
MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN FORCES FIGHTING FOR THE SAME AIMS.'**

**COMRADE SAMORA MACHEL**

### **EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY. JOIN ZIMOFA AND SUPPORT:**

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- scholarship fund
- cultural programmes
- exchange visits
- joint research and information projects

### **BECOME A MEMBER TODAY!**

- companies and institutions .....\$50,00
- waged individuals ..... 20,00
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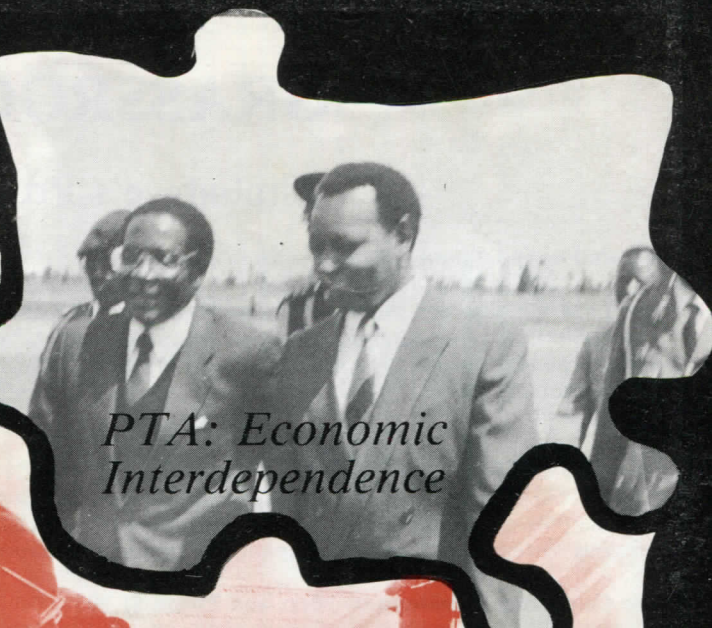
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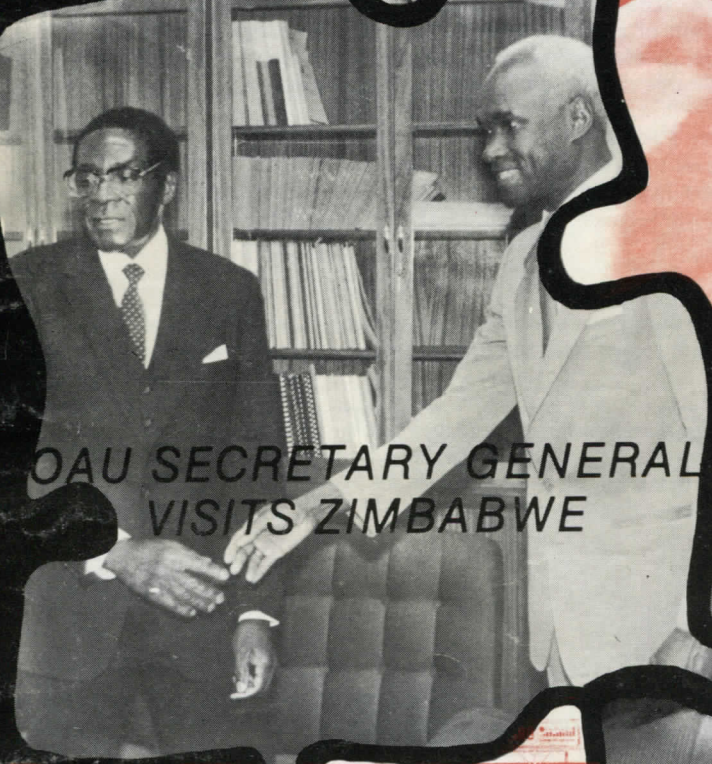
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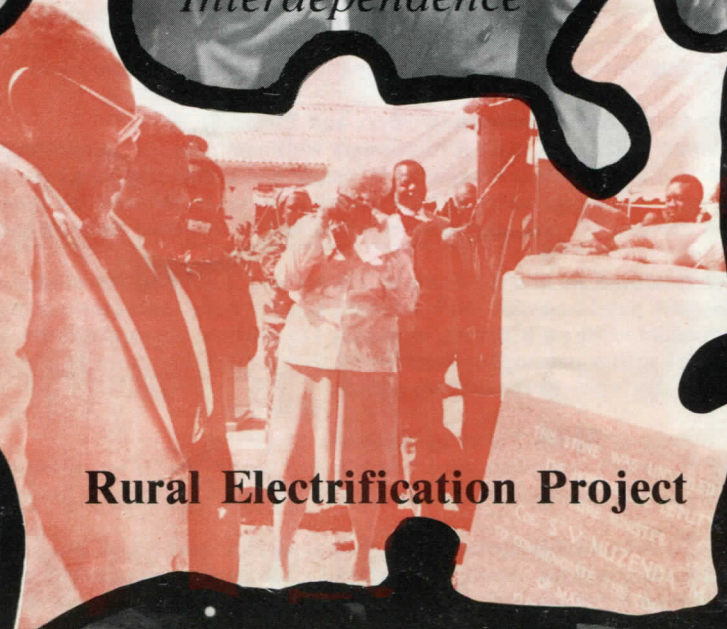




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