



LET US FIGHT AND
REBUILD ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe News

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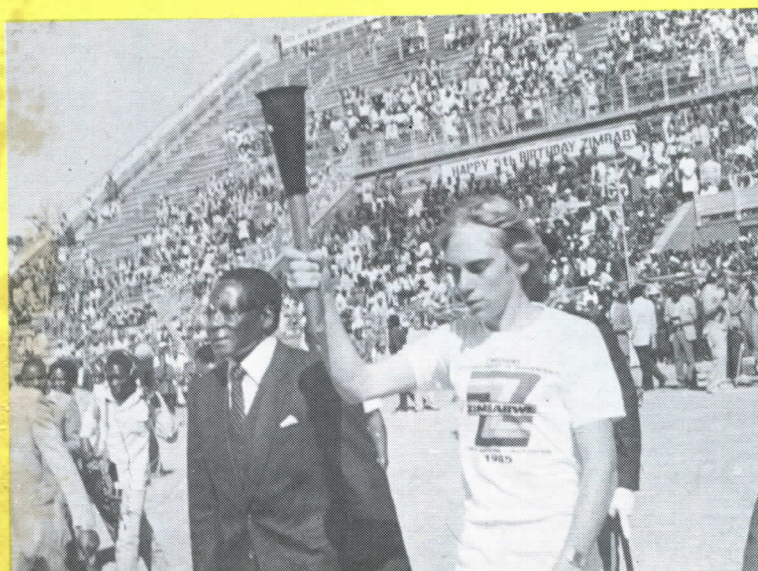
1987

1980

**SPECIAL
ISSUE**

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**Our Revolution Will
Be Sustained Forever**



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EDITORIAL

Seven Years of Freedom and Independence

On Saturday, April 18, our country will complete its first seven years as an independent state. Zimbabwe News offers its hearty congratulations to the ruling party, government and the whole of our nation.

Although seven years is a very short period in the growth of a nation, the phenomenal achievements that our Government and people have made within that time are almost incredible. The most significant of these achievements included (1) the successful integration and modernisation of our armed forces, (2) reconciliation of formerly opposed elements in our society, (3) economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector, (4) national unity, and (5) the hosting of the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Summit in Harare last year.

Integration of our Armed Forces

Since June 1982, when the integration of former separate forces into the Zimbabwe National Army and the Air Force of Zimbabwe was completed, there has been continued and marked progress in all branches of our armed forces. This has led to greater efficiency in general administration and the rationalization of the acquisition of arms, transport and other aspects.

The colonial British South Africa Police has been transformed and restructured into the Zimbabwe Republic Police. A substantial increase in the size of the Support Unit has been effected, with as many ex-combatants as possible being recruited into the Police and Support Unit. Indeed, the Police Force has been transformed into a People's Police Force, reflected as much in the principle of African advancement that has become a feature of the ZRP as in the change from an aggressive and oppressive force to one intent on establishing good relations with all sectors of the society.

The successful integration of former factional forces into the Zimbabwe National Army with a single loyalty and allegiance to our country and nation, and the transformation of the BSAP into the new people-oriented ZRP, have given our land competent instruments for sustaining our freedom, independence and peace.

Reconciliation

Although efforts have been made by certain elements to destabilize our society, the post-independence era has borne genuine democracy, peace and stability. The prophets of doom have been confounded; Zimbabwe has not been torn by the civil war which our friends feared might ensue and which our enemies hope might still break out. The basis of all this was our bold and generous policy of reconciliation which was initiated by the President and First Secretary of ZANU-PF, Cde. Robert G. Mugabe, on March 4, 1980. The policy called on all our people to join hands in a new amity, and together, as Zimbabweans, trample upon racialism, tribalism and regionalism.

The success of the reconciliation policy has enabled our people to properly safeguard their revolutionary gains and to create the necessary environment for the launching of the crucial struggle for economic self-sufficiency and progressive social development.

Furthermore, the success of our policy of reconciliation has helped us to isolate those opposed to our national independence and unity. The self-identification and self-isolation of these antagonistic elements in turn facilitated the integration of patriotic elements and forces into a unified and democratic state.

In order to further promote the process of reconciliation, as soon as possible after this year's independence celebrations our Parliament should scrap the remaining racial features in our Constitution.

Economic Progress

Although our efforts have been buffeted by recessions and droughts, our economy over the past seven years has held its own. Indeed we have made real progress in promoting state and cooperative enterprise, injecting state participation in strategic sectors of our economy, and in improving the lot of the worker and the social circumstances of the peasant.

Tremendous progress has been made in increasing health and educational provision. Our roads, transport and telecommunications infrastructures have been greatly improved.

Agricultural performance, particularly in the peasant sector, showed especially dramatic improvement over the past seven years. In the drought years of 1984, for instance, the communal farmers delivered about 40 per cent of our total maize yield. This was a remarkable feat, compared to their 8 per cent contribution in 1980.

These are solid achievements which we should all take pride in.

National Unity

We live in an era of high tension created by South Africa's acts of destabilisation and naked aggression against all independent states of this sub-region. Our enemies to the south are intent on giving succour and support to malcontents within our society in order to foment seeds of disunity among us. We must not, under any circumstances, allow our enemies to triumph over us. Whether the current unity talks between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU succeed or not, the goal of unity will be achieved sooner or later.

NAM Summit in Harare

Since independence our country has committed itself to an increasingly active participation in a number of International Organisations — most notably the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the United Nations. Zimbabwe has taken every available opportunity not only to increase her knowledge and experience of

such fora, but also to add to the international awareness and understanding of our own situation and that of our fellow front-line and regional states of Southern Africa.

There is evidence of general goodwill towards Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans within the international community. This is well demonstrated when the number of prestigious positions to which our nation, and/or its representatives, have been elected or appointed within a number of international organisations is considered. These include our election, in 1981, to the position of Chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers and the OAU Liberation Committee; our Chairmanship of the PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa for a period of time; the position of Executive Secretary of SADCC to which two Zimbabweans have been appointed in succession; and our two-year period as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

The list is endless. But the single biggest honour for Zimbabwe came when our young nation was asked to host the NAM summit last year and our Prime Minister made Chairman of the Movement for three years. For a country which had no previous experience, the successful hosting of the NAM summit in Harare was a great achievement.

In June this year a big conference of ministers of information of NAM countries will be held in Harare. This will further demonstrate our increasing participation in world affairs.



1987

The Land Question — 7 Years On

M. Mahachi, Deputy Secretary for Production

In 1980 Zimbabwe began the long march towards acquiring better opportunities for the majority of its population. The achievement of National Independence, however after a relentless and prolonged struggle, involved restitution of eroded political rights and social dignity, the establishment of a democratic Government through the overwhelming election victory of ZANU (PF) and therefore an opportunity for self-determination to the masses. For the first time in the country's recorded history, the rural population could play a new and vital economic role.

Before independence about 2 per cent of the entire population constituted the white ruling class which commanded the black populace through the state bureaucracy and legislation. During this period, the populace which was the majority had been subjected to conditions of poverty and overcrowding especially in the "tribal reserves". The consequence of this was severe depletion of land and other natural resources in the so called "tribal reserves".

Enactments on land tenure and land utilization before independence therefore relentlessly limited the African populace to the reserves while jealously guarding the better endowed land as the whiteman's preserve for purposes of commercial farming. Consequently African production never rose beyond subsistence levels given the highly controlled access to the means of production namely the land resource and the accompanying infrastructure.

The total area of the so-called "tribal reserves" was 18,2 million hectares and most of it was in Natural Region IV and V in which the terrain, climatic conditions and soil texture are adverse to high agricultural productivity. The human and livestock over-population in these regions inevitably led to ecological degradation. In contrast most of the white ruling class commercial farming land was parcelled out of Natural Regions I, II and III where environmental conditions were conducive to high productions and high returns to the few white farmers.

The land question was therefore unavoidably fundamental and central to the struggle for the liberation of the African population. In 1980, when victory was achieved, and the peo-

ple's Government began controlling the reigns of power a Resettlement and Rural Development Programme was designed to break the stronghold of legalised settler protectionism and to give access to the means of production to the deprived majority. An agrarian reform had to be brought about and the land made available to the disadvantaged rural masses to enable them to play a meaningful economic role that was consistent with the political rights endowed on them under the Government's professed socialist philosophy. To achieve this goal the Government undertook a major resettlement programme.

The Resettlement Programme

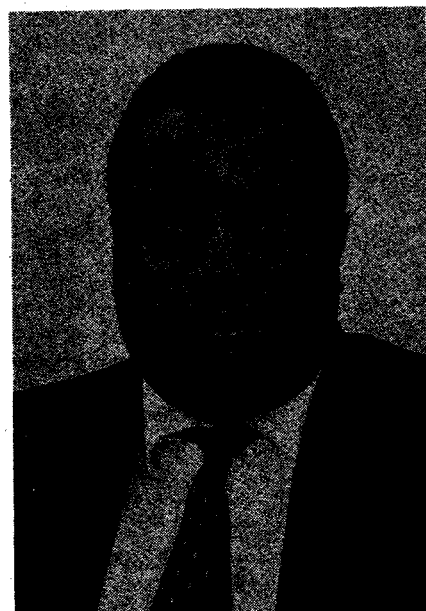
Objectives of the programme can be summarised thus,

a) in the short term: —

- i) the relocation of those Zimbabweans who were displaced or adversely affected by the war of National Liberation;
- ii) bringing abandoned or under-utilized land into full production as one facet of implementing an equitable policy of land redistribution; and
- iii) providing some relief of pressure in over-populated land (communal lands); and

b) in the long term:—

- i) extending and improving the agricultural production base in the peasant farming sector;
- ii) improving the standard of living of the largest and poorest sector of the Zimbabwean society;
- iii) creating employment opportunities for the destitute and other people through agricultural production;



Cde. Moven Mahachi,
Deputy Secretary for Production,
Member of the Central Committee.

- iv) improving and expanding the infrastructure and services needed to promote rural growth and economic development; and
- v) achieving national stability and progress for the newly independent country.

Achievements of the Programme:

Government has to look back with pride at the wide diversity of successes and achievements it has recorded over the past seven years of independence. Its achievements stand out as prominent and permanent developments and features in Zimbabwe's socio-economic and political system. Entirely new patterns and structures have been established and set in motion as a result of these successes, and these can only help the system to be perfected.

Returning refugees (extra-territorial) were largely relocated in the new land schemes by the end of the first year of independence. And so too were ex-"keep" residents and the war displaced families which had taken to squatting in the urban centres. By 1983 the size of the ex-refugee population requiring resettlement was negligible and the ex-communal land population dominated the candidature for emplacement.

To crown the initial success of the first year of resettlement, bumper harvests were recorded throughout the schemes, similar to the large and small scale farming areas whose farmers had not experienced as much movement and disturbance.

Many families still have to be resettled

In terms of the targets for resettlement, a great deal still remains to be done as the balance of approximately 126 000 families out of 162 000 families still have to be resettled. The exercise becomes an even greater and more exerting task when one considers the numbers outside this target which also genuinely need to be resettled. Further, while more land continues to be bought and resettlement schemes established it has to be borne in mind that land, the nerve-centre of the livelihood of our nation is not a limitless resource that can be shared indefinitely among our population. This situation is exacerbated by the limited availability of agriculturally useable land.

There is thus need to examine all sectors of our livelihood and promote their productivity if development and betterment of all is to be achieved. To this end there is need to candidly and earnestly focus both our attention and efforts on the communal lands as both overcrowded areas and places where productivity and growth can be generated.

Resettlement target of 15 000 families per annum requires huge resources

In the current first Five Year Development Plan government intends to resettle 75 000 families that is 15 000 families per annum. To resettle 15 000 families per annum government requires 750 000 hectares of land purchased at no less than Z\$34,5 million. Considering the current budgetary problems as well as the already highlighted issue of land shortage the task is obviously exacting.

How much commercial land has to be acquired

Some proponents argue for limited continuation of resettlement on grounds of loss in employment and production. This however depends on Natural Region and model but would be erroneous if government concentrates on adding to production by acquiring underutilized land. The above point is emphasized by the fact that the Commercial Farming Sector is characterized by a high degree of underutilization and has since independence experienced a drop in its contribution to employment and food.



The first year of resettlement, there was a bumper harvest — Mavis Mudzimukunze (12) had a reason to smile for the better yields in her parents' fields. Lower Wedza

Need for a decision on who has right to land:

It is common knowledge that in our country land remains a central political issue and as such its equitable distribution has to be top government priority. Nevertheless, it is practically impossible to give land to every Zimbabwean, thus there is need for a definite decision on who has right to land. This becomes even more complex when one considers thousands of people on wage employment in urban areas, farms and mines who have a strong attachment to the land — and some do have land. On the other hand there are many landless peasants in the rural areas. It is therefore important that government makes a decision on who qualifies for land especially in the Communal Areas.

So far the Resettlement Programme has chalked up significant achievements. It has made unutilized land more productive.

The programme has opened up new horizons for the farmers. Not only have they been given access to fertile lands and regions which were prior to 1980 reserved only for white farmers, but they have also been exposed to a wide variety of crops (both food and cash crops) and agricultural skills, techniques and implements and facilities unknown to them in the colonial era.

Farmers have been allocated land in Natural Regions II and III where they can now pursue the same rewarding agricultural enterprises as their commercial counterparts. For example about 56 per cent of the land pur-

chased and allocated to farmers for resettlement (both Model A and B) during the period January — November 1984 lies within these regions. The resettled farmers are now able to grow a range of such crops as wheat, beans, tobacco, cotton, sunflower, deciduous fruit et cetera which not only augments their nutrition food supplies in addition to the usual maize, groundnuts, sorghum, millet et cetera but also greatly increases and diversifies their earnings and incomes. Thus while before 1980 peasants had a per capita income of Z\$20,00 the resettled farmers are now targeted to earn Z\$400,00 per capita income.

Constraints encountered in the execution of the programme

The programme is being hampered by the following constraints:

The programme was dependent on the availability of land — on a willing buyer willing seller basis. This condition often entailed protracted negotiations for land purchase before land could be put on the list for implementation. Forward planning was therefore difficult because there was no guarantee that land will be available in appropriate places. The Land Acquisition Act is hoped to solve this.

Apart from general land unavailability — the land does not always come in large enough blocks to justify "intensive planning". Further, it becomes very difficult to justify the provision of some services such as Resettlement Officer extension workers, health worker et cetera, as these tend to be uneconomic.

Financial constraints are also an important factor. Financial provisions



Resettlement Scheme (B) Cooperatives destroys the self attitude and builds socialist mode of agricultural production

are usually inadequate for the purchase of land for the targeted families annually. Where funds for land purchase are available, funds for land development have been lacking. This is despite the vast amounts of money "earmarked" for Resettlement by the various donors. Most donors except the EEC operate on a reimbursement basis whereby the Government of Zimbabwe has to spend money first and then be reimbursed by the donors. Due to the world recession and poor economic performance generally, local resources have not always been available in the desired quantities at the desired times.

There is also disappointing experience of Model B schemes (co-operatives) due to low membership level, lack of capital, limited managerial capacity et cetera. Government is however taking steps to remove some of these constraints.

In order to extend the population base of the programme its targets were expanded from the initial 18 000 families to be settled on 1.1 million ha. at a cost of about \$60 million to 162 000 families to be settled on 9 million ha. at an estimated cost of \$500 million over three years. The programme has over the years had to be accelerated as well in order to reach more benefactors in a short space of time.

By September 1986 resettlement in its various forms and Models covered over 50 of the country's 55 Districts and over 2 million has. of land had been developed for the resettled farmers to realize Government's goals and objectives, see table below.

A total of 36 879 families have thus been resettled in the six years of independence.

UP TO SEPTEMBER 1986

MODEL	Land Acquired (ha)	Money spend on land purchase Z\$	No. of families settled
Model A	1 732 739	3 590 582	31 875
Accelerated	504 499	9 511 307	2 419
Model B	159 590	7 086 228	2 245
Model C	5 439	291 000	160
Zunde	510	66 422	20
Model D	193 279	3 444 872	Results of the pilot survey not yet ascertained
Rusitu Res.	5 953	506 800	160
Total	2 602 009	56 813 211	36 879

Over 65% of the resettled population are estimated to be from communal areas. Through the programme large tracts of formerly idle, underutilized and sparsely populated land have thus been transformed into extensive developed areas with population centres well equipped for regional social and economic growth. The agricultural and infrastructural development that now obtains in these areas is indeed evidence of the rural development and growth resulting from government's efforts.

Crop Production

In the 1985/86 season it was estimated that the Resettlement Schemes would produce 58% of the national maize production (about 100 000 tonnes), and 3.6% of the national production of cotton. Experts estimate that the total value of production for the 1984/85 season for all crops in the Resettlement Schemes (calculated from figures of the real estimates of value of retentions) is almost \$26 million. From this total it is computed that individual households produce on average crops to the value of \$915 95. Of this value of crops \$585.57 are marketed while the value of \$303 38 is retained.

Maize being the staple food is the dominant crop. It has improved con-

siderably with comparatively good rains in the 1984/85 season (which we have not had for the 1985/86 season). The relative increase varied over the Natural Regions. In Natural Region II the yields increased by approximately 50% whilst in Natural Region V they improved by 800%. These figures reflect the relative security and riskiness of maize production.

Cotton has proved to be a surprise crop in the Resettlement Areas. The number of growers is increasing although the number of settlers with appropriate soil type for cotton cultivation in the schemes is restricted.

The reason for the increase in cotton cultivation is clearly its attractiveness in terms of income generation — the gross margin for this crop

comfortably outstrips that of any other crop. Given that cotton requires a high level of inputs, it is also likely that part of the reason for its expansion is the Agricultural Finance Corporation's extended provision of credit packages for the crop. Given some of the difficulties faced by AFC in Resettlement Areas with lending for maize production such a shift is understandable and maybe in the interests of both the settler and the AFC in that cotton is much less easily marketed through informal channels. Though some settlers grow groundnuts the majority do not. However the number of settlers growing the crop is expanding.

Sorghum and rapoko are grown most predominantly in Natural Region V because being a naturally dry are the crops which are drought resistant could easily be grown by settlers in this Natural Region. Hardly any inputs are used especially in the case of rapoko. The current price offered for the crop by the Grain Marketing Board ensures that the crop is competitive. The price of the crop has not changed, it remains a controlled crop and it is interesting to see how the production develops over the coming seasons.

Mean Total Production and Value of Production Per Settler Household — 1984/5 Season

	Sales		Retentions		Total	
	Kg	\$	Kg	\$	Kg	\$
Maize	2 191.3	378,36	1 371.8	236,9	3 563.1	615,26
Sorghum	30.9	5,00	9.4	1,5	40.26	6,5
Sunflower	18.15	11,41	—	—	18.15	11,41
Mhunga	15.35	3,68	18.4	4,41	33.75	8,09
Shelled G'Nut	20.1	8,88	110,4	48.8	130.5	57,68
Unshelled G'Nut	.6	.43	—	—	.6	.43
Rapoko	50.62	14,56	134.8	38,77	185.42	53,33
Soyabeans	1.13	.33	—	—	1.33	.33
Cotton	296.25	162,92	—	—	296.25	162,92
Total		585,57		330,38		915,95

Total Number of Settlers 1984/5 = 28 568
No Variable Costs Deducted.

TABLE 1
ZIMBABWE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CROPS
(Showing Resettlement Production as % of Total)

1982/3

Origin	Maize	Sorghum	G'Nuts	Cotton
Resettlement	6 583	65	164	791
Communal	278 417	43 935	22 336	31 709
Commercial	624 786	7 536	9 152	114 021
Total	909 786	51 536	31 652	146 521
Resettlement Production as % of total	0.72	0.08	0.5	0.54

1984/5

Origin	Maize	Sorghum	G'Nuts	Cotton
Resettlement	117 000	5 000	3 403	9 772
Communal	1 585 578	76 000	58 900	110 000
Commercial	1 249 690	52 200	5 695	120 000
Total	2 952 268	133 200	67 998	239 772
Resettlement Production as % of total	3.9	3.75	5.0	4.1

1985/6

Origin	Maize	Sorghum	G'Nuts	Cotton
Resettlement	148 000	3 000	3 510	9 000
Communal	1 200 000	14 000	48 000	98 000
Commercial	1 197 600	67 400	9 200	149 479
Total	2 545 600	84 400	60 710	256 479
Resettlement Production as % of total	5.8	3.6	5.78	3.5

TABLE NO. 2
MEAN AMOUNTS OF RETENTIONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY GROUPED NATURAL REGION

Region	1983/4				1984/5			
	Mean No. Bags Per H/H		Kgs Per H/H Member		Mean No. Bags Per H/H		Kgs Per H/H Member	
	Maize	Sorghum	Maize	Sorghum	Maize	Sorghum	Maize	Sorghum
II AND II/III	16.2	—	173.6	—	18.7	—	200.4	—
III AND III/IV	12.9	—	156.9	—	19.2	—	233.5	—
IV	14	1.8	153.7	19.8	17.6	2.7	193.2	29.6
V	1.6	2.6	16.4	26.6	11.6	14.5	118.6	148.3

With respect to the maize crop, by far the most important product in tonnage and value terms from the small-holder sector, three different estimates of total production from Resettlement Areas in 1984/5 have been derived as follows:

- 1) 129 000 tonnes Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Survey Estimate
- 2) 117 000 tonnes Crop Forecast Committee
- 3) 102 000 tonnes Grain Marketing Board/Survey Based Estimates

The survey estimate (1) above has been arrived at by multiplying the number of settlers in each Natural Resources Grouping by the respective yields determined through the survey. It is likely that this estimate overstates total production as a number of settlers included in the total would be those who had recently been settled and would therefore not have been able to cultivate more than a small area of their allotted plots in the 1984/5 season.

The second estimate is based on the annual crop forecasting exercise using DERUDE hectare returns from all schemes in the Programm and AGRITEX yield estimates. It is considered that this estimate is likely to be reasonably accurate.

The third estimate was arrived at by using the Grain Marketing Board figures for Maize sales recorded from Resettlement Areas in combination with the survey estimate for the ratio of sales to retentions (see Table 2). This estimate based on actual sales figures and a fairly sound ratio figure might be considered the most authoritative of the three estimates. But given the acknowledged incidence of side marketing suspected to be widespread in Resettlement

Areas, it is virtually certain this figure underestimates the actual output.

Credit

Associated with the agricultural operations of the settlers is the operation of the Resettlement Credit Scheme (RCS).

Short Term Loans

Short term loans are issued exclusively for the purchase of seasonal inputs and as such correspond approximately to the variable costs involved in crop production. Under the RCS virtually all settlers in NR II — IV are eligible for seasonal loans between the second and fourth year of settlement. After the fourth year of settlement, settlers graduate

from the RCS to the Small Farm Credit Scheme (SFCS), under which the criteria for loan appraisal although similar to the RCS, tend to be rigorously applied.

The poor repayment record e.g. Sengezi Resettlement Scheme is explained by a number of factors. A considerable number of settlers in this scheme relied on tractors for cultivation which put up their variable costs and loans by \$60 per hectare. There is also some evidence of deliberate side marketing of maize on this scheme, especially by settlers disgruntled by the quality of services they received in that season.

In the 1984/85 season which was generally more favourable for crop



Cotton has become a popular cash crop in most resettlement schemes in the country

production, the repayment rate for seasonal loans improved quite dramatically, particularly in Sengezi. *The average repayment rate for all three schemes was over 74% which must be encouraging from the view point of the credit agency and most certainly refutes the frequent claim that settlers collectively are a greater loan security risk than other small producers.*

Medium Term Loans

Medium term loans, repayable in instalments over a four year period are used by settlers primarily for the purchase of two draft oxen, an ox cart or ox drawn cultivation equipment. From Table 8.2 it can be observed that in Tokwe and in Sessombi the number of such loans granted in the two seasons in question was relatively high. If it is assumed that most settlers take out one MT at a time, which is generally the case, then the percentage of settlers in the sample with medium term loans was 93% and 68% respectively.

Whilst most settlers who took out Medium Term loans in the schemes is relatively high the repayment of instalments appears to be low and falling. This in part reflects AFC's policy of allocating repayments from settlers to the short term loans in priority to repayment of Medium Term. Relatively the arrears in short term loans are much greater than those on medium term loans and this policy is helpful in assisting settlers to stay eligible for future Short Term loans. The extremely low repayment rate on the MT loans is disturbing in that, if AFC were to restrict the number of such loans because of the poor repayment rate, it may lead to the continuation of the situation (found in most schemes) where approximately one third of the settlers do not yet have cattle for use as draft power.

Overview of the RCS and Settlers Indebtedness

There is no doubt that with the establishment of the Resettlement Programme coinciding with three consecutive drought years, settlers have built up considerable arrears with the AFC under the RCS. But in the 1983/84 and 1984/85 seasons it has been established through analysis of the data collected by experts that the farm incomes of settlers, and particularly of those with access to draught oxen have been positive. The question that must be asked is — why, if settlers were on average returning positive incomes, have they at the same time been unable to repay even the short term seasonal debts in full?

On average established settlers have debt arrears with AFC totalling some \$5 500.

The observed causes of this indebtedness are:-

- a) Three consecutive years of drought.
- b) Inefficiencies in the administration of credit allocation procedures and input supply services in Resettlement Areas.
- c) Provision of inappropriate credit packages to settlers unable to maximise the use of inputs supplied.
- d) Weaknesses in the administration of marketing services in Resettlement Areas that encourage and facilitate loan repayment avoidance.

The repayment record of settlers is improving and is now better than for producers in Communal Areas.

It is encouraging that various agencies involved with providing credit, input supply and marketing services are actively participating in efforts to improve their services to settlers which is expected to contribute to further improve the situation.

Without condoning the avoidance of debt repayment, it has to be stated that in many cases it appears settlers are justified in holding this view. The incidence of late processing of loans; late tractor ploughing; late delivery of inputs; shortage of grain bags and the lack and cost of transport within settlement schemes is widespread. Certainly no individual

organisation can be held solely responsible for this situation.

It should be noted at this point that, Government has acted on the issue by setting up the Standing Committee on Credit, Input Supply and Marketing under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement as a first step in examining ways of improving these services to settlers and producers in Communal Areas.

The second contributory set of factors that assist in the avoidance of Stop-order implementation relate to the comparative ease with which settlers have been able to get round the formal marketing channels. This is due to the problems experienced by the marketing authorities in providing a presence in many schemes.

Livestock Production

Cattle General

The role of cattle continues to remain central to the productive capacity, social standing and welfare of the rural people of Zimbabwe. Many incidents in the history of the country have involved conflicts of interest over cattle ownership and access to grazing rights. The need for the post-independence Resettlement Programme to incorporate the objective of attainment of more equitable access to grazing land is a central



Owning cattle is one asset to the resettled farmer for he can prepare his fields ready for planting

Issue. The differential between the grazing pressures in the Communal Areas and the potential grazing capacity together with relatively low stocking rates of many former Commercial farms is marked.

The Model A Resettlement Programme explicitly reveals the role and significance of cattle in the farming operations of the rural community in that all schemes plan for the allocation of both arable and grazing land. The allocations to arable land are made on an individual basis; allocations to grazing are made on a communal basis. The Model A schemes were therefore designed to replicate in a more regulated manner, the farming systems used in the Communal Areas. The allocation of an individual settler household's grazing allocation is expressed in Livestock Units (LU's) according to the potential for arable farming in individual schemes in different Natural Regions. The settlers in the better endowed Natural Regions are allocated fewer LU's than those in the lower Natural Regions.

Ownership

The allocation of communal grazing rights to individual settlers, although generally uniform within schemes, varies considerably between schemes. This is directly related to the Natural Region that the scheme occupies. At one extreme, settlers in NR II are allocated the minimum LU's consistent with their being able to provide sufficient draught power to adequately cultivate an arable plot from which the bulk of income is derived. The minimum so far has been 5 LU's but recently there has been some discussion of reducing this number to allow intensified allocation of arable land in the higher Natural Regions.

The implications of a reduction in LU allocation per household are profound in that it foresees the settler owning cattle for one purpose only, that of providing draught power. This may be the beginning of a movement to eventually do away with the system of allocating grazing in areas of high arable potential in the country. Given the heavy population pressure in some areas this may be inevitable. Such a change would precipitate a significant shift in the role and management of cattle in these areas involving a far more integrated farming system. It is suggested that related research be intensified in order to facilitate the introduction of such systems allowing for the most economically intensive

use of land with the highest arable potential.

At the opposite extreme, settlers in NR V are allocated grazing rights of 10 LUs such as in Chizwirizwi. This allocation reflects the relatively poor potential of the arable plots in this region and the need for settlers to rely considerably upon cattle as a source of income. It could be argued that since the arable potential of these areas is so marginal, the allocation of 10 LUs is too small. Schemes in NR III and IV generally have an allocation per settler of 8 LU's.

In most project reports the assumption has been made that on average settlers joining the scheme will own some cattle and the herd will be built up by natural means to the given target size over a set period. For those settlers not owning cattle, provision was made under the Resettlement Credit Scheme (RCS) for them to qualify for medium term loans for the purchase of draught oxen to enable them to cultivate their land, develop an income from crops and eventually purchase other cattle to begin herd build-up.

If it is assumed that it is those settlers who previously had relatively large herds prior to Resettlement that now have them in the schemes; those same settlers are in a better position to make full use of their arable plots by virtue of their access to draught oxen, then it could be argued that the main beneficiaries of Resettlement are those settlers who were in a relatively strong economic position prior to resettlement.

On the other hand the target group as indicated in the established objectives are the "poor and destitute", who by definition, could not own cattle. This group of people are no nearer to attaining their own cattle after several years of settlement. They derive no economic advantage from their grazing rights and are almost certainly less able to maximise the use of their arable plots than their cattle owning contemporaries.

So far the Resettlement Programme has only succeeded in achieving a measure of equity of land access between former commercial farmers and communal farmers. As yet little has been done to redress the unequal access to resources that exist within Communal Areas. The Programme appears to be having a limited impact on the poorest group of settlers identified by neither owning cattle nor having direct access to draught power.

Whilst the performance of settlers owning cattle compared with those without cattle is an area requiring further examination, it is suggested that an exploration of the ways of allowing settlers without cattle to gain economically from their grazing allocations be undertaken as a matter of urgency.

Such a mechanism might involve settlers "renting out" their grazing rights to other settlers or to adjacent Communal Area farmers. This would not only improve the incomes of the poorest settlers but would also increase the stocking intensity on Resettlement Schemes whilst alleviating that on adjacent Communal Areas.

It is suggested that the lack of such a mechanism is directly inhibiting the objective of increased usage of formerly underutilized land. This is because it will be years, if ever, before those settlers without cattle build up herds to the permit level — meanwhile leaving the Resettlement grazing areas understocked. Additionally, failure to utilize the spare capacity inhibits the objective of relieving pressure in the Communal Areas.

It should perhaps be pointed out that ad-hoc mechanisms are already being introduced unofficially in many schemes especially where neighbouring Communal Area farmers cut down fences and run their cattle on scheme land. The M and E Section has also observed that informal "lending" of cattle occurs in some schemes amongst settlers to the benefit of both the lender and the borrower households. An example of this is Nyahombe Model A Resettlement Scheme in Masvingo Province.

It is particularly alarming to observe the growing numbers of households with more cattle than their permit allows. It must be pointed out that this does not pose an ecological threat to the grazing area of schemes because the overall stocking rate is still way below capacity. The variation in the enforcement of permit allocations by individual Resettlement Officers is a cause for concern. It is considered that unless a mechanism is instituted soon whereby grazing permits are enforced, the entrenched position of those settlers accustomed to being allowed to keep more than their quota will become difficult to alter.

Conclusion

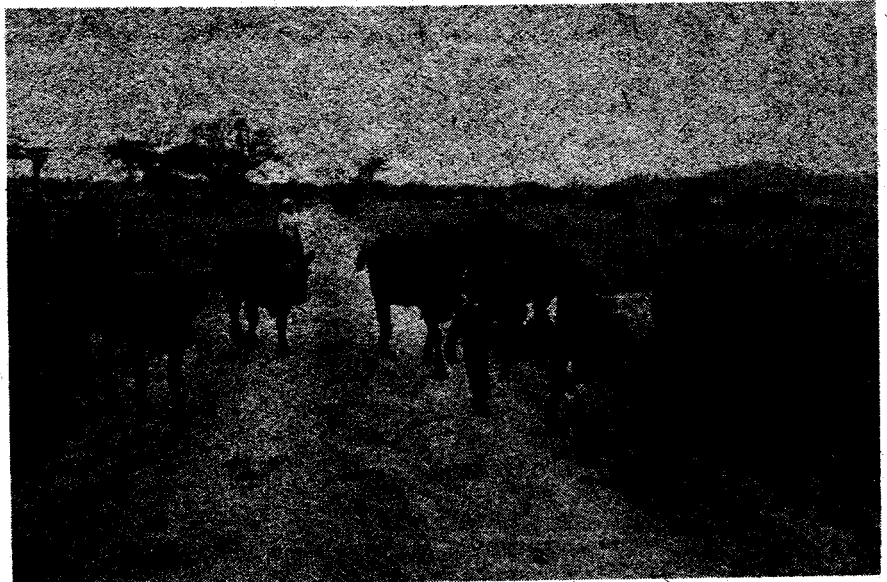
The Communal area planning and re-organisation will solve most of the

Communal area/Resettlement interface problems.

Fuller involvement of local government authorities in the programme for planning through implementation to management should improve the effectiveness of the programme and its contribution to rural development as a whole.

Adequate staffing of development and service agencies who contribute to the programme will require more emphasis as the programme continues to unfold. There is much hope for the programme especially with passing of the Land Acquisition Act which facilitates the purchase of Land in large blocks for the continuation of the programme as planned.

Of course the institution of sterner measures against dissidents and squatters will enhance the programme's effectiveness, reduce cost of implementation and enable the schemes to quickly become satellites of sustainable agricultural production for both food and industrial crops.



Small scale farmers in the rural areas have also started stock feeding for the beef industry



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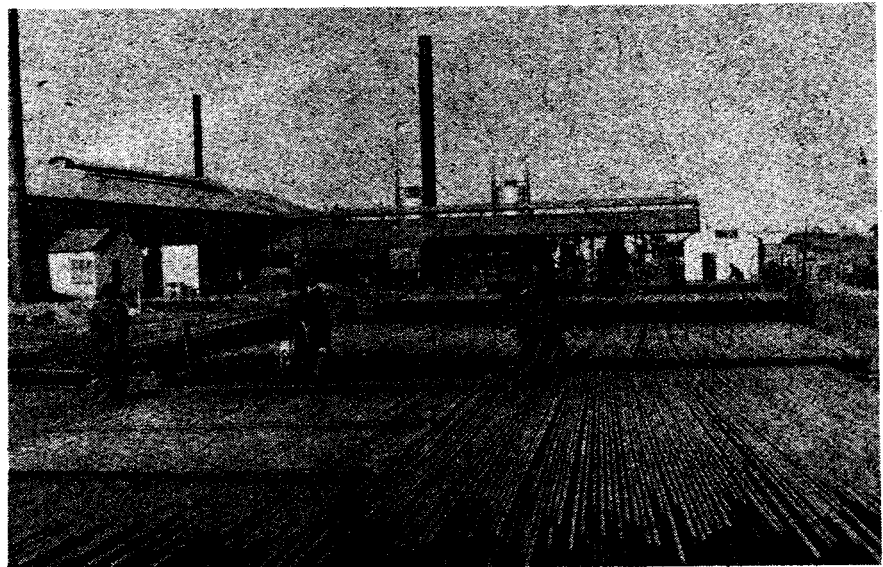
Hard Road Ahead

by Ibbo Mandaza

The question being asked today is whether Zimbabwe has so far conformed to the neo-colonial pattern that other post-colonial societies have been unable to escape. For most of these societies, particularly those of the African continent, the neo-colonial experience follows almost inevitably out of the historical back drop of imperialist colonialist domination and the related political and socio-economic structures that developed with it.

This background of the dominance of imperialism and international finance capital, perhaps even more pronounced in its economic manifestations in the period after the attainment of political independence, defines broadly the parameters of whatever transformation the new state might wish to undertake. The problem is itself exacerbated and compounded by the involvement in all this of indigenous class forces that develop out of the colonial situation and continue to find resource in the neo-colonial (and also compradorian) relationship with imperialism and international finance capital. In essence, the capitalist system is sustained in post-colonial situation.

In this regard, the Zimbabwean post-colonial situation is now well-known, notwithstanding the (now proven romantic) expectation that a country which had undergone a bloody war of national liberation should have had a better potential for socialist construction. The oft-cited correlation between national liberation struggles and the capacity of independence to begin socialist construction has so far proved quite illusive in the Southern Africa of our era. We presumed this correlation when we should have spent more time examining our concrete reality. Only by doing the latter can we truly appreciate the inherent importance of the liberation struggle and not despise it on the grounds that it did not naturally give birth to socialism! There is an urgent need to com-



Finance capital still dominates our public sector — Industry

prehend in the very first instance that reality that we wish to transform.

Well, seven years after independence we have had to learn that a nationalist liberation struggle for national independence is in itself no more guarantee that we are on the road to socialism than the peaceful course towards political independence. What is worse, Zimbabwe finds itself now quite firmly on the road to similar misfortunes as those that have been attendant to other post-independent countries. If there are any differences between Zimbabwe and such other countries as Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, these are differences of degree rather than kind. With its better economic infrastructure, Zimbabwe might still arrest the trend towards mass unemployment, chronic shortages of essential commodities and growing political and social strife. But continued dominance of the economy by international finance capital, and therefore the state's incapacity to control the towering heights of the economy, is almost a guarantee that Zimbabwe's economic misfortunes will continue to increase while the limited fortunes of today will tomorrow correspondingly decrease and become confined to the very few.

The additional danger, however, is that we have been white-mailed into accepting that our fortunes and successes depend on deferring to the interests and standards of those few that formerly colonized us. In doing so, we have inadvertently used the standard of life of those privileged few as the model to which all Zimbabweans should approximate. We tended to forget that economic and social privilege itself was dependent upon the colonialist capitalist exploitation of the many by the few. But we hoped that "aid" might assist us in the process of redressing the colonialist past, to bring development to the masses and raise them to the same standards of living as that enjoyed by the privileged few.

Of course, there has been a tremendous improvement in the lot of the mass of our people in the period since independence. The achievements made in social development (education and health) in particular are quite gratifying. But we are no nearer to the goal of social and economic equity than we were in 1980. Yet we have also institutionalized "aid" as part of our society and thereby further reinforced the ties of dependence. We have succeeded only in proving that the nature of capitalist society determines that only a few of us can join the privileged

minority. In the final analysis, the privileged minority becomes more secure if also because they occupy an economic and social position that some of us have attained and to which the majority aspire.

Of course, there is a real danger to the economy if our white brothers and sisters continue to leave the country. For they have so far been allowed to maintain their dominance

in the high-level skill and managerial positions of the economy at large. More than that, we have allowed them here and there to be the "umpires", the "neutral" ones or the "objective" investigators of this or that of our problems. This is particularly so when our own "tribal" politics have overwhelmed us and blinded us to the fact that the "white tribe" in our midst is perhaps the most organised and self-seeking "tribal"

group of all.

Needless to add, "tribal" politics as a whole have their basis in the competition for power and access to wealth. A neo-colonial economy is fertile ground for "tribal" politics: with the "white tribe" in its quest to retain economic and social privileges of old; and the African petty bourgeoisie in its objective to attain and maximize positions of power, privilege and wealth. As the "fruits"



We have to return to our source as our own liberators, back to the masses that were heart and muscle of our struggle, back where we left off some seven years ago

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THEIR 7TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY**

of independence begin to decline in the general malaise (for example, serious shortage of foreign currency and of both luxury goods and essential commodities) that are characteristic and inevitable for a dependent economy, so, too, will white emigration increase. And with the flight of more and more whites, and also many of the African petty bourgeoisie who have other "homes" abroad, the decline becomes more and more pronounced, exacerbated as it will be by the consequent flight of capital and other resources.

Hopefully, it will not be too late then to learn and realize that we should rely more on our own resources and development initiative than on those of our "friends" who will stand by us only as long as the going is good for themselves in particular.

In the meantime we have had to defer to the "white tribe" as more than a symbolic acknowledgement that the white presence is synonymous with increased international confidence in a growing Zimbabwe, high standards and even the guarantee that we will escape the post-independent and neo-colonial blues that have afflicted most other post-colonial societies in this era. But the white presence also constitutes a model to which we can aspire economically and socially; and we make little or no effort at undermining the economic and social privileges that the white minority continues to enjoy because we, too, have an insatiable appetite for those very privileges. The maintenance of (white) privilege becomes a convenient screen behind which to conceal our own (African petty bourgeois) economic and social ambitions.

Indeed there should be nothing to be so fatalistically pre-determined in a historical process; and there is a lot that can be done to arrest the economic and political decline that is characteristic of neo-colonial situations. In short, neo-colonialism can be fought and is being fought in our every effort to build nationhood and self-reliance. The odds against us are now well-known and do tend to reinforce the neo-colonial structures that confront us: the fact of the Lancaster House Agreement and all its consequences!



Socially owned commercial enterprises will change the balance of socialist transformation. A cooperative Supermarket in Chiweshe

As a member of the state myself, I have no illusions at all as to the enormity of the task ahead of us; nor am I oblivious of the sacrifices and bold strides that have been made by the Party and Government under very difficult circumstances. At the end of the day, we are all in this; none of us in the petty bourgeoisie — particularly those of us in the state structures — can escape responsibility for both successes and failures of the last seven years. No doubt it is us the African petty bourgeoisie who will continue to be at the helm of the state and politics in our society.

Although in great numbers and obviously the motive force of any transformation process, the peasants and workers remain so far constrained in political initiative. They continue to be over-whelmed and disorganized by the organized pressure of capitalist society; and by the hegemony of petty bourgeois politics in which "regional" and "tribal" considerations have permeated the entire society.

Yes, the road ahead is a difficult one but there can be no retreat. The challenge is a great one for the leadership of this country; and it has to be taken up if we are to survive as the great nation that we ought to be. It appears logical that we will have to begin anew by reviving that old spirit

of radical nationalism that brought us to political independence. We have to return to our source as our own liberators, back to the masses that were the heart and muscle of our struggle, back to where we left off some seven years ago. It is true that in some of us even that spirit of nationalism has been reduced to a whimper, washed down in the compromises that must necessarily accompany the process of accumulating more and more wealth; and in the determination, on the part of some of us in policy-making positions, of always deferring to international capital and all its promptings.

But even these comprador elements and members of the emergent African bourgeoisie might still be aroused into a new awareness of national priorities or else actively isolated as enemies of our society. ~~general, however, only a new sense of national arrogance, patriotism and commitment to Zimbabwe first can save us from political and economic degeneration. Only through radical nationalism can we prepare the ground for genuine economic and social transformation in Zimbabwe.~~



The Education Bill and Unemployment

One of the burning issues facing Zimbabwe today is the large number of young Zimbabweans who are unemployed:-

Before Independence Technical/Vocational education in Zimbabwe was, to all intents and purposes, not offered in African schools. As a result, very few Africans had the opportunity to receive formal vocational education which enables the country to produce middle-level technicians for the industrial and commercial sector. I believe that some of these middle-level technicians can be produced within the school system. What emerges from the nature of our former education system is that, while we have largely overcome the problem of access to education, what we teach does not prepare our children for the world of work in the most economical way. For instance, students who pass technical subjects at 'O' Level have absolutely no advantage whatsoever, in entering a technical institution, over students who never studied the subject at 'O' Level.

Similarly a student who passes 'O' Level agriculture has no advantage on gaining admission at the agricultural college over another who did not offer the subject at 'O' Level. Even after gaining admission to these institutions, those who studied and passed technical subjects at 'O' Level have no time remission in recognition of their achievements in these subjects. This incidentally, applies to all technical subjects offered up to 'O' Level in our school system.

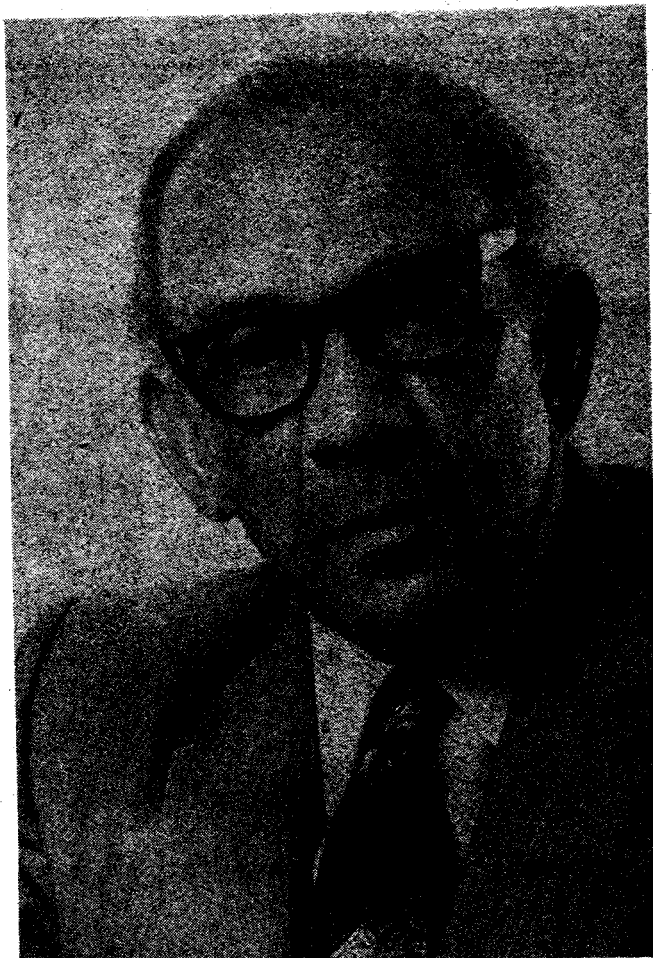
In like manner, a student leaving the school system with some knowledge of construction (for example, building, carpentry, *et cetera*) cannot get employment in the relevant industry on the strength of 'O' Level passes in the appropriate subject. Under these circumstances it can be humbly submitted that our education system has little bearing on the training or manpower needs of this country.

Outline of the Proposed Structure

Stage I

Pupils completing primary education will and without selection proceed in-

The Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Culverwell



to the first stage of secondary education which will consist of Forms I and II. The curriculum will be generally broad to include a wide range of technical and vocational subjects, in addition to the traditional academic subjects. The technical and vocational subject content offered will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Education and Manpower Planning, Labour and Social Welfare and the industrial and commercial sectors. Our traditional point of departure from the present structure is that the examinations in the prescribed vocational subjects will be set in Zimbabwe. Therefore, the certificate awarded to students (that is, in the technical subjects) will be recognized by commerce and industry. Even at this stage students can make their elementary skills available to industry.

Stage II

Pupils will proceed into the second Stage (Form III and IV) according to their capabilities and aptitudes as reflected in the Form II examinations. Since the mixture of academic and

vocational subjects will be maintained in Stage II, it means both academic and vocational/technical streams should be ideally in the same school or institution. Once again, the Vocational/Technical Examinations will be set and marked by appropriate organizations (for example, those responsible for apprenticeship) in the industrial and commercial sectors. Accordingly the qualifications obtained will, *ipso facto*, be recognized by employers in private sectors.

Advantages of the Above Approach

1. The approach will ensure that school leavers at the end of Form IV have valid technical/vocational skills acceptable to industry and commerce, unlike the present technical subjects offered at 'O' Level.
2. An added advantage is that those proceeding to polytechnics or other vocational colleges will have time remission on their studies, since they will have done at school some of the work relating to their fields of study.

This will effectively shorten the post-school training and thus reduce the costs of manpower training in several fields.

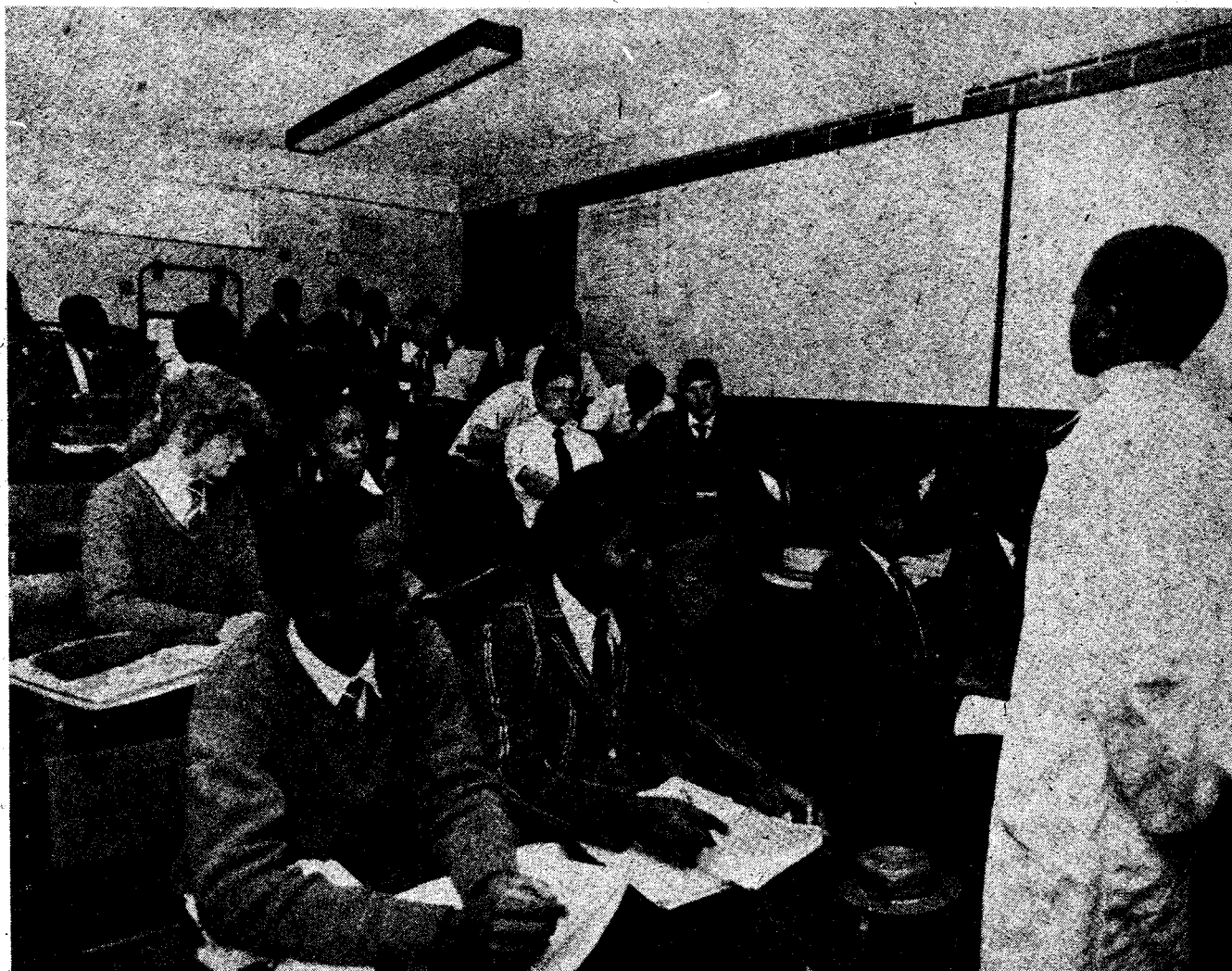
Political education in the schools has already been introduced so that school-leavers know the goals of our

society and can fit into it. Curriculum to this effect has also been produced by the Ministry of Education.

The new Education Act seeks to produce a new man in Zimbabwe, in the following ways:

- (a) by removing all forms of discrimination
- (b) by integrating society
- (c) by democratising education.

The New Act also seeks to equalise the provision of education facilities in our country.



The new Education Act seeks to produce a new man and woman of Zimbabwe

The Need for Political Education in our Schools

By Our Correspondent

Since its inception in 1963, ZANU (PF) has fought for national independence and the elimination of all the unjust laws that had institutionalized our oppression, exploitation and deprivation. During the liberation struggle, the Party embarked on a military programme of mobilising the youth into a viable liberation movement given the

political role of conscientising and educating the masses to understand more and more the causes and essence of their poverty and especially the fact that in reality, their poverty and exploitation had a political ideological base in settler colonialism and capitalism. Our primary objective then was that of eliminating the forces of settler col-

onialism and capitalism and establishing an independent democratic state. We achieved this in 1980. Our success was made possible only because we had behind us cadres who were properly politicised and thus knew how to subdue the forces of settler colonialism. Otherwise the struggle would have been a more prolonged one.

Since 1980, the Party's second objective, namely the ideological one of seeking to establish a just egalitarian society on the principles of scientific socialism has assumed an urgent primacy. This objective can only be achieved through the elimination of capitalism and imperialism which thrive on oppression and exploitation. These two forces cannot be dislodged but by adopting scientific socialism which provides the correct basis for their elimination. However, it is a matter of great importance to realise that even if the Party were able to define and express clearly the political and economic basis of socialism; but failed to initiate basic changes, it would be most difficult to develop a socialist democracy and mode of life.

This is so because initiating basic changes depends on the degree of ideological clarity and awareness of all our people. In other words, the capacity of our people to construct a socialist state depends on the degree of their political education and ideological consciousness in respect of their roles and their short-term and long-term interests. Therefore, just as the masses were able to defeat settler colonialism during the armed struggle because they understood its basis, our present society needs to understand and master the basis of capitalism and imperialism and the means by which these forces can be destroyed. This can only come about through a deliberate and vigorous political education programme involving all the strata of our society.

As Zimbabwe seeks socio-economic transformation that transformation must be seen as a political process and problem requiring a political solution. It must be viewed as a process of class struggle which implies resistance and upheavals, the latter of which aim at totally changing all the structures and relationship of society.

Following on from this, socialism should be seen as a stage within the process of socio-economic development in which the forces of capitalism are brought under the control of the people. However, since that transition to socialism is necessarily a struggle in which radical re-structuring of production, power and social relations is strongly resisted by major class interests, what we need is a clear strategy to effect this transition. The need for such a strategy becomes more paramount for us now because the concrete reality obtaining in our present

society in Zimbabwe is that there exist traditional and emerging sections whose class interests are aligned with capitalism. These threaten to reduce Zimbabwe into a neo-colonial state and reverse our revolution.

Two aspects of this strategy are:-

- i. A political mobilisation of the progressive adult classes or our society; and
- ii. A scientific theoretical conception of socialism and development with a framework through which all pertinent issues and problems are analysed and defined and solutions comprehensively outlined.

The second strategy pertains to political education in our schools and it is this I am going to focus on now.

Our educational system as a whole must be oriented to national goals which are determined by our political and ideological system. It is therefore necessary that we give political education and direction to the young people in our schools so that they can understand and appreciate what the new socio-political order in Zimbabwe entails and therefore readily defend the principles on which independence was fought, namely:

- i. to transform the economy so that it serves the needs of the majority instead of those of the minority as was the case during the colonial era;
- ii. to restore human dignity, respect for the rights of the individual and social justice;
- iii. to develop the rural areas long neglected by successive Colonial regimes and bring them into the mainstream of socio-economic life thus narrowing the gap between the urban and the rural and the rich and the poor; and
- iv. to abolish all forms of racial discrimination, segregatory practices, oppression and exploitation of man by man so as to create a free egalitarian society.

These and other basic principles of the revolution should be clearly spelt out to and understood by the young people of Zimbabwe so that they guard jealously the gains of our revolution and aim to advance it.

With the mushrooming of negative forces bent on retarding our revolution, it is highly desirable that students should understand the policy and principles of socialism in the Zimbabwean as well as the international context. In our context this means the consolidation and defence of our hard-won in-

dependence and the establishment of a more equitable and just society where the masses are both the owners of the means of production and owners of the profits earned from their labour.

In the international context the young people of Zimbabwe must understand that imperialism seeks to reverse the wheels of history and the gains of all progressive forces not only in Southern Africa but throughout the whole world. Today Southern Africa and the world at large have become a battlefield between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction and between the forces of liberation of mankind and the forces of destruction and oppression. Imperialism is now on the warpath and it now openly and actively finances and sponsors bandits in an effort to destabilise or even overthrow progressive governments throughout the world. In the face of this aggression, all progressive forces must unite. Thus it is Zimbabwe's internationalist duty and obligation to co-operate and support all patriotic revolutionary liberation movements throughout the world — SWAPO, ANC and PAC in Southern Africa, POLISARIO, the PLO and all other progressive forces in Asia and Latin America.

The new generation in Zimbabwe must know that imperialism poses a threat against all mankind. Unlike in the past when it threatened socialism, it is now threatening mankind as a whole, building and stockpiling nuclear and other weapons of war for the wholesale extermination of the human race. Given this stark scenario it is necessary that the young people should support and participate in the anti-imperialist struggle waged by all progressive people throughout the world.

Our education should imbue the young with the selfless desire to serve their society. There is a need to develop among them a greater sense of commitment to the needs and aspirations of our society, especially the rural people. Such a commitment should not look mainly to material and individual rewards and progress but to the urge to work for the development, well-being and uplifting of society as a whole. Therefore education must have a political direction and purpose to improve the lot of the masses. It must restrain and indeed kill those negative instincts of individualism and the pursuit of material riches. An educated person who uses his or her education for selfish purposes and ends is not an asset to the society;

he or she must be counted as one of society's losses.

It is very disheartening to hear that youngsters of today avoid the rural areas in favour of urban areas. They would rather be idle parasites in the cities and towns because they dislike working among their own people, and they hang about in towns waiting for non-existent white-collar jobs. Such youngsters have been miseducated and constitute a drain on public funds used to educate them. Political education in schools should, in my view, aim to prevent the creation of such a breed of youngsters.

Political education must aim at producing youngsters imbued with the ethos of self-reliance, youngsters who do not look to the Government, Commerce or industry to provide them with jobs. Faced with the unemployment problem, Zimbabwe needs young people who can engage in self-employment through cottage industries and co-operative ventures to benefit themselves and society.

In conclusion, political education should produce youngsters who will have a new orientation and new values who are prepared to accept the challenge of change and who will

thus become agents of transformation. As agents of change they will disseminate and implement Government policies and work with and among the masses speeding the process of heightening and deepening the political consciousness of all the people. Political education should create a new multi-dimensional person who can be at once a professional or scientist or technician and an intellectual and revolutionary. It should create ideologically clear and committed cadres for the defence and strengthening of our revolution and independence.

Madzimai

Makore Masere eRusununguko

Vanhu vazhinji vanoshamiswa chazvo kuti sei Hurumende yava Mugabe yeZANU (PF) ichisimbirira nenyaya dzekubudirira kwemadzimai.

Asi takanyatsoongorora magariro akare, rusununguko rweZimbabwe rusati rwavapo, tinona kuti munhu wechikadzi akange akadzvanyirirwa paviri — kekutanga nemitemo yezviturumende zvaivepo; kechipiri, netsika dzedu dzechivanhu.

Madzimai akazviratidza kuti anokwanisa kuitawo zvinoita varume, kana kutokunda nemufananidzo wehondo apo vairwisana nemuvengi vakabatawo gidi pamwe chete nevarume. Zvakare vamwe vazhinji vakange vatovevo vatungamiri vehondo, vachitorongerwa varume vaive pasi pavo nzira yekurwa nayo.

Vamwe vakange vatove vadzidzisi vemaoto erusununguko.

Izvi zvakapa kuti pakasununguka kwenyika, VaMugabe vakaratidza kutenda kwazvo nekuumba Bazi reHurumende rinoona nezvenyaya dzemadzimai nekuubudirira kwavo.

Bazi iri ndiro rakava nechisungiro chekuongorora mitemo yaidzvinyirira madzimai nekuigadziridza.

Naizvozvo Hurumende yedu yeZANU (PF) mumakore masere apfuura, yakabudirira kuisa mitemo inotevera:



Munyori mukuru wemusangano weZANU (PF) Comrade R.G. Mugabe vanovhura musangano waMadzimai. Vari mberi kwavo ndiComrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo. Munyori mukuru wesangano remadzimai eZANU (PF)

Legal Age of Majority Act

Mutemo uyu unoreva kuti kana musikana (zvose nemukomana) asvitsa makore gumi nemasere avakukwanisa kuzvimirira pachezvake pamberi pemutemo. Zvinoreva kuti ave kukwanisa kuendawo kumabhangi ega kunovhura bhuku rake rekuchengetedza mari asinganzi tanga wauya nababa vako kuzokunyoresa nokuti uri mukadzi kana kuti nemurume wako kana wakaroowa. Ndizvo zvairehwa painzi unokwanisa kuzviitira zvaunoda pasi na vabereki. Zvino vamwe pavakazvinzwa vakafunga kuti vanasikana vakabvumidzwa kuita musikanzwa kana vasvika makore aya. Kwete, mwana wese anofanirwa kunge achiteedza mitemo yevabereki zvaingoitwa kare, zvee nekutungamirirwa gwara rekuronga hupenyu hwake kana ari mwana akakura nenzira kwayo. Mutemo weZANU (PF) ndizvo zvaunokuridzira izvozvo.

Asi mutemo uyu wakaitirwa mune

zvakanaka. Zvimwe zvacho ndezve kuti, madzimai ava kukwanisa kuti kana achizvisevenzera, akatenga midziyo yake ingava yemumba, kana kuti motokari kana kuvhura chitoro chake, zvese zvinhu izvi avakukwanisa kuzvitsa muzita rake. Ava kukwanisa zve kunotora chikwereti chemari muzita rake kubhangi kana achida kutenga imba yake, kana kutanga bhizimisi, chero achikwanisa kutevedza mitemo yacho inenge ichidiwa.

Mutemo uyu zvakare unopa vanhukadzi simba rekuvhota, izvo vakange vasinga bvumidzwe kare nokuti vaingotorwa sevana.

Zvakare musikana akaitiswa pamuviri akasaroorwa avakukwanisa kuzvichengetera mwana wake kusvika asvitsa makore gumi nemaviri uye achigamuchira pamwedzi wega wega mari yekumuchengeta kubva kumurume anenge akamuitisa mwana wacho. Izvi zvakanonzera kuti vanoprasa vana vaite vashoma panusana pekuti panenge pasisina dambudziko remachengetero emwana wacho. Asi mu-



sangano weZANU (PF) unoti "Pasi nevanorasa vana!"

Mabasa

Vanhukadzi vava kutambira mari ya-kaenzana neyevarume vanoita basa rakafanana neravo. Zvee vavakubvumidzwa kushanda mamwe mabasa aimboitwa nevarume chete kare. Pabasa zvakare; anenge akwanisa ku-

shanda zvakasimba avakupihwawo chinhano chiri pamusoro-soro chero arimukadzi. Izvi zvakaitisa kuti vanhu vose vashande nesimba nokuti anozi-va kuti pakupera kwezuva achawana mugove unoenderana nezvaakarima.

Ari pabasa pakare, mudzimai avakukwanisa kuti akaita pamuviri anopihwa mwedzi mitatu yekunosununguka nekurera mwana mumashure me-

zvo odzoka panzvimbo yake yebasa paanga ari, asingadzikisirwe kana kuvamba pokutanga kana kutoburitswa zvachose zvaitwa kare. Zvee, ari pazororo lro anenge achitambiriswa mari yake kunyange ichibviswa zvayo imwe yacho shomanini.

Madzimai avakuwanikwawo mumatare ekutonga akaita seParamende, Senate, nemumusangano wedu weZANU (PF) varimowo muPolitburo, Central Committee, Province, zvichidzika zvakadaro. Varume havachatonga vega zvaitwa kare.

Matrimonial Causes Act (1986)

Mutemo uyu wakabvumiranwa nedarere rekutonga rehurumende gore rakapera.

Unoreva kuti mukadzi akarambana nemurume wake, muchato ukadamburwa, kana asiri iye asakisa kuti kurambana uku kuvepo, vanogovana zvavainazvo zvose nepakati. Kare, mukadzi aingorambwa achienda kumusha kwake akabereka maoko kumusana atorerwa zvose kubvira kuvana kusvika kumidziyo yose, kunyange ari iye akanganisirwa nemurume. Hurumende yevanhu yakaramba izvozvo nokuti kuti musha umire kuti dzikiti, unotovakwa nemurume nemukadzi pamwe chete. Naizvozvo kana vafunga kuti vapatse musha uyu vanotofanira kugovana zvavakange vaunganidza pamwechete nepakati.

Pane umwezve mutemo uri kugadzirwa asi hausati wakurukurwa nezvawo mudare. Uyu unoti, kana murume akafa, kana mudzimai asiri iye akonzera kufa kwake, anokwanisa kutora nhaka yemurume wake pamwechete nevana vake. Izvi zvichaita kuti munhu wese azvisevenzere nesimba kana achida kugara zvakanaka kwete kumirira kuti kana mukoma afa, kana munin'ina afa, ndichapfuma nezvinhu zvake zvaari kufondokera nemudzimai wake. Mudzimai uyu odzingwa, otorerwa zvose, vana, imba, midziyo, onzi kana waramba kugarwa nhaka chienda kumusha kwako wakadaro. Kwakunotangisa kuparapata patsva.

Naizvozvo mutemo uyu unorumbidzwa chaizvo ne Musangano we ZANU (PF).

Pamberi nevashandi!

Pasi nevane nungo!

Kurutivi rwetsika dzevanhu vatemala vemuno muZimbabwe kuchiine zvinonetsa munyaya dzekusununguka kwemadzimai.

Umwe mufananidzo ndewekuti: Madzimai pachavo ndivo vadvanya-

Congratulations and best wishes to the people and Government of Zimbabwe.

From the management and staff of



Ngatirambe tichishanda pamwe chete kuti tivake nyika yedu.

riri vakuru pachavo. Pachiine chisungiro chakare chekuti chinangwa chikurukuru chemunhu kadzi ndeche-kuti aroorwe. Kunyange akaita basa rinomupa zvakanwana sei, kana asina kuroorwa chituko chemunhu wose. Asi murume anokwanisa kugara zvake ari tsvimborume pasina anombokatyamadzwa nazvo. Izvi ndizvo zvinkonzera kuti mukadzi angobondera, chero anzi aroorwa. Kazhinji michato yakadaro hairarama. Saka kurambana kwakawanda.

Mhedzisiro

Varume vanokumbirwa kuti vanzwisise kuti magariro amazuva ano anonderana nemachinjiro ari kuita tsika nemagariro evanhu. Tsika dzakare dzisisakwanirane nemagariro amazuva ano dzinofanirwa kubviswa dzichitsiviwa netsva. Nyika haisi kudzokera shure, iri kutoenderera mberi.

Pamusana paizvozvo kuti zvirongwa zvehurumende yedu zvibudirire vanababa navanamai ngavabatane mukushandira nyika yedu yeZimbabwe.



Kuburikidza nemitemo yakadzikwa nehurumende yevanhu yeZANU (PF) hakuchina rusarura pakati peMadzimai neVarume mudzidzo, mabasa kana muupfumi hwemhuri

Ngatibatanei tikunde kushaika kwemvura

Nomusi weMugovera 18th April, 1987, Zimbabwe ichange ichipemberera gore rechinomwe rekuzvitonga kuzere. Richange riri bishi remhembero mumaruwa, madhorobha napose pane vana vemhuri yeZimbabwe. Vanhu vachange vachirangerira hondo yakaunza rusununguko, nemabasa aitwa nenyika yedu munyaya dzezvebudiro, mumakore manomwe apfuura.

Kunyange tiine zvizhinji zvatakwanisa kuita munyaya dzezvebudiro mudzidzo, mukugadzirwa kwenzira, madhamu nekuvakwa kwedzimba, munyaya dzezveutano nemunemamwe mabasa akawanda, chinhu chinokahadza zvikuru kuti pamakore manomwe ekuzvitonga, mana acho akanga ari enzara pamusaka pekushaika kwemvura, uye zvinotaridzika sekuti rino gore ra1987 ndiro richave rakaipisa zvikuru pane mamwe ose.

Munzvimbo zhinji dzenyika kunyanyanya Matebeleland north ne south, Masvingo, Midlands, Manicaland nedzimwe nzvimbo dzeMashonaland East ne West, chibage nezvimwe zvirimwa zvatsva zvisati zvambodii nekudii kwese. Izvi zvichareva kuti munzvimbo dzakawanda



dzenyika kuchave nenzara gore rino. Vanhu vanosvika zviuru zvezviuru zviriviri (2 million) vachange vachida rubatsiro rwekudya. Naizvozvo varimi avo vachakwanisa kukohwa vanokomekedzwa kuti vasatengese zvirimwa zvavo vagokwanisa kuriritira mhuri dzavo nevamwe varimi vasina chavakawana gore rino.

Hurumende haisi kuzogovera kudya pachena gore rino, Zimbabwe

inyika yevarimi nevashandi, hatidi kuita sevanhu vedzimwe nyika vanomirira kukumbira chete. Hatidi kurera rudzi rwevanhu vanofunga kuti chavo kudya chete pavasina kushanda. Kwete. Tingazvisikire moto muziso nekuti tingauraye mweya wekuzviriritira wemhuri yeZimbabwe.

Asika izvi hazvireve kuti hurumende ichasiya vanhu vachiziya. Kwete. Chekutanga hurumende icha-



Semakore ese kana kwashayika mvura hurumende yevanhu ichapa zvokudya kune vese vasina kukohwa zvakanakwana, izvi zvinosanganisira hurongwa hwekupiwa zvokudya tichishanda. "Food for work Programme"

Ko vasingakwanise Kuzvishandira, vakadai seharahwa nechembere kana chirikadzi nezvirema?

Hurumende ichariritira vose avo vasingakwanise kupinda mumi 'mishandira upfu' sezvo tichiziva kuti haasi wese munhu anokwanisa kuzvisevenzera. Harahwa nechembere nezvirema vachabatsirwa nehurumende.

Kuti mabasa e'mishandira upfu' nekugovewa kwerubatsiro kune avo vasingakwanise kuzvishandira afambe zvakanakwana, takasungirwa kuti isu pachedu tive vanhu vakazvibata uye tiri vanhu vanokwanisa kurongana nyore nyore nenguva dikidiki. Naizvozvo musangano unokurudzirwa pose pauri kuti uronge vanhu nemabasa uchisevenza pamwe chete neve Hurumende.

Sezvo nguva yatatarisana nayo iri nguva yakaoma zvikuru, munhu wese we Zimbabwe anosungirwa kuti aite zvese zvaanogona kuti abatsire, tikunde nzara sezvatakaita mumakore a 1982 kusvika 1984. Varimi vakawanisa kukohwa ngavabatsire avo vari pedyo navo vasina chavakawana. Vose vanokwanisa kubata basa ngavapinde mu "mishandira upfu" variritire mhuri kana vabereki.

Vashandi vemumadhorobha nemumigodhi vanokumbirwa kuti vasanganwe hama dzavo dzemumaruva. Vanokumbirwa kuti vatumire mari, kudya nezvimwe zvinodiwa zuva nezuva.

Hurumende pachayo zvakanakwana ichange ichinyatsoongorora nyaya dzezve mihoro kana kuti mari inotambirwa

ona kuti chitoro chega chega chemumaruva chichave nechibage chakanakwana chekuti vanhu vemumaruva vakwanise kutenga.

Vasina mari yekutenga chibage ichi vachakomekedzwa kuti vapinde mu "mishandira upfu" mavanokwanisa kuwana mari yekutengesa upfu nechibage chekugaisa. Mu'mishandira upfu' iyi vachange vachibata

mabasa ekukurudzira maruva anofanana nekuvaka zvikoro, nzira nemadhamu kana ziyibhorani. Izvi zvinoburitsa pachena chinangwa chehurumende chekuti mweya wekuzviriritira urambe uri mundangariro dzemhuri yeZimbabwe, panguva imwe cheteyo mabasa ebudiriro achitwa mumaruva.



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kumabasa. Pakuongorora uku, Hurumende ichange ichitarisawo kukwira kuri kuita mitengo, kumwe kunokonzwerwa nezvinhu zvinoshandiswa kugadzirisa izvo zvinobva kunze kwenyika. Hurumende ichatarisa zvakare kuti kushaikwa kwemvura kuchasiya mitengo uye nehomwe yemushandi zviri pakadli.

Hurumende inokurudzira zvikuru varimi kuti vatengese dziya mombe

dzavekuratidza kusasimba nguva ino yezhizha sekuti muchirimo havazokwanisi kudzitinha kunotengesa uye dzingatotadza kana kuenda kumafuro nekuti achave kure. Izvi zvichareva kuti murimi acharasikirwa neupfumi waanokwanisa kuwana iye zvino mombe dzichiri nani.

Nguva yatatarisana nayo yakaoma, asi hapana chati chatadzwa nevanhu vakabatana. Kubatana ndicho

chombo chekutanga chemhuri yeZimbabwe. Chimurenga takarwa takabatana, nzara ya1982 kusvika 1984 takaikunda takabatana, saka nhasi ngatitarisei 1987 tiri pamwe chete. Vemumaruva, vemudhorobha nevemumighodhi, kubva Zambezi kusvika Limpopo, kubva Mutare kusvika Plumtree. Saka tinoti "NGATIBATANEI TIKUNDE KUSHAIKWA KWEMVURA".

Zimbabwe: Foreign Policy Perspective

by Cde. D. Mutasa, Secretary for External Affairs

The years following the attainment of national and sovereign independence have witnessed Zimbabwe slowly but surely establishing itself on the international scene in various ways, notably through diplomatic and trade missions, involvement in regional, inter-regional and international organizations, political and cultural exchanges at party level.

International Economic Relations

In the economic field, Zimbabwe has forged very strong economic links with various organizations in Southern Africa, Africa as a whole and the world community at large. Notable among these organizations are the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern African countries (PTA), the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). As a member of the OAU, Zimbabwe is committed to the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980 which is "designed to restructure the economy of Africa based on the twin principles of national and collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development".

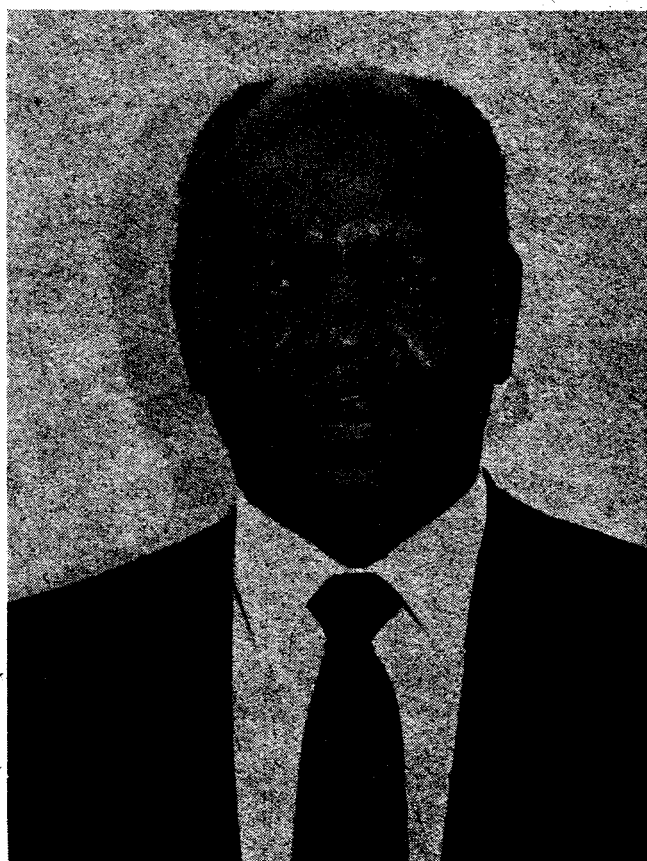
As already indicated Zimbabwe together with other Frontline States have created SADCC as a developmental strategy which is intended among other things to lessen

the region's economic dependence on South African trade routes. In this connection it should be noted that the headquarters of the Beira Corridor Group are situated in Harare. In the allocation of responsibilities among the SADCC countries, Zimbabwe is tasked to promote the SADCC food security programme. In addition, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe was chosen to act as the PTA Clearing House, and the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (ZISCO) was designated as the key industry in the region and was requested to provide technical assistance to iron and steel industries in the PTA region.

Further, Zimbabwe's membership

of international organizations includes that of the African Development Bank and its agency the African Development Fund, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Commonwealth of Nations. Like most developing countries, Zimbabwe is also a signatory to the Lome convention. Needless to say this has enhanced her borrowing capacity immensely.

These international economic activities have been reinforced by many bilateral and multilateral agreements. Starting with only four trade agreements in 1980, the number had risen to twenty-five agreements by 1986.



Cde. D. Mutasa,
Secretary for
External Affairs,
Speaker of the
House of Assembly,
Member of the
POLITBURO

In the same year, Zimbabwe joined the Accession Agreement to the ACP/EEP Convention. Consequently since then Zimbabwe has been exporting a considerable quantity of meat and sugar to the EEC and also her imports from the EEC have risen tremendously.

Zimbabwe re-joined the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), in 1980 and a number of developed countries have made Zimbabwe a beneficiary of their respective Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). This means that under the GSPs, many of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods and some of her agricultural products are admitted into the GSP — giving countries duty-free or preferential tariff rates. Zimbabwe is also a member to some international commodity agreements, for example the International Sugar Agreement and the International Coffee Agreement.

Diplomatic and Trade Missions

The advent of genuine political independence in April 1980, necessitated the establishment of diplomatic and trade missions abroad. By 1984, 21 fully-fledged, fully operational diplomatic missions had been established abroad. Today there are more than 25 Embassies and/or High Commissions, two Consulates and one Trade Mission — everyone of them fulfilling a vital function in broadening the international awareness and understanding of our young nation, whilst at the same time, deepening our own knowledge of developments in the countries where Zimbabwe is represented.

Prestigious posts offered to Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans

The importance and esteem with which Zimbabwe is viewed by the international community as a whole is clearly demonstrated not only by the rapid increase in the level of foreign diplomatic representation in Harare itself, but also by the number and variety of prestigious posts offered to Zimbabwe, and Zimbabweans, in a number of international organizations.

In March 1983, Zimbabwe was elected to the co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi. In October of the same year Comrade Arthur Blumeris Zimbabwe's former Ambassador to

Belgium, was appointed the first Executive Secretary of the newly formed Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. His tragic death left the position vacant, but Heads of State and Government of the SADCC Member-nations decided unanimously that yet another distinguished Zimbabwean, Comrade Dr. Simba Makoni, should be appointed to the post of Executive Secretary. Perhaps the most notable of all in this respect was the decision in 1982, by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations Member states that Zimbabwe should serve a two year period of office on the United Nations Security Council. March 1983 witnessed the election of the Prime Minister to the post of Vice Chairman of the Seventh Summit of NAM. He also became Chairman of the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States at a meeting held in December, 1983.

The election of the Prime Minister as Chairman of the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as for the next three years, reflected the high esteem in which both the Honourable Prime Minister and the country at large are held by the Third World.

The years 1984 to 1987 have witnessed the signing of many co-operation agreements between ZANU (PF) and political parties from other countries as shown below:

Agreements and Protocols signed by ZANU (PF) and other Parties

1 Agreement between ZANU (PF) and the Communist Party of Cuba

The two parties agreed to:-

- work to consolidate political cooperation and conduct bilateral consultations on matters of common concern, to coordinate on policies and issues arising from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.
- invite each other to attend congresses and other important events.
- cooperation between mass organisations.
- exchange information documentation and publications on party policies.
- PCC to provide assistance in cadre training by granting scholarships.

2. Cooperation Agreement between ZANU (PF) and the Bulgarian Communist Party: November 1984.

- The agreement dwelt on exchange of visits between the two parties.
- provision of scholarships by the BCP to ZANU (PF) for training in the Academy of Social Sciences.
- assistance from BCP and ZANU (PF) to state organs in development and strengthening of political, economic and cultural relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.
- exchange of publications, bulletins, documents, films and other materials connected with history of the two parties.
- exchange of delegations.
- travel expenses — sending party.
- internal maintenance — receiving country.

The above protocol was renewed this year.

3. Protocol of Cooperation between ZANU (PF) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: December, 1985

This protocol emphasises the need to:-

- strengthen party to party relations.
- promote friendly relations at government level.
- exchange of party work, including familiarisation tours.
- cooperation in the field of training.

4. Agreement of Cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and ZANU (PF)

Both Parties agreed to:-

- exchange delegations at various levels on the occasion of important party events.
- exchange information in various forms on the prevailing world situation, world revolutionary movements and on their activities.
- assist the ZANU (PF) in the training of party cadres.
- contribute to the enhancement of the links and the cooperation between ZANU (PF) and the Institute of Social Sciences of the HSWP.
- encourage the development and cooperation among the

trade unions, the youth and womens' associations, and other mass organisations, as well as among peace and solidarity committees and professional organisations of both countries.

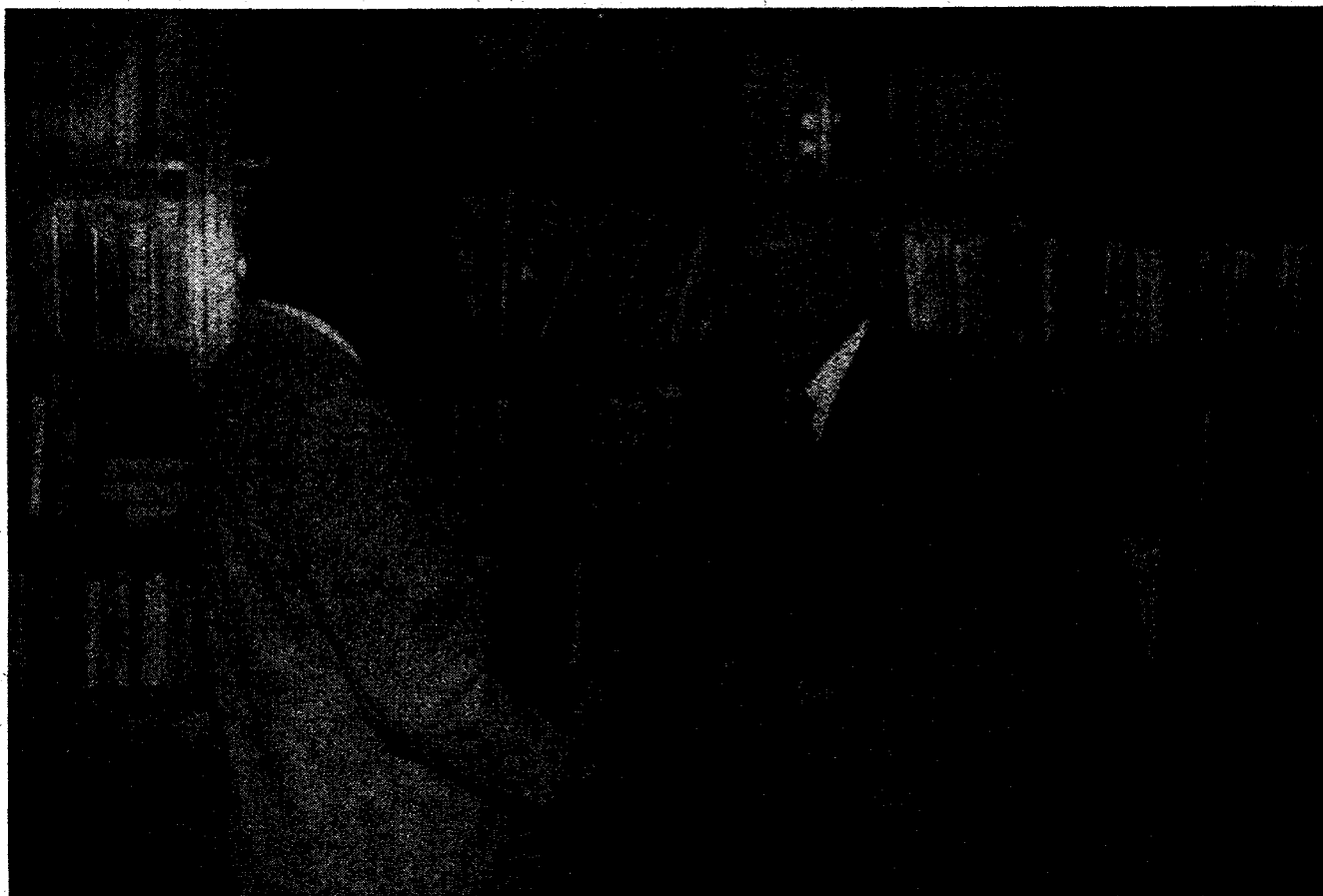
- exchange party publications, bulletins and other materials.
- exchange party functionaries for holidays with the purpose of enhancing contacts and mutual understanding.

detente and disarmament.

- exchange delegations with the view to learn from the experiences of each other.
- sign every two years working plans on the basis of the present agreement.
- make additions by mutual consent to the present agreement which will, in their opinion, contribute to the further consolidation and expansion of the co-operation between the

the public of their respective countries with life in Zimbabwe and Bulgaria.

- co-operate in the field of training of Party cadres.
- promote the strengthening of friendly relations between the mass organisations of the two countries.
- The Central Committee of the BCP shall invite ZANU (PF) delegations for visits as follows:



The First Secretary and President of ZANU (PF) Cde. R.G. Mugabe official visit to Hungary in 1983

- contribute to the further consolidation, broadening and deepening of the all-round cooperation between the state bodies of the People's Republic of Hungary and the Zimbabwe African National Union (PF).
- inform each other on their activities at international forums with a view to enhance the effectiveness of the common struggle to preserve world peace, to prevent the threat of a nuclear holocaust, to obtain results in the sphere of

ZANU (PF) and the HSWP.

5. Protocol of Cooperation between ZANU (PF) and the Bulgarian Communist Party

The two parties agreed to:-

- facilitate the further broadening of friendly relations between the two states.
- carry out reciprocal fraternal exchange of experiences in party work and information on the activities of both parties, and also to familiarize members of their parties and

- to familiarize ZANU (PF) with the BCP experience in the sphere of organizational party work;

- to familiarize ZANU (PF) with the BCP experience in the sphere of ideological activity and its guidance of mass media; and

- to familiarize ZANU (PF) with the BCP experience in the sphere of guidance of agriculture.

- The Central Committee of the BCP shall also invite a group of ZANU (PF) members annually

for studies in the Academy of Social Sciences and management.

● The Central Committee of ZANU (PF) shall invite BCP delegations as follows:-

- to exchange experiences in organizational and ideological activities;
 - to exchange experiences in the fields of social and economic transformation;
 - to lecture to ZANU (PF) members on subjects to be agreed upon in advance by both sides.
- The exact dates of the visits and sizes of delegations shall be determined through consultations between the two parties.

6. Protocol of Co-operation Between ZANU (PF) and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The two parties agreed to:-

- consult, according to needs on topical questions of international development, exchanging of their experience from the respective work as well as other areas of common interest.
- promote the development of co-operation between the Governments of the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe in political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres so as to strengthen friendly relations of the two countries.
- mutually invite the representatives of the other contracting Party for their congresses and other activities of international importance.
- regularly exchange information, about the activities of their respective Parties.
- promote co-operation between the respective central press authorities and between their respective High Party Schools.
- promote the development of effective friendly relations between the trade union, women and youth organizations and other social organizations of the two countries.
- exchange delegations annually for the exchange of experience in any area of interest to either Party.
- offer University scholarships to ZANU (PF) party cadres and to organize short term courses in Marxism-Leninism.
- jointly seek other forms of co-operation in the interest of strengthening and intensifying mutual relations.

7. Summary of Protocol signed between ZANU (PF) and the Polish

United Workers Party (PUWP): March 1987

The two parties agreed to:-

- exchange visits on party and political issues.
- pledged to develop relations between the two governments and Parliaments of both countries.
- exchange information.
- promote contacts and cooperation between press organs.
- exchange documents, publications and information on major events in the lives of the respective parties.
- extend invitations to each other to attend congresses and party events.
- promote development contacts and cooperation between social organisations.
- PUWP pledges to grant from time to time scholarships to ZANU (PF) cadres to study in Poland.

In addition to these cooperation agreements there have been several visits by ZANU (PF) members to various countries abroad. These are summarised below:

Visits by ZANU (PF) Party Delegations to Eastern Europe: 1985 - 87

1. At the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee, ZANU (PF) sent to the USSR in September, 1985 for a familiarisation and friendly visit Comrades R.G. Ziyenge, J.N. Kaparadza, M.N. Dube and S.V. Mubako.
2. Comrade H. Ushewokunze attended the Annual Round Table Conference on Socialism from 21st - 26th October, 1985 at the invitation of the League of Communist Yugoslavia.
3. Two ZANU (PF) Central Committee members, Comrades M.V. Chivende and Katsande spent a holiday in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in November, 1985.
4. Comrade M. Nyagumbo attended the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 25th February to 6th March, 1986.
5. Comrade Mumbengegwi and Comrade Charles Ndlovu attended the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia from 24 - 27 March, 1986.
6. Comrade Mahachi and Comrade Mkwanziri attended the 13th Regular Congress of the

Bulgarian Communist Party from 2 - 5 April, 1986.

7. Comrade Mallanga attended the 3rd International Meeting of Leaders of Societies of Friendship with the USSR from Tropical Africa from 23 - 26 April, 1986.
8. Comrade Ziyenge attended the Congress of Bulgarian Agrarian Party from 19 - 23 May, 1986.
9. Comrades Sekeramayi and Mungwashu attended the Congress of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia from 25 - 28 June, 1986.
10. Comrade Mawema attended the Round Table Conference on Socialism and Economy in Yugoslavia from 20th February to 24th October, 1986.
11. In January 1987 Comrade Mutasa visited the DPRK, USSR and China.

Visits by ZANU (PF) Party Delegations to African Countries

1. On 28th March, 1985 Comrade Kangai was in Mali where he attended the Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union. - Secretary - General Moussa Traore.
2. From 15th to 17th May, 1985 Comrade F. Matemba was instructed to attend an International Conference on Peace and Liberation in Africa held in Accra - Ghana.
3. In June, 1985 Prime Minister R.G. Mugabe led a ZANU (PF) delegation to attend the 10th Independence Anniversary of Mozambique.
4. March 1986 - A delegation of the ZANU (PF) Youth League was sent to Mozambique to attend the 2nd Consultative Congress of the Frelimo Youth League.
5. On 24th September - 4th October, 1986 the Malawi Congress Party Annual Convention was attended by Comrades Shamuyarira, Ndlovu and Mashonganyika.
6. From 29th September to 6th October, 1986 Comrade Nkala, Senator L. Makanda and Comrade T. Mutambanengwe (Women's League) attended the Malawi Congress Party Annual Convention.
7. The 20th Anniversary of Chama Cha Mapinduzi held on 1st February, 1987 and also the 10th Anniversary of the Arusha Declaration - Dodoma, Tanzania were attended by Comrade N. Shamuyarira.

Visits by ZANU (PF) Delegations to Asian Countries: 1985 - 1987

1. Comrade M. Nyagumbo attended the Indian Congress (I) Party Centenary celebrations in Bombay from 27th - 29th December, 1985.

Visits by ZANU (PF) Delegations to Western Europe

1. Comrades Mawema and Chihota attended the International Seminar of the Juche Idea in Vienna, Austria, from 4 to 6 April 1986.
2. Comrade Mnangagwa and Comrade Nhlwatiwa attended the 14th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany from 17th to 21st April, 1986.

Visits by ZANU (PF) Delegations to Caribbean Countries — 1985

1. Comrade Karimanzira attended the 6th Biennial Congress of the People's National Congress (PNC) of Guyana from 18th to 25th August, 1985.
2. Comrades Kadungure, Ngongoni, and Bute attended the Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in June 1986.

In addition to sending ZANU (PF) delegates, ZANU (PF) has also been receiving Party Delegations from other countries.

Party delegations received by ZANU (PF) from Asian countries

1. A delegation from the Workers' Party of Korea comprised of Comrade Kil Jae Gyong, Deputy Director of Internal Affairs and Central Committee member of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Li Jong Ryul, Central Committee member visited Zimbabwe from 11th to 17th November 1985.
2. A four-man delegation of the Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China visited Zimbabwe from 2nd December,



The President Comrade Canaan Banana talking to the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father De Escoto during the Ministers' recent visit to Zimbabwe

1985 to 2nd January, 1986. The purpose of the visit was to familiarise themselves with Zimbabwe. Leader of delegation was Zhu Jonfa — director of department of research.

Party delegations received by ZANU (PF) from the Middle East Countries: 1985 — 1987

1. A five-member delegation from the Iraq Ba'ath Socialist Party visited Zimbabwe from 4th to 8th November, 1986.
2. A delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Women visited Zimbabwe on 18th February, 1987.

Party delegation received by ZANU (PF) from African Countries

1. His Excellency, Eduardo Arao, Provincial Governor of Tete, Mozambique, visited Zimbabwe from 15th - 23rd October, 1985.
2. ANC President, Comrade Oliver Tambo visited Zimbabwe from the 12th to the 15th January, 1987 to hold discussions with the ZANU (PF) Central Committee.

Party Delegations received by ZANU (PF) from South American Countries:

1. Sandanista Youth delegation from Nicaragua visited Zimbabwe from the 11th to 17th April, 1986.

Party delegations received by ZANU (PF) from East European Countries

1. Dr. Herta Daubler — Gmelin (Mrs), a member of the Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) visited Zimbabwe, 15th to 20th July, 1985.
2. Comrade Jochem Willerdig, President of the GDR — Zimbabwe Friendship Society visited Zimbabwe from 5th to 10th October, 1986. Also an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SEP) and Secretary for International Relations in the Central Council of Free Germany Movement was accompanied by Comrade Siegfried Witting, Secretary of the GDR — Africa Friendship Society.
3. Comrade Miroslav Jakes who is a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as well as a member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of Czechoslovakia for Economy and Industry visited Zimbabwe from 11th to 14th December, 1986.
4. A four-man delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited Zimbabwe from November 24th to December 3rd, 1986 for a familiarisation tour.
5. Comrade Stanislaw Bejger, an

alternate member of the politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party

(PUWP) led a three-men delegation to Zimbabwe from the 9th to

15th March, 1987 for the purpose of signing a co-operation agreement.

Role of Zimbabwe in the Palestine Question

by Ibbo Mandaza

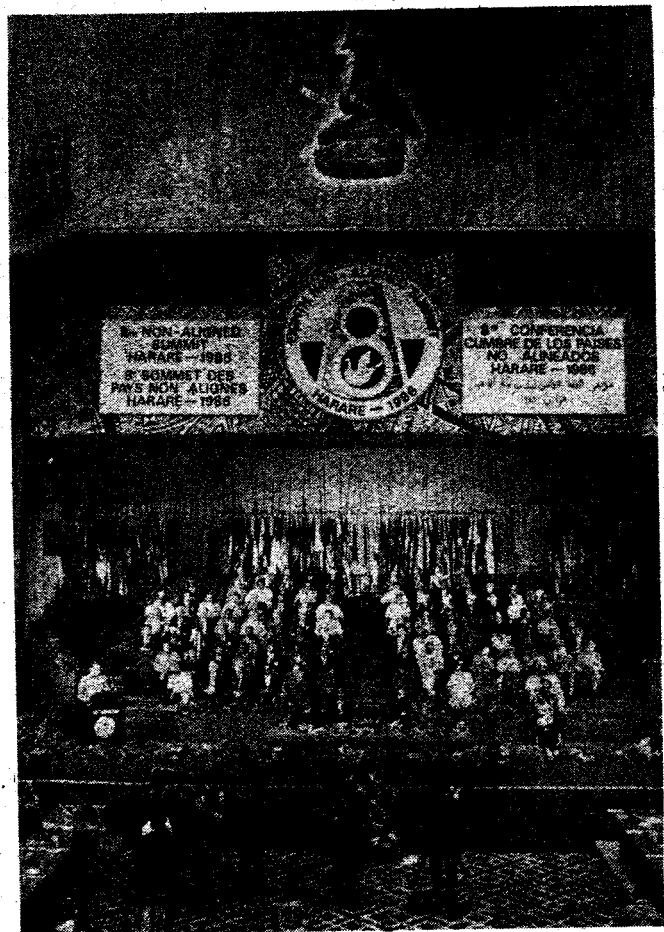
It should not be surprising that since its election to the Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) last year, Zimbabwe should have increasingly become a vibrant diplomatic centre of the world. Even before NAM, Zimbabwe had already established an extensive and intensive network of diplomatic and political relationships with most of the countries of the world, with the notable exception of such countries as South Africa, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea. Today, Zimbabwe has 65 embassies (plus twelve international organisations) on its soil and is itself represented at ambassadorial level in 28 countries. This is a far cry from the situation which prevailed prior to the attainment of national independence when Rhodesia had only one embassy here, that of South Africa.

However, an even more interesting role of this newly developed and central position that Zimbabwe now occupies is that of peace-broker. Indeed given the objectives and problems of the NAM itself in this decade, it was expected that Zimbabwe would as Chairman have to attend to the burning problems of the NAM world. Among these many and complex problems is the question of the Middle East in general and Palestine in particular. And so it is that Zimbabwe is this week host and chairman to the Session of the meeting of foreign ministers of the nine-member non-aligned special committee on Palestine. Through this important meeting, the NAM will have prepared the ground for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices.

Addressing the opening session of this nine member non-aligned special committee on Palestine this Tuesday, April 14, the NAM Chairman and Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, said:

"The Committee of non-aligned countries on Palestine faces an enormous challenge in seeking to explore, in accordance with

Zimbabwe and the Hon. Prime Minister Cde. R.G. Mugabe honoured to Chair the Non-Aligned Movement for the next three years



its mandate from the eighth summit conference of our movement and within the framework of the principles and objectives of non-alignment, ways in which the movement can constructively contribute towards the promotion of a peace process in the Middle East".

Later, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Comrade Yasser Arafat, was able to express satisfaction that the two-day meeting had been an important NAM achievement and a "positive factor in the efforts now under way to create a favourable climate for convening a peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices".

According to Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Witness

Mangwende, the attendance by all members of the NAM committee on Palestine at such high level was an eloquent testimony to the movement's active solidarity with the Palestinian people, and total commitment to peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian Question itself has become in recent months in particular more well-known to most of us in Zimbabwe. What with the plight of the Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon! In general, Zimbabwe has a constant reminder of the Palestinian struggle for national independence in the charismatic leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Comrade Yasser Arafat; and in the existence in Harare of the Palestinian Embassy.

The PLO Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Ali Halimeh, has



Zimbabwe-Palestine Solidarity Committee . . . Comrade N. Shamuyarira, the Secretary for Publicity and Information; Comrade David Karimanzira, the Deputy Secretary for National Security; a PLO delegate and Brother Ali Halimeh, the PLO Ambassador to Zimbabwe at one of the Associations solidarity Meeting in Harare last year

done his best to publicize the Palestinian Cause; and there is perhaps no diplomat/activist more vibrant and therefore more effective and prominent than Comrade Ali, as he is affectionately known in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean media has also played its part in making known the cause of the Palestinian people. There is now a Zimbabwe-Palestine Solidarity Committee in this country, formed soon after Comrade Arafat's visit to Zimbabwe in August, 1984.

Yet until these recent developments, and notably the manner in which Zimbabwe and the NAM have championed it, the Palestinian Question had been somewhat a vague factor in the political culture of Zimbabwean society. I am not sure as to how I should express it, but it would seem as if our interest in this struggle of an oppressed mass of people is almost itinerant, left to the realm of official statements by the leadership. If this is a correct impression, then there must be some reason for this.



A PLO women's delegation visited Zimbabwe in February this year. Here they are received by the First Secretary, Comrade R.G. Mugabe and Mai Mugabe, the Deputy Secretary in the ZANU (PF) Women's League, at the Prime Minister's residence. Also in the picture is Comrade Naomi Nhariwatiwa, the Secretary for Administration in the Women's League

First, perhaps, the dominance of African nationalism in our political culture conditions us somewhat to recognize and understand oppres-

sion only in terms of the relationship between white oppressor and the black oppressed. It therefore becomes difficult to understand and

appreciate how people of the same race — Arab and Jew — could develop such an antagonistic relationship.

There is also the historical fact that Zionist Israel was established in 1948 on the land of Palestine, by making the people of Palestine homeless through the combined efforts of Zionism and imperialism under the aegis of Britain and the United States of America. The Palestinian question is akin to any colonial question — to that of Zimbabwe, Namibia or South Africa.

Second, it is perhaps the prevalence of the Christian ideology (and its Old Testament concomitant) that has carried and maintained the eulogy of Israel and the Israelites to a level and degree enough to confuse and disguise the distinction between BC and AD. The point is simply that the combination of this Christian ideology and imperialist intrigue has helped to hide partly and temporarily the sad plight of the Palestinian people.

As a non-Zionist Jew, Isaac Duetscher, explains: "The responsibility for the tragedy of European Jews, for Auschwitz, Majdenek, and

the slaughters in the ghetto, rests entirely on our Western bourgeois 'civilisation' of which Nazism was the legitimate, even though degenerate, offspring.

"Yet it was the Arabs who were made to pay the price for the crimes the West committed towards the Jews. They are still made to pay it, for the 'guilty conscience' of the West is, of course, pro-Israeli and anti-Arab.

"And how easily Israel had allowed itself to be bribed and fooled by the false 'conscience money' . . ."

This brings me to the third point, namely the extent to which the Zionist smear of anti-Semitism is being used extensively and indiscriminately against all those who disagree with Zionist policy. In other words, if you express revulsion at Zionism — as we all should, then it is assumed you hate anybody who is either Jewish or of Jewish background.

We have many good citizens in our country who are of Jewish origin; and a number have striven for justice and freedom as much in this country as anywhere else in the world.

But there are among them some

who are Zionist in outlook, even if they don't fully realise it. Zionism is not only the belief that the Jews are a special category of people; and this is why the United Nations equates Zionism and racism.

But also, Israel IS because Palestine IS NOT: Israelis are where they are because Palestinian Arabs have been evicted from their ancestral homeland, replaced by persons imported from a hundred foreign lands.

British historian Arnold Toynbee said in May 1961: "Zionism and anti-Semitism are expressions of an identical point of view. The assumption underlying both ideologies is that it is impossible for Jews and non-Jews to grow together into a single community and that therefore a physical separation is the only practical way out.

"The watchword of anti-Semitism is 'Back to mediaeval apartheid'; the watchword of Zionism is 'Back to the mediaeval ghetto'. All the far-flung ghettos in the world are to be gathered into one patch of soil in Palestine to create a single consolidated ghetto there."

Lastly, the justice of the Palesti-



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nian cause has perhaps been partly hidden from us by Israel's succession of victories against the Arabs; in 1948, when the Arabs were at loggerheads with one another; in 1956, when the Arabs had become far less divided; in 1967, when the Arabs had formed a common front; and in 1974, by which time the Arab and Palestinian cause had become fairly acknowledged throughout the world.

"Paradoxically and grotesquely", writes Isaac Deutscher, "the Israelis appear now in the role of the Prussians of the Middle East . . . Just so did the Prussians a century ago defeat all their neighbours within a few years, the Danes, the Austrians, and the French. The succession of victories bred in them an absolute confidence in their own efficiency, a blind reliance on the force of their arms, chauvinistic arrogance, and contempt for other peoples . . ."

But Israel is only a "feeble parody" of Prussia. For the Israelis are surrounded by Arabs. More than that, the Palestinians are waging an increasingly intensified struggle, with the support not only of the Arabs but the progressive world as a whole.

The Germans have summed up their own experience, says Deutscher, in the bitter phrase: "You can drive yourself victoriously into the grave!" This is what Israel is doing, indulging in the false confidence that it will always receive the colossal financial aid it now receives from the United States and world Jewry.

As in Southern Africa and in the Middle East: victory and liberation is inevitable. But why the waste of time and human lives when history would

Cde. R.G. Mugabe, the Chairman of the NAM and Brother Yasar Arafat at Harare International Airport during the PLO Chairman's visit to Zimbabwe 1986



inform us better?

It is our hope, therefore, that the peace conference on the Middle East will soon be convened under the

auspices of the UN; and that this will form an important basis for the attainment of national independence by the Palestinian people.

Worker's Day — Its Significance to the Workers Struggle

Zimbabwe today ranks amongst the more successful developing countries. It has a highly developed agricultural base, producing a variety of products for both internal consumption and export. This agricultural base has ensured self-sufficiency in food as well as reliable supply of raw material to a vibrant and growing manufacturing industry. The country is also served by an extensive road and rail infrastructure, an electricity system and water as well as other infrastructure. Such natural endowments and their subsequent development have ensured a reasonable standard of living for the people and potential for more sustained growth.

However all the industrial and agricultural and other infrastructure would be inconceivable without the labour of the working people of Zimbabwe. It is the sweat of the workers on the commercial farms that has built up the agricultural base. It is the labour power of the industrial workers that has shaped the vibrant and growing industrial base, the roads and rail network.

This infrastructure was however built through the unbridled exploitation of the labour power of the black majority. Under conditions of settler capitalism, labour was not only a



The First Secretary and President of ZANU (PF) Comrade R.G. Mugabe addressing workers at Rufaro Stadium on May Day — The International Labour Day. 1986

slave of capital, but also of the settler state.

The settler capitalist state not only exploited the worker at his work place, but also denied him any rights whatsoever to organise trade Unions and bargain for improvement of wages and conditions of services. Settler capitalism like its apartheid kin in South Africa, therefore enjoyed super exploitative conditions in which returns to capital were maximum.

This state of affairs was indeed a major grievance amongst the Africans which led to the 16 year armed struggle.

It was therefore one of the major tasks of the independent government to emancipate the workers and give them full political rights. Today the workers are organised into workers committees and trade unions which are in turn united in the monolithic Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions. The ZCTU is slowly building a tradition of a democratic labour movement and is establishing its role as the representative of labour in Zimbabwe with which international as

well as domestic capital will have to contend in the unfolding political economy of Zimbabwe.

It has now become a tradition for the workers of Zimbabwe led by the ZCTU to observe May Day, International Workers Day. Since 1981 Zimbabwean workers have gathered at various venues throughout Zimbabwe to celebrate the role of the workers as the creators of society wealth and the historical mission of the workers to destroy the exploitation of man by man.

May Day, is the day when workers, the world over, rededicate themselves to the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, colonialism, exploitation and oppression. According to Karl Marx workers have no nationality, they are international. As the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, together with all the workers in Zimbabwe prepare to commemorate this day at the same time as millions of other workers, in socialist and capitalist countries, let's examine how the tradition for the observance of this day was set.

It all started on the 1st of May 1886,

in Chicago, USA when workers held a demonstration which has become Workers International Solidarity Day ever since.

The American Federation of Labour decided to press for an 8-hour working day federal law as of 1 May, 1886. In the US on that day about 350 000 people stopped work — a colossal number at that time. In Chicago alone 80 000 people went on strike. On May 3, 1 400 workers of the McCormick Harvester Machinery plant in Chicago went on strike. The employers attempt to use strike breakers triggered off protest demonstrations. The police opened fire killing four demonstrators and wounding many more. On May 4, thousands of workers assembled on Haymarket square to protest the police action. After the rally, when most of the participants had left the square, the police unit arrived. A bomb exploded killing eight policemen and wounding dozens of other people.

Using this as a pretext (shortly afterwards it became known that the bomb had been thrown by a pro-



Zimbabwean Workers parade at Rufaro Stadium showing produce of their labour on May Day

vocateur) the authorities arrested and jailed many demonstrators. The workers' leaders in Chicago were

prosecuted.

A wave of protests swept over the USA and Europe. The governor of Il-

linois commuted the death sentence with life imprisonment for two of them; one committed suicide while in prison, and the remaining four were hanged on November 11, 1887. It was only in 1893 that the guilt of the defendants was declared not to have been proved. Those executed were posthumously exonerated and those still in imprisonment were released.

In 1893 the first Congress of the Second International assembled in Paris. VI Lenin said of it, "this International proletarian organisation embarked upon on a Marxist basis. Frederick Engels, comrade-in-arms and friend of Karl Marx took part in the preparatory work for and the holding of the Congress. It was that Congress which unanimously adopted the draft resolution tabled by French delegate R. Lavigne on simultaneous workers' demonstrations in all countries under the 8-hour working day slogan, and other demands of the proletariat." The American Federation of Labour addressed a message to the Congress informing it about the Federation's

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intention to organise new massive demonstrations on May 1, 1890 for an 8-hour working day and this sealed Lavigne's resolution for the day of general action.

In many European cities the workers went on strike. About 300 000 people gathered in London's Hyde Park. Many industrial cities of the USA were swept by the wave of strikes and demonstrations. In Chicago 35 000 people participated in the demonstrations. In New York 70 trade unions organised mass rallies for tens of thousands of people. In Russia on May 1, 1891 with no trade unions and a parliament then, an illegal meeting to mark Workers Solidarity Day was organised by the Marxists for the first time.

Those who took part in May Day activities and strikes did not confine themselves to demands for an eight hour working day and other economic slogans.

They also advanced political slogans such as the introduction of universal suffrage in certain European countries and the overthrow of Czarism in Russia. The Great October Revolution ushered in a new epoch of the world social development. Just after the October Revolu-

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tion, in 1918 – 1919, workers in most capitalist countries attained the adoption of a legislation on an 8-hour working day, which they had demanded for years. New and new regions joined in the celebrations as the working class movement gathered momentum. In the 1920s and 1930s for example May Day began to be observed in many Asian and Latin American countries.

On May Day the working class put forward various slogans depending on the current situation. Thus in years of foreign intervention against the newly-emerged Soviet Republic the slogan 'Hands of Soviet Russia' was very popular. During the world economic crisis of 1929-1939 they called for combating unemployment and Nazism. Workers throughout the world expressed on May Day solidarity with the Soviet people who were building socialism. The rout of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan in 1945 became a landmark in world history. May Day was now marked on a global scale. In many countries it became a national holiday with millions upon millions of people taking part.

May Day slogans change with the passing of time. Every year people step up their efforts of preventing nuclear war and ensuring a peaceful future of the planet.

People in socialist countries sum up the results of their peaceful work and voice solidarity with the freedom fighters the world over. On this day they come out for social progress, against neo-colonialism and multinationals' oppression. They express solidarity with all anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggles, they call for nuclear disarmament, and for peace.

On May 1st this year the workers will similarly gather at Rufaro Stadium to celebrate the 101st anniversary of Workers International Solidarity Day and also various products of their labour display.

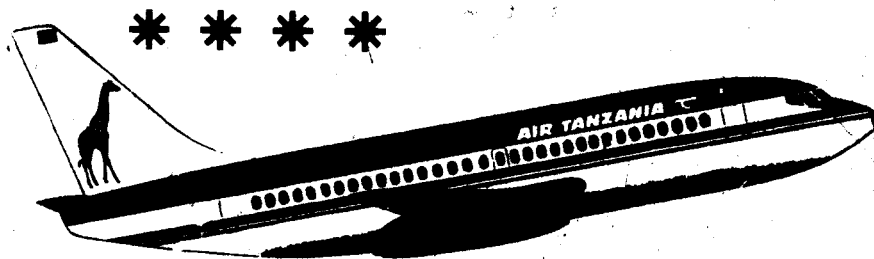
The Prime Minister and the 1st Secretary and President of ZANU (PF) Comrade R.G. Mugabe will address the workers. He will no doubt reflect on the problems that our economy is facing, notably the drought, the foreign exchange shortage and the

increasing unemployment. Against this background Cde. Mugabe will most probably address the question of wage adjustment given the inflationary trends that the constraints mentioned above have introduced into the economy.

It is our hope that May Day and the other programmes of the workers movement will heighten workers consciousness and teach them the present economic system in which capital still exploits labour.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

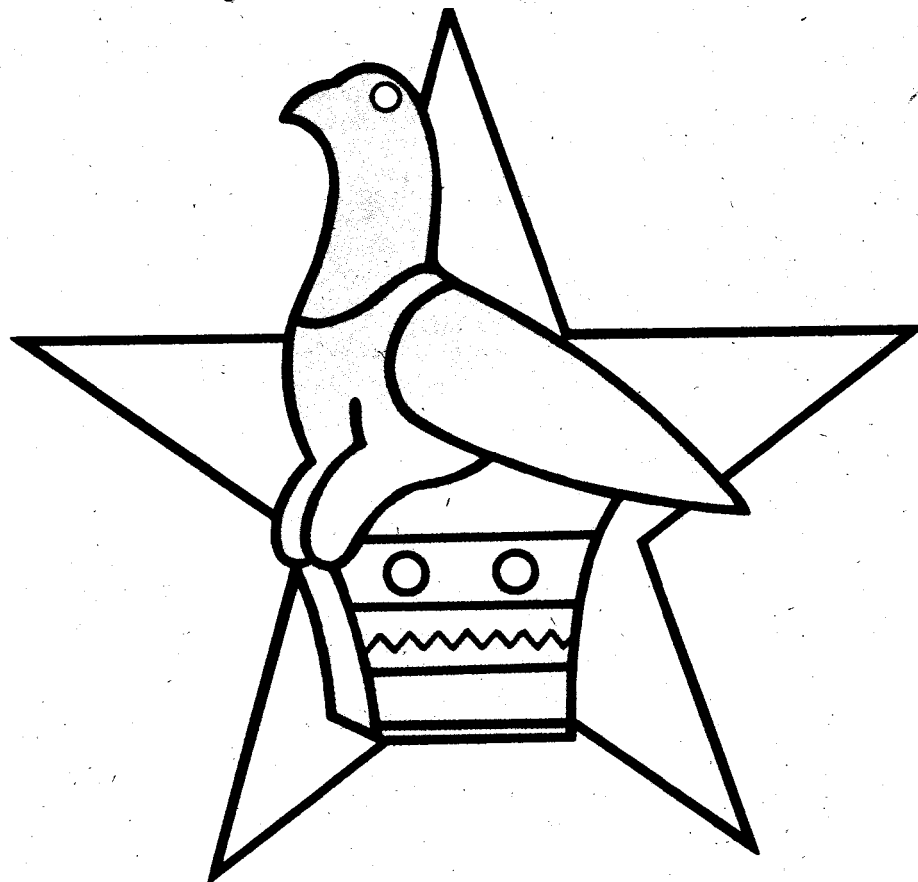
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Smith in the Cold

The removal of the settler, racist and apartheid baster Ian D. Smith from the democratic Zimbabwe Parliament is perhaps the latest development towards constitutional change undertaken by Zimbabwe's highest law making body, the Parliament and should be hailed by all peace loving citizens of this country and progressive forces internationally.

Elimination of retrogressive elements from the people's Parliament is long overdue. Those who sit in our Parliament should be only the true representatives of Zimbabwean people as a whole. Most countries would have beheaded Smith soon after the lowering of the Union Jack on the eve of April 18th, 1980. Our population heeded the call of the President Cde. R.G. Mugabe, for national unity, reconciliation and amnesty.

Smith forgets that his henchman, Peter Walls left this country because of his derogatory speeches. Does he still remember the innocent lives brutally murdered at Chifombo and many other places in Zambia, at

Tembwe, Chimoio, Nyadzonya, Mavonde and many other places in Mozambique. Thousands of forces killed inside this country as proved by various Heroes Acres being constructed to rebury these gallant sons throughout Zimbabwe?

Because of Smith's murderous activities, all these Zimbabweans failed to celebrate the cause for which they died for. How many Zimbabweans today still miss their parents, relatives and friends? Can people continue to see Smith's grinning smiles which reminds us of his murderous activities?

Thousands of Zimbabwean Heroes died for the just and noble cause



which Smith denounces today. The government was too generous to have let him remain in Parliament since 1980. He should have been kicked out or made to face the wrath of the people.

The current one year ban is too short a period for a racist like him to repent since he will never do so as characterised by his speeches since the attainment of our independence. Actually he should never be allowed to come back into the peoples' house to enjoy the fruits of democracy he has been fighting against.

Smith would not be out of place inside Hitler's armour. Still, today those who are not satisfied that the Nazi fascist is dead are still hoping to bring him to justice alive. But contrary to the materialist world outlook, Smith, under cover of the Lancaster House constitution and the spirit of reconciliation continued to enjoy the fruits of people's independence whilst he used to swear that no black leader will ever rule Rhodesia (Zimbabwe today to his dismay) during his life time. But where is he today? (Going back to Shurugwi?)

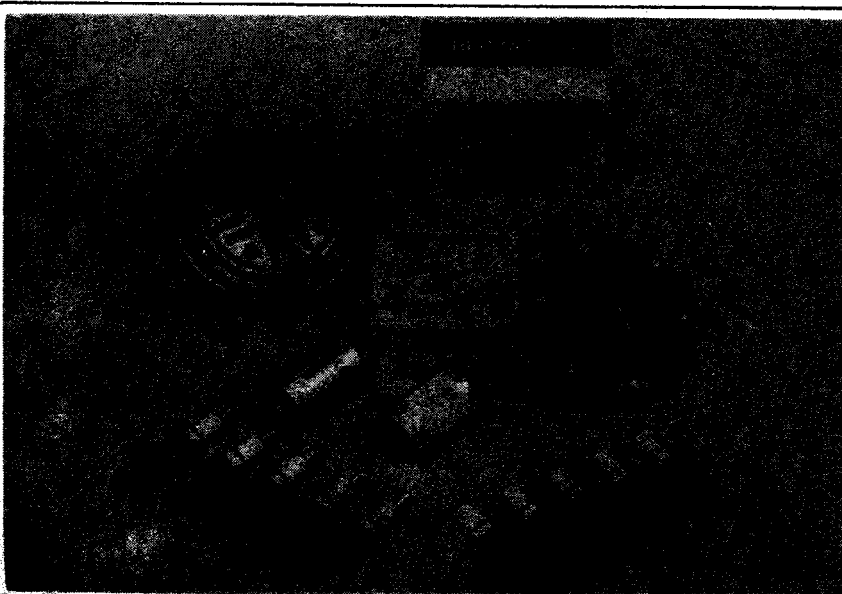
It is imperative that Zimbabweans should consolidate the hard won independence by creating a non-racial and harmonious society at this national democratic stage of our political development.

However, the sacking of Smith is a great leap towards elimination of racial connotations of the Lancaster House Constitution which reserved whites 20 seats designed by Britain to safeguard the rights of the privileged few in this country. These reserved seats, which will be scraped soon



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after our seventh Independence Anniversary will pave the way towards the creation of a truly democratic Parliament without racial segregation.

This means that regardless of whatever circumstances might have ensued, the few whites would have remained to benefit a twenty per cent say in Parliament yet they never gave a say to blacks who constitute the majority during their time of office.

There is need to tell Smith openly that ENOUGH IS ENOUGH. We only hope that such a positive step by our policy makers will continue in future as we struggle to consolidate our national and political integrity. We say A LUTA CONTINUA ... THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES ...



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I am a born free
My name is Zimbabwe
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I am seven years old
For I was born on April 18, 1980.

My father died during the war
He was fighting to free me
Now that I am free
What am I doing for the nation?
For I am a born free

I know no oppression,
I know no suppression,
I resist imperialism,
I struggle against capitalism,
For my father died to get rid of these.
Because I am a born free.

But I now know the road to self-reliance
I have free education
I love my people
Regardless of tribe, race or creed,
How far do they love me?
For I am a born free
And Zimbabwe is my name.

I will die for my people
In the same way they died to free me
I will do the same to others
I will defend my motherland
Freed by blood
For I am a born free.

Shall I ever lose this gift
Which was so difficult to get
The gift I cherish so much
Which is so costly to get
For which men died
For which men are dying in Azania and Namibia
Freedom, Freedom
For I am a born free

Comrades, Comrades
How do you prepare yourselves to celebrate
For such an important event?
For everyday after independence,
We celebrate freedom
My birthday signifies blood,

But where are your works children of Zimbabwe
To strengthen our sovereignty,
To develop our nation
A revolution is not a dinner party
Nor is it a festive period
For independence day
Is a time for rededication
To the noble ideals of the revolution
And realisation of the people's aspirations
Yes, I am a born free
My name is Zimbabwe
And on the 18th of April, 1987, I'll be 7.



The tomb of the unknown soldier monument of the thousands of the sons and daughters of Zimbabwe who died for our national liberation



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