



LET US FIGHT AND
REBUILD ZIMBABWE

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The Second Year of The Five Year National Development Plan

SPECIAL ISSUE

**The Prime Minister
Cde. R.G. Mugabe speaks
on The Five Year National
Development Plan**

1987



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The Prime Minister's New Year Message



The President and 1st Secretary addressing the nation 1986

Address to the nation delivered by the right honourable Prime Minister, Comrade R.G. Mugabe on New Year's Eve, 31st December, 1986.

Here am I, once again addressing you at the end of a year which, you will agree, was quite eventful in its own way. I shall try to lead you through its path as we retrace it for our significant national strides and the pitfalls that might have marked it. As you might by now have realised, a national journey is never consistently smooth-sailing, for it is

often characterised by a host of imponderables, those highly unpredictable happenings that affect our lives both as individuals and as a nation. Well, isn't the saying often true that what man proposes, God disposes?

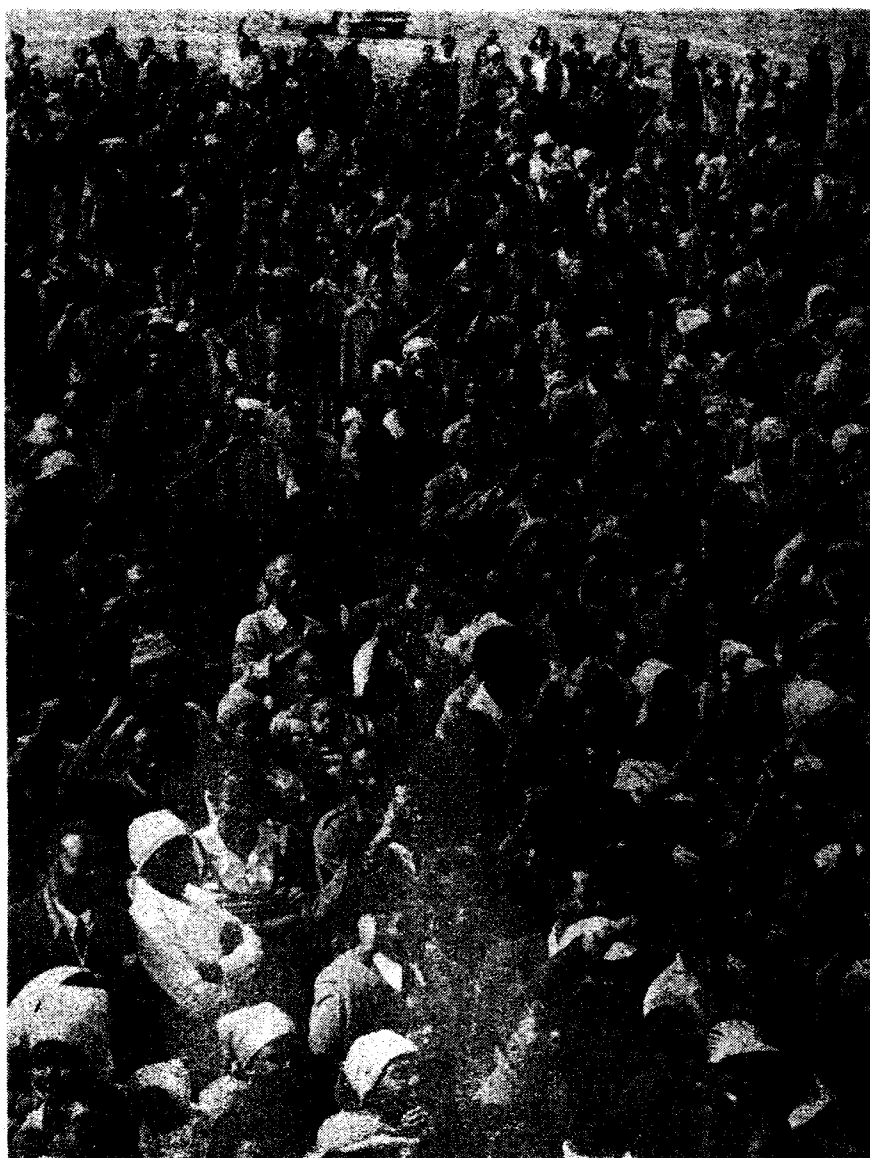
Perhaps, if I left the area of generalisation and dwelt on our real practical experiences of the year 1986, we shall be clear why, on the one hand, certain of our socio-economic targets and expectations were achieved while, on the other, others were not. But before I attempt this sectoral

evaluation of our socio-economic performance, I wish to emphasize that, both as the ruling Party and Government and of course, as the goal-oriented nation that we are, our belief is that the best course to development is that which is both centrally and locally planned. What this has in reality meant to us is the organised involvement of our whole nation in the planning process, the ruling Party's role being that firstly to chart our ideological direction in terms of the basic principles and cardinal objectives of the *development process*. Still at the Party

level, the defined principles and set objectives are then applied to each sector and subsector in the whole national *socio-economic* area sought to be affected by the developmental thrust. As I have informed you on other occasions, when, in August 1984, the Party held its Congress, it not only established the ideological guidelines of development but also formulated an overall development programme, embracing practically very sector of our socio-economic system and which it subsequently submitted to Government for final elaboration, formulation as a Plan and practical implementation.

It is at the level of Government, and the stage after the Party has passed on its programme to it, that the all-embracing planning process of the final plan and programme really takes place. Our First Five Year National Development Plan has been the product of inputs first from the Party, then those from the people themselves as organised geographically into *Village, Ward, District and Provincial Development Committees*, the planning organs of the new structural organisation of the provinces. Each province, taking into account the needs of these geographical entities and the priority areas concerned, finally formulated its own plan which was submitted by the Governor of the Province, as the Province's own 'Five-Year Development Plan, for incorporation into the national plan.

At the centre, however, each Ministry had formulated its own plan for incorporation into the national plan, but each ministerial plan must, to the extent that resources permit encompass those aspects of the provincial plans which directly have a bearing upon its area of responsibility. This way, we ended up with a national plan to which the Party, the Government and the people operating through their provincial development organs, had made a significant contribution. This, therefore, is the manner in which the First Five-Year National Development Plan came about.



The five year national development plan seeks to ensure "... the correct relationship between the people ... as organised workers and peasants and the productive means, so they can proceed to own the product of their labour and the surplus value from it"

As you will appreciate, the First Five-Year National Development Plan, which began its tenure in July this year, comes to us six years after Independence and against the background of our Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan which ended last year. It will, as the historical realities of our socio-economic system are recognised, make a much more determined thrust in the direction of socialist transformation and the creation of an egalitarian society. "The attainment of our set socialist goals is not possible without, on the one hand, the establishment of a socialist infrastructure in the socio-

economic system, ensuring the correct ownership relationship between the people, in their roles as organised workers and peasants, and the available productive means, so they can also proceed to own the product of their labour and the surplus value from it." On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that it is the fact of the productivity of our labour in combination with other factors of production, regardless of whether we operate a socialist or capitalist enterprise, which will determine whether our economy is growing and developing.

Accordingly, the First Five-Year National Development Plan has set us a growth target of 28

"The attainment of our set socialist goals is not possible without, on the one hand, the establishment of a socialist infrastructure in the socio-economic system, ensuring the correct ownership relationship between the people, in their roles as organised workers and peasants, and the available productive means, so they can also proceed to own the product of their labour and the surplus value from it."

per cent over the five-year period beginning July 1986 and ending in June 1991, which means an annual average growth rate of over five per cent. There is the challenge posed us by the Plan! *"Can we summon all our energies and efforts, wherever we are and however we are employed, and aim to produce by June 1991, at least twenty-eight per cent more goods and services in terms of their value utilising both existing resources and those additional ones which will be made available under the Plan? The Plan is, therefore, a plan to get us to work, not just as we did in 1985-86, but much harder."*

Let us not forget that we have quite a high birthrate and our many little kids plus we the older ones will together need increased sustenance, and sustenance in our sense of the word is not only the provision, on the physical side, of food, health, clothing, ac-

commodation, transport, et cetera, but also, on the intellectual and manipular side of general education, professional training and technical or vocational skills. So, once again, we are talking of the volume of the goods and services, in terms of both their quantity and quality, which we need in order to maintain and advance our society whose population is ever increasing. Of course we have also to act and behave as a rational and judicious community with mechanisms of given self restraint and definite controls in the field of population growth. Our Child Spacing and Family Planning Programme, which has already had a salutary effect on our birth-rate, should be fully supported as an instrument intended to promote sustainable development. One of the broad objectives the Five-Year Plan seeks to achieve is the raising of the standards of living of our entire



Our child spacing and family planning programme should be fully supported to promote sustainable development

population and particularly that of the peasant community. Hence the question of our birth-rate and the natural increase of our population becomes an important one, as indeed are the other vital questions relating to the management of our resources and the direction of

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our development.

The Five-Year Plan has adopted as its first broad objective, the transformation and control of the economy and economic expansion. The question posed here is whether the manufacturing and mining sectors, for example, should continue to be dominated by foreign capital, necessitating thereby the external remittance of huge amounts of dividends and profits, let alone the unacceptable phenomenon of the foreign ownership and control of our resources. A great measure of localisation of ownership and control will thus be sought under the Plan.

Most of our people are still peasants and continue to live in natural regions of poor quality soils — a legacy of settler colonialism. Under the Plan, a more vigorous land reform programme,

emphasizing efficient land utilisation and management, will be undertaken as a set objective. Similarly, and as an additional objective, there will be an endeavour to maintain a correct balance between the environment and development. The preservation and conservation of natural resources is vital for our own survival.

mercial and cultural life. "The provisions of pipe-borne water in several communal areas has been one of the most significant developments in these areas, generating a new style of life that is bound to enlighten the burden of women, improve hygiene and generally act as an economic asset to the communal family." The spread of this facility must



The need to electrify communal residential areas will become urgent

Rural electrification and pipe-water borne programmes are urgent national objectives

Our land use re-organisation programme has, in 1986, entailed for a start the pegging of at least one village in each district, together with the demarcation of arable, grazing and forestry land. This process of the re-organisation of communal areas, so as to render them much more economically viable, will be continued with vigour in 1987. Sterling work has been done by the DDF, not only in the maintenance of communal roads but also in the building of new ones, including its first and remarkable endeavour at tarring a few of them.

The communal areas are indeed, albeit gradually, acquiring a new face with several townships and growth centres acting as the hub of a new com-

be continued and, alongside it, the construction of many more major dams to provide water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. I am glad that work which was being done on such dams as Sebakwe and Mwenje was completed, while that on Mazvikadeyi, Bangazaan, Clifton and Manyuchi continues to make progress.

Another utility most urgently needed in the communal areas, if indeed we are to preserve our remaining bush and forests, is electricity. As the construction of brick houses in communal areas gains momentum under the Five-Year Plan, the need to electrify communal residential areas will become urgent. One important objective relating to housing under the Plan is the improvement of the quality of houses in communal, resettlement, mining and commercial farming areas. The investment programme in national housing, as a whole, will entail one billion and forty million dollars, which will amount to 15

per cent of the total investment in fixed assets. Accordingly, the provision of pipe-borne water and electricity should be part of the envisaged housing programme.

But whatever the nature of our endeavours under the Plan, unless we create ample employment opportunities, we shall be faced with the phenomenon of a growing unemployment problem of colossal proportions, which means a growing population of consumers without any income, that is without the means to feed and maintain themselves. You know mouths (or is it tummies?) without food can become a source of insecurity. Even the extended family system would become too extended to be able to cope with the numbers requiring to be sustained.

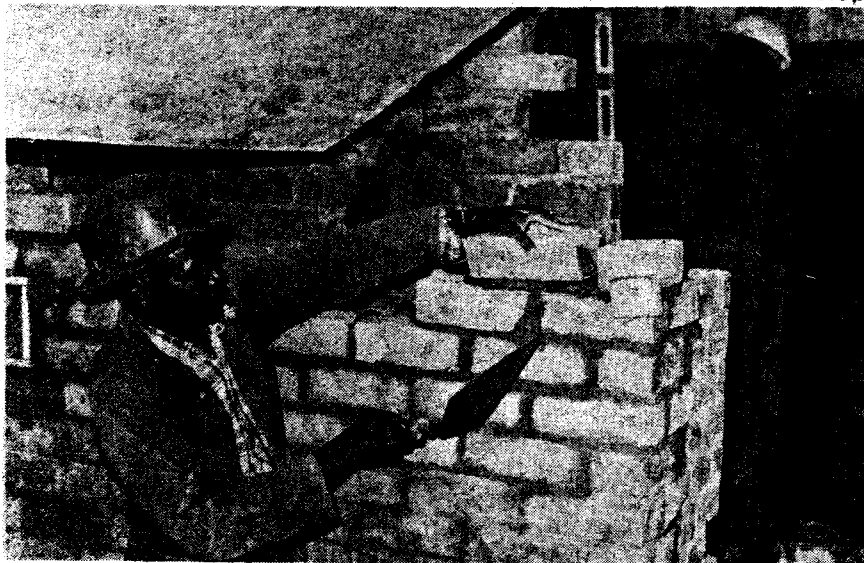
"The First Five-Year National Development Plan has, as one of its major objectives, therefore, the enlargement of employment opportunities." Hence the planned total investment, under the Plan, of seven billion, one hundred and twenty-six million dollars, forty-seven per cent of which is intended to be invested

in the productive sectors of agriculture, mining and manufacturing, where additional gainful employment opportunities can be created.

Economic Growth

The growth of our *economy* should not be determined merely by the *quantity of goods and services produced* from year to

year but also by their quality. It is indeed a combination of both their quantity and quality which will make them more competitive in the regional and other external markets. *Science and technology* lie behind the quality of goods and services and hence, under the Plan, we seek to promote their development with emphasis on the development of related manpower, research and develop-



As the construction of brick houses in communal areas gains momentum



Under the plan, a more vigorous land reform programme will be undertaken as a set objective

"The provisions of pipe-borne water in several communal areas has been one of the most significant developments in these areas, generating a new style of life that is bound to enlighten the burden of women, improve hygiene and generally act as an economic asset to the communal family."

ment establishments, and ancillary institutions and services.

As members of SADCC, the PTA and the ACP in its relationship with the European Economic Community, the challenge to us to produce for the markets of these organisations and for other markets outside these must be taken up with vigour and determination. The Five-Year Plan envisages an average export growth of 7.0 per cent as against an average growth in imports of 6.0 per cent. If our manufacturers become more enterprising and raise the quality of their products, and should our mining and agricultural sectors at the same time continue to yield their traditional output, also in increased volumes, I have no doubt that we would make an impact on the various export markets and increase our foreign exchange earnings. There is need now for an aggressive export policy. The Five-Year Plan envisages that kind of export thrust, a guided export adventurism that breaks new ground and helps us realise the export potential we have in respect of such products as processed foods, textiles, leather products, wood and furniture, metal products and others. A successful export endeavour would, in addition to increasing our foreign currency earnings, also help with our balance of payments position and enable us to meet our debt obligations, so



The plan seeks to develop science and technology with emphasis on the development of related manpower, research and development establishments

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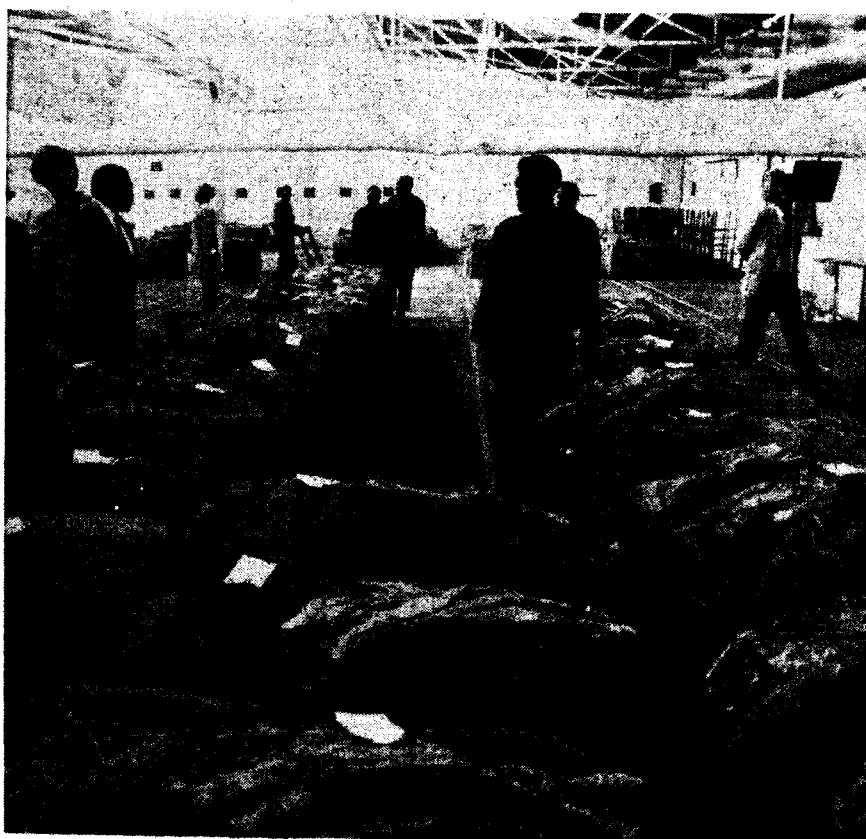
we can maintain our creditworthiness as a nation.

A look at our overall trade performance during 1986, provides quite a happy picture. Whereas in 1985 we had a trade surplus of 284 million dollars, this surplus is expected to increase to 636 million dollars in 1986, while on the current account, the deficit of 250 million dollars in 1985 will not only be wiped out but turned into a surplus of about 40 million dollars in 1986. It is in regard to capital flows that there has been a real deterioration from a surplus of 252 million dollars in 1985 to an estimated deficit of 40

million dollars in 1986. The overall balance of payments position, which showed a surplus of 175 million dollars in 1985 will in 1986 most likely show just a balanced position with neither surplus nor deficit.

Agricultural Production to Improve: Economical Condition Permitting

This picture, encouraging in some respects but dismayingly in others, emerges from the varied performance of our economic sectors, put together. In respect of our Agriculture, production grew in 1985 by almost 30 per cent, while in 1986 there was a decline in production because of poor rains in Matabeleland, parts of Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland (South of Chipinge), the northern areas of Mashonaland East, West and Central. The cotton crop, for example, fell from 295 thousand tonnes in 1985 to 248 thousand tonnes in 1986, maize from 1,8



Flue cured tobacco production increased from 106 thousand tonnes in 1985 to 114 thousand tonnes in 1986

cash in on the existing situation by diverting their cattle to private abattoirs, oblivious to the fact that the Cold Storage Commission was established as an institution to serve them in the same way as the Grain and Cotton Marketing Boards do.

This year, our agricultural season has begun by experiencing erratic rainfalls, but one hopes that with the rains once again back with us we shall sustain our own, even though crop yields might already have been adversely affected.

Mineral Production and Marketing

In the mining sector, the declining price trends on the world markets tended to reduce our foreign earnings. Gold has been the sole exception. *We are glad that new gold deposits have been found in Bindura and Chegutu areas and gold mining will thus continue to expand and contribute to our foreign exchange*

million tonnes in 1985 to 1,6 million tonnes in 1986, and sorghum from about 81 thousand tonnes in 1985 to about 70 thousand tonnes in 1986. However, tobacco, flue-cured, increased from about 106 thousand tonnes in 1985 to 114 thousand tonnes in 1986, earning us a record of 403 million dollars. May I congratulate our farmers, whether they are commercial or communal, on helping to sustain our economy often in circumstances of unpredictable weather patterns.

The production of sugar shot up from about 435 thousand tonnes in 1985 to 475 thousand tonnes in 1986. Coffee and tea both increased their yield in 1986, coffee rising from 9 865 tonnes to 11 000 tonnes, and tea from about 15 000 tonnes to 15 400 tonnes. It is in respect of beef cattle that we have become worried because of beef shortage. But let it be realised that we are now reaping the adverse effects of the two successive drought seasons (1982-1983). Naturally some cattle owners are trying to



Beef Industry . . . facing the adverse effects of the two successive drought seasons

earnings. Our total earnings from gold, coal, asbestos, nickel, copper and chrome rose from 522,2 million dollars in 1985 to about 568 million dollars up to October 1986, an over 8 per cent increase in value over the same period last year.

One of our most important sectors is that of manufacturing. While in 1985 the sector registered a percentage increase of 11.4 in its volume of production over 1984, the rise could not be sustained in 1986 and performance accordingly fell to an estimated level of 3 per cent in real terms. Nevertheless, some sub-sectors continued to do well despite the overall sluggish performance. These sub-sectors were textiles, which experienced a significant expansion of over 30 per cent clothing and footwear, wood and furniture plus food. But output in the paper, milling and stock-feed industries, as well as in transport equipment, was weak. The manufacturing sector was seriously affected by the shortage of foreign currency, thus it experienced severe shortage of raw materials, which in turn created lax capacity along several product lines. This explains the periodic shortages of some essential commodities such as detergent soap, ordinary washing soap, candles, paper, etc.

Under the First Five-Year National Development Plan as much as a total capital amount of one billion three hundred and ninety million dollars is expected to be invested in the manufacturing sector. This is about 20 per cent of the gross capital formation envisaged under the Plan. The investment will be made in the belief that the manufacturing industry is the key sector for the transformation of the Zimbabwean economy, needed to achieve sustained rapid growth and development. Naturally, Government is going to play quite a key role in guiding the process of the envisaged structural changes which must take into account the need for the coordinated integration of our three main sectors, namely, manufac-



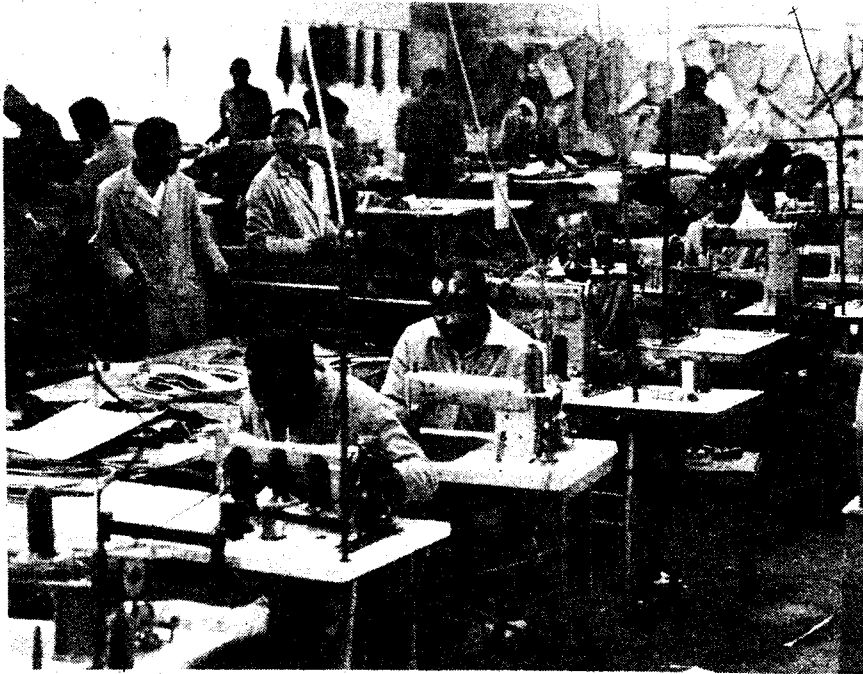
Mining . . . total earnings from gold, coal, asbestos, nickel, copper and chrome rose from 522,2 million dollars in 1985 to 568 million dollars, 1986

turing, agriculture and mining. In the process, it is expected that wage employment will rise from 165 000 workers in 1985 to 200 000 workers in 1986. But for the necessary structural transformation to occur, there must also be qualitative transformation in the skills and the technology applied. Reference has already been made to the need to bolster up our research in science and technology.

Our social services continued to make very good progress in 1986. In the sphere of health, there have been sustained efforts at improving the health of the masses in various areas such as nutrition, with the establishment of Food and Nutrition Management Teams in the provinces, Maternal and Child Health, in respect of which the World Bank Contract involving 52 million dollars has been secured to facilitate the biggest exercise ever in upgrading district hospitals and clinics, Expanded Immunisation Programme, which at 52 per cent has substantially reduced epidemics, Equipment Procurement and Maintenance, which have greatly improved with the completion of four provincial maintenance workshops, and in several other areas including the decentralisation of our phar-

maceutical services. In general, however, the emphasis continues to be placed on primary health care and the thrust in this direction will intensify under the Five-Year Plan.

Education has, as before, remained the major beneficiary under our 1986-1987 budget, with a vote of 562 and a quarter million dollars out of a total budget of 3,6 billion dollars. Its importance thus continues to be recognised by Government. Total enrolment in schools was in 1986 2,8 million children of whom 545 841 were in secondary schools. Enrolment in all the 15 teacher training colleges was 17 259. We can now say that the primary school sector has, in terms of enrolment, stabilised, and in the years to come only marginal increases in annual enrolments can be expected. The secondary school sector will, however, continue to show marked expansion until 1990 when enrolments are expected to stabilise. You will agree that our quantitative approach to education has now succeeded in making it possible for all children to have primary and secondary education. Emphasis now remains to be placed on the quality of the education provided, and this does not just mean improv-



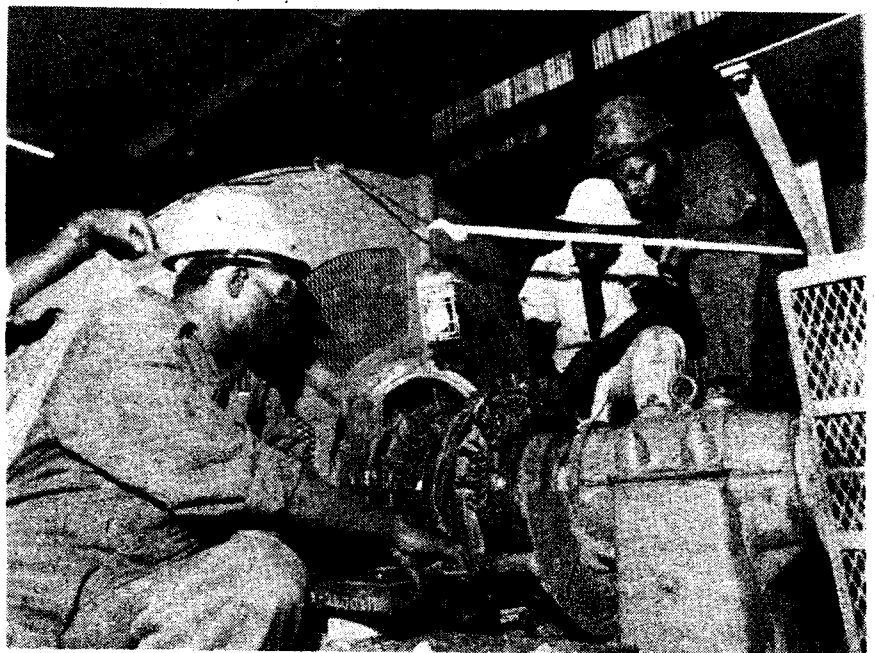
Manufacturing . . . some sub-sectors such as textiles, clothing, and footwear, wood and furniture, and food experienced a significant expansion

ing the quality of teaching and raising passes. It must also mean that the content of the system must be made to relate to the socio-economic environment of Zimbabwe. For historical reasons, the pattern of the present educational system has too heavy an academic bias. Government will accordingly proceed to restructure the system so it can be more realistically oriented to the circumstances of our national life. The new content of the system will thus provide a wide range of technical/vocational subjects in addition to the traditional academic ones. The technical/vocational curriculum would be so determined as to ensure that it accords with the demands of our socio-economic sectors. The University of Zimbabwe has mounted and will continue to mount degree programmes to upgrade the technical/vocational subject teachers to equip them for the new structure. In respect of its own programmes, the University will continue to expand. It is hoped that in 1987 its total student enrolment will exceed seven thousand. The performance of the students was good in 1985 and I hope this record will continue to be upheld.

In my last year's address, I expressed Government's intention to form a single teaching service so that its members can become public servants and come under the same conditions of service as those currently enjoyed by those in the public service. Much work has been done in this regard and the target date for this change to

occur has been set as 1st April, 1987.

Reference has been made to the need for our system of education to have a decidedly technical/vocational bias. Our view is that a student who emerges from the secondary school with some level of practical skills is in for a better position to be serviceable to the community and nation, as well as to himself, than one with purely academic subjects. In the majority of cases, where self-reliance is called for, the "practical" student will fare better than the "academic" one. In the sphere of community development, youth development programmes and cooperatives, where collective projects and enterprises require diversified hand or technical or vocational skills, the products of the new system would fit in well and provide much needed inputs, for the cooperative or club projects underway in various parts of the country, demonstrate a sad lack of even elementary skills, let alone such other aspects as business organisation and financial accounting.



The plan will seek a great measure of localisation of ownership and control of the manufacturing and mining sectors



Sustained efforts at improving the health of the masses

Workers should be a liability to the Nation

Comrades and Friends, the stark reality that faces us in regard to our young people is not so much the lack of education as the lack of job opportunities even after completing their "O" level. This is why, as I said earlier, there is a definite commitment programme encompassing areas with a potential for creating new jobs. But whatever employment opportunities exists or are

created, filling them can only be justified by commitment to productivity. This is the rationale on the strength of which wages are paid. I am fully aware that the persistent upward pressures on consumer prices have eroded the real incomes of the workers. Government has in the past shown its full appreciation of this fact by granting percentage wage rises. There is no reason why there should be a departure from this policy in future. What we, however, find most disturbing is the great incidence of irrespon-

sibility on the part of a large segment of workers which has shown itself by way of indiscipline at work, poor application, laziness, absenteeism, drunkenness, unpunctuality, et cetera.

Whilst Government seeks the welfare of the worker and greatly desires his security, it would be utterly irresponsible for it to seek to protect the lazy and undisciplined worker, for such a worker is a liability to the institution or enterprise for which he works. He is equally a liability to our country and nation. I warn such workers that they will not be tolerated in our system unless they change for the better. They should remember Lenin's saying: "Those who don't work neither shall they eat." On the whole, however, the majority of our workers have worked hard, hence the good performance of our sectors. I say well done to them. They should keep it up and serve as an example to the others.

If I might now refer to the issue of our national security, may I on behalf of Government and on your behalf as the people of Zimbabwe, express my gratitude to all our devoted security forces — the Army, the Air Force, the Police Forces, the Central Intelligence Organisation and the People's Militia for their magnificent efforts in ensuring, as they successfully have done, the peace and tranquillity our nation enjoyed throughout the year. We know that there remained a few areas in which politically motivated dissident and criminal elements caused deaths, committed arson, robberies, rapes, assaults and other acts of harassment. The year has, however, seen a marked decrease in these incidents as some groups of dissidents got routed one after another by the Security Forces. We were glad to notice that some leaders of ZAPU addressed a number of meetings at which they denounced dissidents as a menace to peace and security and appealed to the people to cooperate with the Security Forces. We are also glad that the same leaders have taken up the



Education with a technical/vocational bias will provide youth development programmes and cooperatives with vital inputs



Our devoted Security Forces did a sterling job in ensuring the peace and tranquillity our nation enjoyed throughout the year

theme of political unity as well. I trust that this trend will continue.

On the vital question of political unity between ZANU and ZAPU, all I can say is that some progress has been made, and only two days ago our teams met to examine what next steps we should take in moving forward to concrete unity. Whilst some good ground has been covered, I am afraid there still remains some important area where agreement is yet to be reached. Discussions will naturally continue.

Comrades and Friends, our young country has since Independence maintained excellent relations on either a bilateral or multilateral level with other countries. In our region of Africa, we have continued to be a vigorous member of SADCC, the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa and the Organisation of African Unity. Alongside these regional organisations, we have constantly attended the meetings of the Frontline States and deliberated

with other Heads on matters relating to the peace and security in our region. I am sure most of you agree that the saddest event of the year was the tragic death of our beloved friend, brother and ally, Comrade

Samora Machel, the late President of Mocambique, who died in a plane crash on the 19th of October, 1986. The people of Zimbabwe, across the country, were grief-stricken by this tragedy and paid the man they loved so much



Higher quality Zimbabwean products could make an impact on the various export markets such as SADCC and PTA



... we all agree that Samora is irreplaceable and that his loss shall be felt for a very long time to come ...

most fitting tribute by, among other activities, observing a two-week mourning period. We all agree, I am sure, that Samora is irreplaceable and that his loss shall be felt in our midst for a very long time to come. But I think we all also feel reactivated and indeed very much inspired that the People of Mocambique have found another dynamic leader in Comrade Joaquim Chissano whom they recently elected as President of FRELIMO and hence as President of the People's Republic of Mocambique. On your behalf, I have already congratulated him and wished him well in his new post which is full of challenges.

In respect of the rest of the international community, we have remained very firm and active members of the United Nations, where we have a permanent representative of the ACP in its relationship with the European Economic Community, of the Commonwealth, and of course of the Non-Aligned Movement. You will remember that in August 1986, President Kaunda and I attended the Commonwealth Mini-Summit in London at which we adopted sanctions against South Africa. These sanctions will be implemented soon, but now obviously no longer at the end of December 1986 as earlier expected, because our task force charged with the duty of coor-

inating various relevant aspects and areas still needs a little more time to complete its tasks. I shall, as soon as this is done, announce the sanctions commencement date. In the meantime, may I ask you, in all seriousness, to gear yourselves for the difficult times ahead of us. As a member of the Commonwealth, Zimbabwe must be seen to be playing its own part in support of the struggle for liberation in both South Africa and Namibia.

None of us is in any doubt that the most important event in Zimbabwe during 1986 was our hosting of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. The Conference was acclaimed as a resounding suc-



The resoundingly successful Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement ... The most important event in Zimbabwe during 1986



In the context of the OAU, we have continued to give support to SWAPO, ANC, PAC, UDF and other progressive forces fighting for the overthrow of Apartheid

cess and we shall continue to feel greatly honoured that Zimbabwe has been elected Chairman of this great Organisation for the next three years. We all played our part in our various ways to ensure the Summit's success. Once again, thanks for the part you played towards that success. In my capacity as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have since September sent two messages to General-Secretary Gorbachev and also two to President Reagan on the question of nuclear disarmament and the suspension of nuclear tests, entreating them to heed our call as contained in the Harare Appeal on Disarmament. Similarly, on the Palestinian question and the current persecution and harassment of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by Israel and other forces, we recently initiated a Resolution in the Security Council, which was passed without a veto, condemning the repressive campaign taking place.

Our own international stance on the colonial question has always remained consistent. Hence our unwavering support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause, and the support we have continued to give, in the context of the OAU, to SWAPO, in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia, and to the ANC, PAC, UDF and other progressive forces

fighting for the overthrow of the evil apartheid system and the creation in South Africa of a democratic political order based on majority rule and one-man one-vote. I wish to express my great appreciation to our whole community and to well-motivated groups and individuals abroad for the tremendous support given to the South African Liberation Fund which has been growing by leaps and bounds. The generous financial contributions demonstrate our full commitment to the ideals of freedom, justice and peace, and our desire, if not resolve, to see them prevail in South Africa as they do in our own country.

As we stand poised to celebrate New Year, perhaps we might also undertake a little ex-



amination of our conscience to establish the correctness and morality of our actions in 1987. You may be a member of the Public Service or of the Security Forces or of the Teaching Profession or of a Parastatal body or of the Private Sector, working either in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing or Construction, or you may be a self-employed practitioner or craftsman, or you could be a student or a sportsman. The question I would want you to ask yourself is whether in your role you did your best for your country, for your establishment, institution, organisation, team, family and relatives. I am sure Schoolboy Tinago will proudly

say "Yes I did". We are proud of him. So are we proud of all others who yielded more good work in 1986 than in 1985, plus, of course, those of our many students who passed their exams with or without distinctions. We are all proud of them!

We all agree that our NATION did its best. May we continue always to do better and better in all spheres of our national endeavour, especially in the context of our First Five-Year National Development Plan as we enter the second year of the Plan period from July on.



Forward with the Second Year of the First Five-Year National Development Plan!

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**Pamberi neGore reChipiri
rehurongwa hokutanga hokuvaka
nokupindura nyika!**

* * * * *

**Phambili lomnyaka wesibili
wokwakha lokuguqula ilizwe!**

* * * * *

Mashoko eMutungamiri weHurumende VaComrade R.G. Mugabe Egore Idzva ra 1987.

Ndiri pano zvakare kukutaurirai nezve kupera kwegore range riine zviitiko zvaka-siyana-siyana. Ndichaedza kurondedzera kubudirira nekusabudirira kwatakaita mugore iri ndichijekesa kuti zvimhinga-mupinyi zvatakawana zvakonzerwa nei.

Sezvamunoziva, rwendo rwegutsaruzhinji haruna kuti twasa asi munowanika zviitiko zvakawanda zvimwe zvinovhiringa magariro evanhu. Ndinoda kuti tinyatso-ongorora kuti nei zvimwe zvinangwa zveupfumi nemagariro zvakabudirira zvimwe zvikatadza kubudirira. Asi ndisati ndaita izvi, ndinoda kutsinhira kuti sebato ririkutonga, pamwe nehurumende, sevanhu vane gwara, kubudirira kunobva mukuronga gwara rezvido zvevanhu, vanhu vachitevedza zvinangwa zvegware iri musangano uchitungamirira vanhu kuti vasabude mugwara.

Ndiri pagwara remusangano, zvirongwa zvinenge zvatarwa nemusangano zvinofanira kutevedzerwa munezveupfumi nemagariro evanhu kuti tienderere mberi. Sezvandinogarotaura, kubvira pakaitwa musangano we Congress muna Nyamavhuvhu gore ra1984 pakatarwa zvirongwa kwete zvegware remusangano chete asi zvese zvekubudirira kwemagariro nezveupfumi zvichibata kwese-kwese izvo zvaka-sviitswa kuhurumende kuti itevedze zvinangwa izvi kana yazviongorora nekuzvibvumira.

Hurumende ndiyo inotevedza zvinagwa nezvirongwa zvinenge zvabva kumusangano. Zvirongwa zvemakore mashanu ekutanga ebu-



diri, zvakabva kubato redu nekuvanhu vari mumadzikomiti anoti *village, ward, district ne-province*. Maprovince akarongawo zvinangwa zvavo zvemakore mashanu ekutanga ebudiro ndokusvitsa kuhurumende kuti zvisanganiswe muzvirongwa zvenyika. Bazi roga roga rakarongawo zvinangwa zvaro zvakasvitswawo kuhurumende vachitevedza masevenzero avo. Izvi ndizvo zvakaite kuti zvirongwa zvenyika, zveumusangano nezveHurumende zvakabva muruzhinji rwevanhu.

Zvirongwa zvemakore mashanu ekutanga ebudiro zvakatanga muna Kukunguru kwapera makore matanhatu ekuzvitonga apo pakapera makore matatu ekusandura zvinhu tabva muku-zvitonga. Zvirongwa izvi zvinoita kuti magariro nezveupfumi zvinyatso tevedzwa mugwara redu regutsaruzhinji nemagariro akanaka. Kutigwara remushandirapamwe negutsaruzhinji ribudirire, pano-fanira kuti ruzhinji rwevanhu rwuve namasimba ekuzvisevenzera. Vanofanira kuve ivo varidzi veupfumi.

Kana vanhu vave kuzvisevenzera vanokwanisa kushandisa mukoho wavo kusimudzira nyika vachidya zvedikita ravo. Parizvino masimba ehupfumi ari mumaoko evabva kure, vanove vasvetasimba. Hurongwa hwebudiro yemakore mashanu hunechinangwa chokuti masimba ezveupfumi ave mumaoko eruzhinji rwevanhu.

Chirongwa chebudiro yokutanga yemakore mashanu icho chiri kutevedzwa chine zvinangwa zvekusimudzira magariro evanhu nechikamu chinoita makumi maviri nesere kubva muzana (28 percent) pamakore mashanu kana kuti zvikamu zvishanu kubva muzana pagore rega-rega, (5 percent). Tinokumbirwa kuti munhu wegawega posepose paano-sevenza ashande zvineimba kuti zvirongwa izvi zvibudirire kusvika patakananga muna Chikumi mugore ra1991.

Chinangwa chezvirongwa izvi ndechekuti munhu wese asevenze zvinesimba kudarika zvatakaita kubva 1985 kusvika 1986. Ngati-regei kukanganwa kuti vana vari-



Vanhu vanofanira kuronga mhuri dzavanogona kuchengeta. Ava vana vanoenda kufundo dzevadiki vasati vatangisa chikoro. Asi izvi zvinoda mari

kuberekwa vakawanda nesu vakuru tinoda kurarama, kwete kurarama chete asi tinofanira kudya, kuita hutano hwakanaka, kuwana chekufambisa, kuwana zvekupfeka zvakanakwana, kuwana pekugara nezvimwewo zvakadaro. Asi tichikwanisawo kudzidza neku-dzidziswa zvinhu zvakasiyana-siyana. Saka apa tinotaura ne-huwandu hwezvinhu nemaitiro ekukwiridzira magariro eruzhinji rwevanhu, kunyanya vagari vemumaruwa. Saka nyaya yekubereka kwedu ihuru nokuti kuzvara kunofanira kupindirana nemagariro evanhu panguva yega-yega yatinege tiri.

Tinofanira kusevenza sevanhu vemutemo vanechinangwa nokuti vagari vazhinji vemumaruwa vari-kutambudzika nekugara munzvimbo dzine ivhu risina hupfumi umo mavakaiswa nevapambe-pfumi. Muchirongwa chemakore mashanu ivhu rinofanira kuenda mumaoko evanhu kuti vashandise nzvimbo dzavanenge vapihwa zvinesimba vaine hutungamiriri hwakasimba. Zvakare pachave nekuchengetedzwa kwevhu pamwe nezvisikwa. Kuchengetedzwa uku kukuru mumagariro edu.

Gore rakapera rakava nezvirongwa zvekuti mudunhu rega-rega muve nenzvimbo dzemafuro

ezvipfuwo, pekurima, nenzvimbo dzemasango akachengetedzwa. Ichi chirongwa chekuvaka nekusimudzira nzvimbo dzemumaruwa chichaenderera mberi mugore ra-1987. Basa guru rakaitwa neve DDF mukukwiridzira migwagwa yemumaruwa kwete kuvaka migwagwa iyi bedzi asi nekuisa tara imwe yacho, rinofanira kurumbidzwa.

Magariro emumaruwa arikuchinja nekuvakwa kurikuitwa munzvimbo dzirikusimudzirwa kuve dzemabhizimusi (Growth Points). Kuiswa kwemvura yakanaka yekunwa mumaruwa chimwe chidanho chikuru chekurerutsira madzimai mukukwiridzira hutano nemagariro evanhu vemumaruwa. Chiro-



Kuiswa kwemvura yakanaka yekunwa mumaruwa chidanho chikuru chekurerutsira madzimai mukukwiridzira hutano nemagariro evanhu

ngwa ichi chinofanira kukuridzirwa kuti chienderere mberi pamwe nekuvaka madhamu emvura yekurimisa nekushandisa. Ndinofara zvikuru nebasa rakaitwa pamadhamu anoti, Sebakwe, neMwenje ayo akatopera kuvakwa neayo achiri kuvakwa anoti: Mazvikadeyi, Bangazaani, Clifton neManyuchi ayo asati apera.

Kuti tichengetedze miti nemasango edu magetsi anofanira kuiswa mumaruwa. Pane kodzero yekuti magetsi asvike kumaruwa nekuvakwa kurikuitwa dzimba dzezvi-



Kongresi yakaitwa muna Nyamavhuvhu gore ra1984 yakatara gwara regutsaruzhinji. Vanhu vanofanira kutevedza gwara iri kuti zvinangwa zveHurumende zvibudirire. Vamwe vevakabva mumatunhu kuuya kuKongiresi



Musevenzi anofanira kuwana mugove wakakodzera pabasa rake rakanaka

dhinha. Chirongwa chemagariro evanhu muchinangwa chemakore mashanu ndechekukwiridzira magariro emumaruwa, muminda mirefu, mumigodhi nemumapuzazi. Muchinangwa chemagariro muchada Bhiri rioni yemadhora ne mamirioni makumi mana — zvinove zvikamu gumi neshanu pazana (15 per cent) zvemari yehupfumi hwezvirongwa zvacho zvese.

Kuti zvinangwa izvi zvibudirire vanhu vanofanira kutsvagirwa mabasa nokuti vanhu vakasasevenza nokuwanda kwatiri kuita vanodyei? Kuti munhu anzi munhu kudya. Vanhu vakazvishandira vanokwanisa kuzvitsvagira chikafu, nekuchengeta hama dzakawanda dzatinogara nadzo.

Chirongwa chemakore mashanu chinezvinangwa zvekutsvagira vanhu mabasa. Mukuzadzisa chinangwa chemabasa pane mabhiri rioni manomwe anezana nemakumi maviri anezvitanhatu zvema miriyoni emadhora, makumi mana ane zvinomwe kubva muzana (47 per cent) zvemari iyi zvichange zviri munezvekurima, mumigodhi, nemumabasa uku kugadzirwa kwezvinhu zvine zviro ngwa zvekutsvagira vanhu basa.

Kukura kwehupfumi hakungomirira huwandu hwekugadzirwa kwezvinhu asi pagore negore hunyanzvi hwezvinhu izvi hunofanira kubudirirawo. Saka hunyanzvi nehuwandu hwezvatinogadzira hunoita kuti tikakavadzane mukutengeserana nedzimwe nyika dzata-kavakidzana nadzo. Kugadzirwa kwemuchina nekubudirira kwezvinhu neruzivo chinangwa chinofanira kukurudzirwa, vanhuwo vachiongorora kuti zvirikuitwa nemazvo here.

tibetsera kuti tikwanise kubhadhara zvikwereti zvedu, kunyika dzekunze.

Tikatarisa kutengeserana kwatakaita gore ra1986 kunofadza zviku. Mugore ra1985 takatengesa mari inodarika mazana maviri ane makumi masere aneina dzemamirioni emadhora, inove inokarirwa kukwira muna 1986 kusvika mazana matanhatu ane makumi matatu nematatu emamirioni emadhora. Chikwereti chedu che



"Pamberi nekuchengeta mombe dzenyama" anodaro Mutungamiri weHurumende

Tinofanira kuve nezvinhu zvatinotengesa zvakanwanda senhengo dze SADCC, PTA, ACP neve EEC. Chirongwa chemakore mashanu chine chinangwa chekutengesa zvakanwanda kudarika zvatinotenga kubva kunyika dzekunze. Kana vanhu vanogadzira zvinhu vakaenderera mberi neku-gadzira zvakanwanda nevemumigodhi nezvirimwa tinokwanisa kutengesawo zvakanwanda, tichikwanisa kuwana mari yekunze yatitotenga nayo.

Chirongwa chemakore mashanu chinezvinangwa zvekukuridzira zvinhu zvakaite sechikafu, zvipeko, zvinogadzirwa nematehwe nemiti. Tikakwanisa kugadzira nekutengesawo zvakanwanda zvino-



Mabasa ekugadzira zvinhu anofanira kukwiridzirwa kupinda makore maviri apfuura kuti tigotengeserana nedzimwe nyika

mazana maviri ane makumi mashanu emamirioni emadhora chemuna 1985 chichapedzwa chesetove nemugove wemakumi mana emamirioni emadhora muna 1986. Kufamba kwemari kwakadzikira

namazana maviri ane makumi mashanu nemairi emamirioni emadhora muna 1985, kwakavewo nekushaikwa kwe makumi mana emamirioni emadhora muna 1986. Maererano nekubhadharwa kwezvikwereti kwakararidza mugove wezana nemakumi manomwe nemashanu emamirioni emadhora

ikadzika kubva pazviuru makumi masere neimwe kusvika pazviuru makumi manomwe mugore ra 1986. Zvisinei fodya yakakwirira kubva pazviuru zana nezvitanhatu kusvika pazviuru zana rinegumi neina zvamatanani mugore ra 1986, zvichipa mari isati yambowanikwa yakaita mazana mana ane mami-

rioni matatu emadhora. Ndino-tenda varimi vese nekushinga kwavakaita nokuti vakashingirira nekushaika kwemvura kwaivepo.

Kurimwa kweshuga kwakakwirira nezviuru mazana mana nemakumi matanhatu ane shanu muna 1985 kusvika pazviuru mazana mana nemakumi manomwe ane shanu ematani muna 1986. Mukoho wekofi nemasamba zvakakwirawo muna 1986. Kofi yakakwira kubva pazviuru zvipfumbamwe zvinemazana masere anemakumi matanhatu neshanu kusvika pazviuru gumi neimwe. Masamba akakwira kubva pazviuru gumi neshanu kusvika pazviuru gumi neshanu nemazana mana. Kushaika kwemombe dzenyama kwave kuda kunetsa. Asi izvi zvakanzerwa nekushaika kwakaita mvura mugore ra 1982 na 1983 nokuti mafuro akashaya mvura yekukudza sora.

Vamwe vachengeti vemombe vave kuuraya mombe dzavo muchivande vasingaendese kwadzinourayirwa kuCold Storage, vasingazive kuti ndiyo bedzi nzvimbo inobvumirwa nehurumende yakafanana nekunotengeswa chibage nedonje.

Gore rino rakatanga nekusanaya kwemvura zvakanaka asi ndinekariro yokuti vanhu vachakwanisa kurima zvisinei kuti dzimwe mbeswa hadzichaita zvakanaka. Kudzikira kwemitengo yezvicherwa zvemumigodhi kusara kwe Goridhe, kunyika dzekunze kwatintengesera zvirikuderedza mari yekunze yatinofanira kuwana. Tinofara kuti Goridhe yakawani-kwazve kudunhu reBindura neChegutu zvinove zvichakuridzira kucherwa kwedombo iri zvichiunzawo mafi yekunze yakawanda. Zvicherwa zvinoti goridhe, marasha, asbestos, nickel, copper nechrome zvakaunza mari kubva pamazana mashanu ane makumi maviri nembiri nezvikamu zviviri zvemamiriyoni emadhora muna 1985 kusvika pamazana mashanu ane makumi matanhatu ane sere munaGumiguru 1986.



Ivhu nezvirimo inhaka yeruzhinji, naizvozvo hupfumi hwakaita se Goride, Ndarama, nezvimwe zvakadaro zvichasimudzirwa kuti tiwane mari yekunze mukuzvitengeswa kwazvinotwa. Hurumende ndiyo inoona kuti zvinotengeswa seyi zvakare yakatovumba kambani iyi inonzi Mining Marketing Corp kuti zvese zvicherwa zvitengeswe mari yacho ichidzoka munq munyika

mugore ra 1985. Mugore ra 1986 munokarirwa kuti pachange pasina mugove kana kushaikwa kwemari zvinoreva kuti zvinenge zviripakati nepakati.

Izvi zvinofadza nekusafadza asi zvichiratidza kuti hupfumi hwedu hwakamira sei muzvirongwa zvese, zvaiswa pamwechete. Nyaya yezvirimwa yakakwirira nezvikamu makumi matatu kubva muzana (30 per cent) mugore ra 1985 asi izvi zvakadzikira muna 1986 nekushaikwa kwemvura munzvimbo dzakaita sedzekumadokero, kumadodzanyemba, kumabvazuva neku-chamhembe. Kurimwa kwedonje kwakadzika kubva pamazana maviri ane makumi mapfumbamwe aneshanu mugore ra 1985 kusvika mazana maviri ane makumi mana nesere muna 1986, chibage chikadzika kubva pami-rioni inezvisere kusvika pami-rioni inezvikamu zvitatanhatu, mhunga



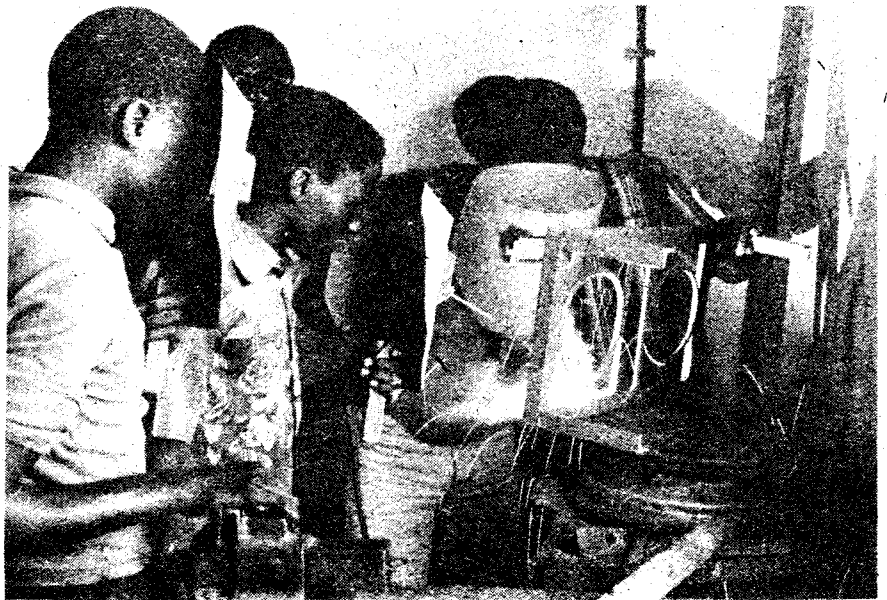
Fodya ndechimwe chezviri-mwa-icho chikuunza mari yekunze yakawanda. Muma-kore arikutevera varimi varikukuridzirwa kurimawo mbewu dzinounza mari (Cash Crops)

Zvichiratidza kukwira kwezvikamu zvisere kubva muzana (8 per cent) panguva imwechete yomuna 1985.

Bazi rekugadzirwa kwezvinhu rakakosha zvikuru. Bazi iri rakave nekukwira kwezvikamu gumi nemwe zvinezvikamu zvina (11,4%) muna 1984 asi kukwira uku kwakadzikira nezvikamu zvitatu kubva muzana (3%) muna 1986. Zvisinei vamwe vakaramba vachiita zvakankana mukugadzira zvinhu zvakasiyana-siyana. Vagadziri vema-chira, mbatya, mapuranga, bhutsu nechikafu vakakwira nezvikamu makumi matatu kubva muzana. Asi vagadziri vema pepa, vagaisi vehupfu hwekudya nehwezvipfuwo nezvekufambisa mumigwagwa zvakadzikira. Vagadziri vezvinhu vakanyanyonetswa nekushaikwa kwemari yekunze yatinotenga nayo, naizvozvo vakashaya zvinhu zvavanogadzirisira nazvo. Ndizvo zvakaite kuti zvimwe zvinhu zvinoti sipo, yekugezesa neyekuwachisa mbatya, makenduru nema pepa zvishomeke munyika.

Muzvirongwa zve kutanga zve makore mashanu, bhirioni imwe chete ine mamiriyoni mazana matatu nemakumi mapfumbamwe emadhora ichange iri mukugadzirwa kwezvinhu. Ichi chikamu makumi maviri kubva muzana zvemari yezvirongwa zvenguva iyi. Izvi zvakaitewa nokuti bazi rokugadzirwa kwezvinhu ndiwo musimbotti wehupfumi nekubudirira kwenyika. Hurumende ichatungamirira munezvekugadzirwa kwezvinhu muzvirimwa nezvemumigodhi. Izvi zvinetariro yekuwanisa vanhu mabasa kubva pazviuru mazana maviri evashandi muna 1986. Kutipave nekubudirira nekuchinjwa kwezvinhu panodiwa fundo neruzivo rwekugadzirwa kwezvinhu zvitsva. Bazi remagariro evanhu rakabudirira mugore ra 1986. Munyaya dzezveutano makava nekubudirira kwehutsanana hweruzhinji rwevanhu munezvekudya, kuberekwa nekuchengetedza hutano hwevana vadiki.

Bato reBhanghi repasi rose



Ngatidzidzisanei kuti tizviriritire



Kuti Zimbabwe ibudirira vanhu vanofanira kusevenza vari mumishandira pamwe. Mushandira pamwe wekuMarondera

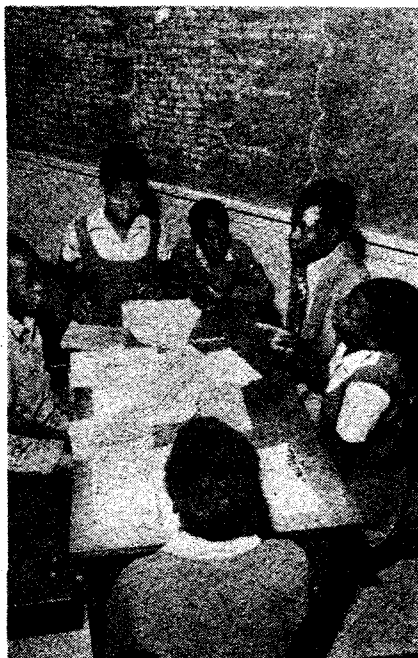
(World Bank) rakaisa mari inoita makumi mashanu nemairi emamiriyoni emadhora mukukwiridzira zvipatara zvemumarwa nekudzivirira zvirwere nehutano hwezvinoshandiswa muzvipatara. Izvi zvakaite kuti mishonga isvike kuvanhu. Kuchengetedzwa nekudzivirira zvirwere zvevana chimwe chezvinangwa zvechirongwa chemakore mashanu.

Nyaya yedzidzo yaramba irimberi mugore ra 1986 kusvika 1987. Mari inokwana chikamu chimwe kubva muzvina chemamiriyoni matatu anematanhatu emadhora chakaiswa mukukwiridzira

fundo yevanhu. Muna 1986 vana vanga vari muzvikoro vange vari mamiriyoni mairi ane zvikamu zvisere, asi, zviuru mazana mashanu ane makuni mana nevashanu, mazana masere ane makuni mana nemumwe (545 841) vari muzvikoro zvesekondari.

Zvikoro gumi nezvishanu zvino dzidzisa vadzidzisi zvanga zvine zviuru gumi nevasere, mazana maviri anemakumi mashanu nevapfumbamwe (17 259) evadzidzisi vanodzidzira.

Kudzidza kwevana vemuma Sekondari kucharamba kuchikuri-



Vana vanofanirwa kudzidziswa zvinovabatsira kwete chete dzidzo yemabhuku pasina ruzivo rwekugadzirwa kwezviro. Bazi redzidzo ndiro rine mari yakawanda iyo Hurumende inoparadza. Gore rino vana vari muzvikoro vanopfuura mamirioni maviri

dzirwa kusvika gore ra1990, panokarirwa kuti nzvimbo dzezvikoro dzinenge dzava kukwanirana nevana.

Ndinofunga kuti munobvumawo kuti iyezvino vana vose vave kudzidza muzvikoro zvidiki nezvikuru. Chasara iyezvino kukwiridzira dzidzo yevana. Izvi hazvirevi kungodzidzisa vana chete aiwa, asi fundo yacho inofanira kuenderana netariro yekusimudzira nyika munezveupfumi nemagariro evanhu veZimbabwe. Dzidzo yatinyo parizvino haina kuti twasa. Hurumende ichaedza kuti dzidzo yevana inange hupenyu hwedu! Vana vanofanira kudzidziswa zvakangana nokugadzirwa kwezvinhu munyika kwete kungodzidza zvemabhuku zvisingapindure zvinhu kuti tienderere mberi.

Yunivhesiti yeZimbabwe icharamba ichikwiridzira kuti ive nedzidzo yepamusoro-soro kuti vadzidzisi vave neruzivo rwakakodzera. Mugore ra1987 munetariro yekuti vafundi vepaYunivhesiti vachadarika zviuru zvinomwe. Vana vose vaidzidza apa vakaita zvakanaka mugore ra1985 saka

pane tariro yekuti zvicharamba zvakadaro.

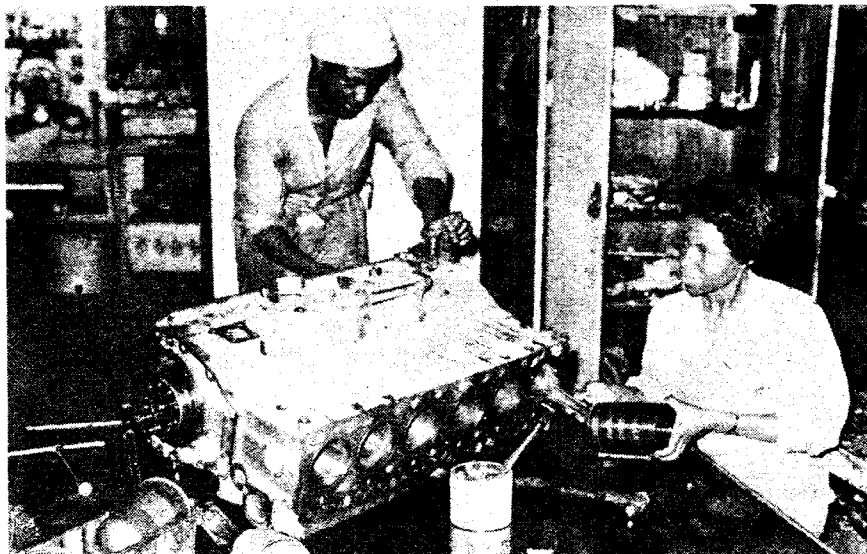
Muzvirongwa zvekusimudzira vana vechidiki panofanira kuve nemushandirapamwe kuti vanhu vavisevenzere vachidya mukoho wedikita ravo. Hurumende ine zvina-ngwa pamakore mashanu zvekusimudzira dzidzo yavana nekuvatsvagira mabasa. Asi ivo vanhu vanofanira kuzvipira kuti vasevenze zvinesimba. Ndinoziva kuti mitengo yezvinhu yakakwira.

dzisingauye kumabasa neku-dhakwa, vamwe vachinonoka, vamwe vachiita misikanzwa yakasiyana-siyana.

Izvi zvinodzosa hurumende kumashure muzvirongwa zvayo. Hurumende haikwanise kuchengeta vasevenzi vakadai. Ndinoda kuva- taurira kuti vanofanira kuchera kakomba pasi vachiti handichazviita. Vanofanira kuziva kuti murume ainzi Lenin akati "Asingashande haadye". Zvisinei



Dzidzo yevana vedu inofanira kusanganisira ruzivo rwekulta basa nemawoko avo Hurumende inozviziya ndosaka yanga ichikwidza mari dzinotambirwa nevanhu kuti vakwanise kuzviriritira. Hurumende icharamba ichiita saizvozvo. Asi kune dzimwe tsimbe dzine misikanzwa hazvo vashandi vazhinji vakaita zvakanaka mumabasa avo. Ndinoti kwavari makorokoto ndinotenda ngavarambe vakadaro. Vanofanira kuve mifananidzo kunetsimbe kuti dzigodzidzawo



Vamwe vevechidiki avo varikudzidzira mabasa emaoko zvisineyi kuti mukomana kana musikana nokuti ruzivo rwepamusoro runokosha mukugadzirwa kwezvinhu

zvinoita vamwe.

Panyaya yekuchengetedzwa kwenyika nemitemo ndinotenda zvikuru vachengetedzi verunyararo vanoti mapurisa, masoja, nevachengetedzi vezvemuchadenga. Tino vatenda nekufichengetedza kwavakaita gore rose rakapera. Tinoziya kuti kune dzimwe nzvimbo dzine vapanduki vari kuuraya povo, vachiba muzvitoro, kupisa mabhazi vachiparadza hupfumi hwenyika. Izvi zvava kudzikira nokuti vazhinji vavo vari kubatwa nevachengetedzi verunyararo. Ndinofara kuti vamwe vatungamiriri veZAPU vakamira pamberi pepovo vachishoropodza vapanduki ava nemaitiro avo. Zvinofadza zvikuru kuti vamwe vatungamiriri vanofarira kuti tibatane sevanhu vevhu rimwe chete.

Panyaya hombe yezvemato ngerwo enyika nekubatana kweZANU (PF) neZAPU, ndingati zvirikufamba. Takagara pasi tichironga kuti tingabatane sei. Chero zvazvo takabvumirana munezvakanwanda munedzimwe nhauro dzakasara dzatisati tape-dza. Izvi zvinoreva kuti ticharamba tichikurukura.

Hama neshamwari, nyika yedu yakabatana nenyika dzakawana dzekunze kubvira patakawanda kuzvitonga kuzere. Munyika dzatakavakidzana nadzo isu tiri muzvikwata zve SADCC, PTA ne-OAU. Takaita misangano yakawanda nenyika idzi nedzimwe dziri kure kuti tichengetedze runyararo kuno kuchamhembe kweAfrika.

Ndine chokwadi chokuti munobvumirana neni kuti njodzi hombe yakarwadza yatakaona rufu rwa-Comrade Samora, mukoma, shamwari nehama yedu, uyo akafa musi wa19 Gumiguru 1986 nendege yavo yakadonhera munyika yevadzanyiriri vekuSouth Africa. Murume uyu akachemwa zvikuru muno munyika. Takapedza masvondo maviri tichimuchema tisingataure zvinhu zvizhinji zvaka-itika panguva yerufu rwake.

Munobvuma kuti Samora haachadzoka saka ticharamba tichi-



Mutungamiri wakasarudzwa nebato reFRELIMO neruzhinji rwevanhu veMozambique vaComrade Chissano

Ndinofunga kuti munozviziva kuti ini nomutungamiriri weku-Zambia takaenda kumusangano weCommonwealth wakaitirwa ku-London uko kwatakabvumirana kusatengeserana nenyika yeSouth Africa. Kusatengeserana uku kuchaitika pasati papera nguva yakareba. Izvi zvangomiswa nezvimwe zvirongwa zvinofanirwa kuitwa. Ndichakuudza musi watinotanga kana zvirongwa izvi zvapera. Ndinokukumbirai kuti mugare makagadzirira kuipa kwezvinhu mune ramangwana. Sezvo tiri vebato reCommonwealth, tinofanirwa kuonekwa tichibatsira murusununguko rwevanhu veku South Africa neNamibia. Hapana munhu angarega kufara kuti chinhu chikuru chakaitika muna 1986 kuronga nekubudirira kwegungano renyika dzisina kwadzakarerekerwa (NAM) uyo wakaitirwa muno. Ticharamba tichifara zvakare chiremekedzo chikuru kuti Zimbabwe yakaitwa mubati wechigaro wegungano iri kwemakore matatu ano-

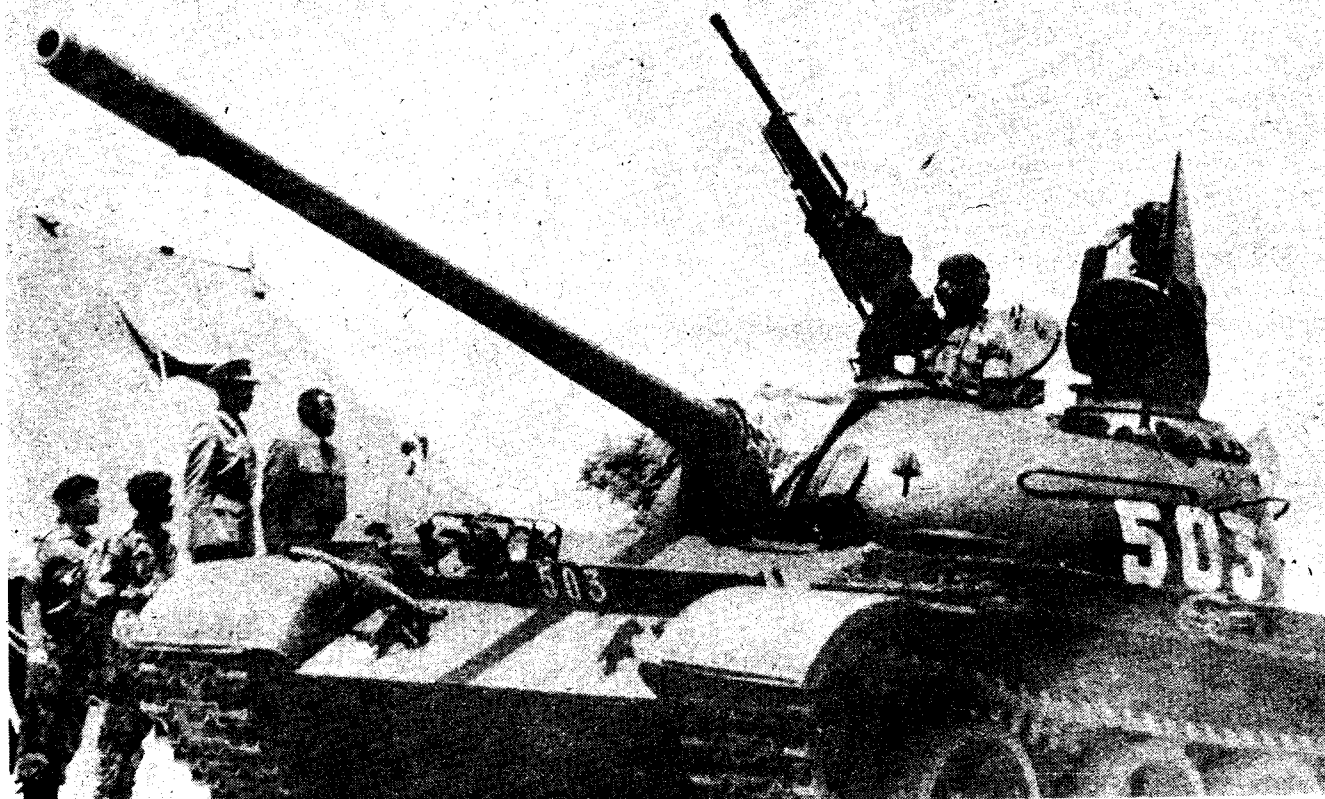


Kubatana nekushanda zvakasimba tiri pamwe chete ndiko kunounza kugara kunorunyararo, kubudirira kwenyika nesuwo mumabasa, nemumamisha kune avo vanorima mumaruwa

ngomuchema. Asi tinofara nokuti vanhu vekuMozambique vakasarudza mumwe mutungamiri anegwara akananga zvido zvevanhu Comrade Joaquim Chissano rimwe gamba guru muhondo yavo yerusununguko. Ndakamukorokotedza, pachangu nemiwo kuti atore chigaro ichi nokushinga kuti arambe achiita zvido zvevanhu.

tevera. Ndakanyora tsamba ndichikumbira mukuru weAmerica neweUSSR kuti varege kushandisa zvombo zvavo zvinouraya zvenuclear uye zvinoparadza. Izvi ndakazviita tichitevedza zvatakanga taronga zvekuchengetedza runyararo pasi rose.

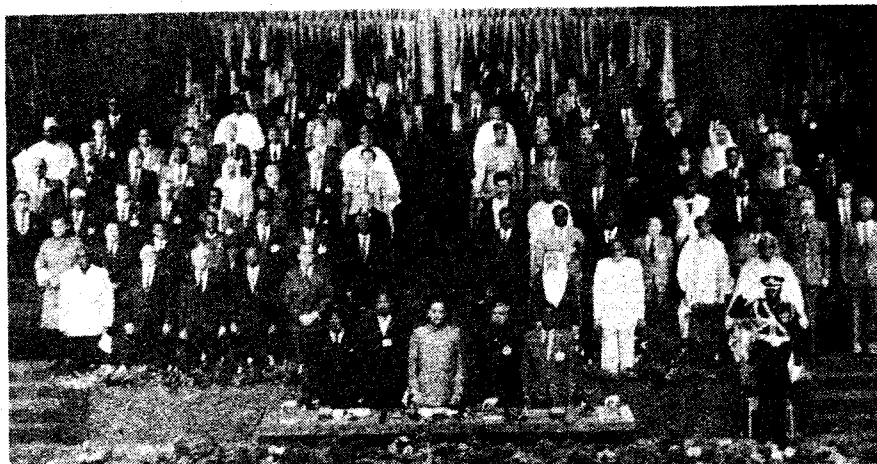
Takanyorawo tichishoropodza kudzvanyirirwa kuri kuitwa vanhu



Mauto edu akashanda zvakasimba mugore rapfuura, mukudzivirira nyika, kuchengetedza nzira ye Beira uko tinoda kupfuudza zvese izvo tinotengesa kunze nekutengawo. Kuchengeta runyararo munyika zvakare nekurwisana nevapanduki mune dzimwe nzvimbo munyika

vePLO vanofanira kuwana nyika yavo. Gwara redu rezvema-tongerwo enyika richaramba rakadaro kuti tinochemba pamwechete nevamwe vedu vakadzvanyirirwa. Ticharamba tichikurudzira vanhu ve PLO tiri pasi pe OAU. Ndino-tenda kunzwisisa kwevanhu ve-muno muZimbabwe nekupa no-mwoyo wavo wese mari kuvanhu vekuSouth Africa vakadzvanyirirwa. Chido chakadai chinoratidza kunzwisisa mukuchema nevamwe vedu vakadzvanyirirwa.

Tamirira kufarira gore idzva, ngatizive zvinangwa zvedu zvegore rino. Ungave museveni we-hurumende, mupurisa, musoja, mudzidzisi kana chero kwaunosevenza, mukurima, mukugadzira zvinhu, mukuvaka kana kuti uno-zvisevenzera kana kuti uri mwana wechikoro kana mutambi webhora. Mubvunzo wandinoda kubvunza ndewekuti wakaita here zvawaifanira kuitira nyika yako, gungano rako, mhuri yako, bhizimisi rako, kana hama dzako.



Musangano Mukuru wechisere weNAM wakapa Zimbabwe neMutungamiri weHurumende Comrade R.G. Mugabe kuve sachigaro wesangano renyika dzisina kwadzakarerekera kwemakore matatu arikutevera

Ndine chokwadi kuti Langton Schoolboy Tinago anoti 'Hongu ndakaita'. Tinodada naye sezvatinaita kune avo vakaita basa rakanaka mugore ra1986 kudarika muna 1985. Nevana vezvikoro vakabudirira vese tinodada navo. Tose tinobvuma kuti vanhu vakaedza kuita zvavanokwanisa. Ngatiedzei kuramba tichiita zva-

kanaka kudarika zvatanga tichiita munezvinhu zvese kunyanya zvechirongwa chemakore mashanu ave kupinda mugore repiri.

Pamberi negore rechipiri reku-shandura zvinhu nekubudirira kwenyika.

Umbiko Womnyaka Omutsha WoMkhokheli kaHulumende



UMkhokheli kaHulumende akhipha umbiko wake wokhuphawula umnyaka omutsha

Umkhokheli kaHulumende uComrade R.G. Mugabe wakhipha umbiko wakhe womnyaka omutsha kumsakazo wewayilesi laku television. Kumbiko wenkokheli yesizwe amanyathelo elizwe le Zimbabwe okweminyaka emihlanu elandelayo abekwa sobala. Umkhokheli kaHulumende wathi:

Ngilapha njalo ngikhuluma kini ekucineni komnyaka obulezenzakalo ezinengi. Ngizazama ukuthi ngilikhokhele emzileni wayo nxa siwulandela sikhangelela amanyathelo okuya phambili aqakathekileyo elizwe kunye lezikhubekiso ezokwenzela ukuthi siwuphawule. Njengoba lingabe selinanzelele, uhambo lwesizwe kalungeke luhlale lulula, ngoba kanengi luphawulwa yizinto ezilukhuni,

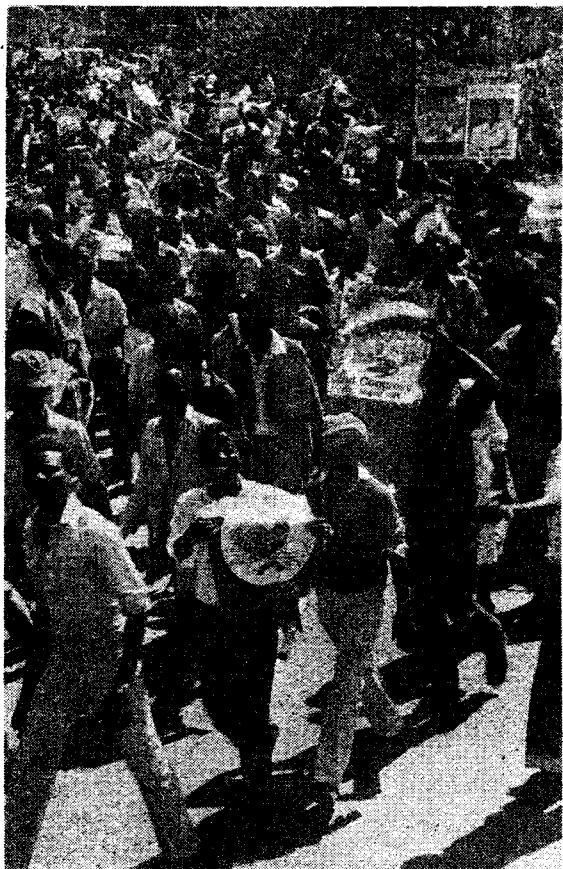
lezo izenzakalo ezingeke zaziwa zingakenzeki ezimayelana lempilo yethu singabantu loba njenge sizwe. Angithi phela umutsho othi okuhloswe ngumuntu uNkulunkulu uyakuphuthisa uqinisekile.

Mhlawumbe ngingatshiya ukulandisa ngezinto jikelele ngibalise ngokugcweleyo imisebenzi yethu sibili eyomnyaka ka 1986, sizabona kamhlophe ukuthi kungani, ngesinye isandla, ezinye zezinhloso lamathamba ethu afezwa kubekanti, ngakwesinye, amanye ehlula. Kodwa ngingakazami ukukhangelela ukuthi sasebenza njani kuzigaba kwezenotho lenhlalakahle ngifisa ukuqonqosela ukuthi, silibandla elibusayo njalo singuHulumende njalo njengoba siyilizwe elilezi-nhloso, inkolo yethu yikuthi indlela engcono kuľazozonke

yentuthuko yileyo esetshenzwa ndawonye njalo lakundawo ngendawo.

Osekutshiwo yilokhu kithi yikhuphathisa okuqoqiweyo kwelizwe lethu lonke emsebenzini wokulungiselela umsebenzi webandla elibusayo. Okwakuqala kuyikutshengisa indlela yethu yombonohloso nxa sikhuluma ngezikhubekiso langezinhloso zethu eziyinsika emsebenzini wentuthuko. Silokhu singasebandleni, izinqumo kunye lezinhloso ezibekiweyo esezichasisiwe ziyosetshe-nziswa kusigaba lakusigabana ngasinye kuyo yonke indawo yelizwe yezenotho lenhlalakahle eboniweyo ukuthi ingabaphakathi kwemisebenzi yentuthuko.

Njengokulazisa kwami emveni, kwathi ngoNcwabakazi



Abesintwana be ZANU (PF) Youth League emhlanganweni omkhulu owesibili owaenzelwa eBorrowdale eHarare ngo 1984

ka 1984, lapho ibandla laba lomhlangano walo omkhulu, kalizange labeka kuphela iziqondiso lenhloso zentuthuko kodwa futhi lenza uhlelo lwentuthuko olujikeleleyo lugoqela phela zonke izigaba zenotho kunye lezenhlalakahle yethu futhi elathi lazethulela uhulumende ukwenzela ukhuthi aluqedise, alumise njengecebo njalo alufeze.

Kusesigabeni sikaHulumende, njalo kubanga lapho iBandla selithe lanikeza inhlelo zalo kuHulumende lapho umsebenzi wonke ogoqela wonke amalungiselelo asehluziwe lohlelo owenzakala khona. Icebo lethu lakuqala lweminyaka emihlanu lentuthuko yelizwe, lidabuke kumacebo anikezwa, okwakuqala, liBandla kubesekusiya kumacebo enziwa ngabantu ngokwabo njengokuqondiswa kwabo ngenengi lamakhomithi eziqintini kunye lawemikhono, okuyizo izimo ezintsha zamaprovince. Umkhono munye ngamunye wabumba icebo lawo elethu-

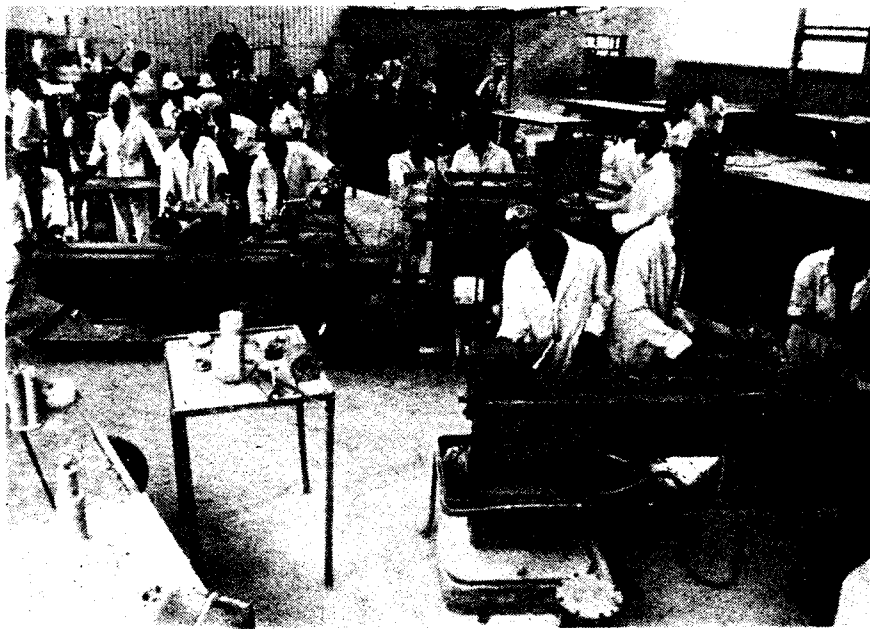
lelwa nguSibalukhulu womkhono, njengecebo lentuthuko yomkhono leminyaka emihlanu ukuze libe yingxenyeyecebo lelizwe lonke.

Kuthi ngaphakathi uGatsha lunye ngalunye lukaHulumende lwaba lelalo icebo eligoqela okuvela emikhonweni. Ngale

indlela sacina silecebo lelizwe elabunjwa libandla, nguHulumende kunye labantu. Ngakho-ke yiyo indlela eyabumba icebo zakuqala lentuthuko yelizwe eleminyaka emihlanu.

Njengokubona kwenu, icebo lakuqala lentuthuko yelizwe eleminyaka emihlanu liqalise ukusebenza ngoNtulikazi lonyaka, lizakithi ngemva kweminyaka eyisithupha sithole uzibuse njalo lilandela icebo lentuthuko yelizwe leminyaka emithathu; leli cebo lizathi lisi-fuqe ngamandla ukuze singene indlela yokuphenduka sisiya kunhlalo yesisocialist kunye lekudaleni inhlelo ephathisa wonke umuntu. Inhloso zethu zesisocialist asingeke sizifeze singelazakhiwo zesisocialist enothweni lakumpilo nje ezenza ukhuthi imisebenzi ebumba inotho ibesezandleni zezisebenzi labaliminyana buqondile ukuze labo baqhubeke ngokuba ngabanini benzuzo yezithukuthuku zabo.

Kumele sikhumbule ukuthi inani lalokho esikwenzayo lihlanganiswe lokunye okokwenza izimpahla, kungakhathalekile ukuthi sifuna isisocialist kumbe isikhaphithalisi yikho okuza kutsho ukuthi inotho yethu iyakhula na? Ngaleyo



Ihloso yethu yikuthi inotho yelizwe kumele ibesezandleni zezisebenzi labalimi. Izisebenzi kumele zithole inzuzo yezithukuthuku zazo



Ihloso yethu yikuthi inotho yelizwe ibe ezandleni zezisebenzi labalimi. Izisebenzi kumele zithole inzuzo yezithukuthuku zayo

indlela icebo lakuqala leminyaka emihlanu lentuthuko yelizwe kusukela ngoNtulikazi ka1986 kusiya kuNhlanguka ka1991 lithi kumele inotho ikhule ngokungamatshumi amabili lasificamunwe munye ekhulwini, okuyikukhula kwesilinganisokuhlanu ekhulwini phakathi komnyaka owodwa. Kumele le inhloso siyifeze. Lokhu kutsho ukuthi icebo lithi kumele sisebenze sibili okwedlula lokho esakwenza kusukela nyakanye kuze kufike lonyaka.

Kumele singakhohlwa ukuthi inani labantwana esibazalayo liphezulu kakhulu. Ukuze abantwana lathi siphile impilo ezwayo kumele sisebenze gadalala kungelakudlala.

Uhlelo lwethu lokuqoqa imuli kumele lusekelwe. Yikho nje inani labantwana abazalwayo lokwanda kwabantu jikelele kuqakathekile ngoba phela kumele sikukhangele ukuthi kulingana lokhuthuthuka kwempilo yomuntu wonke. Icebo leminyaka emihlanu lilenhloso yakuqala, ethi inotho lokubunjwa kwayo kumele ibe ngeyethu njalo kumele ikhule.

Umbuzo obuzwa yilokhu yikuthi kuyimfanelo yini ukuthi inotho yethu yale isezandleni zamakhampani akwamanye amazwe na, Inzuzo yawo ibe

ilokhu iphuma isiyakwamanye amazwe? Ngempela, kumele lokhu kuguqulwe ukuze indlela zokubunjwa kwenotho zibesezandleni zethu.

Inengi lethu lingabalimi abahlala emaphandleni lapho okungela nhlabathi elungileyo, lokhu kwenziwa yilabo ababethumbe ilizwe lethu. Ngaphansi kwecebo, kumele sibe lohlelo lokuguqula ezokulima, siqonqosela ukusebenzisa umhlaba ngendlela, ngokuwuphatha ngendlela. Kulabo abazanikezwa izindawo ezintsha zokulima, lalabo abazasala kulezo ndawo ezingcono sithi kumele siph-

the ngemfanelo ezemvelo ngoba siphila ngazo.

Ngo 1986 saquma imizi, umhlaba wokulima, amadlelo ezinkomo kunye lamaganga. Lokhu sizaqhubeka ngakho ngamandla ngo 1987. Abe DDF sebenze umsebenzi oncomekayo ekulondolozeni imigwaqo ekhona kunye lekuvuleni emitsha kunye lokuthara eminye yayo.

Izindawo zemaphandleni sezithuthuka zisiba ngamadolobho, ezindaweni ezinengi sekulamanzi empompi — lokhu kumele kuqhubekale phambili ngoba kuthuthukisa impilo emaphandleni. Amadamu amanengi kumele akhiwe. Ngilokuthokoza ngomsebenzi owenziwa emadamini athi Sebakwe, Remwenje, lowenziwa emadamini athi Mazvikandeyi, Bangazaan, Clifton le Manyuchi. Emaphandleni kumele kubelezindlu esizadonsela kuzo amagetsi, lokhu kusitsho ukuthi kumele kube lezindlu zezitina. Uhlelo lwethu, ngaphansi kwe cebo, kumele silufeze.

Loba singaze senzeni silandela iCebo nxa singasathanga sadabula amathuba aneleyo okuthola umsebenzi, sizakuthi sikhangelane lobunzima obu-

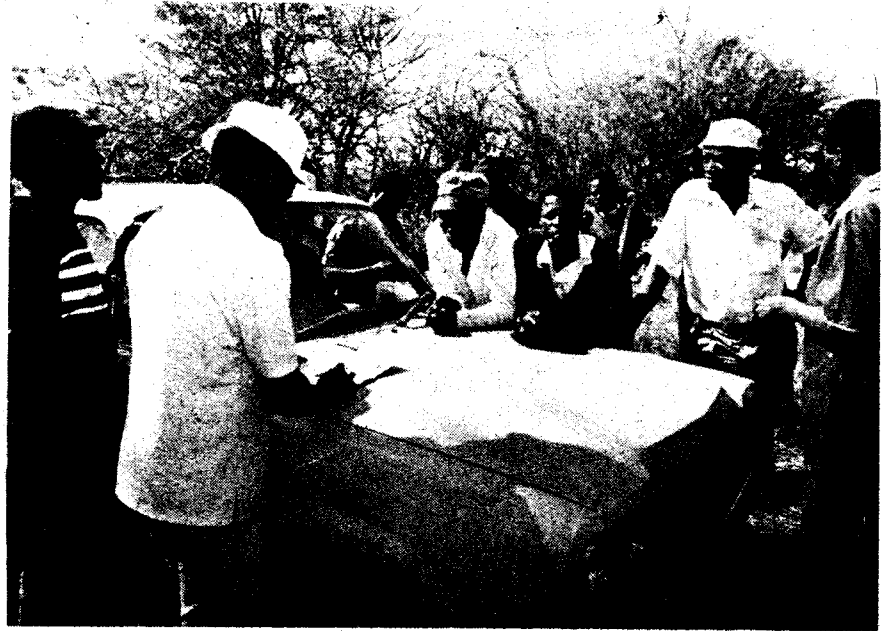


Uhlelo lwethu lokuqoqa imuli zethu kumele lusekehlwe

khulu olumayelana lokwanda kwabantu abangela msebenzi. Liyazi ukuthi imilomo (kumbe ngithi izisu) engalakudla kungeza kungahlalliseki ezweni. Ngaphansi kwe Cebo sizakuthi sidabule imisebenzi eminengi.

Ukukhula kwenotho yethu akumelanga kugxile enanini lezimpahla ezenziwayo khuphela, kodwa kumele izimpahla lezi kube ngezinqondileyo esingazithengisa kwamanye amazwe futhi. Ulwazi oluhlolisi siweyo lwezemitshina sizakuthi sikuqakathekise ngaphansi kwe Cebo.

Njengamalunga e SADCC, IPTA, kunye le-ACP lokusebenza kwethu le EEC, kumele sibe lezimpahla esizazisa kulezi nhlanganiso lakweminye imibukiso engaphandle kwazo. Kumele izigaba zonke zenotho yethu zisebenze ukuze sithe ngisele amanye amazwe okunengi. Lokhu kuzakwenza sibelemali enengi evela kwamanye amazwe.



Uhlelo lokuhlaliswa khutshwa kwabantu kuza engezwelelwa ngomnyaka ka1987. Lapha abameli bogatsha lokuhlaliswa kutsha kwabantu bapha abalimi izindawo zokulima lapho okulamadhlalo khona le mizi

lazi, abemigodi, abokwenza izimpahla ngezandla, bonke benza umsebenzi omuhle kakhulu. Lokhu kumele kuqhubeka ukuze sifeze izinhloso zeCebo lethu. Kwezokwelapha, lakho kwasetshenzwa, kweze-

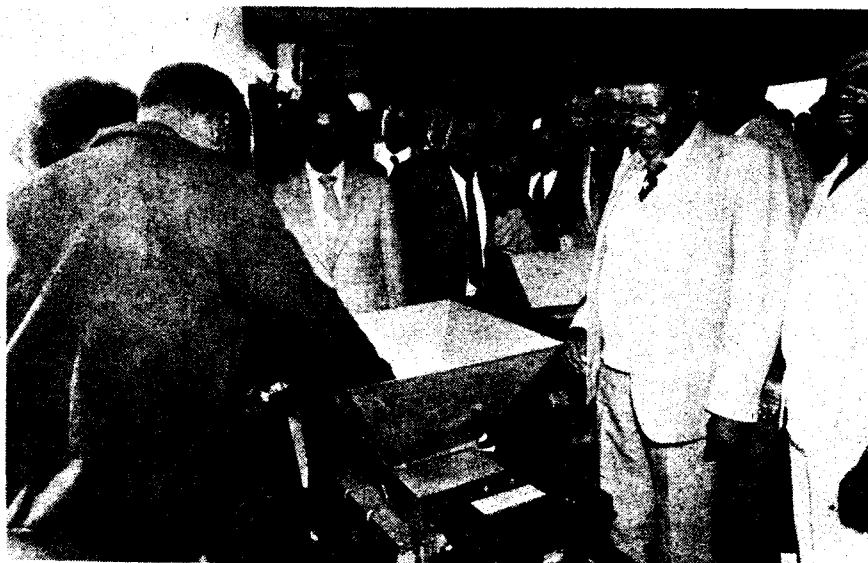
imfundo encedisa abatshiya izikolo ukhuthola imisebenzi. Sifuna abantu abalolwazi hatshi lokucabanga kuphela kodwa oluzabenza basebenze ngezandla futhi.

Kwezentuthuko yeziqinti, kwezendleko zabasakhulayo, lezemisebenzelana kumele zithuthukiswe ukwenzela ukuthi abakuzo benze imisebenzi ezwayo belolwazi olujulileyo.

Abasakhulayo kumele bazimisele ekusebenzeni, kumele bakhathale ekusebenzeni. Yiyo engingathi yinsika ye sizwe sethu.

Ngizazi ukuthi intengo yempahla ikhwele njalo. Lokhu uhulumende uzathi ekuphathe ngendlela ekwenza ngayo. Kodwa okubi esikubonileyo yikungasebenzi ngemfanelo kwezisebenzi ezinengi, ezitshe ngisa ubuvila, ukungabuyi emsebenzini, ukunatha okungala mfanelo bedakwa, ukuphuza emsebenzini, lokunye okunjalo. Lokhu uhulumende kasoze akuvumele. Kodwa loba kunjalo inengi lezisebenzi zethu zisebenze kakhulu, ngithikizo qubekani ngomsebenzi wenu omuhle.

Nxa ngingaphatha eyenhla-



Njengoba abalimi sebake izindlu zazithina sekufuneka ugesi lamanzi empompini. Lapha umsekelo wehloko kahulumende utshengiswa umtshina kagesi eMamina Growth Point eMhondoro

Ngomnyaka ka 1986 sasebenza sibili ekuthengiseleni kwamanye amazwe okwedlula nyakenye. Lokhu sakwenza ngoba izigaba zenotho yethu ezitshiyeneyo zasebenza gadalala. Abalimi, kuhlenganisa abemaphandleni lalabo abamapu-

mfundo lakhona kwasetshenzwa. IYunivesithi ye Zimbabwe layo iqhubekile ngezisebenzi emihle njalo izaqhubeka ngayo, kanye lezifundi zayo — lazo zenza umsebenzi oncomekayo.

Kwezemfundo sifuna

kahle ezweni, ngimele uhulumende wami ngibonga amabutho aphaphayo, amapholisa, abotshetsha phansi labe milishia yabantu ngomsebenzi amuhle abawenzayo. Siyazi ukuthi kusele izindawo ezilutshwane ezilezigebengu. Kodwa lonyaka kukhanya singaphezu kwazo. Siyathokoza ukubona ezinye izinkokheli ze ZAPU zancedisa ekulwiseni izigebengu. Siyathokoza futhi ukubona ukuthi izinkokheli lezi zifuna ummanyano futhi. Ngithemba lokhu kuzaqubeka.

Ukuqoqa imuli kuqakathekile ukuze omama labantwana babe lempilo ehle. Ilizwe kallandi, kodwa abantu bayanda ngako kumele silimuke ukuthi ukuanda kwetu makulingane le ntuthuko ye lizwe



Ngileqiniso ukuthi inengi lenu lizavuma ukuthi into eyasidanisayo kakhulukhazi kulo umnyaka yikuswelakala komngane wethu omkhulu Umthenjwa "Samora Machel, Umongameli WeMozambique, owafa engozini yokuwa kwendizamtshina mhlaka 19 ku-Mfumfu. Abantu be Zimbabwe, ilizwe lonke, babalosizi olukhulu, benza okunengi okokukhumbula indoda ababeyithanda okuhlanganisa amaviki amabili okuzila. Sizavuma sonke ngileqiniso ukuthi akulamuntu ongathatha indawo ka-Samora Machel njalo lokuthi ukuswelakala kwakhe kuzabalathi okwesikathi eside sibili. Kodwa loba kunjalo sizwa sivuselelwa yikuthi abantu be Mozambique sebefumane eyi-



Kumele silungise imphahla ezinengi ukuze sithengisele amanye amazwe aku SADCC, PTA le EEC. IHloko kaHulumende ibuka imitshina lapha eTrade Fair 1986 ko Bulawayo

Endabeni eqakathekileyo yommanyano phakathi kwe ZANU le ZAPU, engingakutsho kuphela yikhuthi sesilokuqhubekela pambili okhuthile. Bekuhlangenwe amalanga amabili adlulileyo kukhangelwa amanyathelo alandelayo ukuze kumanyanwe sibili. Lobanje sesisebenzile sibili, kodwa kusasele ezinye izindawo eziqakathekileyo lapho okungakavunyelwana khona. Izingxoxo zizathi ziqhubekele phambili.

Ilizwe lethu lilokuzwanana okuhle sibili lamanye amazwe e-Africa, siqhubekile singamalunga aqinileyo eSADCC, iPTA le-OAU. Njalo siyasebenza ngemfanelo lamanye amazwe eFrontline.



Igwayi esithengisa kwamanye amazwe ukuze sithole imali yangaphandle esiyituna khakulu ukuze siyisebenzise kumisebenzi yentuthuko



Izizwe Asimanyeneyo silako ukuzivikela ezenzweni ezimbi ezenziwa yi South Africa, njalo sithuthuka kwemnotho

nye njalo inkokheli ekhuthuleyo phakathi kuka Mthenjwa UJoaquim Chissano. Abasanda kumkhetha ukuba abengumongameli we FRELIMO, ngalokho Umongameli weMozambique yabantu.

Ngilimele, sengithe ngame-nzela amehlo amhlophe njalo ngimfisela okuhle esikhundleni sakhe esitsha esilomsebenzi omkhulu.

Sizaqhubeka singamalunga e United Nations, Izizwe zomhlaba ezibumbeneyo, sisebenza ndawonye le EEC, Le Commonwealth, Le Non-Aligned Movement. Lizakhum-bula ukuthi ngoNcwabakazi lonyaka uMongameli Kaunda lami saya emhlanganweni omncane we Commonwealth eLondon lapho esavumelana khona ngezijeziso zenotho phe-zukwe South Africa. Izijeziso zenotho lezi zizasebenza khathe-si nje. Ngesikhatshana nje ngizathi ngimemezele ukuqalisa kwezijeziso lezi. Okwakhathe-si ngizalicela ukuthi lizimisele ubunzima obuzayo. Njengelonga le Commonwealth iZimbabwe kumele ibonakale isenza umsebenzi wayo ekulweni inkululeko ye South Africa le Namibia. Akakho othandabuzwa ukuthi isenzakalo esiqaka-



Ukuswelakala kukhamthenjwa uSamora Machel ngenye yezehlakhalo ezadanisa i Zimbabwe le Mozambique khanye labo bonke abathanda inkululeko lenhlakalahle kazulu

theke kulazo zonke ngo 1986 kwakuyikuziphatha kwenu ngesikhathi somhlangano wabakhokheli bamazwe angakhethi hlangothi. Umhlangano wabonakala ungowaphumelalayo sibili njalo sizaqhubeka siza-ziwa njengabantu abahlonitshwa kakhulu ngokukhethwa kwe Zimbabwe isiba nguMgcinihlalo wale inhlanganiso okweminyaka emithathu ezayo. Sonke sasebenza ngemfanelo

ukuze umhlangano lo uphumelele. Ngizaphinda njalo, ngibonga ngalokho elakwenzayo eku-phumeleleni lokhu.

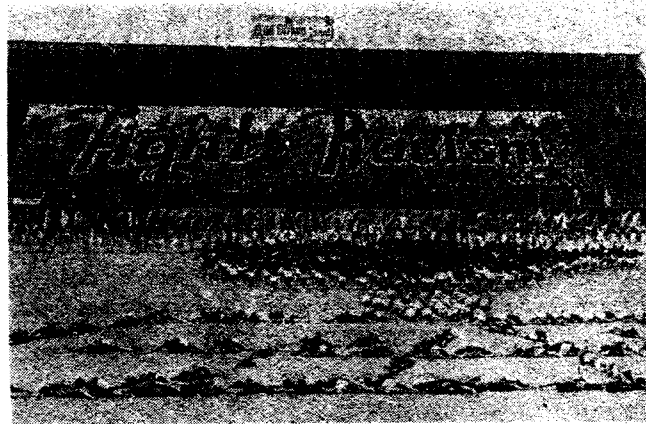
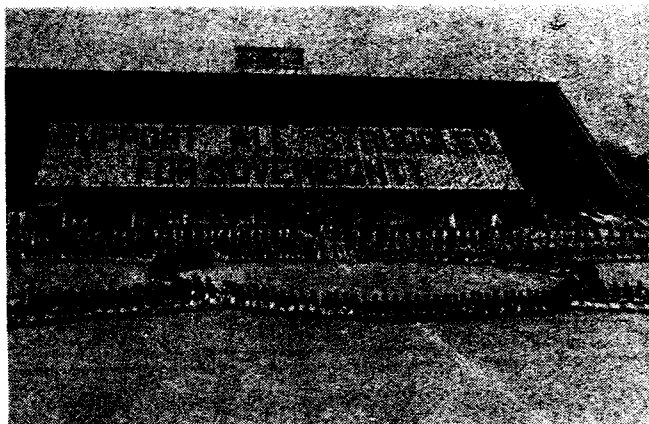
Selokhu ngabangumgcinisihlalo wale inhlanganiso senga-thumela imibiko kuNobalajikele uGorbachev emibili kuMongameli Reagan weMelika mayelana lendaba yezikhali ezinkulu zeNuclear, Ngokufanayo, endabeni ye Palestine lokuhlutshwa kweziphepheli zakhona e Lebanon yi-Israel labanye senza kwabakhona izinqumo ku Security Council ezavunywayo kungekho ophikisayo, zisola ukuhlukuluzwa okukhona.

Izibopho zethu endabeni yokuthunjwa kwamanye amazwe kaziguqukanga. Yikhonanjwe sisekela okunganyikiyekiyiyo i-PLO lokusekela esikupha, siphakathi kwe OAU, iANC, PAC, UDF labanye abalwela ukudiliza umbuso wenkethazikhumba, ukukhulula iSouth Africa, empilo kazikhetheluhulumende ogxile embusweni wabanengi lekuthini umuntu oyedwa ulesikhethiso esisodwa.

Ngibonga bonke asebethwe baphosela imali noma izinto zokusebenzisa empini yenkululeko ye South Africa. Izipholezi zitshengisela ukuzinikela kwethu lezinhlalo lemibono yenkululeko, ukungakhethi, lokuthula, lokufisa kwethu ukuthi sibone konke lokhu kuphumelela e South Africa njengoba kwaphumelela kwelakithi.

Njengoba simi nje simelele ukujabulela umnyaka omutsha ingxenye singathi sikesizihlolisise izinto lemizwa yethu siblembheko njalo siqonde ngo 1987.

Ungaze ube yini kumbe usebenza ngaphi, umbuzo engifuna uzibuze wona yikuthi wasebenzela ilizwe lakho, isakhiwo sakho, inhlanganiso yakho, iqembu lakho, imuli yakho kanye lezinini zakho yini? Ngileqiniso uSchoolboy Tinago uzakuthi



"Ye" Slyaziqhenya ngaye. Langabo bonke abenza umsebenzi omnengi ngo 1986 okwedlula ngo 1985, kunye lalabo babafundi abaphumelela emhlo-lisweni yabo. Sonke sizizi-

qhenya. Sonke siyavuma ukuthi ilizwe lethu lenza kuhle. Sekungathi singahlala siqhubeka sisenza ngcono kokuphela kuzo zonke izigaba zokusebenza kwethu, ikakhulu pha-

kathi kwecebo lakuqala leminyaka emihlanu le Ntuthuko yeLizwe. Phambili lomnyaka wesibili wokwakha lokuguqula ilizwe.



Ukusebenza ndawonye kuletha impumelelo ezabelweni lasempilweni zethu
Lapha izakhamizi zisebenza ukhugabha idamu eKezi



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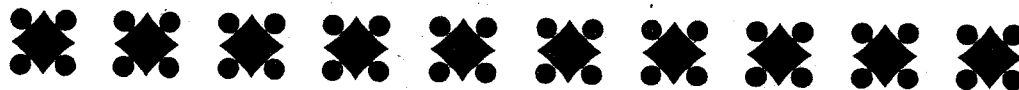
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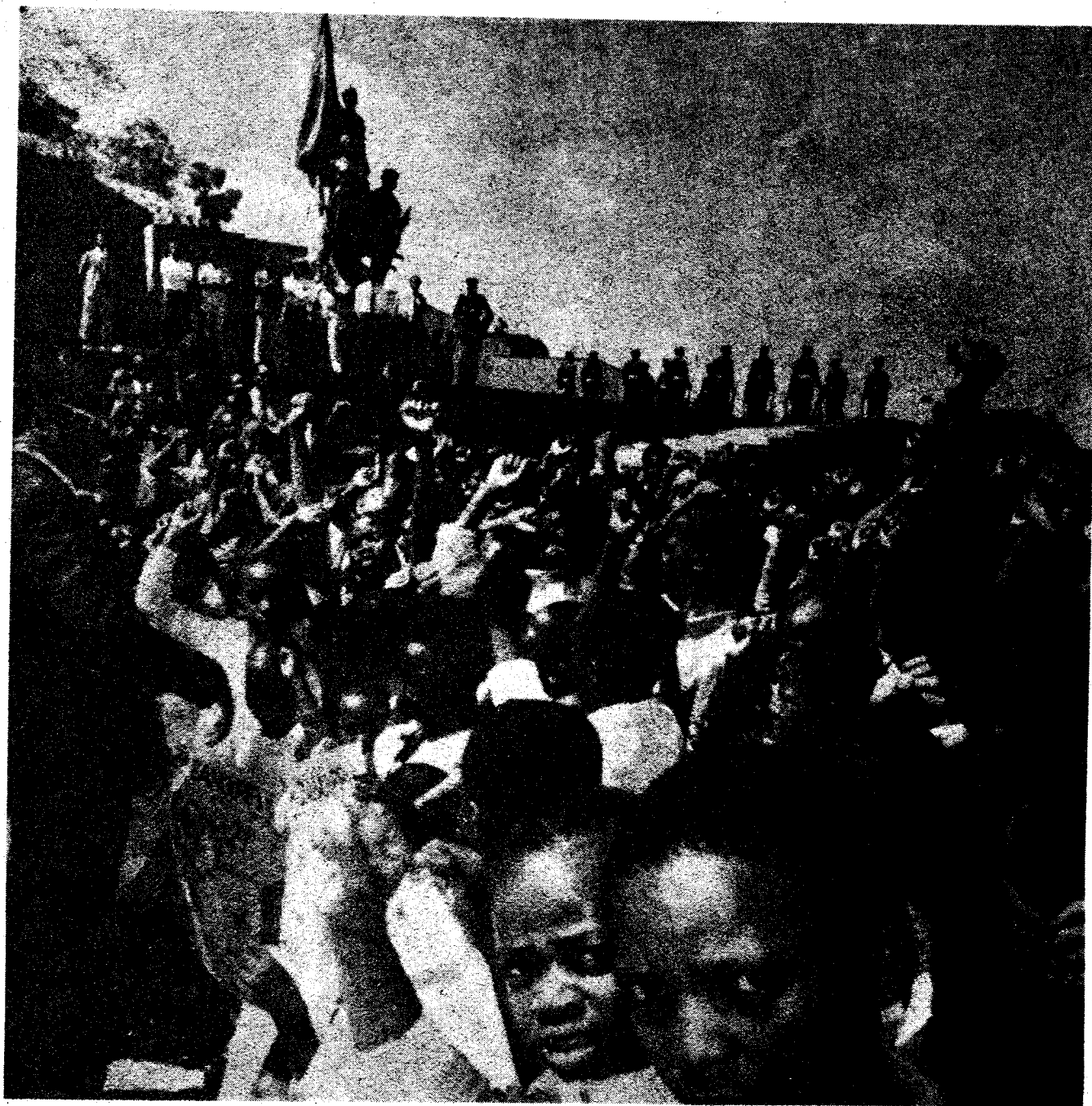
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