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Zimbabwe News

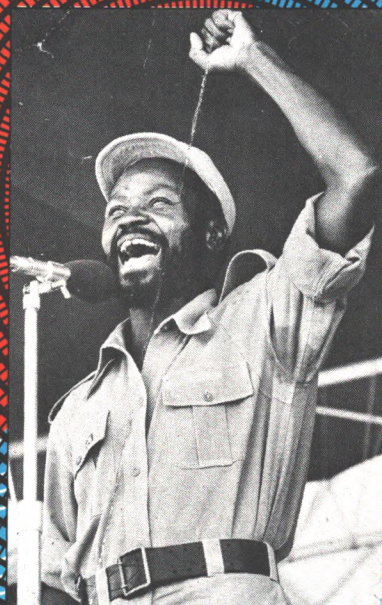
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**Remembering
Samora Machel**

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Remembering Samora Machel

This month on October 19, 1989, marks exactly three years since the late President of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Moises Machel and other 33 patriots were killed in a mysterious plane crash at Mbuzini in apartheid South Africa.

On that day, three years ago, none of us could believe that what we were hearing could be true. It took us time to come to our senses, it took us time to admit that SAMORA, the friend, the President, the brother, the comrade, the guerrilla, had fallen dead. And there he was, brutally murdered by the hands of the enemy in the enemy's... page 20

Cover Pic:

The late Comrade Samora Machel of Mozambique

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Ozone Depletion — Key to Rapid Spread of Aids

The dreaded Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome has escalated possibly because of a rise in the ozone content above the standard one ten-millionth affects the lungs and immune system. Ozone depletion in the stratosphere might lead to its increase in the lower atmosphere which could be dangerous for both man and animal alike.

This interesting idea was suggested by Comrade Anatoly Yunitsky, staff researcher of Metallopolymer Systems of Mechanics of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences and the author of a global project "Planetary Transport Systems (PTS)". His ideas are... page 19

Caps Clinches Natbrev Trophy

Caps United centre striker, Never Chiku pushed the ball into the net twice and earned his team the Natbrev Cup in a replay cup final at the National Sports Stadium on September 24, 1989.

Chiku, popularly known as Maswerasei scored his first goal in the 40th minute to bring his side on par with Dynamos who had gone into the lead in the 35th minute. Chiku's second second goal came in the early minutes of the second half.

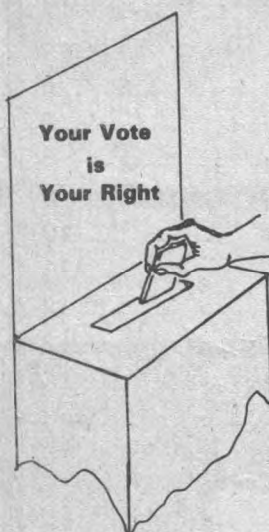
The game started at a slow pace but gradually picked momentum with Dynamos taking command of the game. Some two minutes from the first whistle the hard-running Dynamos... page 23



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EDITORIAL

Register to Exercise Your Vote

The updating, registration of voters for the 1990 General Elections is well underway. The 1985 registers are being updated with transfers and new eligible voters registering. This is the time when every eligible voter, 18 years and above makes certain that when the time comes next year, he or she will exercise his or her right by casting the decisive vote.

Let your voice be heard. It is indeed your right and duty eligible Zimbabweans across the country to represent yourselves in choosing the right persons and government that will represent you for the period after 1990. If you stay away from registration, it is at your own peril. Do not cry foul thereafter if other members of the electorate bring up a candidate not of your choice and which you feel is not representative of your wishes and aspirations.

This is the essence of voting, the essential move that puts people's choices in the most significant places of our nation. By ignoring the call, you are dealing yourself a fatal blow. Take heed, this is for your own good and indeed for the nation.

Constitutional Rights

Hence, in order for the people to exercise their democratic right to vote, thus ensuring that they have a say in the government, it is important that you register for the 1990 general elections. Voting at elections is one of the human rights which we fought for and abstaining from voting shows a negligent attitude.

We believe that participating in elections is not only a constitutional right but also a moral

duty which people who have reached the age of 18 must fulfil.

Apathy is most destructive. If your views are not known and if things go wrong, you can not complain or blame anyone. Do not fall into that predicament. However, getting involved in the way you are governed ensures that those whom you elect respond to your wishes.

Make sure that you have your right and your power before you by responding to the registrar-general's office and the ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development's drive to up-date voters' rolls.

Consolidated voters rolls for each of the present 80 common roll constituencies have already been prepared. These include voters enrolled at the 1985 general elections, voters on the rectification registers used in 1985 and new entries inclusive of those who have reached the age of 18 years.

Once this exercise is completed, the country will be carved into 120 constituencies by a delimitation commission headed by high court judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura. This will cater for the enlarged Single-Chamber Parliament to be instituted next year.

We echo Comrade Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo's views that "... our freedom fighters who died during the war of liberation and the present government fought tooth and nail for one-man-one-vote and so "there is no" reason why today certain people prefer to stay away from registering in preparation for next year's general elections ... Do not play with your rights by staying away from the voters' registration centres".

Act now!!!!

Prelude to the Birth of a United Party

In the order of the dynamics of political progression in Zimbabwe, we are once again on the advent of another Party Congress. Like any party that is worth its salt in terms of dedication to democratic goals, ZANU (PF) is taking the occasion of the forthcoming congress as an opportunity to review and assess the country's development to date and to construct the frame-work for future national development in all fields.

As at every congress, the Party is set to review the progress made and, naturally, to analyse the failures encountered since the last congress and to map-out a strategy for advancement until the next congress. However, this, the Third Party Congress, is no ordinary congress. It is, in the history of our nation, an unprecedented-landmark-of-a-congress. It is the congress to which every peace-loving, law-abiding and progressive-minded Zimbabwean has been looking forward.

Ironically, the First Party Congress (held in Gweru in 1964) was necessitated by the fact that Zanu had broken away from Zapu. But today, central to the proceedings of the Third Congress, is the issue of national unity. The seed of unity that was sown by virtue of the signing of the December 22 1987 Unity Accord between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU, is approaching the end of its gestation. And we are proud to note that it has been a trouble-free period of gestation, and that the forthcoming Congress will put paid to that Accord, as the two Parties emerge as one after the Congress.

Congresses and the Struggle

Celebrate though we may today, in anticipation of the birth of the united ZANU (PF), we should never let slip into oblivion the history of our struggle for independence. The struggle for national independence in Zimbabwe owes most of its success to the firm resolutions passed at the First Congress.

Apart from providing the ideological, spiritual and organisational basis for the war of liberation, the First Congress resolved to carry out (and succeeded in this regard) a programme of intensive recruitment and training of party cadres.

Although the Second Congress was held the atmosphere of independence and peace that prevailed as at 18 April 1980 and thereafter, Zimbabweans did not for a moment abandon the struggle. Taking cognisance of the fact that the achievement of political independence is the end of the first phase of the struggle, the Party immediately set out to chart our new course with total dedication. To this end, three major objectives were attended to by the Party. To begin with, our newly-attained na-

tional independence had to be consolidated. Secondly, the fight for economic independence had to be intensified. Finally, the exploitative capitalist mode of production had to be transformed into a socialist one. These and other objectives have not been accomplished without suffering and dedication on the part of the Party and the masses.

Many hitherto unforeseen hurdles popped-up in the middle of our road to success; political storms raged and threatened to divert our ship from the course of our choice; and sometimes there seemed to be no wind at all to fill the sails of our ship. But we soldiered on and the evidence of our success is displayed to day with an exuberant clarity in the fact that we are holding the next congress as one united family.

Forward Ever

The holding of the first joint-session of the Central Committees of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU is more than enough evidence to show that we have weathered the storms well.

As the first secretary and President of ZANU (PF) put it during the session: "If we had not committed ourselves to a national struggle of an anti-colonial, anti-imperialist and anti-racist nature, we certainly would not have won."

A stage has now been reached in the integration process where the two parties are now poised for the holding of three crucial unity-cementing events, viz., the Youth League and Women's League Conferences, and finally, the National People's Congress.

Comrade Joshua Nkomo, the leader of PF-ZAPU, also stressed the importance of the two Parties ironing-out their differences now, so that "there is no quibbling when we get to the Congress".

We sincerely support this view, and hope that "quibbling" of the nature of personal political gain by some selfish individuals will not be witnessed at such an advanced stage of our national unity. It is also our cherished hope that those elected to the new (joint) Central Committee will remain dedicated to the fundamental principles that guided the countries revolutionary struggle. May the bitter lessons of disunity be a guiding light in the task of drawing up the necessary amendments to the Party Constitution.

History has repeatedly shown us that divided we fall — united we conquer. Therefore, we at Zimbabwe News join the rest of the nation in sounding our heartfelt gratitude to all those who turned our dream of unity into a reality. Aluta continua! Forward ever; backward never!

Rural People Burdens Need Relief

Rural people in this country are investors, hence they must be put on the same footing with the industrialists.

Opening this year's Harare Agricultural Show, the President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, a Patron of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Society, said that agricultural investment that provides employment is most welcome. He further said that every peasant farmer is encouraged to increase acreage and to join farming cooperatives.

"Agriculture is in the hands of all farmers including peasant farmers", he said. Every loyal and caring Zimbabwean must have agriculture at heart. However, Comrade Mugabe expressed regret at the absence of animals at the show and said that this forces the need to be conscious of seasonal changes so that intruders can be welcomed and brought under control.

The show, according to Comrade Mugabe, is the time when Zimbabweans show the fruits of sweat and it also provides the only opportunity for them to come together and discuss the results of hard work.

Rural people needs are similar to those of urban people. They must not be viewed differently. He, however, clarified that rural people have additional burdens than those in towns.

These burdens include the long distances they travel to obtain agricultural inputs and the long return journeys for marketing their produce. The situation is further worsened by the shortage of rural transport to deliver the produce to marketing boards.

Cooperative Ventures

Comrade Mugabe also talked at length about farming cooperatives in the country. He said there is need for farming cooperatives to improve production by peasant farmers but unfortunately very few exist.

More consultation between the government and farming organisation is needed in order to have full agricultural development.

"The successful agricultural cooperatives in the country are few and far between when measured against the number of rural farmers and would-be rural farmers. We spent a great deal of money on subsidies but the farming cooperatives hardly ever got off the ground. This negative tendency needs to be seriously addressed for us to achieve our objectives", said Comrade Mugabe who pointed out that the socialist economic system in rural farming appeared to be taking a back seat.

There is also need for consultation between the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, the Commercial Farmers Un-

ion, the National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union.

"We expect the individual farmers and cooperatives to work with established agricultural enterprises for the mutual benefit of good husbandry throughout the country", he said.

He then talked about the land distribution exercise which he said would relieve pressure on the land and address issues of historical imbalances which were inherited at independence.

"The land which will be acquired for resettlement purposes must contribute to the overall development of the agricultural wealth of the nation. In this, I mean our ability to feed ourselves and food development as a food exporting country which is regarded as a measure of success in the region".

He added that it is vital to give more support to rural farmers to get the farming cooperatives out of the present learning curve and into the full production.



Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, a patron of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Society



Rural people resort to buses for the transportation of agricultural inputs

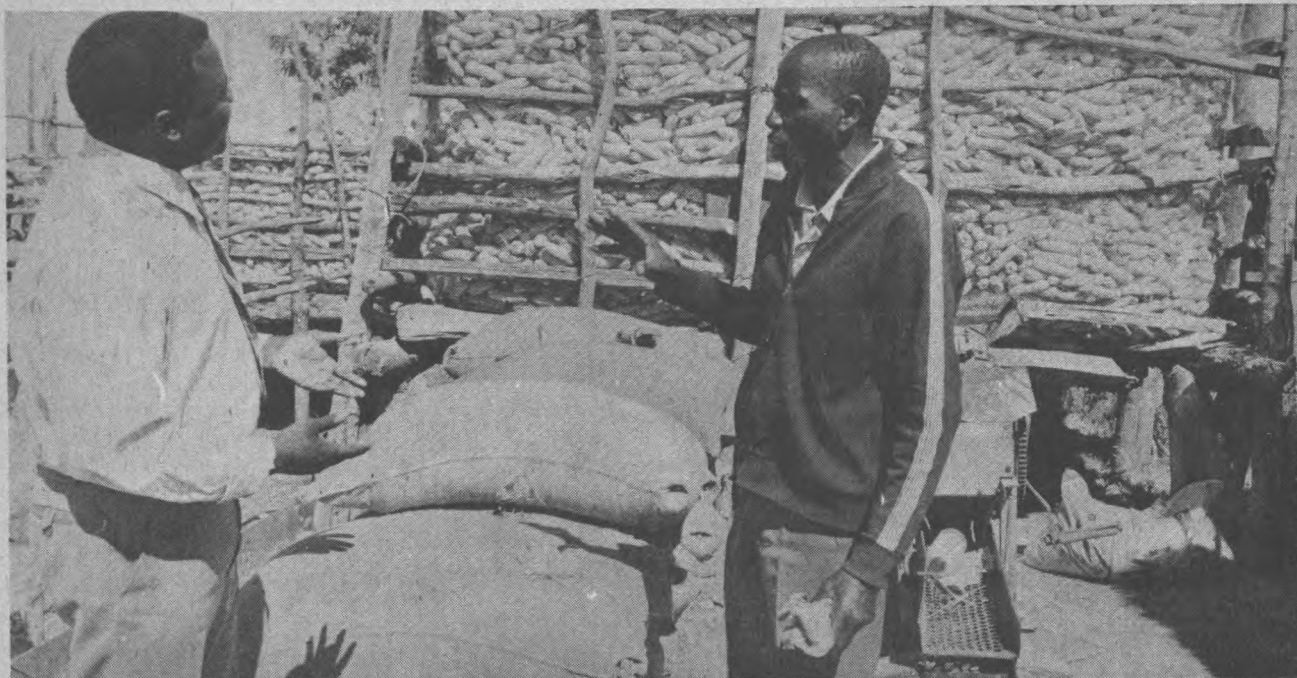
Transport and Communication

The long distances travelled to obtain agricultural inputs and go to the markets have disadvantaged peasant farmers in remote areas.

"This situation is exacerbated by great difficulties caused by present unsatisfactory rural transport system which has retarded their growth and full delivery of their produce to our granaries", the President stated.

It is therefore of prime importance, he said, that the matter of an improved rural transport and communication system be addressed so that the flow of commodities to and from the rural areas is translated into a profitable flow and not an expensive trickle.

"Products must be taken to the market so that people can make profit and not loss" The President pointed out that there is need



Communal farmer explaining his big harvest but transport is the problem

for all to put hands on the wheel to turn the agricultural sector.

Comrade Mugabe admitted that the show was jolly good judging from what he had seen from his walks to different stands. He further praised all exhibitors and expressed

pleasure at the entertainment in the Arena which continued up to the end of the show.

Entertainment displays included the more than 700 girls majorette, five aside soccer, defence forces and anti-poaching demonstrations.

Comrade Mugabe also said that the village stand at the show had a full programme of traditional entertainment every day.

"Everything is dear to us in this Zimbabwe, this new garden of Eden is Africa". □

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Narrow Gap Between Rural and Town

The main aim of the Agricultural Show is to narrow the gap between the town and rural people. This was said by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Society, Comrade Dydimus Mutasa when he spoke at the official opening of this year's Harare Agricultural Show on August 28, 1989.

The theme of this year's show, he said, was where the country and town meet. "This is the only opportunity when people of Zimbabwe, both from the rural and urban centres come together", said Comrade Mutasa who added that the general public come to the show to see what is being done throughout the country.

According to Comrade Mutasa, when the two meet, that is, town and rural people, each appreciates what goes on in towns and rural areas respectively.

He clarified that despite the drop in the number of cattle, pigs, goats and sheep due to the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, "the show managed to live to its promises".

The President of the Agriculture Society further stated that in most cases people migrate from rural areas to urban centres looking for employment. But these people are always seen going back to the rural areas on weekends and public holidays. "Therefore, the people have a dual existence".

It is the Government's aim to provide as many facilities to the rural people as possible. It is hoped that electricity, education, good sanitation and transport system will be available everywhere in the near future.

The rural people are shouldering burdens



Comrade Mutasa, the President of the Zimbabwe Agriculture Society

which include among other things price control, long distances they walk to obtain commodities and the poor transport system.

Transport Problems

Comrade Mutasa said rural traders travel long distances to obtain commodities. A great deal of productive money is wasted that way. This money is not compensated for in price controlled goods.

"The situation is exacerbated by the present rural transport system and the people's ability to get their produce to the market place", he said adding that though facilities had been improved by the opening of the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) depots in a number of centres there still remained the problem of bringing the produce into the

GMB depots from remote areas.

He asked the point for growing a cash crop if one cannot market it and said that there was no reasonable argument in that circumstance.

Farming Cooperatives

In the case of cooperatives, Comrade Mutasa said very few have been successful and they have been often met by our friend, tax. People engaged in farming cooperatives seem to be swimming upstream.

"Cooperative ventures to rural people is a way of trying to swim together in order to reach the main stream of agriculture", Comrade Mutasa said and further added that "the real weapon is encouragement and help from those who have trod the road to success. The answer is not the land but the right farming methods and knowledge".



Some individuals provide tractors to alleviate rural transport shortage

He emphasised the need for the commercial farmers to come to the aid of their rural counterparts.

"The trained agriculturalists must go into the rural areas and not only concentrate and put their efforts in urban centres only", he said and emphasised that the green revolution will be hard fought for in Zimbabwe.

The President of The Zimbabwe Agriculture Society thanked all exhibitors and said they have all shown capability. He also thanked the President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, who is also a patron of the Agriculture Society for availing himself at the show. He later congratulated him for the three years of Non-Aligned Movement chairmanship. □



Other farmers use donkey-drawn carts to ferry their produce to GMB depots

Karimanzira Opens Kadoma Show



Comrade Karimanzira — Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement

Zimbabwe's reputation in Africa as a self-sufficient country in food production is a result of foresight, dedication, commitment and hard work.

Officially opening the Kadoma/Chegutu Agricultural show in Kadoma on September 8, the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira said we have demonstrated this by the steady development of agriculture since independence by both communal and commercial farmers.

"This occasion is particularly important as it is an event which comes once in a year. This event enables you to monitor and evaluate your past and present performance, be it in agriculture, industry or trade. It is an opportunity for people to compete. It is a time to entertain the local community and visitors. All this will lead to an improved standard of living of the majority of the nation," Comrade Karimanzira said.

Zimbabwe is today upheld as one of the few African countries that have food self-sufficiency with the additional capacity to export. These achievements have not come on a silver plate. They have been obtained through foresightedness, dedication, commitment and most of all, hard work.

"No nice things come without sweat and Zimbabweans have amply demonstrated this fact by the many land marks achieved in the development of our agricultural industry by commercial and communal farmers," he said.

Coming back to the previous season, although the effective rains came rather late, most crops did fairly well. In most areas sales have been rising by the day since the beginning of the selling season, and it is estimated from the small sector alone that 90 000 bales of cotton, 300 000 bags of maize and 50 000 bags of sunflower will be delivered to marketing depots.

Development Projects

With the unreliable rainfall seasons, several dams will be constructed should funds become available. The proposed dams are along the Mupfure and Munyati rivers. If these are built and are full to capacity, Comrade Karimanzira believed they would go a long way in enabling the growing of profitable crops under irrigation.

On the industrial and mining sector, "I would like to point out that the districts of Kadoma and Chegutu are fortunate as they have the resources or raw materials to develop industries which go a long way to solving the problems of unemployment and foreign currency."

"Other crops also expected to be delivered in small amounts are sorghum, groundnuts and rapoko. On the livestock scene, the situation is not as good. The foot and mouth disease is putting many cattle farmers out

problems. I would like to compliment the commercial farmers for tirelessly supporting the dairy and beef industry. Already, your Kadoma abattoir has been improved to EEC standard. Of concern is the low sales of beef to the abattoirs from the small sector despite efforts by extension agencies to encourage farmers to sell more cattle."

Looking at other developments in the district, the Minister stated that the subcommittee to the district development committees are already doing evaluations of the first five year development plans. Under these committees, a lot of projects have either so far been implemented or are being planned for.

"On the health scene, I would like to point out that several clinics have either been built or expanded, hundreds of Blair toilets have been built. Hundreds of shallow and deep wells have been sunk, all in the communal and resettlement areas. I would like to thank the Ministry of Health on the job well done. A sum of \$105 000 has so far been raised for the Kadoma Hospital development levy which was initiated in 1986. Surely this is outstanding effort in community participation," he said.

Supplementary Food Production

Comrade Karimanzira stated that remarkable progress has been made in the Kadoma



Small Scale farmers diversify to cotton growing

of business despite the tireless effort by the veterinary department which is trying to stamp out the disease.

"You are all urged to give the necessary support and assistance to the Department of Veterinary services in their endeavour to control the disease. However, despite these

District with the supplementary food production programme, especially in Sanyati and the adjoining resettlement areas. The district is blessed with the good co-ordination among the ministries involved, particularly Agritex, health and nutrition workers as well as the community which has ensured this success on raising projects to nourish the under-

privileged children below the age of five.

"Plunge dips and animal health centres have been built throughout the small scale sector. Other projects worth mentioning are the completion of the Sanyati Grain Marketing Board depot and the establishment of grazing schemes in Mhondoro. Your government in its effort to re-address the shortage of meat and preserved game, purchased seven properties in Battle Fields which will be solely for cattle and game ranching," the Minister mentioned.

He was of the understanding that several companies are proposing to set up factories and one in mind is the glass factory which is currently being built in Kadoma. The towns are rich in minerals. Mines, big or small, are springing up.

Comrade Karimanzira complimented the municipal areas on the efforts they are putting in trying to avert the backlog on housing. In Kadoma nearly 1 000 high density houses are currently being built at the new Waverley housing scheme and also 94 houses were built for the workers at the cotton training centre. 10 houses were built in Chegutu by the mining company and currently there are plans to start another location which will have 610 high density houses.

Government has initiated the rural housing scheme and already several houses have been built in the resettlement areas in the district.

"On the educational scene, I would like to compliment the Ministry of Education in its

efforts to build more primary and secondary schools to alleviate the problem of illiteracy. They also need to be praised for their effort in introducing education with production programmes in schools." Comrade Karimanzira said and added that already several schools in the area have successfully embarked on projects like afforestation, fish farming, poultry keeping, horticultural production and orchards.

He pointed out that the Government is committed to replanning the communal areas. But however, very little progress has been made in this regard. "I therefore urge all Government agencies, the local district councils as well as the community to come together and produce plans for implementation."

Traffic Accidents must be Minimised

The escalation of traffic accidents on Zimbabwe's roads last year, 1988, was on the one hand a result of the increased number of junk cars from South Africa and Botswana and on the other hand caused by reckless drivers.

Explaining steps being taken by police to curb traffic accidents in Zimbabwe at this year's Agricultural Show in Harare, Section Officer Rhennias Matore, who is member in charge of Harare Traffic Highway Patrol, revealed that a total of 20 111 traffic accidents occurred in 1988. Out of these accidents, 1 059 people were killed and 10 795 injured.

The other years with higher rates of traffic accidents were 1980 and 1986. According to Section Officer Matore, 1980's higher rate was a result of people's excitement after attaining independence. He stated that in 1986 traffic accidents reached a total of 19 558 because of the Non-Aligned Movement conference which was held in Harare.

However, police in Zimbabwe have never let the appalling situation go unchecked. In this regard every effort has been made to alleviate road accidents in the country. Section Officer Matore said motorists driving under the influence of alcohol are a menace on the roads. Police have therefore resorted to constant checks and road blocks.

Breathalyser Machine

The Section Officer mentioned that breathalyser machines have eased the task of detecting alcohol content in drivers.

"It is very difficult to tell how many pints of beer one has taken simply by smelling the breath", said Section Officer Matore adding that the breathalyser, which has a metre for reading the amount of alcohol taken can tell that easily if the person suspected of having taken alcohol is asked to breathe into the machine.

He clarified that the maximum amount of

alcohol content allowed for any driver is 79 milligrams. "Anyone with alcohol content above this level will be charged with driving with the prohibited alcohol content in the blood system."

People who are liable for arrest are those who drive with alcohol content of 80 milligrams and above, driving at night without lights, meandering on the road, neglecting traffic lights and road regulations and signals.

"Many people after having been arrested for reckless driving and negligence feel that we are ruthless but we are there to protect their lives", he said.

However, the Section Officer pointed out that breathalysers are only available to main police stations. All sub-stations do not have breathalysers.

If a person is arrested for reckless driving or negligence of road regulations, and police suspect that the person has taken alcohol, the person is taken to the nearest main police station where there is a breathalyser. That station must be within a distance of two hours drive otherwise the meter does not give correct readings.

"Once two hours elapse before the suspect reaches the station, the breathalyser machine cannot be used", Section Officer Matore said adding that "this does not mean that the culprit will get away with it".

He said the section officer at the police station will fill forms of observation of intoxication where he gives the description of the suspect from dressing, the way he talks, ask him to walk along a straight line and ask him to stand on one leg.

"We then take a blood sample from the suspect and send it to a hospital for examination. It can then be determined whether the suspect was driving under the influence of alcohol from the results which would have

been obtained from the blood sample", he explained.

Section Officer Matore, however mentioned that this process is very slow as compared to the breathalyser which facilitates the suspect to be tried and convicted without waiting time.

He further said that there are portable breathalyser machines which can be carried in police highway patrol vehicles and can be connected to a cigarette lighter. "These are even quicker than the bigger breathalyser machines."

Speed Traps

He pointed out that at times highway patrol vehicles are easily spotted by many drivers who as a result drop speeds and obey road regulations. "In that respect we put detector cables for speed traps. These cables can hardly be seen by a driver who is not observant."

"Normally on speed traps we give a speed allowance of 5 kilometres per hour. Suppose the speed limit reads '60 km/hr', we do not stop anyone going at 65 kilometres per hour but anyone who exceeds this speed will be apprehended," he said.

Usually the speed traps are mounted near laybys to avoid inconvenience to road users. The reading machine is always connected about 200 metres from the trap detector cable.

Mostly urban centres have the highest number of drunken drivers. These drivers according to Section Officer Matore do not take heed of the distance between two cars. They like speeding, disregard road signs and traffic lights.

"The distance between two cars must be enough to allow the driver ahead to apply brakes in emergency without the car behind bumping into it". He clarified and added that

this type of accident is very common in Harare. The other type which is rife is crossing when traffic lights are red.

"To combat this problem, we have foot traffic enforcement section who are deployed to various places during the early hours of the day", Section Officer Matore said and further pointed out that these policemen take note of offenders and take numbers of their cars. The Central Vehicle Registry will then provide the names of the owners of the cars.

Some traffic highway patrol officers on motorbikes also do the same. For instance, along Chitungwiza Road where some drivers overtake where there are two continuous lines, police always conceal somewhere along the road and take note of offenders. The same is done along Bulawayo Road and other places.

Education

"In order to show people that we are not in-

terested in arresting them, we have police officers who are responsible for educating people on safe driving", the Section Officer said. These officers mostly visit schools and different companies. The school children will then take the message to their parents.

"We also identify black spots and ask the local authorities to assign engineers to work on them", Section Officer Matore pointed out. □

President Urges Youth to Toe Heroes' Line

Adapted from the Sunday Mail 17/9/89



President Mugabe receives a gift of a pair of shoes made for him from Comrade Richard Rutsate of Mbare Youth Training Centre

President Mugabe has urged the youth to emulate the ideals of the heroes who died and liberated this country from the injustices of the Rhodesian regime.

Officially opening the Youth Week, Comrade Mugabe said: "We had some people discriminated against on the basis of race. We had, therefore, a society which was one of unequal people politically, economically and socially, and many of us opposed that kind of society and it had to go."

He told the youth to be united and to be one community of equal members as against the communities that had been established in the past.

"The independence we got on April 18,

1980 meant to us, a new society with new values and a new direction where black and white were equal and the problems that existed in the past should not be allowed to come into our future," he said.

Comrade Mugabe said the youth must accept these values but must also learn the country's history and to do this "we must provide for them physically, intellectually, morally, emotionally and spiritually."

"You need to be educated, that is why there are many schools, institutions of higher learning, colleges, technical schools and the university to develop your intellect. Everyone of us, when we have developed our own lines of skills, will make that contribution towards the development of our society," he said.

About 3 00 youths from various schools and organisations converged at the Harare International Conference Centre for the launching of this year's annual event.

The opening was marked by a colourful procession made up of Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, youth brigades, church youth members, members of the St John Ambulance and Red Cross, and youth of the Harare municipality.

The two-kilometre procession started off from the Fourth Street bus terminus at about 8 am to the conference centre, where the youths were entertained by choirs and drama groups.

This was the first time that the country's two major political parties, Zanu (PF) and PF-ZAPU, have taken part in this annual event as a united party.

The Youth Week, whose theme is Youth in Action, will run until September 23, with the youth engaged in various community service activities such as road, bridge and dam construction.

This exercise is designed to induce in the youth a commitment to the development of the economy.

"The Government is trying all it can to provide employment and we hope that with the new thrust we will not rely on foreign investment to provide jobs," said Comrade Mugabe, who also called on the youth to undertake self-reliant projects.

He also urged the youth to refrain from drinking and taking drugs.

The youth should not worship these vices and let such things be their masters, Comrade Mugabe said. "Let work enslave you.

"As you grow up, avoid destroying your mind and character by taking to drink because your ability to learn and commit yourself to acquire skills is determined by your level of discipline," he said.

"This week must see our youth adopt a new spirit that can take them into the future, that we, in Zimbabwe, must fight hard to keep our ideals afloat," said Comrade Mugabe.

The official opening was also attended by the Minister of Political Affairs, Comrade Ernest Kadungure, who is also the ZANU (PF) Secretary for Youth; the chairman of the Zimbabwe National Youth Council, Comrade Forbes Madzongwe; the acting Mayor of Harare, Councillor Winston Dzawo; and Government and party officials. □

Respect Employees — Nkomo Tells Employers

The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, has called upon employers throughout the country to treat their employees, who are the motive force behind all endeavours to maximise profits, with respect and dignity that they deserve.

Speaking when he officially opened a two day Industrial Steel and Pipe Limited (ISP) workers committee seminar in Harare on September 11, Comrade Nkomo warned workers against resorting to wild cat strikes adding that if there are misunderstandings, workers should seek to resolve them following their grievances procedures.

"I am particularly pleased because this seminar is coming at a time when all the dust is finally settling within the group. I feel quite optimistic that the road to success is now more clearer than it ever was", the Minister said.

Comrade Nkomo stated that the saga started after Industrial Steel and Pipe Limited (ISP) South Africa indicated its intention to cut out the relationship with ISP Zimbabwe. The Government of Zimbabwe being motivated by its policy of meaningful worker participation in the economic development of the country strongly supported the employee buy-out of the company which is now a reality.

Internal Strife

Since the employee buy-out, he said, there has been internal strife between workers and management. The issues that have caused this strife, according to the minister, include the need to have black advancement within the group to the extent that blacks can have an equal and meaningful voice in management and all the decision making process.

"From the fair share of publicity that this matter has received through the media, it also appears that there is need to develop a condition of service that equally governs the employees of the group without any regard to racial discrimination", Comrade Nkomo said, adding that "I am informed that these and other issues have received the necessary attention particularly since you were appointed into your position. Matters pertaining to black advancement have been attended to through the drafting of the new memorandum and articles of association adopted by your board of directors on August 22, 1989."

He stated that he became aware of his ministry's supervision and witness of the election of worker trustees to the trust board and was informed that arrangement for the

election of the members of the operating board were underway only the day before.

"I am further assured that matters pertaining to the conditions of service of your employees are receiving equal attention. This is demonstrated by the fact that today, out of the realisation of the pivotal role that workers committees and workers council play in the harmonisation of worker and management relations, for the first time today we are witnessing this training seminar, the first one of its kind in the history of your group", he said.

The purpose of the seminar is to equip the workers, the representatives of the workers committee with the essential skills needed to operate effectively as a workers committee representative at workers committees and works council levels. Specifically the course would concentrate on the purpose and functions of the workers' committee, duties of office bearer, minutes, agenda and meetings, election procedures, to name just a few.

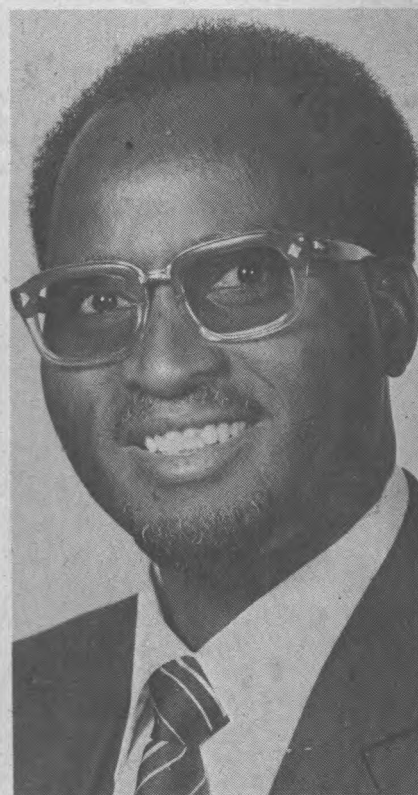
"It is my hope that you will take seriously the deliberation of this seminar for without an effective and efficient work force, the whole concept of workers participation becomes meaningless," Comrade Nkomo said, adding that "I also hope that the workers that you represent will at the end of the seminar, see an enlightened leadership not only in the ability to bargain for the better working conditions but also in terms of workers motivation in order to increase productivity and guarantee the viability of ISP."

Employee Company

The Minister stated that ISP is now an employee company. "This chance of status has serious implication on the conduct of all the employees of the group. This means that where yesterday the workers committee effected no disciplinary measures to their own members in cases of fraud, theft, laziness, insubordination, today you cannot allow these acts to go unchallenged as they will have an adverse bearing on your company's levels of production and performance.

"Should this state of affairs be allowed to develop, you do not only bring yourself into disrepute, but you also embarrass us in Government because we strongly supported your desire to take over the company. This situation should never be allowed to develop. You must work hard to achieve the aims and objectives of your group," he said.

Times that workers could only work with close supervision are actions of the past, for it is believed that if the concept of worker participation is to become meaningful, then



Comrade John Nkomo — Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare

workers must act in a responsible way at all times. The objective must be to succeed. There must be no hidden agenda as too many objectives are no objectives.

"My address to you would be incomplete if I did not call upon all the employees of ISP to rededicate themselves to the goals of your group. To the management, I would like to urge you to throw away any discrimination tendencies, practices and attitudes that you may have had in the past. For in this worker-take-over as indeed any other worker situation for that matter, workers will need to be treated with the respect and dignity that they deserve. They are the motive force behind all endeavours to maximise profits."

He reminded all employees that the proper management is critical to any economic endeavours. They must therefore recognise and accept this fact. Any misunderstandings must be resolved by following grievances procedures or the legal procedures. There is no need to resort to wild cat strikes, for in Government's opinion, these strikes do not bring any reward. Infact in most cases, it is an indication of lack of discipline and the absence of dialogue within the work place and should be discouraged. □

De-Stock to get Better Profits — Karimanzira

The Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira, has called on communal farmers to do away with traditional beliefs of keeping large heads of cattle in the face of decreasing grazing land.

Speaking when he officially launched the Buhera North cattle fattening project in Buhera on September 2, the Minister encouraged farmers to destock and embark on cattle fattening projects in order to get maximum profits from their animals.

The Minister stated that some of the land that was under livestock was converted to fields so that grazing land has become less and less over the years yet it is well known that cattle are the cornerstone of survival.

"It is therefore quite disturbing that the land for grazing our animals had been decreasing over the years as some of this land is converted to crop fields", he said adding that "we are aware of the high regards with which we hold cattle ownership particularly in our own African culture. We do have good reasons for owning cattle".

Below he stated some of the reasons for keeping cattle: Milk supply to the family, for providing drought power, for providing meat, for traditional ceremonies or rituals, for payment of lobola, for cash, as security in case of drought/crop failure and for provision of manure for crop production.

"However, in many cases our own community is caught up in the event of droughts and usually people lose a lot of cattle through starvation. We are known to cling on to our cattle until the last moment — when the beast dies on its own".

Communal Farmers

As a result, communal farmers are known for an off take of around three percent annually. This is far too low in consideration of what use could be put to vast incomes that could be generated through purposeful and organised livestock disposal programmes.

"It is fool hardly to keep beasts until their condition deteriorates and die due to old age. It is therefore obviously prudent to take a decision at the right time to fatten animals before they die of old age", Comrade Karimanzira said.

The Minister understood that the Buhera North Cattle Fattening Project was first conceived in 1987 by the local Member of Parliament, Comrade Kenneth Manyonda. The first step was to learn to produce maize more intensively supported by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign which provided inputs such as seed and fertilisers.

The use of these inputs coupled with husbandry techniques resulted not only in in-

creased grain yields but also in increased stover yields. The stovers particularly those produced in the farming co-operatives which the people affectionately name "Mugabe Fields" were utilised for cattle fattening. They organised themselves around central places for cattle fattening.

"It is quite obvious what Comrade Manyonda had in his mind when he conceived this project. Foremost he wanted to improve the standard of living of the people by providing cash through sales. He also wanted to see his own people contribute to the national beef bank for both local consumption and export", he said.



Comrade Kenneth Manyonda — Member of Parliament for Buhera North

Besides these two clear objectives, Comrade Karimanzira said, these efforts will increase the high sense of belonging among the people of the area and reduce the high sense of an unnecessary drift into the urban areas. In addition it is also obvious that this project develops leadership managerial skills, self-reliance and commitment among the locals.

Fattening of Livestock

Now that the people of Buhera North have learnt to fatten livestock that should not be the end of the story. It is necessary to think of ways and means to continue to improve the carrying capacity of our rangelands, the minister said adding that "also to kill a few birds with one stone the very fields from which the maize and the stovers are harvested can be further improved by planting within the contour ridges certain nutritious tree species mixed with highly productive grasses.

"To be more specific, I am thinking of a system of agricultural production which is more diversified to improve the calving rates as well", Comrade Karimanzira said.

The calving rates can only be increased by improving the general nutrition of the livestock. Our researchers and extension workers should examine this thoroughly as it will have a number of far reaching results, he said.

He gave an example of the Sabi river which has been filling with sand from fields and rangelands or grazing lands. The farming system he was proposing would reduce the soil lost from fields and thus reduce the siltation of dams.

"This is why I said we would kill a few birds with one stone. When our calving rates are improved we shall have even more beasts for all our purposes and to fatten and realise more cash", Comrade Karimanzira pointed out.

At present calving rates in the communal lands of Zimbabwe average only 45 percent. In other words if the country was doing very well it would end up with 80–100 cows in every 100 giving birth but because of poor husbandry techniques, it only ends up with 45 in every 100 giving birth each year. To make matters worse a considerable percentage of the calves born are lost to pests, diseases and predators such as hyenas. The animal numbers therefore, grow rather slowly.

"We should not just strive to improve the calving rates and control pests, diseases and predators we should also improve the inherent potential of our livestock through introduction of good bulls and obtain animal types which take advantage of improved management and nutrition. Introduction of good bulls can be a worthless effort if the nutrition is not improved. So the two must take place simultaneously." The Minister said he was aware that Comrade Manyonda, in his enthusiasm and thoroughness has already approached his ministry to see how he can obtain some good bulls for his area. Comrade Karimanzira promised to give possible assistance to fulfil his request.

Comrade Manyonda did not build the fattening pens capable of holding a minimum of 90 mature cattle single handed. It was the farmers' groups who did it. Comrade Manyonda's role was to coordinate and organise the various organisations that contributed. "I must congratulate him as there are not many people who have made such visible contributions to their communities in such a short time. What did it take?"

Non-Governmental Organisations

It was a lot of motivation, organisation and

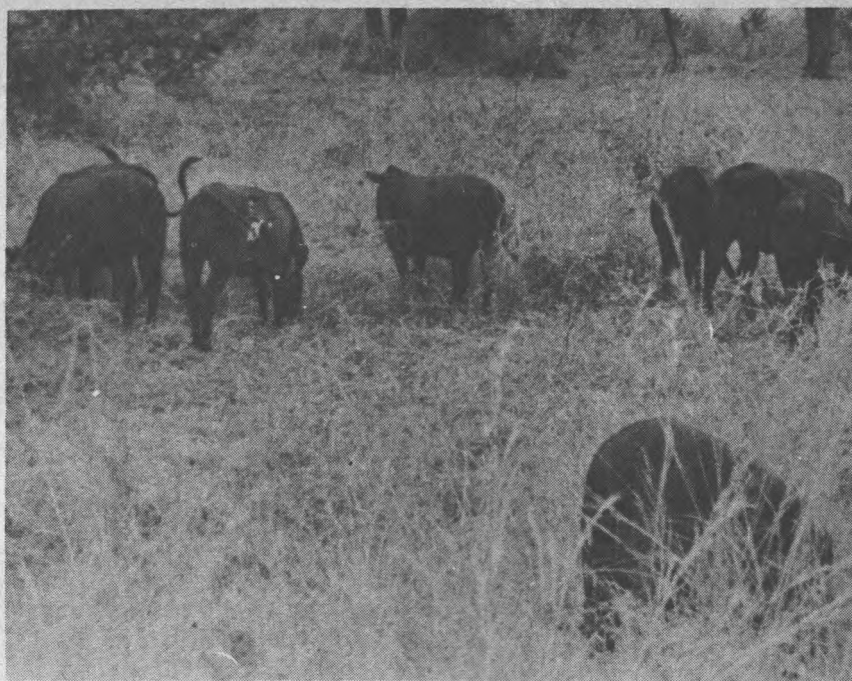
coordination to bring together contributions of a large number of governmental, parastatals, non-governmental organisations as well as the people themselves.

He brought together AFRICARE, DDF, Agritex, Veterinary Services and the people's committees. "I am aware his efforts to implement this project were not without their moments of trials and tribulations."

"I wish to take this opportunity," Comrade Karimanzira said, "to express gratitude to all Government agencies — local government, Cold Storage Commission (CSC), Agritex, Veterinary Services, Research and Specialist Services and the non-governmental organisations AFRICARE who collaborated to make this effort a success. I would like to ask them all to continue with the good work in Buhera North and other areas of the country."

He thanked and praised the people of Buhera North for being organised and for rallying behind their Member of Parliament Comrade Manyonda to achieve this result. "This spirit of hard work and cooperation for mutual benefit should not be allowed to die away as it will enable you to achieve even greater heights."

Cattle need adequate grazing area



Kubatana Pre-school

The idea to establish Kubatana Pre-school in Mucheke, originated from the parents of Masvingo town. With the help of 18 churches of different denominations, parents met in 1985 to discuss and formulate a plan or strategy to establish a pre-school for their children.

"Having collectively resolved to build a pre-school, we approached the Municipality of Masvingo for assistance", said Mrs Chigudu, the Chairperson of Kubatana Pre-school which was started in 1985. There was need for another block in addition to the one built during the colonial days, initially for the Women's Club. As a result of the parents' collective effort, the previous centre for the Women's Club has now turned into a full day children's creche providing pre-school training for the local children.

The Masvingo Municipality contributes money for the children's welfare and pays the water and electricity bills for the creche which at present caters for the needs of 68 children. For those children who attend the creche for a half-day, each parent pays \$20 per month per child while for full day attendance the amount is \$40 per month per child.

Staff

Three women are employed. These are Mrs Hayati, Mrs Chigata and Mrs Mapendere. Money for the salaries of these employees is very little. Initially, they were getting \$25 each per month but now they get about

Needs Assistance



Amai Mugabe showing her love for children

\$80.00 per month, usually from the fees paid by the parents.

Besides these women, some volunteers offer their services to the creche, for instance Sheila from Canada came to the creche as a volunteer. She came through Chengetanai Cooperative. While doing voluntary work, she also carried out research on the Social Welfare of children.

Substantial finances are needed to develop the creche: that is building a hall, children's class and to extend the toilet facilities for the children. This will go a long way to alleviate the current problems faced, for example the children use part of the kitchen as a class.

At the moment, the creche uses firewood because of lack of a big stove. A refrigerator used was borrowed from Coca Cola Victoria Bottlers.

"We need a lot of contributions from the Government and from Amai Mugabe who is responsible for the Child Survival. We need her to give us ideas on how to get assistance for our pre-school and for child survival", said Mrs Chigudu.

She added that she hoped the Government will do something to create conditions or facilitate the creche to have access to non-governmental organisations for funds. She further said that she hoped Mai Mujuru and Mai Mugabe will visit them in future as they are responsible for the child survival. The Women's League of ZANU (PF) is also expected to give a financial hand. Advice on how to get access to the Christian Care and other



Children entertained at one of the play centres

organisations is enough if money is not forthcoming.

Importance

Despite all the above-mentioned obstacles, parents are very happy with the achievements of Kubatana Pre-school. Why? The reason is that children are well kept, they learn how to behave, respect the elders, to write and read etc.

Comrade Chagata, one of the employees said that the children learn writing, footprint, arm print, patterns and are taught to recognize big and small shapes, colours, alphabets, skills of learning. Besides these, they get re-

ligious education, they do poems and drama on Christmas day, they know how to go to the toilet and their discipline has improved greatly so that in Grade One, they attain good standards as testified by good recommendations from teachers.

Parents in Masvingo would like to thank the Mayor of Masvingo and the Municipality for the free water and electricity and for the children's beds and a block built for the creche. They also appreciate the important role played by the Creche and would like to establish a branch or branches in other areas of the town. However, they lack considerable financial assistance.

Spread Water Pumps to Remote Areas



The outphased ordinary well

The Ministry of Health, in pursuit of its main objective of promoting health in rural areas is determined to completely exterminate or reduce to a minimum water-borne diseases which persistently haunt people countrywide through the provision of disease-free water.

In the light of the above, at this year's Harare Agricultural Show, the Ministry of Health displayed among other things water pumps which can be used to obtain clean water. These pumps are specifically designed for rural people who have been up to independence relying on unhealthy river water. River water which contains all rubbish swept by running water after heavy rains is not suitable for domestic use. However, rural people have no other option besides using it.

A few fortunate rural people managed to dig wells but most of them were not built to expected standards. Small animals, snakes, dirt, only to mention a few, could drop into the wells because the openings are not completely closed.



Woman filling their buckets at a bush pump

However, with the invention of water pumps, the plight of rural people is gradually becoming a thing of the past. On display at the Ministry of Health's stand were two water pumps. The first one is known as the Bush pump and the second is called the Bucket pump. Just about two and a half metres from the two modern water pumps was an ordinary well which is very common in most rural areas. This well, though similar to those used in rural areas was upgraded with a lot of renovations.

Bucket Pump

According to Comrade Patrick Mandishona, the demonstrator, the bucket pump is an improved version of the ordinary well. It is designed in such a way that the person fetching water does not by any means have direct contact with the water.

The bucket pump has a long tin with approximately a capacity of 5 litres. This tin is tied to a chain and it is deeped into the well and wound out using the chain. Originally there was a hook where the tin used to be hung but it was discovered that dirt continued to fall into the well. Therefore, it was decided that the tin be placed on the well's mouth and a lid is always placed to cover the mouth. This ensures that there is no possibility of dirt and the like spoiling the water.

Bush Pump

The bush pump has got a lever which is driven up and down to draw water. Water, after being drawn up comes out through a sprout where the receiving container will be. "Animals like cattle, goats, dogs and sheep have a tendency of looking for water on wells, especially during the dry season. They

spoil the place but in the case of these pumps they do not have any access to the water."



Bucket pump — improved version of the ordinary well

said Comrade Mandishona adding that the pumps are manufactured by B & W Engineering (Pvt) Ltd., Zimbabwe.

"The main purpose of this exhibition and demonstration is to make rural people aware of the existence of these facilities so that some common diseases caused by unclean

water can be prevented," the demonstrator said.

He explained that diseases like diarrhoea cannot be prevented as long as people continue to use dirty water.

These facilities (water pumps) are provided free of charge to villages in rural areas, throughout the country. In some rural areas, people are already enjoying these facilities yet in other places people are still unaware of their existence.

"These people are still relying on dirty, unhealthy river water which is a source of those diseases I have been talking about," Comrade Mandishona pointed out.

He further clarified that "It is these people whom we are mainly concerned with. We are making every effort to reach them. This week, we want them to come and see these pumps, give them advice then they may have access to the water facilities through the Ministry of Health whose main objective is to promote health throughout the country."

Ministry of Health's Role

Comrade Mandishona asked people whose villages have these pumps to go back home and pass the word to others in order that those who still live on river water can organise themselves and have the pumps installed for them.

He made it clear that the Ministry of Health neither manufactures the pumps nor is it responsible for their distribution and installation. The Ministry's duty is to make the people aware of such water facilities since its main objective is to promote health for all.

"Once the people are aware, we then advise them to get organised in groups like villages. After the group has been set, they then see a health assistant, who are by now deployed countrywide," he said and added that, "the health assistant will look for a site suitable for sinking the well then take the request to repective authorities."

According to Comrade Mandishona, the village, wherever the case may be, will be given the pump free of charge and it will be deeped for them. All they need to do is to carry their buckets to the water pump.

Some people asked Comrade Mandishona how they could go about if they wanted individual pumps but were told that the Ministry mainly directs its efforts to providing these water facilities to groups of people, especially in rural areas.

He however advised those who wanted individual water pumps to go to the manufactures B & W Engineering (Pvt) Ltd Zimbabwe. In the case of individual pumps, the owners will still have to seek advice from health assistants for the right procedure.

Next to the water pumps was a Blair toilet which is one of the most important things encouraged in the rural areas. Rural people are also instructed how to build these toilets and in most cases building materials are provided by the government. □

Co-operate to Fight Foot-and-Mouth

There is a national outcry from all beef producers as to how and when the problem of foot-and-mouth disease is going to be eradicated.

The above sentiments were welcomed in different views in an interview with Dr Stuart Hargriaves, the Director of Veterinary Services.

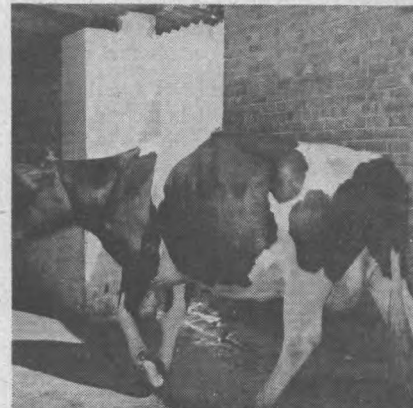
Foot-and-mouth is a disease which affects livestock like sheep, goats, cattle and pigs. It affects the mouth and hooves. It is caused by a virus which is most contagious to both domestic and wild animals. It affects the feet and mouth of an animal making it difficult for the animal to eat and walk because the animal won't be grazing. The animal at last becomes weaker and weaker and loses weight up to about 35kg.

Dairy cattle are mostly affected by foot-and-mouth because of the milking process which causes sores on the udder thus causing easy access to be infected by the disease. This kind of infection on the udder is called mastitis.

Dr Hargriaves was happy because in other provinces the problem has been eradicated. The battle is still in the Midlands province where it has spread to as far as Harare South.

Zimbabwe has lost \$100 000 000 worth of exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) market and \$100 000 worth of exports of dairy products to Botswana. This was caused by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth.

On the other hand Dr Hargriaves said that the veterinary service is working flat out not only to have our exports resumed but to



Milking makes Dairy cattle more liable to foot-and-mouth



Constant vaccination needed to control foot-and-mouth

Nowadays the disease is believed to be mostly spread by the movement of buffaloes mixing with cattle.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* when rinderpest was first observed in Zimbabwe, Dr Hargriaves said that it was as early as 1896. It was slightly different from the foot-and-mouth but was more dangerous so much that it could instantly kill an animal.

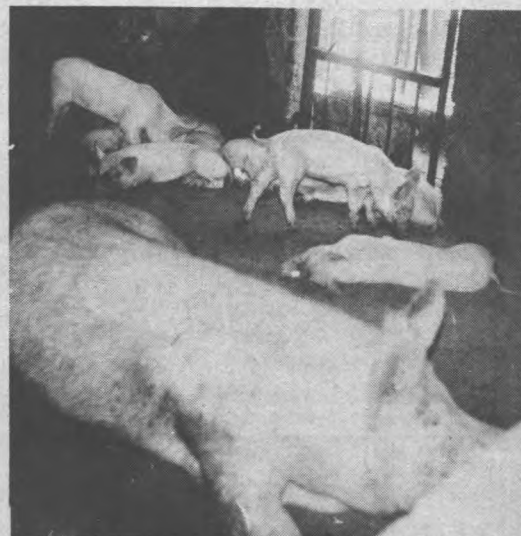
In that year rinderpest killed 97 percent of the cattle population but the disease was then successfully eradicated in 1898.

The first outbreak of foot-and-mouth was recorded in 1931 with seventy-five outbreaks in fifty-eight years meaning there was an outbreak in every year.

have our communal sector protected. "As you would know that the disease affects goats, pigs, sheep and cattle, this means this was a big blow to the communal sector", said the director of veterinary services.

The veterinary services are vaccinating about one and a half million cattle every year to control the disease. The drug is costing about two dollars per injection which is very cheap compared to the money we are losing in exports.

The veterinary department has now erected a 1 200 km of fencing to prevent buffaloes from mixing with cattle. Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* whether they are having problems of fence theft, Dr Hargriaves said that the fenced areas are patrolled by the



Pigs are also affected by the disease

law enforcement agents.

They are holding meetings with farmers, district administrators, the police, Commercial Farmers Union (CFU), army and the Agri-tex personnel on drafting ways to speed up the programme. Pamphlets are being distributed and are written in three vernacular languages.

The director is appealing to every Zimbabwean to cooperate in the exercise so that the country could wipe out the disease earlier and before the rains come.

He warned against using scotch-carts and moving cattle from area to area without the knowledge of the veterinary department which makes it difficult for the cattle to be vaccinated. □

A Young Man of Mercy Relates his Courage

Whilst other youths are busy playing pinballs, flipper and watching films on their spare time, Godfrey Marezu and other dedicated youths spare their time giving first aid to those who need it.

Comrade John Marezu is a detachment secretary for the Mbare branch of the Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe. He is a young man aged 21 years. Mbare branch lies under Mashonaland Central Province.

He joined the Red Cross Society long back in 1981 when he was doing grade six at Nharira Primary School in Mbare. He was urged to join the Society by his niece, Comrade Rosemary Tapomwa who was also at the same school.

He was elected a youth leader in 1982 after he transferred to Vainona Primary School. In 1985, Comrade Marezu and Comrade Standreck Tsuru were the founders of Vainona Primary School first-aid group.

Back at Nharira School a group of 36 members was formed which was comprising grade 6s and 7s. His father bought him a junior uniform which signified encouragement from a responsible father. At that time their first aid instructor was Comrade Justin Mkwecheni who is now the National Youth Officer based in Harare.

Comrade Marezu led his team to participate in competitions, fundraising programmes, sponsored walks and helping the needy. His weekly team was also involved in helping the beevolentpeople and some jairos jiri disabled people.

As an industrious and dedicated member

of the Red Cross Society, Comrade Marezu became a well known figure at the Harare Agricultural show and at several soccer matches in Harare.

He was against the idea of many youths who only prefer to join Boys Scouts, Girl Guides, Marimba groups, choir groups, dancing clubs and sports clubs failing to consider the importance of saving life (first-aid). He added that most of the youths detest joining first aid programmes because of that is is much concentration in both practicals and theoreticals. "The other fact is the need for because there is no entertainment in first aid but only voluntary dedication", said Comrade Marezu.

Surviving Member

Comrade Marezu cited examples of groups in many organisations or societies who only succeed by being with people who are elevated and full hearted to continue in their career. From his initial group of 36 members he is the sole surviving member who is still carrying on with his voluntary duties. "This shows that I have the society and the nation at heart but I still feel my contribution is to be felt yet," said a smiling Comrade Marezu.

He was very happy about the increasing formation of voluntary groups throughout the country. From 1983 to this year at least each school, primary or secondary has been approached by the Red Cross Officials. The other appreciable thing is that the first aid programmes are now welcome in rural schools.

In 1985 which was the International Youth

Year (IYY), Comrade Marezu's group visited most of the rural schools as part of their youth projects. All these programmes were spearheaded by the National Youth Officer of the Red Cross Society, Comrade Justin Mkwecheni.

The most interesting adventure of their countrywide tour was meeting Red Cross youth members led by a 14 year old boy named Livingstone. It was something new in Comrade Marezu's activities in the Red Cross junior programmes to have a group which was led by such a young fellow.

First-Aid Equipment

Comrade Marezu intends to form his own group as soon as he obtains the necessary first-aid equipment and permission from the local authority of his area (Warren Park). The project would be beneficial to football club medics and school children.

Red Cross Society is there to serve the sick, suffering, all the needy infact. The organization's aims are to save life, promote recovery from becoming worse and send casualties to the nearest hospital.

The need for first-aid training is greater than ever. Mechanical, electrical appliances and chemicals are used at work and at leisure in homes. All these increase the risk of injury. People should know first-aid thoroughly so that they would do it systematically and methodically with much ease.

Young people of Comrade Marezu's calibre should be emulated and commended for dedicating their valuable time to save the injured and all those in need of first-aid before the arrival of medical personnel. □

INTERNATIONAL

NAM Chairmanship goes to Yugoslavia

The most trying and tiresome period at the helm of the Non-Aligned Movement's Chairmanship is over for Zimbabwe but the challenges still remain with it. For so young a nation to preside successfully over the highest seat of the so huge a movement with so vast nagging problems needs unreserved praise for championing for the favourable atmosphere prevailing now.

Zimbabwe has now handed over the chairmanship of the 102 member movement to Yugoslavia after taking over from India. In this regard, the committed leaders of the movement have it upon their shoulders, and indeed their people, to further the cause of the likes of Jawaharlal Nerhu of India, the late Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, the late Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, the late Ahmed Surkano of Indonesia and the late Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

Southern Africa

The chairmanship of the President of Zim-

babwe over NAM for the past three years has seen significant changes in various areas including the beleaguered sub-continent of Southern Africa. Zimbabwe's chairmanship has seen important developments in the South West of the region with these developments culminating in the signing of the New York agreements by Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

This marked an end to South Africa's invasion of Angola giving way to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia. An 18 member NAM group was formed as a monitoring group after the 1988 United Nations debate on implementation of UN Resolution 435. Thereafter the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) contingent to Namibia was cut and South Africa initiated an onslaught on SWAPO combatants. Comrade Mugabe as NAM chairman wrote to the UN secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasising the need for a full UNTAG contingent.



Comrade Mugabe chairing NAM Summit at the Harare International Conference Centre — 1986

The UN chief representative in Namibia, Marti Ahtisaari, came under fire after authorising the use of the notorious Koevoet leading to the massacre of SWAPO guerillas in cold blood in December 1988. This was partly because the deployment of UNTAG to Namibia was delayed with the group itself inadequately numbering 4 650 instead of over 7 000. Still, the 4 650 group was being transported into Namibia in trickles.

This is when the UN chief representative in Namibia erred in authorising the use of the notorious South African police and the shooting of SWAPO men. Innocent and progressive peaceful people were being massacred under the United Nations flag because of the negligence of its chief representative.

At the Ninth summit in Yugoslavia, NAM gave SWAPO US\$445 000 for election campaign.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and chairman of the Front Line States held talks with South Africa's acting state president, Frederick W. de Klerk on the thorny issue of dismantling apartheid. In his report to the ninth summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, he said that de Klerk assured him that "his new generation of the leaders of South Africa is committing itself to signposting the direction of change towards the ending of apartheid by negotiating in which must participate all leaders across race and colour to create a new constitution for South Africa".

Dr. Kaunda pointed out that de Klerk's statements are mere words. We also echo his sentiments because we would like to see realistic and practical changes in the direction of dismantling apartheid. We say NO to the "sign-posting" the new boer is talking about. Some sign posts are fooling and misleading. Who needs the sign posts to follow the events in South Africa anyway? We have heard too much of these impractical sermons meant to buy time. All this diplomatic shuffling is meant to buy friends, promote his im-

age among the African people, but back in Pretoria, the actual agenda is there.

Indeed F.W. de Klerk "is sitting on a volcano" which will explode under him.

Other areas of conflict

During Zimbabwe's chairmanship, President Mugabe paid special attention to areas of tension particularly the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America, South East Asia, South West Asia and the Mediterranean. Iran and Iraq accepted Security Council Resolution 598 for ceasefire. Comrade Mugabe received several envoys from both countries for consultations on progress. Now what remains is for the Iran-Iraq ceasefire to be transformed into peace.

During his leadership of NAM, the movement exerted pressure on the United States to stop funding the Contra bandits. Both the Secretary General and the president of the

Security Council welcomed NAM's efforts in support of the regional peace process and assured the NAM committee of Nine on Central America that they would continue to promote the regional peace efforts.

The chairman maintained regular contacts with the leaders of the two super powers over disarmament. These leaders, in return to the visits made to their countries by the chairman's special envoys, sent their own envoys to Harare in Zimbabwe expressing their commitment to work harder towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. This was followed by the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty that month and the Treaty was further ratified in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in May 1988.

Addressing the Ninth NAM summit in Yugoslavia, the UN Secretary General said, "All nations... should be equal partners in" the endeavour to resolve differences and achieve world peace. "All need to devote their influences and skills to the narrowing of differences and not to their exacerbation, to the enlargement of the areas of dialogue and negotiations and not to their restriction... Never before in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement was there the fluidity in international affairs that we see today."

Economic Imbalances

The chairman of the South-South Commission and former president of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, said with declining commodity prices, and unpayable debt burden, developing countries are plunging deeper into troubled waters. With the developments in science and technology in the North, he said, most Third World countries would continue to function under a state of acute crisis.

The Non-Aligned Movement has a vital role in narrowing the gap between the industrialised North and the developing South. The debt crisis, the outgoing chairman said is



Delegates to the 8th NAM Summit in Harare

"the principal haemorrhage of developing countries". The industrialised countries' refusal to write off the Third World's debt raise questions of their commitment to the plight of the developing world and the spirit of international cooperation. The debt of these beleaguered countries stands at US\$1 240 billion which is \$2 755 billion at current rates.

Peace and Security

Comrade Mugabe said the investment flow from the industrialised to the developing countries has stagnated or reversed while direct yearly investment flows have halved from US\$20,2 to US\$10,1 billion between 1982 and 1988. The NAM economic committee is led by India.

At the recent summit, a draft document on international security and disarmament discussed by foreign ministers of NAM welcomed negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the reduction of nuclear weapons. The ministers remained optimistic that the delay in reaching a breakthrough would be overcome and a treaty signed as soon as possible.

The document emphasised the need to achieve nuclear disarmament through a "time bound programme" and stressed the



Comrade Simba Makoni (middle) chatting to other delegates during a break

significance of preventing an arms race in outer space. It also drew attention to the im-

portance of a naval disarmament and observed that conventional disarmament is an essential component of general and complete disarmament.

The call to set up a NAM secretariat was dropped because it would mean the bureaucratisation of the movement. We also believe that it would be difficult to move the secretariat as does the chairmanship after three years unless the transient chairmanship is abandoned with the setting up of a permanent headquarters of NAM like has been the case with the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference.

President Mugabe and indeed Zimbabwe made a great contribution to the development of our movement in the three-year period. President Hosni Mubarak and OAU chairman said, "His chairmanship of the movement has been an essential and concrete contribution which we could built upon and invest in the years to come to achieve our common goal". This movement has witnessed important developments during his chairmanship and events on all regional and international levels have greatly improved.

This peaceful way of solving conflicts has also been pursued not only as has been the case between Chad and Lybia, but on all other events like between Morocco and Algeria, Ethiopia and Somalia, Lybia and Tunisia. This should also be the case with conflicts close home like Mozambique's Renamo menace, Namibia and South Africa. We wish the Non-Aligned Movement well in its endeavours to achieve global peace, economic cooperation and a stable and equitable socio-political and economic system on a global scale. □



Comrade Julius Nyerere: Chairman of South-South Commission

Ozone Depletion — Key to Rapid Spread of Aids

The dreaded Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome has escalated possibly because of a rise in the ozone content above the standard one ten-millionth affects the lungs and immune system. Ozone depletion in the stratosphere might lead to its increase in the lower atmosphere which could be dangerous for both man and animal alike.

This interesting idea was suggested by Comrade Anatoly Yunitsky, staff researcher of Metallopolymer Systems of Mechanics of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences and the author of a global project "Planetary Transport Systems (PTS)". His ideas are reported in the New Dawn, a Soviet Magazine.

Ozone is a condensed form of oxygen that has a pungent refreshing odour and an exhilarating influence. The stratosphere is the layer of atmospheric air lying above the troposphere, having constant temperature. The troposphere on the other hand is a layer of atmospheric air extending about seven miles upwards from the earth's surface in which temperature falls with height hence the higher you go the cooler it becomes.

Mending Ozone Layer

The rapid thinning of this layer in the atmosphere is indeed a source of worldwide concern. Ozone, he says, occurs naturally in the stratosphere at an altitude of between ten and fifty kilometres. More than 300 million tonnes of atmospheric ozone have stretched out thinly around the planet effectively shielding the earth from almost all the sun's potentially harmful ultraviolet rays. And this pathetically thin layer which is miserably less than three millimetres thick, is affected by the combined potential of the earth.

"Ozone rapidly decomposes upon coming into reaction with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which are released into the atmosphere the world over at the rate of about one million tonnes a year and other chemicals spewed out by industry and transport", said the New Dawn.

It says the content of ozone over the Antarctic has dropped "by ten of percent" over the past six years. As a result the temperature within the ozone is 20 degrees lower than outside it. Ozone depletion might further entail the destruction of plankton (the forms of drifting or floating organic life found at or near the surface of oceans and lakes, taken collectively) layer of the world's oceans. This plankton which accounts for a hundredth of a percent of the overall mass of the land vegetation generates a quarter of the earth's biomass output.

There is hope of mending this significant layer. This can be done by feeding oxygen or water into the atmosphere. Under the effect of ultraviolet rays water will decompose into hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen will escape into space and oxygen will remain behind. Ten million tonnes of oxygen will be needed yearly to stabilise the ozone content. This oxygen should be dropped behind the stratosphere so that it can convert into ozone.

It can be transported to these heights using rockets which will also burn a tremendous amount of fuel and release over a 100 million tonnes of combustion products in the form of heated gases which will bond oxygen and ozone thus yielding no effect. This would need thousands of billions of dollars — if the world could divert the massive sums of money from manufacturing dangerous and offensive weapons into such a project.

However, there is yet another cheaper, easier and ecologically safer method. The Planetary Transport System can be used (pioneered by Soviet specialists).

Planetary Transport System

"Using this system," the magazine says, "man will not only resolve the problem of large-scale space industrialisation but will also be able to 'cure' the ozone veil of the planet and protect it against cosmic (the ordered universe) and anthropogenic (of humans) influence."

"The PTS... provides for the construction of a 23 000 kilometre long fine trestle-supported framework, circling the earth along the 55 parallel NL (But it could be built on any other site and will be either shorter or longer). On dry land trestles are anchored in soil in a conventional manner and offshore rest against submerged pontoons. The structure is made up of a linear electric motor mounted along an evacuated pipe-shaped duct, 20 to 30 centimetres wide, which is as long as the duct itself.

"The duct contains a rotor which runs down the entire length of the duct. This is the payload to be lifted into space and it is made up of raw and other materials, semi-finished products, components and tools."

The prefabricated rotor sections are then joined and fed into the duct through special ports. Air is evacuated from this duct and the giant ring is ready for use. The structure will rise at an altitude of over 100 centimetres.

The rotors are suspended inside the duct equidistance from the wall using electric magnets. From then on, linear motors set the rotor in motion. With a diameter of ten centimetres and each running meter weighing

between 10 to 50 kilogrammes, the mass of the rotor is very substantial. It takes up to some weeks before the rotor reaches circular velocity and becomes weightless.

With a speed of up to 10 kilometres per second the linear rotor and magnetic suspension are switched off and under the effect of centrifugal force (flying; inertia causing body movement), a planetary size ring lifts off the trestles, overcomes gravity and begins rising from the surface, stretching like a bicycle tyre to double its initial size, first on account of elasticity of construction materials and later because of special telescopic joints.

In a few minutes, it breaks through the atmosphere of the earth and reaches a circular orbit. Considering economical and technological constraints, the project can take 16 years.

Lift-off and shifting

To keep lift-off under control throughout, the PTS is made heavier by adding water or oxygen in liquid or gaseous form. During the lift-off, the rotor will increase its diameter, simultaneously shifting towards the equator plane. This is regulated to guide the PTS shifting towards the equator above the ozone layer parallel to the earth's surface. Throughout this process the PTS will be spraying the worst polluted air space above advanced industrialised countries with oxygen or water vapours.

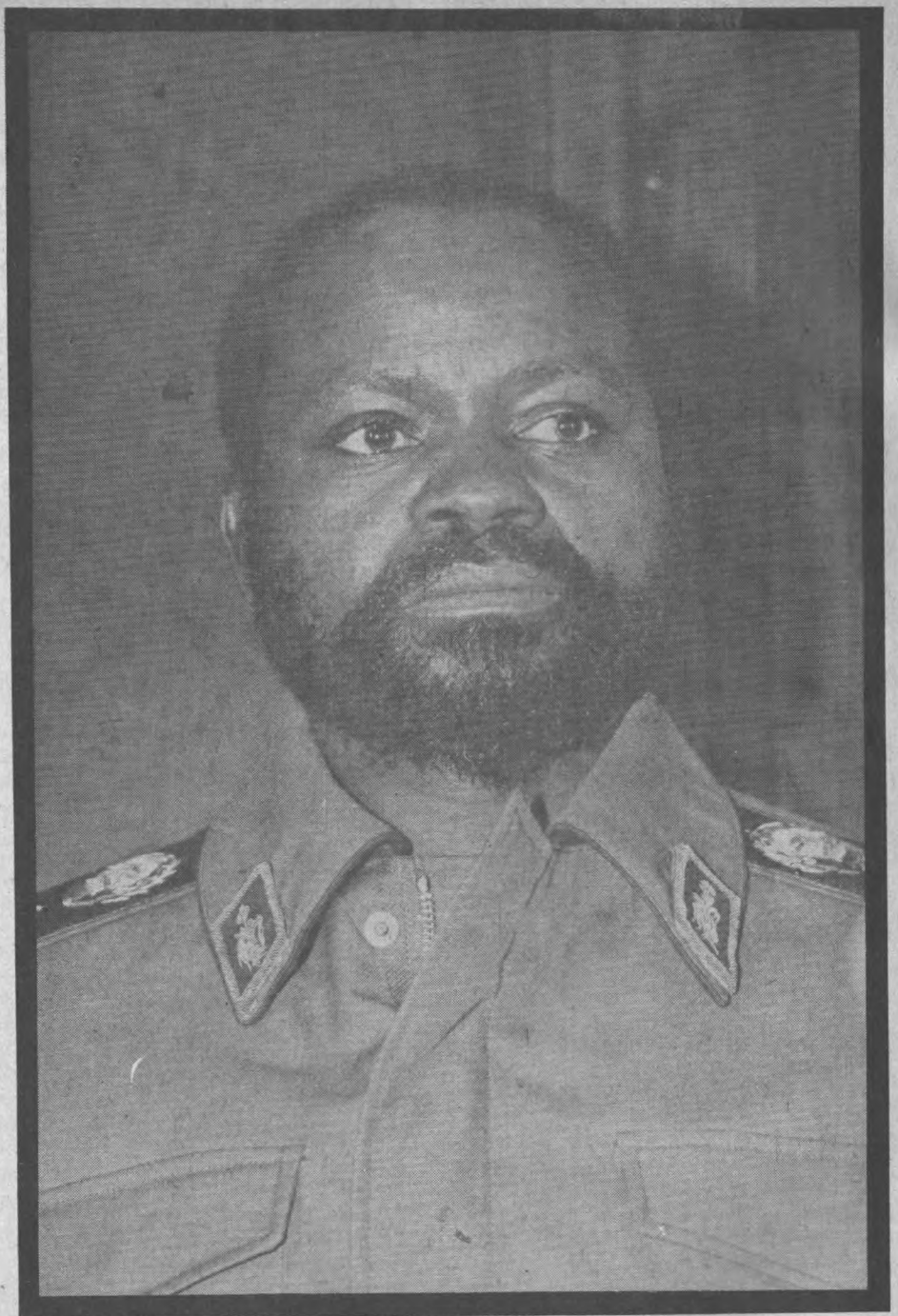
Ozone consumes close to four percent of solar energy reaching the planet. It accounts for one ten-millionth of the mass of the atmosphere. Our deliberate variations in ozone content will enable us to control weather locally and on the global scale, to tame destructive storms, typhoons and cyclones, to guide winds in the required direction, to form or disperse clouds and to raise or lower temperature in the air, says the magazine reporting on Comrade Yunitsky's ideas.

"The project will cost about 500 billion dollars, but the expenses are justifiable as it will protect mankind from even greater losses. At the present-day rate of ozone depletion, we can expect a ten percent drop in the annual biomass output within the next few decades. The annual loss of 20 billion tonnes of dried organic mass a year will cost mankind 1 000 000 dollars a year. And who can say how much we shall lose by failing to get 10 billion tonnes of oxygen generated by vegetation?

"This project," the report concludes, "is feasible already at this stage of man's evolution. It does need super-technology or unheard of materials. All it takes to carry it through is common sense and goodwill on a global scale."

If we will prolong the debate and delay such a rescue project on silly and selfish grounds, we will do so, not only on other nations' peril, but for a global catastrophe. We have talked enough, let us reserve the talking shops for cocktail parties and start on real, meaningful and practical work. It is now or never, make hay while the sun shines; we might never live to regret at all. □

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The late Comrade Samora Machel

Samora Machel

This month on October 19, 1989, marks exactly three years since the late President of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Moises Machel and other 33 patriots were killed in a mysterious plane crash at Mbuzini in apartheid South Africa.

On that day, three years ago, none of us could believe that what we were hearing could be true. It took us time to come to our senses, it took us time to admit that SAMORA, the friend, the President, the brother, the comrade, the guerrilla, had fallen dead. And there he was, brutally murdered by the hands of the enemy in the enemy's territory.

Who Was Samora Machel?

The late President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel, was born in 1933 in the Gaza Province of Mozambique into a family with a long tradition of the struggle against Portuguese Colonialism. His grand-parents and great grand-parents, had participated in the wars of resistance of the late nineteenth century in Mozambique. His maternal grandfather was one of the leading figures of the Mozambique uprising of 1986. As a result of their outspoken anti-colonial stance, the family suffered untold misery at the hands of the Portuguese oppressors. The young Samora never saw either of his maternal grand-parents. They were deported from Mozambique to the island of Sao Tome, over 5 000 miles across the continent, where they died in captivity.

It was into such a family that Comrade Samora was born, and from childhood the late African revolutionary experienced one of the worst forms of colonial exploitation — the Portuguese variety. At the missionary school where Samora attended primary education, he was forced to spend most of his day in the mission's field cultivating cash crops for the benefit of the church. The colonial church had already noted the fiery revolutionary zeal of the young Samora, and to break it, decided to send him to a seminary rather than to high school, in the hope that the pious atmosphere would dampen his revolutionary spirit. Machel refused and instead took up a nursing course whilst attending Secondary School at night, paying the costs from his scanty wages.

Samora Takes Up The Gun

Such was the nature of Portuguese colonialism, brutal and callous to the core. But as historically determined, oppression leads to resistance. On June 25, 1962, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was formed. A new chapter in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism was opened, a chapter which took the Mozambicans through many trials and tribulations, victories and setbacks until independence was attained on June 25, 1975.

One of the first cadres to join the fledgling movement was Samora Machel. Samora rose quickly within the ranks of the Movement and in 1963 went for military training in Algeria with a small group of militants. Upon his return, Samora was put in charge of

FRELIMO's first military training camp at Nachingwea in Southern Tanzania. In this capacity Samora played a central role in planning and directing the initial phase of the armed liberation struggle. On the night of September 25, 1964, Samora led a group of soldiers for the first FRELIMO attack on the Portuguese administrative post at Chai in Cabo Delgado province. The combatants destroyed the post. The Mozambican armed liberation struggle had begun, the history of Mozambique and indeed that of Southern Africa would never be the same.

In 1966, after the death of FRELIMO's first Defence Secretary, Comrade Filipe Magaia, Comrade Samora was appointed to the post. As Defence Secretary, Samora applied himself diligently and untiringly to the expansion of the armed struggle. Through the use of classic guerrilla tactics: ambushes, sabotage of the communication network and strategic retreats based on mass political mobilisation, FRELIMO managed to consolidate its power, driving the colonial forces out of Niassa and creating liberated zones. By 1968, FRELIMO was controlling almost 25% of Mozambique and had opened a third front in the Central province of Tete.



The MNR bandits have left thousands of people homeless

Samora Becomes Leader of Frelimo

Samora Machel was not only an able military tactician and strategist, nor was he merely a brave soldier. Above everything else Samora was an ideologically clear and mature revolutionary who understood the armed struggle and the destruction of Portuguese colonialism not as ends in themselves but as means to the creation of a new Mozambique and a new man.

This quality in the man came to the fore in the inner party struggles that took place within FRELIMO from 1968, when opportunists attempted to hijack the party's political line putting forward narrow nationalism, racism and tribalism. When the dis-

agreements finally emerged into an open fight for the central of the party, Samora Machel, Marcelino-dos-Santos (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Joaquim Chissano (then Senior Executive Committee Member) and President Eduardo Mondlane, stood against the narrow nationalists led by renegades Uria Simango, Nkavandame and Gwenjere. The "Samora Mondlane-dos-Santos" group, rejected the motion that an educated elite should guide the country and appropriate its wealth after independence. Instead, they argued, that the defeat of the Portuguese should provide the conditions for the creation of a new society on the basis of the experiments in social and economic organisation of the liberated zones.

At the Second Party Congress, in July, 1966, the progressives, committed to the revolutionary line, prevailed. Although defeated the Nkavandame group made further attempts to divide the movement and even suggested the formation of a Makonde Splinter Group which was rejected by the Makonde fighters. In February, 1969, President Mondlane was killed by a letter bomb in his Dar-es-Salaam office. Evidence within PIDE (Portuguese Secret Police) said Nkavandame hatched the plot to assassinate Mondlane.

As a result of his involvement with Nkavandame group, FRELIMO blocked Simango's automatic assumption of power opting instead for a Council of the Presidency composing of Marcelino dos Santos, Samora and Simango. Bitter and frustrated, Simango embarked on a campaign that was to be his demise. In November, 1969, the Executive Council of FRELIMO suspended Simango from the Council of the Presidency and in 1970 elected Samora Machel as President and Marcelino-dos-Santos as Vice President.

The Defeat Of Portuguese Colonialism

In spite of the massive support Portugal received from the West, which included fighter planes and bombers, helicopters and jet transport and even B52s, by 1972, Portugal was in a desperate position. FRELIMO was now operating in the Southern half of the country. By the end of 1973 FRELIMO was striking the Mútare-Beira transport routes, as well as the Portuguese plantations in Central Mozambique.

The deteriorating situation in the colonies, sharpened contradictions within Portugal itself. A class society with an oppressed working class and a marginalised peasantry, which was at the same time a periphery of main-stream Western Capitalism, Portugal found itself in turmoil. Young officers and soldiers from the working classes, began to question the wisdom of war that could never be won. On April 24, 1974, the young officers overthrew the Marcello Caetano regime. The coup was supported by the workers and peasants. FRELIMO continued to fight and in July, 1974, they opened a new front in the Zambezi Province. The Portuguese then called for negotiations which turned out to be long and arduous. On September 7, 1974,



In a light-hearted mood, Presidents — from left: Sam Nujoma, Robert Mugabe, Samora Machel and Kenneth Kaunda

FRELIMO successfully negotiated for the complete assumption of power within one year.

A coup attempt by a group calling itself FICO, was crushed by a joint FRELIMO-Portuguese force. A transitional government led by Comrade Joaquim Chissano was installed on September 20, 1974, composed of six FRELIMO and four Portuguese members.

On June 25, 1975, Mozambique attained independence. Immediately Samora Machel began articulating the next phase of the Mozambican revolution, the fight against poverty, illiteracy, disease and economic dependence. It was also clear to Samora, that this country's independence could never be complete unless the last bastion of racism and colonialism in Southern Africa were destroyed.

Samora Machel And ZANU (PF)

Comrade Machel's links with the Zimbabwean struggle went back to the 1960's. The potential for these links arose in 1968 when FRELIMO opened its Tete front against the Portuguese colonial force. After receiving little response from ZANU, to whom FRELIMO was allied, discussion took place with ZANU (PF) which was willing to fight.

"Some of us, when we look at the situation in Mozambique, realize if we liberate Mozambique tomorrow that will not be the end. The liberation of Mozambique without the liberation of Zimbabwe is meaningless", Comrade Samora declared in May, 1970 at a meeting in Lusaka with leaders of ZANU (PF) including the late Comrades Herbert Chitepo and Josiah Tongogara.

It was at this historic meeting that the Mozambican leader agreed that FRELIMO

would assist ZANU (PF) to open the new north-eastern front (popularly known as MMZ Province) through Tete. That front opened in December, 1972 marking the beginning of the decisive phase in the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Machel's observation quoted above was made five years before Mozambique's Independence, and a decade before Zimbabwe's. Those two brief sentences reveal the depth of his early understanding of the inseparable historical destinies of the two countries.

It was an understanding and a commitment he remained faithful to throughout his life and his support and the support of the Mozambican people, were vital ingredients in our liberation struggle.

In March 1976, only nine months after Mozambique's independence, Comrade Machel closed the country's border with Rhodesia in compliance with United Nations sanctions against the rebel colony. Thus, by closing the border with Rhodesia, Machel chose to forego one of the most vital elements of his frail economy. Over the next four years the United Nations estimated that this action cost Mozambique a minimum of US\$550 million.

Mozambique also lost thousands of lives and millions of dollars during Rhodesian reprisals against Mozambican towns and economic installations as well as during raids on ZANLA bases within Mozambique. In retaliation for FRELIMO's imposition of sanctions and its support for ZANU (PF), the Rhodesian Government organised the MNR out of Portuguese settlers and mercenaries who had served in the Portuguese Secret Police and other similar units. The MNR

would be assigned to rape, murder, maim and destroy economic installations.

In the face of all this adversity Samora and FRELIMO continued and even increased their support for ZANU (PF) and Zimbabwe's liberation struggle. Such was the principled nature of Samora Moises Machel.

The correctness of his tenacity was vindicated on 18th April, 1980, when ZANU (PF) led the Zimbabwean people to independence.

Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

The MNR, contrary to what most people thought, were immediately adopted by the South African apartheid regime. The strategic use of the MNR transformed from the Rhodesian anti-ZANU campaign, to a more subtle South African grand scheme. The new role of this surrogate terrorist group became that of "creating havoc to paralyse the SADCC" in an attempt, at least in part, to resuscitate South Africa's constellation of States which was being fundamentally undermined by the SADCC. In retaliation to this, Samora vowed that he was to put an end to the South African destabilisation in Mozambique and in the whole of the Southern Africa Region. It was for this reason that Comrade Samora Machel was earmarked as a target. Samora had become a thorn in the flesh to the imperialists and so he had to go.

Death of Samora

Comrade Samora died whilst he was involved in an intensive campaign by the leaders of the Frontline States to consolidate a strategy to deal effectively with the MNR, (thus ensuring the operation of the Beira Corridor) and at the same time ensure the participation of the Frontline States in international sanctions against South Africa.

President Machel died on his way home after leading a high powered delegation to Kasaba Bay on the Southern shores of Lake Tanganyika where together with the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Comrade Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola had attempted to persuade the Zairean leader, Mobuto Sese Seko, to participate in the proposed international economic sanctions against South Africa.

President Samora and other comrades died in very mysterious circumstances in South Africa. The South African Government was very fast at trying to remove every evidence that could in one way or another implicate it. The South African Government was quick to ascribe the crash to purely accidental causes and was very late at informing the Mozambican authorities of the event. Mr Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, had made a false statement to the effect that the plane had crashed in when in fact the tragedy had taken place at Mbuzini near Komatiport in the Transvaal Province. Eye witness reports spoke of South African

agents busy collecting documents, money and other belongings of the dead people and completely ignoring those who were screaming for help.

In the investigations of the plane crash that ensued there was an agreement that the plane had been taken off its normal route by a beacon different from that of Maputo Airport. The South Africans were quick at saying that the beacon was the Matsapa beacon in Swaziland. How did they know? If that was the case how could experienced pilots with more than 22 years of experience have landed at Komatiport in South Africa and not in Matsapa in Swaziland?

At the crash site there were vestiges of fresh presence of people and tents. Eye witnesses again said that there were South African personnel there and had been removed moments before the plane crashed on the spot. Why were these people there? Why were they removed so hurriedly. Could they not have been harbouring the false beacon that made the plane change its direction and crash in South Africa?

Recently in Maputo, when addressing the Fifth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican President, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, said that investigations into the death of Comrade Machel were still continuing. The FRELIMO Government has brushed aside allegations by South Africa that the plane crashed of human error.

A True Son Of Africa

The late President Samora Machel had dedicated all his life to fighting for equality, justice, peace and a better future for all of us. His courage, dedication and abnegation, his all embracing and positive approach to life, his charisma and leadership capacity, his respect for human life and dignity, his love for Mozambique and his people made him a patriot, a nationalist, a revolutionary, a socialist and a true son of Africa.

His memory will forever remain among us and his life and deeds will continue to be the guideline in our actions, in our daily struggle against misery and poverty, exploitation, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

Bon Voyage

Lancaster House Constitution

By Taurai Matinenga

Your ten year stay is coming to a grinding halt Lancaster House Constitution. I think your stay in Zimbabwe has taught you many a valuable lesson. You were here to stifle, to hinder and to curb. All the same we persevered in our patience and hosted you hospitably. Your time is up; but when you go, do not forget to tell all those ahead what a lovely, mature, hospitable, dignified, progressive and peace loving nation Zimbabwe is. Bon voyage Lancaster House Constitution.

We wish you well on your eternal voyage and hope your stay here has been quite informative. It's like you are coming from an institution of higher learning, isn't it? Only if you knew how taxing it is to entertain an imposed guest. Maybe you are feeling ashamed of yourself; its awkward you see.

These events come and go, you see. You could not hope us to play host to you our imposing guest LHC forever. Chinobhururuka chinomhara, we say in Shona; meaning landing precedes every take-off and flight. I could lecture to you on this one. Basically it means every beginning has got an end. Events come and go. So you see, we Zimbabweans are very knowledgeable, brilliant and sharp.

Do you remember when we forgave our one-time enemies, listen very carefully. This is the last chance you shall get to present yourself before the wise and constructive



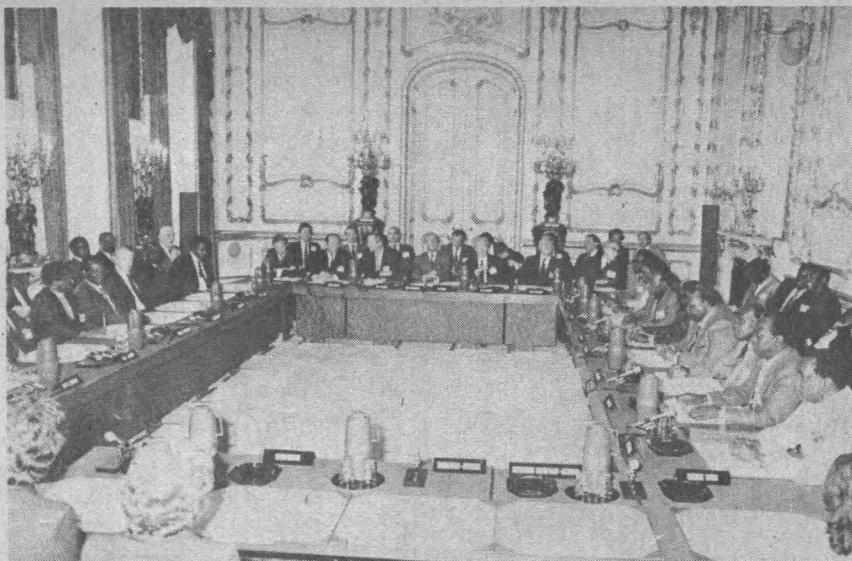
Muzorewa-Smith delegations at the Lancaster House talks

teachings of a host of which you had bad intentions. We said we have reconciled with our enemies and thereafter we lived harmoniously together. We have hosted you not out of our willingness but because it was imperative if our country was to go back into its rightful hands. Thereafter, we would find ways of going round the problems of restriction.

But what did we receive from you; scorn and you kept us hostage. I thought one good turn deserves another, but it has never been the case with you.

Hostages to Fortune

We acted boldly, humanely and intelligently and gave hostages to fortune knowing that chinobhururuka chinomhara. You have to



Delegates at one of the gruelling sessions at Lancaster House — 1979

learn shona you know. It is full of wise, sacred and nourishing sayings. As I said, we accepted responsibilities that could make it hard for us to act freely for the ten years that we entertained you under restrictive legalities. And yet you felt so comfortable. You see, it is awkward if you could be sane and take a positive look at it.

That is why we say although you are technologically ahead, you still lag behind in terms of human and moral maturity. You are not as humanitarian as a complete human being should be. If it were you, you could not be so foolish and primitive to impose foreign legislation on an innocent people after acting devoid of humanism on this people for ninety years. You saw us as a humble, a lowly people of no importance and not held in any high regard by society as a whole.

Who then is civilised and who is not? LHC, go and preach the gospel to the people ahead. Tell them the past inhumanism, oppression, slavery, colonialism you name it, has waned; it is now at dusk — never to dawn again. There is now a twilight of a new dawn of continuity of progression to eternity. Come and learn from us.

Your coffin is ready, LHC. We are putting the last nails on you. We will pray for you, however. We are sane. We won't hold any grudge on you. We do not believe in a tit for a tat. We give you a chance to learn. We hope your stay here has been so fruitful and you shall disseminate the gospel wherever you go.

The ten year old infant, LHC, was born in December, 1979 for nothing less than strangling the freedom of the in-coming government and its people from exercising to the full the powers vested upon them by virtue of being the rightful owners of the country. Still, we live to learn and learn to live. If only you could do so.

This unfortunate toddler named Constitution was born in a House in Britain called Lancaster. We accepted the unfortunate baby, now we surrender it to the bearers. They will know what to do with it next. Or

are we surrendering it to noone in particular, I wonder. All the same, we are rid of the troublesome baby.

The Baby is Born

After a gruesome three months and ten days, the baby, LHC, was born. It was at the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference on what was called Southern Rhodesia or Rhodesia and then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. It was a country with a surname then. The son or daughter was called Zimbabwe and the name of what 'should' have been its offspring called Rhodesia. Some of us become silly at times. Real dunderheads. Could such a combination of names appease the fighting gallant people of Zimbabwe?

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia? Some window dressings are more than childish at times. There were the Great Zimbabwe Ruins or Madzimbahwe or Dzimba Dzembabwe — houses of stones, before Rhodesia and Cecil John Rhodes. If I were less stupid and near-stable mentally during those times, I would have called it Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. You know, it sounds much better but meaningfully and reasonably disastrous. So, it goes back to square one.

This Constitutional Conference ran from September 10 until December 21, 1979. Initially, the world saw it as a peace conference. It was attended by politicians, diplomats, military commanders and legal advisers of the parties concerned. There were three delegations namely the United Kingdom delegation which was the host, a group of two visiting delegations: the Patriotic Front and the Rhodesia regime's delegation.

The agenda of the conference had on its list two main points. The first point was an independence conference and the second one was pre-independence arrangements, that is elections, ceasefire and military arrangements and administrative arrangements including the maintenance of law and order during the transitional period. Thereafter, a draft constitution was set up. This draft of the Lancaster House Constitution included clauses about citizenship, freedom of

assembly, movement and expression. It also included clauses about racial representation in parliament and private property clauses. The private property clauses are contained in Section 16 of our constitution.

Racial Representation

The clause about racial representation said, "The House of Assembly will consist of 100 members elected as follows:

- a) 80 members will be elected by voters on a Common Voters Roll
- b) 20 members will be elected by voters on a White Voters Roll.

These would be amended after seven years. We have long done away with LHC's provision that racially split our House of Assembly. What an unceremonious exit of that and other clauses.

However, the detailed drafting of the evil toddler, LHC, on which Zimbabwe became independent was done in Whitehall by British civil servants in consultation with Muzorewa's lawyers. The Patriotic Front was deliberately excluded from this exercise, the ultimate intention being to keep us at a distance so that the evil infant of which we had a vague idea of how it would look like, would be dumped on our laps. After that we would be told to go and make do with it.

The final text, including several new substantive points which the British considered necessary were never brought back to the conference for final approval. They became part and parcel of our fundamental law. The saving factor was that, armed with the quenching and magic want of sovereignty, independent Zimbabwe can now amend and repeal the constitutional clauses we did not bargain for, as she sees fit. That tide which LHC and her bargainers who imposed unwanted factors on us is now on her. Now LHC has the unceremonious task of leaving Zimbabwe, willing or unwilling.

Of late, the constitution has been pruned pretty well to the form and texture we had proposed to the doctors and midwives abroad.

"Looking back," said comrade Simbi Mubako, the ZANU (PF) Legal Adviser at the constitutional conference then, "... the Lancaster House Conference was a great experience for all who attended it, a grand occasion to put to good use, and lasting cause diverse, professional, legal, military and diplomatic talents and skills which became the midwives to the birth of the great nation we call Zimbabwe."

Next year, in April, we will make sure that we are rid of you forever. It is certain that you are destined to leave Harare and Zimbabwe, relieve us the painful and taxing task of entertaining you, LHC. We wish you well on your journey. Don't look back lest you give us some bad luck. Wherever you go we shall always remember you for everything you have done us — bad and good.

We have learnt and the experience is going to be extremely useful after 1990. Yours is a painful and solemn and disgracing demise. Still farewell. Bon Voyage. □



Caps Clinches Natbrev Trophy

Caps United centre striker, Never Chiku pushed the ball into the net twice and earned his team the Natbrev Cup in a replay cup final at the National Sports Stadium on September 24, 1989.

Chiku, popularly known as Maswerasei, scored his first goal in the 40th minute to bring his side on par with Dynamos who had gone into the lead in the 35th minute. Chiku's second goal came in the early minutes of the second half.

The game started at a slow pace but gradually picked momentum with Dynamos taking command of the game. Some two minutes from the first whistle the hard-running Dynamos right winger, Garikai Zuze was fouled just outside the box and Dynamos was awarded a free kick which was blasted over the bar by Max Makanza.

The first purposeful attempt at goal was made by Max Makanza in the 11th minute when he packed a shot after exchanging quick passes with Edward Katsvere. The ball was well handled by Caps United goalkeeper, Brenna Msiska.

In the 18th minute Friday Phiri almost opened for his side but Peter Fanuel denied him a goal. Friday Phiri received a ball from Chiku and outpaced Angirai Chapo then packed a powerful shot which Fanuel could not hold once.

From then, action swung from one side to the other with both teams searching for goals. In the 28th minute Memory Mucherohwa got a ball in his side's box and made a solo run outsmarting Caps United players in the process. His attempt to drive the ball home failed. The ball was deflected out for a corner kick.

Chapo got the ball in the 34th minute and

overlapped into Caps half. He then flipped the ball into the danger zone but Caps defenders booted the ball out of danger. Chapo got the ball again and this time packed a powerful shot but the upright post denied him a goal. The ball bounced back into play and Dynamos kept on pumping pressure on Caps United and their efforts were rewarded in the 35th minute.

Katsvere flipped the ball to the far post and Elvis 'Chuchu' Chiweshe made no mistake but pushed the ball into the nets.

Caps United almost equalised four minutes later after Friday Phiri was fouled outside the Dynamos box. Peter Fanuel could not hold the resultant free kick and parried the ball for a corner. The resultant corner kick saw Never Chiku's name on the score sheet in the 40th minute. Chiku, who was well-positioned rose into the air and headed the ball home.

Two minutes later, Chuchu could have increased the scoreline for his side had he not shot wide. Muchongwe got the ball and crossed for Garikai Zuze who placed the ball in Chuchu's way by a header but Chuchu could not convert the chance into a goal. The teams went for the break deadlocked at one all.

Second Half

Three minutes after resumption Never 'Maswerasei' Chiku put his name on the score sheet for the second time. Phiri got the ball on the left flank and made a run. He then crossed the ball to Chiku who later passed the ball to George Nechironga. Nechironga

packed a shot which seemed too hot for Fanuel who spilled the ball in Chiku's way. Chiku just slid the ball past the goal line.

The second half goal seemed to have demoralised Dynamos who started to succumb to pressure. George Nechironga gave Edward Muchongwe a hard time while Chiku became slippery in the central position.

The 51st minute saw Garikai Zuze giving way to Tendai Mangwiro. The speedy Zuze failed to rise to the occasion. The youthful Mangwiro was no better than Zuze. He was therefore called out and left room for Biggie Zuze some six minutes before the final whistle. However, Dynamos kept trying to wipe off the one goal deficit but Brenna Msiska was always on guard.

In the 74th minute Max Makanza could not believe his eyes when he saw his hard and low shot missing by a few centimetres with Brenna already beaten.

Despite the one goal lead Caps United never relaxed. They kept on bombarding the Dynamos goal area.

Never Chiku became known more by reputation than otherwise for scoring the winning goals for Caps United from the preliminary stages of the knock-out tournament.

First Encounter

In the first encounter of the Natbrev cup final played at the same venue on September 3, Dynamos could have walked away with the trophy had it not been for Never Chiku who nodded in a goal with a few



Friday Phiri, Caps United Captain, holding the Natbrev Trophy in an ecstatic mood while supporters cheer from behind (photo-Parade)

minutes before the final whistle.

After a full 90 minutes of no goals, the two teams saw themselves into extra time and Dynamos, through Max Makanza, went into the lead during the second half of extra time. From the look of things it appeared Dynamos were going to take home the trophy but deadly Chiku shattered their hopes.

That goal earned Caps United a replay and consequently the trophy with Chiku emerging the hero after driving home two goals.

It should not go without mentioning that Caps United right back Carlos Marx had a field day on September 24. He completely outsmarted Dynamos left winger and veteran Edward Katsvere who had just made a come back after a long absence from Dynamos' first eleven line-up. Marx's overlaps were excellent and he, on many occasions centred balls which always caused havoc in Dynamos goal area.

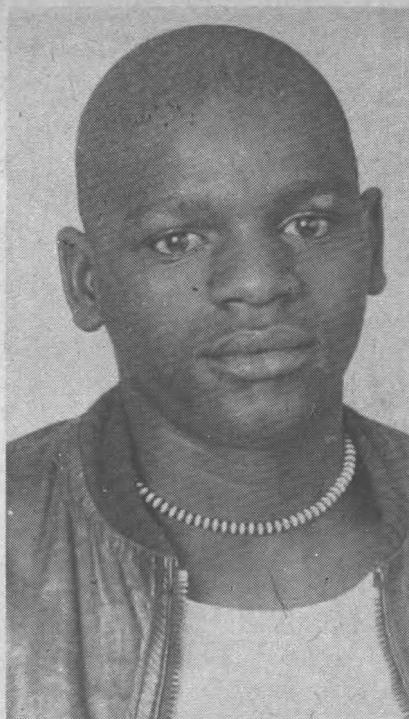
Asked to comment on the match by Zimbabwe News, Never Chiku, the Caps United goal grabber, who scored both the equaliser and winning goals said, "I am very happy that throughout the horse of this cup competition, I have been scoring the vital goals. This is one of my most memorable cup competitions".

Obediah 'Wasu' Sarupinda, the Caps United team manager said that had Dynamos kept on playing the ball to the ground as they did in the first half, they would have been a threat to Caps.

Never "Maswerasei" Chiku has brought glory to Caps United with a bang

"What surprised, but an advantage to us, is that Dynamos resorted to high balls which they could not well deal with", said a very happy Sarupinda.

About Never Chiku, Comrade Sarupinda said that Chiku is an asset to Caps and he obeys instructions from coaches which is a secret behind his success.



Teams

Dynamos:

1. Peter Fanuel
2. Angirai Chapo
3. Edward Muchongwe
4. Memory Mucherahowa
5. Henry Charles
6. Francis Shonhai
7. Garikayi Zuze
8. Elvis Chiweshe
9. Max Makanza
10. Charles Chirwa
11. Edward Katsvere

Caps United

1. Brena Msiska
2. Carlos Marx
3. Kudzanai Taruvinga
4. Tobias Sibanda
5. Silver Chigwenje
6. Billard Cheche
7. George Nechironga
8. Joel Shambo
9. Never Chiku
10. Antony Kambani
11. Friday Phiri

Substitutes

Dynamos — 51st minute, Tendai Mangwiro for Garikayi Zuze and 85th minute Biggie Zuze for Tendai Mangwiro.

Caps United — nil.

Referee

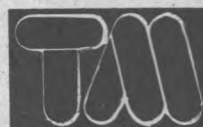
N. Sibanda
Linesmen 1. Kandawasvika G
2. N. Moyo ☐



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Saints, Devils Fail to Differ

By Joseph Ngwenya



Flashback — Shayne Kamal challenges Peter Fanuel while Henry Mackop (extreme left) and Henry Charles (No. 5) monitor the situation

Nkana Red Devils of Zambia's dreams of advancing further in the Africa Cup of League winners first leg were slightly illuminated when they managed to hold Zimbabwe Saints to a goal less draw in a closely contested match played at Barbourfields Stadium on September 10, 1989.

The sole goal of the quarter finals encounter by Zimbabwe Saints' Shayne Khamal in the first half was disallowed by the Somali referee, Yusuf Sheikh, for reasons only known to him.

When he was asked by the Press why he had disallowed the goal, he was adamant to comment.

The game was more than a thriller, played at a very fast pace with both teams aiming for an early lead. Nkana Red Devils were displaying carpet soccer which was a typical standard to that of Saints.

The 20 000 plus crowd were mostly delighted by the fancy footwork of Devils' leftwinger, Muselepete and the defensive supremacy of Saints' Ephraim Chawanda.

Zimbabwe Saints were on top for squandering open chances which were meant for clear goals. This was in the second half when most of Saints' strikers, led by Joseph Machingura were goal-shy to the surprise of the urging crowd.

The most notable chance was when Henry Mackop failed to connect a square pass from Shayne Khamal when the Devils' defenders were standing akimbo. This was followed by Ephraim Chawanda who on two occasions pounced for a goal but his efforts were cleared from the line.

Best Chances

On the other hand the Zambians were doing their own styles in missing golden opportunities which were a relief to the Saints cheering crowd. Their chances which were directly aimed at goal were thwarted by the safe hands of John Sibanda, National team reserve keeper and one of the Natbrev Soccer stars of the year.

Beston Chambeshi wasted one of the Devils' best chances in the 83rd minute when he failed to beat John Sibanda from close range.

Every soccer expert would honestly argue



Flashback — Innocent Rwodzi (No. 3) makes sure the ball is safe in the keepers hands while Memory Mucherahowa (No. 4) pressurises (Photo-Parade Magazine)

why Saints first benched Jimmy Phiri who is a workhorse who combines well in mid-field with George Ayibu. Although Joseph Machingura was a marvel to watch with his darting runs on the left flank, he was not getting enough support from his midfielders.

It was totally felt that the absence of Misheck Sibanda in the Saints line-up was somehow a blow to the team as he is their destroyer. It is very difficult to win a game without a destroyer.

Misheck Sibanda was shown a yellow card when they played Express of Uganda in the second round of the same competition in Uganda in May. He is serving a three match suspension. (We learnt that in future a suspended player would serve both three match suspension and a fine of convertible currency).

The Devils did not display their usual standard of football which gave them a household name in Zambia. With international players like Kapambwe Mulenga, Beston Chambeshi and Kenneth Malitoli who caused havoc in the Olympic games in Seoul, people were expecting a result better than this one.

Kenneth Malitoli is well known to local crazy soccer followers when he once came here playing for the Zambian Under-20 squad.

Although we may weep bloody tears for Shayne Khamal's disallowed goal, we should all pray for Zimbabwe Saints to dismantle the Devils and make them 'holy' in the second leg so that we could have the first Zimbabwean team to advance to the semi finals of these continental competitions.

Return Leg

By the time you are reading this story you would be in a position to know the results of the return leg in Zambia to be played on the 24th of September.

However, The Zimbabwe News and all the soccer loving nation of Zimbabwe join hands in mourning Highlanders' veteran football player, Titus Majola (affectionately known as Zeee the yellow man), who died on September 28, in one of the barbarous incidents.

★★It was reported by Novosti Press Agency that for the first time, African soccer players have joined a Soviet Union soccer club, Pamir from Tajikistan's capital city Dushanbe.

The players are all from Zambia's Power Dynamos. They are strikers Pearson Mwanza (25) and Wisdom Chanza (25) and Half-back Derby Makinka (24).

They have signed a three year contract with the Soviet club. It was stated that Derby Makinka had declined the invitation of a Belgian club, Brugge, when he learnt about the opportunity to play in the Soviet Union.

Zambia is no newcomer in World football. The country's National team has always been among major challengers of the African Cup and World Cup qualifying tournaments.

Zambian players surprised many soccer experts in Seoul when they crashed the Italian Olympic team 4:0. □

Poetry

Selfless Samora

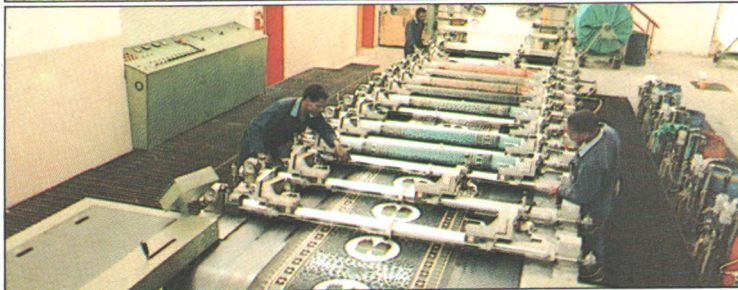
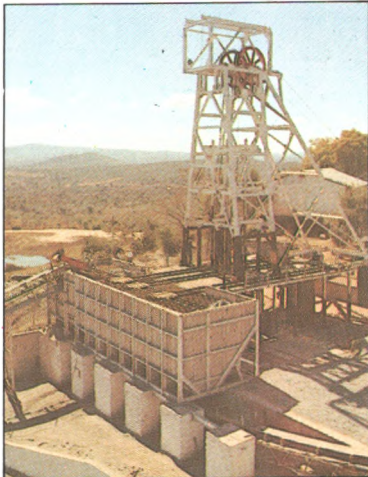
*In eminent danger
In the face of charging sure death
Risking your life
Sacrificing your freedom
Firm, unwavering and solidly
determined
You echoed loud and clear
Blackman redemption
Destruction of imperialism and
colonialism!
Condemned evil apartheid and
fascism!
On the summit of loft mountains
In the bowels of deep silent oceans
You declared democracy
Preached unity and Brotherhood
In starvation,
You shared your last morsel
Thirsty in the barren deserts
You led us to the oasis
Scorching in the heat
Freezing in the cold
Sodden in the raging storm
You hospitalised us
Exhausted, demoralised and in
pain
You nursed our stinking wounds
Soothed and boosted our morale
This evil Monster;
that denies you freedom
that tortures you in Rhodesia
that torments you in Robin Island*

*Butchering you in gallows
Crucifying you in Namibia
Slaughtering you in Palestine
We will behead it, You said
In perilous and stormy waters
In torturing heat of barren deserts
Paralysing stings of cursed insects
Fatal bites of venomous vipers
This long, bitter tormentous journey
Together we will travel
Hold on Samora!
Your foot has triggered a snare
Too late!
I have been robbed of
a friend, a mother, a brother
a father, a teacher, a sister
I have been orphaned
I will lay you to rest
I will bury not
Your teaching, determination
I will forget not
Your love and Commitment
To the redemption of
The oppressed
Inscribed in the template of my
heart
Samora is alive
I will accomplish
that you left near complete!*

Danisa Mabuya

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